

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 11403-2:2014

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Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO 11403-2:2004

Polimerni materiali - Pridobitev in predstavitev primerljivih podatkov, dobljenih pri različnih pogojih - 2. del: Toplotne lastnosti in lastnosti pri predelavi (ISO 11403-2:2012)

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data - Part 2: Thermal and processing properties (ISO 11403-2:2012)

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Kunststoffe - Ermittlung und Darstellung von vergleichbaren Vielpunktkennwerten - Teil 2: Thermische und Verarbeitungseigenschaften (ISO 11403-2:2012)

SIST EN ISO 11403-2:2014

Plastiques - Acquisition et présentation de données multiples comparables - Partie 2: Propriétés thermiques et caractéristiques relatives à la misé en oeuvre (ISO 11403-2:2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11403-2:2012

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Plastics in general

splošno

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Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data - Part 2: Thermal and processing properties (ISO 11403-2:2012)

Plastiques - Acquisition et présentation de données multiples comparables - Partie 2: Propriétés thermiques et caractéristiques relatives à la mise en oeuvre (ISO 11403-2:2012)

Kunststoffe - Ermittlung und Darstellung von vergleichbaren Vielpunktkennwerten - Teil 2: Thermische und Verarbeitungseigenschaften (ISO 11403-2:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 September 2012.

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 CEN-CENELEC 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 tanguage and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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EN ISO 11403-2:2012 (E)

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EN ISO 11403-2:2012 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11403-2:2012) 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 NBN.

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 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11403-2:2004.

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iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11403-2:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 11403-2:2012 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11403-2

Third edition 2012-09-15

Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data —

Part 2:

Thermal and processing properties

Plastiques — Acquisition et présentation de données multiples comparables —

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11403-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, Plastics, Subcommittee SC 2, Mechanical properties.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11403-2:2004), of which it constitutes a minor revision to amend "moulding temperature" to "mould temperature" in the last column in Table 1, to update the note in 6.2 and to update Annex A.

ISO 11403 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics* — *Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data*: **Teh STANDARD PREVIEW**

- Part 1: Mechanical properties
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- Part 2: Thermal and processing properties

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— Part 3: Environmental influences on properties og/standards/sist/d9dec4e3-f081-4210-81c6e943176e5f8e/sist-en-iso-11403-2-2014

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Introduction

This International Standard has been prepared because users of plastics find sometimes that available data cannot be used readily to compare the properties of similar materials, especially when the data have been supplied by different sources. Even when the same standard tests have been used, they often allow the adoption of a wide range of alternative test conditions, and the data obtained are not necessarily comparable. The purpose of this International Standard is to identify specific methods and conditions of test to be used for the acquisition and presentation of data in order that valid comparisons between materials can be made.

ISO 10350 is concerned with single-point data. Such data represent the most basic method for characterizing materials and are useful for the initial stages of material selection. The present International Standard identifies test conditions and procedures for the measurement and presentation of a more substantial quantity of data. Each property here is characterized by multipoint data which demonstrate how that property depends upon important variables such as time, temperature and environmental effects. Additional properties are also considered in this standard. These data therefore enable more discriminating decisions to be made regarding a material's suitability for a particular application. Some data are also considered adequate for undertaking predictions of performance in service and of optimum processing conditions for moulding a component, although it should be recognized that, for purposes of design, additional data will often be needed. One reason for this is that some properties are strongly dependent upon the physical structure of the material. The test procedures referred to in this standard employ, where possible, the multipurpose tensile bar, and the polymer structure in this test specimen may be significantly different from that in specific regions of a moulded component. Under these circumstances, therefore, the data will not be suitable for accurate design calculations for product performance. The material supplier should be consulted for specific information on the applicability of data.

ISO 10350 and the various parts of this International Standard together define the means for acquiring and presenting a core set of comparable data for use in material selection. Use of these standards should result in a rationalization of effort and a reduction of cost associated with provision of these data. Furthermore, reference to these standards will simplify the development of data models for the computerized storage and exchange of data concerning material properties.

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Where appropriate, values for test variables have been specified by this standard. For some tests however, owing to the wide range of conditions over which different plastics perform, the standard gives guidance in the selection of certain test conditions so that they cover the operating range for that polymer. Because, in general, the properties and performance specifications for different polymers differ widely, there is no obligation to generate data under all the test conditions specified in this standard.

Data on a wide range of properties are needed to enable plastics to be selected and used in the large variety of applications to which they are suited. ISO standards describe experimental procedures which are suitable for the acquisition of relevant information on many of these properties. For other properties, however, ISO standards either do not exist or exhibit shortcomings that complicate their use at present for the generation of comparable data (see Annex A). The standard has therefore been divided into parts so that each part can be developed independently. In this way, additional properties can be included as new or revised standards become available.