

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 14126:2000

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N'j `U_b]'c'U Yb]'dc`]a Yfb]'_ca dcn]h]'!'I [chUj `'Ub'Y'h`U b]\ ``Ughbcgh]'j 'fUj b]b] `Ua]b]fUb'UfkGC'%(%&*.% - -

Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Determination of compressive properties in the inplane direction (ISO 14126:1999)

Faserverstärkte Kunststoffe - Bestimmung der Druckeigenschaften in der Laminatebene (ISO 14126:1999) iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Composites plastiques renforcés de fibres - Détermination des caractéristiques en compression dans le plan (ISO 14126:1999) (14126:2000)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 14126-2000

ICS:

83.120 Ubae a) all [a] 1 Reinforced plastics

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 14126

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 1999

ICS

English version

Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Determination of compressive properties in the in-plane direction (ISO 14126:1999)

Composites plastiques renforcés de fibres - Détermination des caractéristiques en compression dans le plan (ISO 14126:1999)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 August 1999.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Page 2 EN ISO 14126:1999

Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 14126:1999 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 14126:1999 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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Page 3 EN ISO 14126:1999

Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

Publication	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 291	1997	Plastics - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing	EN ISO 291	1997
ISO 527-1	1993	Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General principles	EN ISO 527-1	1996
ISO 527-4	1997	Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and orthotopic fibre-reinforced plastic composites	EN ISO 527-4	1997

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 14126

> First edition 1999-09-01

Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of compressive properties in the in-plane direction

Composites plastiques renforcés de fibres — Détermination des caractéristiques en compression dans le plan

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ISO 14126:1999(E)

Contents

1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Definitions	2
4 Principle	3
5 Apparatus	3
5.1 Test machine	3
5.1.1 General	3
5.1.2 Speed of testing	4
5.1.3 Indication of load	4
5.2 Strain measurement	4
5.3 Micrometer(standards.iteh.ai)	4
5.4 Loading fixtures	4
SIST EN ISO 14126:2000 5.4.1 General https://standards.iteh.avcatalog/standards/sist/4d/2ect/be-1198-45td0-aof/-	4
5.4.2 Method 1: shear loading	4
5.4.3 Method 2: end loading	4
6 Test specimens	4
6.1 Shape and dimensions	4
6.1.1 Type A specimen	4
6.1.2 Type B specimen	5
6.2 Preparation	5
6.2.1 General	5
6.2.2 End-tab material	5
6.2.3 Application of end tabs	5

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6.2.4 Machining the specimens	5
6.3 Checking	6
7 Number of test specimens	6
8 Conditioning	6
9 Procedure	6
10 Expression of results	7
11 Precision	8
12 Test report	8
Annex A (normative) Specimen preparation	12
Annex B (informative) Compression fixtures for method 1	14
Annex C (informative) Compression fixtures for method 2	15
Annex D (informative) Euler buckling criteria	17
Ribliography	18

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 14126 was prepared by ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Composites and reinforcement fibres*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 8515:1991, which dealt only with glass-fibre-reinforced plastic composites.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard. Annexes B to D are for information only.

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Introduction

This standard is based on ISO 8515, with the scope extended to include all fibre-reinforced plastic composites, such as more recent composites based on carbon and aramid fibres, but retains the test conditions relevant for glassfibre-reinforced systems. Other source documents consulted include ASTM D 3410 (buckling criteria, larger specimen width and longer gauge length), ASTM D 695 (modified version in SACMA SRM1), prEN 2850, CRAG 400, DIN 65380 and JIS K 7076 (see bibliography).

Several different types of jig, different materials and different specimen sizes are covered by these source documents. The table below presents examples, the specimen sizes being given as overall length \times gauge length \times width × thickness, in millimetres.

ISO 8515 Celanese type End block

(GRP) $110 \times 13 \times 6,4 \times 2$ $120 \times 20 \times 10 \times (3 \text{ to } 10)$

prEN 2850 Celanese type ASTM D 695 Revision includes a machined (CFRP) $110 \times 10 \times 10 \times 2$ $80 \times 5 \times 12,5 \times 2$ specimen with co-cured tabs.

ASTM D 695 JIS K 7076 Celanese **ITTRI**

 $78 \times 8 \times 12,5 \times 2$ $108 \times 8 \times (6 \text{ to } 12,5) \times (1 \text{ to } 2)$ (CFRP) $134 \times 8 \times 6,5 \times 2$

ASTM D 3410 Celanese ITTRI

 $140 \times 12 \times 6 \times \text{variable}$ 140 × (25 to 12) × (12 or 25) × variable (all fibres) (equations/tables give required thickness for modulus, expected strength and gauge length)

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Celanese, standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4d2ec1be-1f98-45d0-a6f7-DIN 65380

 $112 \times 8 \times 6,35 \times 2_{70a64766fd97}$ (all fibres)

CRAG 400 Celanese

 $110\times10\times10\times2$ (all fibres)

SACMA SRM1 ASTM D 695 (modified)

(all fibres) $80.8 \times 12.7 \times 4.8 \times [1 \text{ (unidir.) or 3 (fabric)}]$

These test methods use aspect ratios (height/thickness and height/width) for the gauge area covering a range of values, which appears undesirable in a test known to be susceptible to buckling failures. Also, new support jigs are still being developed. This International Standard harmonizes and rationalizes the current situation by:

- concentrating on the quality of the test by limiting the maximum bending-buckling strain allowable at failure (i.e. 10 % as recommended by ASTM — see also 5 % level in prEN 2850), so that it is possible to justify an axial-load analysis;
- allowing any design of jig to be used that meets this above requirement, using two methods of loading b) (i.e. shear and end loaded);
- standardizing on two specimen designs, one principally for unidirectional material and one for other materials (the chosen specimen can be used with either loading method);
- adding an informative note as annex D, which was proposed by ASTM for harmonization purposes, and is d) taken from ASTM D 3410 (in a modified form).

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