

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 9163:2000

01-maj-2000

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Textile glass - Rovings - Manufacture of test specimens and determination of tensile strength of impregnated rovings (ISO 9163:1996)

Textilglas - Rovings - Herstellung von Probekörpern und Bestimmung der Zugfestigkeit von imprägnierten Rovings (ISO 9163:1996) (standards.iteh.ai)

Verre textile - Stratifils - Fabrication <u>d'éprouvettes et essai</u> de traction sur stratifil imprégné (ISO 9163;1996)_{ndards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/df741f52-270a-44dc-b5ae-79e55ea87202/sist-en-iso-9163-2000}

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 9163:1998

<u>ICS:</u>

59.100.10 Materiali iz steklenih vlaken Textile glass materials

SIST EN ISO 9163:2000

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SIST EN ISO 9163:2000

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 9163

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Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Textile glass - Rovings - Manufacture of test specimens and determination of tensile strength of impregnated rovings (ISO 9163:1996)

Verre textile - Stratifils - Fabrication d'éprouvettes et essai de traction sur stratifil imprégné (ISO 9163:1996) Textilglas - Rovings - Herstellung von Probekörpern und Bestimmung der Zugfestigkeit von imprägnierten Rovings (ISO 9163:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 August 1998.

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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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by 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 February 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1999.

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 9163:1996 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification. RD PREVIEW

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



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>	Title	EN	<u>Year</u>
ISO 291	1997	Plastics - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing	EN ISO 291	1997
ISO 1886	1990	Reinforcement fibres - Sampling plans applicable to received batches	EN ISO 1886	1994
ISO 1889	1997	Reinforcement yarns - Determination of linear density	EN ISO 1889	1997
ISO 2078	1993	Textile glass - Yams - Designation	EN ISO 2078	1994

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INTERNATIONAL **STANDARD**

ISO 9163

First edition 1996-10-15

Textile glass — Rovings — Manufacture of test specimens and determination of tensile strength of impregnated rovings iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai) Verre textile — Stratifils — Fabrication d'éprouvettes et essai de traction sur stratifil imprégné

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Reference number ISO 9163:1996(E)

SIST EN ISO 9163:2000

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.

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.

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International Standard ISO 9163 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Composites and reinforcement fibres*.

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Annex A forms an integral parts of sthig International Standards/sist/df741f52-270a-44dc-b5ae-79e55ea87202/sist-en-iso-9163-2000

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Introduction

There are several methods of measuring the tensile strength of rovings, using as a specimen either an unimpregnated roving or a roving impregnated with polyester or epoxy resin or with rosin/beeswax mixture.

The results obtained with these different methods are not equivalent.

The test carried out on rovings impregnated with cured resin is considered the reference method. It allows both the tensile stress at break and the modulus of elasticity to be measured. This method is the only one which gives results having a direct correlation with the tensile properties of reinforced plastics made from the continuous roving.

The test results obtained with rovings impregnated with rosin/beeswax are generally 10 % to 20 % lower than those obtained with the reference method. Moreover, the method using rovings impregnated with rosin/beeswax does not give the tensile modulus of elasticity. On the other hand, it is simpler than the reference method.

The measurement of the tensile strength using unimpregnated rovings is https://standards.ieif.action.on the other hand, this method is a useful one for the user of the roving to check the quality of the product. This method is not covered by this International Standard but is described in ISO 3341.



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Textile glass — Rovings — Manufacture of test specimens and determination of tensile strength of impregnated rovings

Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the tensile stress at break of an impregnated roving:

the reference method (roving impregnated with thermosetting resin);

impregnated

Teh STANDAR a rapid method (roving rosin/beeswax).

(standards.ischegiu)³⁾, Reinforcement yarns — Determination of linear density. The reference method is used to determine cin ad-

dition, the tensile modulus of elasticity of the glass. SO 2078:1993, Textile glass — Yarns — Designation.

with

The methods are applicable to both assembled (multistrand) and direct (multifilament) rovings.

2 Normative references

The following standards contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 291:---1), Plastics --- Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.

ISO 1172:—²⁾, Textile-glass-reinforced plastics — Prepegs, moulding compounds and laminates - Determination of the textile-glass and mineral-filter content — Calculation method.

ISO 1886:1990, Reinforcement fibres — Sampling plans applicable to received batches.

ISO 1887:1995 Textile glass — Determination of

combustible-matter content.

ISO 2602:1980, Statistical interpretation of test results - Estimation of the mean - Confidence interval.

ISO 3341:1984, Textile glass — Yarns — Determination of breaking force and breaking elongation.

ISO 7822:1990, Textile glass reinforced plastics -Determination of void content — Loss on ignition, mechanical disintegration and statistical counting methods.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 breaking force: The maximum tensile force (expressed in newtons) required to break a test specimen in a tensile test.

¹⁾ To be published. (Revision of ISO 291:1977)

²⁾ To be published. (Revision of ISO 1172:1975)

³⁾ To be published. (Revision of ISO 1889:1987 and ISO 10120:1991)