SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 6721-1:2018

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Polimerni materiali - Ugotavljanje dinamičnih mehanskih lastnosti - 1. del: Splošna načela (ISO/DIS 6721-1:2018)

Plastics - Determination of dynamic mechanical properties - Part 1: General principles (ISO/DIS 6721-1:2018)

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung dynamisch-mechanischer Eigenschaften - Teil 1: Allgemeine Grundlagen (ISO/DIS 6721-1:2018)

Plastiques - Détermination des propriétés mécaniques dynamiques - Partie 1: Principes généraux (ISO/DIS 6721-1:2018)

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Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties —

Part 1:
General principles

Plastiques — Détermination des propriétés mécaniques dynamiques —

Partie 1: Principes généraux

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6721-1:2011), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6721 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

The methods specified in the first nine parts of ISO 6721 can be used for determining storage and loss moduli of plastics over a range of temperatures or frequencies by varying the temperature of the specimen or the frequency of oscillation. Plots of the storage or loss moduli, or both, are indicative of viscoelastic characteristics of the specimen. Regions of rapid changes in viscoelastic properties at particular temperatures or frequencies are normally referred to as transition regions. Furthermore, from the temperature and frequency dependencies of the loss moduli, the damping of sound and vibration of polymer or metal-polymer systems can be estimated.

Apparent discrepancies may arise in results obtained under different experimental conditions. Without changing the observed data, reporting in full (as described in the various parts of ISO 6721) the conditions under which the data were obtained will enable apparent differences observed in different studies to be reconciled.

The definitions of complex moduli apply exactly only to sinusoidal oscillations with constant amplitude and constant frequency during each measurement. On the other hand, measurements of small phase angles between stress and strain involve some difficulties under these conditions. Because these difficulties are not involved in some methods based on freely decaying vibrations and/or varying frequency near resonance, these methods are used frequently (see ISO 6721-2 and ISO 6721-3). In these cases, some of the equations that define the viscoelastic properties are only approximately valid.

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1   Scope

The various parts of ISO 6721 specify methods for the determination of the dynamic mechanical properties of rigid plastics within the region of linear viscoelastic behaviour. This part of ISO 6721 is an introductory section which includes the definitions and all aspects that are common to the individual test methods described in the subsequent parts.

Different deformation modes may produce results that are not directly comparable. For example, tensile vibration results in a stress which is uniform across the whole thickness of the specimen, whereas flexural measurements are influenced preferentially by the properties of the surface regions of the specimen.

Values derived from flexural-test data will be comparable to those derived from tensile-test data only at strain levels where the stress-strain relationship is linear and for specimens which have a homogeneous structure.

2   Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 293, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials*

ISO 294 (all parts), *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials*

ISO 295, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials*

ISO 1268 (all parts), *Fibre-reinforced plastics — Methods of producing test plates*

ISO 2818, *Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining*

ISO 4593, *Plastics — Film and sheeting — Determination of thickness by mechanical scanning*

ISO 6721-2, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 2: Torsion-pendulum method*

ISO 6721-4, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 4: Tensile vibration — Non-resonance method*

ISO 6721-5, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 5: Flexural vibration — Non-resonance method*

ISO 6721-6, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 6: Shear vibration — Non-resonance method*

ISO 6721-7, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 7: Torsional vibration — Non-resonance method*

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ISO 6721-8, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 8: Longitudinal and shear vibration — Wave-propagation method*

ISO 6721-9, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 9: Tensile vibration — Sonic-pulse propagation method*

ISO 6721-10, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 10: Complex shear viscosity using a parallel-plate oscillatory rheometer*

ISO 6721-12, *Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 12: Compressive vibration — Non-resonance method*

3   Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

NOTE   Some of the terms defined here are also defined in ISO 472[7]. The definitions given here are not strictly identical with, but are equivalent to, those in ISO 472.

3.1
complex modulus
M^*

ratio of dynamic stress, given by $\sigma(t) = \sigma_A \exp(i2\pi f t)$ and dynamic strain, given by $\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_A \exp[i(2\pi f t - \delta)]$, of a viscoelastic material that is subjected to a sinusoidal vibration, where σ_A and ε_A are the amplitudes of the stress and strain cycles, f is the frequency, δ is the phase angle between stress and strain (see 3.5 and Figure 1) and t is time

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in Pascals (Pa).

Note 2 to entry: Depending on the mode of deformation, the complex modulus might be one of several types: E^*, G^*, K^* or L^* (see Table 3).

$$M^* = M' + iM'' \quad \text{(see 3.2 and 3.3)} \tag{1}$$

where

$$i = (-1)^{1/2} = \sqrt{-1}$$

For the relationships between the different types of complex modulus, see Table 1.

Note 3 to entry: For isotropic viscoelastic materials, only two of the elastic parameters G^*, E^*, K^*, L^* and μ^* are independent (μ^* is the complex Poisson's ratio, given by $\mu^* = \mu' + i\mu''$).

Note 4 to entry: The most critical term containing Poisson's ratio μ is the "volume term" $1 - 2\mu$, which has values between 0 and 0,4 for μ between 0,5 and 0,3. The relationships in Table 1 containing the "volume term" $1 - 2\mu$ can only be used if this term is known with sufficient accuracy.

It can be seen from Table 1 that the "volume term" $1 - 2\mu$ can only be estimated with any confidence from a knowledge of the bulk modulus K or the uniaxial-strain modulus L and either E or G. This is because K and L measurements involve deformations when the volumetric strain component is relatively large.