



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN ISO 877-1:2012

01-marec-2012

Nadomešča:  
SIST EN ISO 877:2000

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**Polimerni materiali - Metode izpostavitve vremenskim vplivom - 1. del: Splošna navodila (ISO 877-1:2009)**

Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation - Part 1: General guidance (ISO 877-1:2009)

Kunststoffe - Freibewitterung - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anleitung (ISO 877-1:2009)

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Plastiques - Méthodes d'exposition au rayonnement solaire - Partie 1: Lignes directrices générales (ISO 877-1:2009)

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 877-1:2010**

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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 877-1**

December 2010

ICS 83.080.01

Supersedes EN ISO 877:1996

English Version

**Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation - Part 1:  
General guidance (ISO 877-1:2009)**

Plastiques - Méthodes d'exposition au rayonnement solaire  
- Partie 1: Lignes directrices générales (ISO 877-1:2009)

Kunststoffe - Freibewitterung - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anleitung  
(ISO 877-1:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 December 2010.

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

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## Foreword

The text of ISO 877-1:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 877-1:2010 by 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 June 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2011.

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 877:1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 877-1:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 877-1:2010 without any modification.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**877-1**

First edition  
2009-06-01

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## Plastics — Methods of exposure to solar radiation —

### Part 1: General guidance

*Plastiques — Méthodes d'exposition au rayonnement solaire —*

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Partie 1: Lignes directrices générales*  
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## ISO 877-1:2009(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 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 877-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Ageing, chemical and environmental resistance*.

Together with the other parts (see below), it cancels and replaces ISO 877:1994, which has been technically revised.

ISO 877 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Methods of exposure to solar radiation*:

- *Part 1: General guidance*
- *Part 2: Direct weathering and exposure behind window glass*
- *Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation*

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## Introduction

Outdoor-exposure tests of the type specified in the three parts of this International Standard are needed to evaluate the performance of plastics when exposed to solar radiation. The results of such tests should be regarded only as an indication of the effect of exposure to direct weathering (ISO 877-2:2009, method A) or to indirect weathering using glass-filtered solar radiation (ISO 877-2:2009, method B) or to intensified solar radiation (ISO 877-3) by the methods described. Results from tests conducted in accordance with any of the parts of this International Standard will show some variability when comparing results from repeat exposures conducted at the same location at a different time. This is much more important for materials that show significant change after a year or less of exposure. In general, results from repeat exposures at the same location are necessary to determine the range of performance of a material subjected to exposure to solar radiation as specified in this International Standard. Since the type of climate can have a significant effect on the rate and type of degradation, results from exposures conducted in different types of climate are necessary to fully characterize the outdoor durability of a material. For solar-concentrating exposures conducted in accordance with ISO 877-3, exposure duration is defined in terms of the total solar UV radiant exposure because of the annual and seasonal variations in solar ultraviolet radiation.

Fresnel-reflecting concentrators of the type described in ISO 877-3, which employ solar radiation as the source of ultraviolet radiation, are utilized to provide accelerated outdoor-exposure testing of many plastics materials.

A system of classifying and characterizing climates in different parts of the world is given in Annex A.

The test method chosen is usually that designed to expose the material to the most severe conditions associated with any particular climate. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that the severity of exposure in actual use is, in most cases, likely to be less than that specified in this International Standard, and allowance should be made accordingly when interpreting the results. For example, vertical exposure at 90° from the horizontal is considerably less severe in its effects on plastics than near-horizontal exposure, particularly in tropical regions, where the sun is most powerful at high zenith angles.

Polar-facing surfaces are much less likely to be degraded than equator-facing surfaces because they are less exposed to solar radiation. However, the fact that they may remain wet for longer periods may be of significance for materials affected by moisture or for materials that are susceptible to microbial growth.