



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 180:2001

01-junij-2001

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SIST EN ISO 180:2000

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## Polimerni materiali - Ugotavljanje udarne žilavosti po Izodu (ISO 180:2000)

Plastics - Determination of Izod impact strength (ISO 180:2000)

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung der Izod-Schlagzähigkeit (ISO 180:2000)

Plastiques - Détermination de la résistance au choc Izod (ISO 180:2000)

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 180:2000**

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### **ICS:**

83.080.01	Polimerni materiali na splošno	Plastics in general
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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 180**

December 2000

ICS 83.080.01

Supersedes EN ISO 180:1996

English version

## Plastics - Determination of Izod impact strength (ISO 180:2000)

Plastiques - Détermination de la résistance au choc Izod  
(ISO 180:2000)

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung der Izod-Schlagzähigkeit (ISO  
180:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 December 2000.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 Management Centre 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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

## Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 180:2000 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 supersedes EN ISO 180:1996

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 June 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2001.

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 180:2000 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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**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 (including amendments).

NOTE Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod.), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 291	1997	Plastics - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing	EN ISO 291	1997
ISO 294-1	1996	Plastics - Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials - Part 1: General principles, and moulding of multipurpose and bar test specimens	EN ISO 294-1	1998
ISO 295	1991	Plastics - Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials	EN ISO 295	1998
ISO 2818	1994	Plastics - Preparation of test specimens by machining	EN ISO 2818	1996
ISO 3167	1993	Plastics - Multipurpose test specimens	EN ISO 3167	1996

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO  
180**

Third edition  
2000-12-15

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## Plastics — Determination of Izod impact strength

*Plastiques — Détermination de la résistance au choc Izod*

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**ISO 180:2000(E)****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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 180 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 180:1993), which has been technically revised.

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# Plastics — Determination of Izod impact strength

## 1 Scope

**1.1** This International Standard specifies a method for determining the Izod impact strength of plastics under defined conditions. A number of different types of specimen and test configurations are defined. Different test parameters are specified according to the type of material, the type of test specimen and the type of notch.

**1.2** The method is used to investigate the behaviour of specified types of specimen under the impact conditions defined and for estimating the brittleness or toughness of specimens within the limitations inherent in the test conditions.

**1.3** The method is suitable for use with the following range of materials:

- rigid thermoplastic moulding and extrusion materials, including filled and reinforced compounds in addition to unfilled types; rigid thermoplastics sheets;
- rigid thermosetting moulding materials, including filled and reinforced compounds; rigid thermosetting sheets, including laminates;
- fibre-reinforced thermosetting and thermoplastic composites incorporating unidirectional or non-unidirectional reinforcements such as mat, woven fabrics, woven rovings, chopped strands, combination and hybrid reinforcements, rovings and milled fibres and sheet made from pre-impregnated materials (prepregs);
- thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers.

**1.4** The method is not normally suitable for use with rigid cellular materials and sandwich structures containing cellular material. Also, notched specimens are not normally used for long-fibre-reinforced composites or thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers.

**1.5** The method is suited to the use of specimens which may be either moulded to the chosen dimensions, machined from the central portion of a standard multipurpose test specimen (see ISO 3167) or machined from finished or semifinished products such as mouldings, laminates and extruded or cast sheet.

**1.6** The method specifies preferred dimensions for the test specimen. Tests which are carried out on specimens of different dimensions or with different notches, or specimens which are prepared under different conditions, may produce results which are not comparable. Other factors, such as the energy capacity of the apparatus, its impact velocity and the conditioning of the specimens can also influence the results. Consequently, when comparative data are required, these factors must be carefully controlled and recorded.

**1.7** The method should not be used as a source of data for design calculations. Information on the typical behaviour of a material can be obtained, however, by testing at different temperatures, by varying the notch radius and/or the thickness and by testing specimens prepared under different conditions.