INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17771

First edition
2003-07-15

Plastics — Thermoset moulding compounds — Determination of the degree of fibre wetting in SMC

Plastiques — Compositions de moulages à base de thermodurcissables — Détermination du taux de mouillage des fibres dans les SMC

Reference number
ISO 17771:2003(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Printed in Switzerland

Foreword

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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 17771 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Composites and reinforcement fibres*. It is technically identical to EN 12575:1998.

Introduction

This method provides a common basis for reinforcement manufacturers, compounders and moulders to compare data and monitor the consistency of wetting of the fibre. As wetting of fibre often improves during the first 24 h, samples of the same age are used for comparison purposes.

In a production situation, the process and formulation parameters are assumed to be constant and sufficient to produce a standard visual level of wetting. Any drifts in paste viscosity, reinforcement fibre content, mass per unit area, degree of compaction, etc., which adversely affect wetting can thus be identified.

In a development situation, the compounding process conditions need to be such that they give an acceptable level of wetting of the reinforcement. New formulations or new reinforcements can be screened using a control under identical process conditions. This screening is carried out after compounding, allowing the products under evaluation to be judged superior or inferior to the control.