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**Plastics — Thermoplastic polyester  
(TP) moulding and extrusion  
materials —**

**Part 2:  
Preparation of test specimens and  
determination of properties**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
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*Plastiques — Matériaux polyesters thermoplastiques (TP) pour  
moulage et extrusion —*

*Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et détermination des propriétés*

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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](http://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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

This first edition of ISO 20028-2 cancels and replaces ISO 7792-2:2012, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20028 series can be found on the ISO website.

# Plastics — Thermoplastic polyester (TP) moulding and extrusion materials —

## Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the standard test methods to be used in determining the properties of thermoplastic polyester moulding and extrusion materials. Requirements for handling test material and for conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given.

Procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens in a specified state and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are given. Properties and test methods which are suitable and necessary to characterize thermoplastic polyester moulding and extrusion materials are listed.

The properties have been selected from the general test methods in ISO 10350-1. Other test methods in wide use for or of particular significance to these moulding and extrusion materials are also included in this document, as are the designatory properties specified in ISO 20028-1 (viscosity number and tensile modulus of elasticity).

In order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results, it is necessary to use the methods of specimen preparation and conditioning, the specimen dimensions and the test procedures specified herein. Values determined will not necessarily be identical to those obtained using specimens of different dimensions or prepared using different procedures.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 62, *Plastics — Determination of water absorption*

ISO 75-2, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 2: Plastics and ebonite*

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

ISO 527-2, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics*

ISO 294-1, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 1: General principles, and moulding of multipurpose and bar specimens*

ISO 1133-2, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics — Part 2: Method for materials sensitive to time-temperature history and/or moisture*

ISO 1183-1, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method*

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ISO 1183-2, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 2: Density gradient column method*

ISO 1183-3, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 3: Gas pycnometer method*

ISO 1628-5, *Plastics — Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers — Part 5: Thermoplastic polyester (TP) homopolymers and copolymers*

ISO 3451-2, *Plastics — Determination of ash — Part 2: Poly(alkylene terephthalate) materials*

ISO 4589-2, *Plastics — Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index — Part 2: Ambient-temperature test*

ISO 10350-1, *Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data – Part 1: Moulding Materials*

ISO 11357-2, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 2: Determination of glass transition temperature and glass transition step height*

ISO 11357-3, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization*

ISO 11359-2, *Plastics — Thermomechanical analysis (TMA) — Part 2: Determination of coefficient of linear thermal expansion and glass transition temperature*

ISO 20753, *Plastics — Test specimens*

IEC 60093, *Solid electrical insulating materials — Method of test for volume resistivity and surface resistivity*

IEC 60112, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*

IEC 60243-1, *Electrical strength of insulating materials — Test methods — Part 1: Tests at power frequencies*

IEC 60250, *Recommended methods for the determination of the permittivity and dielectric dissipation factor of electrical insulating materials at power, audio and radio frequencies including metre wavelengths*

IEC 60296, *Fluids for electrotechnical applications — Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear*

IEC 60695-11-10, *Fire hazard testing — Part 11-10: Test flames — 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods*

### 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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>

## 4 Preparation of test specimens

### 4.1 General

The test specimens shall be prepared by injection moulding. It is essential that specimens are always prepared by the same procedure, using the same processing conditions.

The material shall be kept in moisture-proof containers until it is required for use.

Moisture content of filled or reinforced materials shall be expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the compound.

**NOTE** At the time of publication of this document, the ISO 294 series is being revised, defining only the injection-moulding conditions and referring to ISO 20753 for the dimensions of the specimens. Other International Standards that have hitherto used different designations for the same specimen type are also intended to be revised to bring the designations into line with those in ISO 20753. Many test standards, specifying test specimen or referring to other standards as ISO 3167 and the ISO 294 series, will be revised in due time and also refer to ISO 20753.

### 4.2 Treatment of the material before moulding

Before processing, the moisture content of the material sample shall not exceed 0,02 % (by mass). In the case of filled materials, this limit refers to the total mass of thermoplastic and filler.

To ensure that the moisture content remains low, it is recommended that the sample material in the feed hopper of the injection-moulding machine be blanketed with any suitable gas (e.g. dried air, nitrogen or argon). Better results may be obtained using a dehumidifier hopper dryer.

