INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 179-2

First edition 1997-12-15

AMENDMENT 1 2011-06-15

Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties —

Part 2: Instrumented impact test

AMENDMENT 1: Precision data iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(SPlastiques - Détermination des caractéristiques au choc Charpy — Partie 2: Essai de choc instrumenté

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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.

Amendment 1 to ISO 179-2:1997 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

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Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties —

Part 2: Instrumented impact test

AMENDMENT 1: Precision data

Page 11, Clause 9

Replace "See ISO 179-1, clause 9" by "See Annex D".

End of text

Add the following annex:

iTeh STAND Annex DREVIEW (informative) (standards.iteh.ai) Precision data

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D.1 Tables D.1 and D.2 are based on a found-robin test involving four laboratories and one material. All of the test samples were produced and distributed by one source. Each "test result" was the average of 10 individual determinations. Each laboratory obtained and reported 10 test results for each material.

D.2 Tables D.3 and D.4 are based on a round-robin test involving three laboratories and one material. All of the test samples were produced and distributed by one source. Each "test result" was the average of 10 individual determinations. Each laboratory obtained and reported 10 test results for each material.

D.3 Due to the limited number of laboratories and materials, the explanations of r and R given in Clause D.4 are only intended to present a meaningful way of considering the *approximate* precision of this test method. The data in Tables D.1 to D.4 should not be rigorously applied to acceptance or rejection of material, as those data are specific to the round robin and might not be representative of other lots, conditions, materials or laboratories.

D.4 Concept of "r" and "R" in Tables D.1 to D.4: If s_r and s_R have been calculated from a large enough body of data, and for test results that were averages from testing 10 specimens for each test result, then the following applies:

- a) *Repeatability* Two test results obtained within one laboratory should be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the *r* value for that material, *r* being the interval representing the critical difference between two test results for the same material, obtained by the same operator using the same equipment in the same laboratory.
- b) *Reproducibility* Two test results obtained by different laboratories should be judged not equivalent if they differ by more than the *R* value for that material, *R* being the interval representing the critical difference between two test results for the same material, obtained by different operators using different equipment in different laboratories.

The judgements in a) and b) will have an approximately 95 % (0,95) probability of being correct.

Table D.1 — Precision for Charpy (notched) impact strength

Values in kilojoules per square metre

	Material	Average	S _r	s _R	r	R	
	PS-HI	13,03	0,099	1,56	0,28	4,36	
s_r	within-laboratory standard deviation;						
s_R	between-laboratory standard deviation;						
r	95 % repeatability limit (= $2,8s_r$);						
R	95 % reproducibility limit (= $2,8s_R$).						

Table D.2 — Precision for impact energy at break

Values in joules

Material	Average	s _r	s _R	r	R		
PS-HI	0,40	0,004	0,04	0,01	0,11		
s _r within-laborator	within-laboratory standard deviation;						
s _R between-labora	between-laboratory standard deviation;						
r 95 % repeatabi	95 % repeatability limit (= $2,8s_r$);						
R 95 % reproduci	95 % reproducibility limit (= $2,8s_R$).						

(standards.iteh.ai) Table D.3 — Precision for maximum impact force

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Values in newtons

	Material	https://stand Average	ards.iteh.ai/catalog/st 1de948dc8f9b/iso	andards/sist/74a2463 -179-2-1\$997-amd-1	1-b7a1-4b28-bc50- -2011 ^r	R	
	PS-HI	193,7	3,62	9,72	10,14	27,23	
s_r	within-laboratory standard deviation;						
s_R	between-laboratory standard deviation;						
r	95 % repeatability limit (= $2,8s_r$);						
R	95 % reproducibility limit (= $2,8s_R$).						

Table D.4 — Precision for deflection at maximum impact force

Values in millimetres

	Material	Average	S _r	s _R	r	R	
	PS-HI	1,89	0,049	0,06	0,14	0,17	
s _r	within-laboratory standard deviation;						
s_R	between-laboratory standard deviation;						
r	95 % repeatability limit (= $2,8s_r$);						
R	95 % reproducibility limit (= $2,8s_R$).						

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