### 4.3 Injection moulding

Injection-moulded specimens shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 294-1, using the conditions specified in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — Conditions for injection moulding of test specimens**

Material	Melt temperature °C	Mould temperature °C	Average injection velocity mm/s	Hold pressure time s	Total cycle time s
PBT, unfilled, semi-crystalline	260	80	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PBT, unfilled, semi-crystalline, impact-modified and/or flame-retarded	250	80	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PBT, filled, semi-crystalline	260	80	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PBT, filled, semi-crystalline, impact-modified and/or flame-retarded	250	80	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PET, unfilled, amorphous	285	20	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PET, filled, semi-crystalline	285	135	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PET, filled, semi-crystalline, nucleated	285	110	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PET, filled, semi-crystalline, flame-retarded	275	135	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5

Table 1 (continued)

Material	Melt temperature °C	Mould temperature °C	Average injection velocity mm/s	Hold pressure time s	Total cycle time s
PET, filled, semi-crystalline, flame-retarded, nucleated	275	110	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PCT, unfilled, amorphous	300	20	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PCT, unfilled, semi-crystalline	300	120	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PCT, filled, semi-crystalline	300	120	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PEN, unfilled, amorphous	300	20	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PBN, unfilled, semi-crystalline	270	80	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5
PBN, filled, semi-crystalline	270	80	200 ± 100	20 ± 5	40 ± 5

## 5 Conditioning of test specimens

Test specimens for the determination of mechanical properties, electrical properties and density shall be conditioned in accordance with ISO 291 for at least 16 h at 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 10) % relative humidity.

## 6 Determination of properties

In the determination of properties and the presentation of data, the standards, supplementary instructions and notes given in ISO 10350-1 shall be applied. All tests shall be carried out in the standard atmosphere of 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 10) % relative humidity unless specifically stated otherwise in [Tables 2](#) and [3](#).

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[Table 2](#) is compiled from ISO 10350-1, and the properties listed are those which are appropriate to thermoplastic polyester moulding and extrusion materials. These properties are those considered useful for comparisons of data generated for different thermoplastics.

[Table 3](#) contains those properties, test conditions and/or test specimens, not found specifically in [Table 2](#), which are in wide use or of particular significance in the practical characterization of thermoplastic polyester moulding and extrusion materials. Comparisons of different materials using these properties may well be restricted to those thermoplastics in the same generic families.



**Table 2 — Standard properties and test conditions** (selected from ISO 10350-1)

Property	Unit	Standard <sup>a</sup>	Specimen type <sup>a</sup> dimensions mm	Specimen preparation <sup>b</sup>	Test conditions and supplementary instructions
<b>Mechanical properties</b>					
Tensile modulus	MPa	ISO 527-2	ISO 20753 Type A1	M	Test speed 1 mm/min
Yield stress	MPa				Test speed 50 mm/min <sup>c</sup>
Yield strain	%				
Nominal strain at break	%				
Stress at 50 % strain	MPa				Test speed 50 mm/min <sup>d</sup>
Stress at break	MPa				Test speed: see footnote d
Strain at break	%				Test speed: see footnote d
Charpy impact strength	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ISO 179	80 × 10 × 4	M	Method 1eU, edgewise impact
Charpy notched impact strength	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>		80 × 10 × 4, V - notch, r = 0,25		Method 1eA, edgewise impact
<b>Thermal properties</b>					
Glass transition temperature	°C	ISO 11357-2	Moulding compound	—	Heating rate 10 °C/min
Temperature of deflection under load	°C	ISO 75-2	80 × 10 × 4 flatwise <sup>d</sup>	M	0,45 MPa and 1,8 MPa
Flammability		IEC 60695-11-10	125 × 13 × <i>d</i>	M	<i>d</i> = 1,5 mm. Additional specimen of thickness 0,75 mm and 3 mm. Record one of the classifications V-0,V-1,V-2, HB40 or HB75
<b>Other properties</b>					
Ash	%	ISO 3451-2	Moulding compound	—	Only on filled grades
Viscosity number	ml/g	ISO 1628-5	Moulding compound	—	Use 50/50 phenol/1,2-dichlorobenzene for PET and <i>m</i> -cresol for PBT
Water absorption	%	ISO 62	60 × 60 × 1	M	Saturation value in water at 23 °C Saturation value at 23° C and 50 % R.H.
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	ISO 1183-1, ISO 1183-2 or ISO 1183-3	ISO 20753 centre part of Type A1	M	
<sup>a</sup> For all test methods in which is referred to the ISO 294 series and/or ISO 3167 for the designation and dimensions of test specimen, ISO 20753 shall be used. <sup>b</sup> M = injection moulding. <sup>c</sup> If rupture occurs at >50% nominal strain, record either the measured nominal strain at break or ">50". <sup>d</sup> — If strain at break >10% but no yield point below 50% at 50 mm/min, record stress and strain at break at 50 mm/min. — If rupture occurs at >50% strain at 50mm/min, record stress at 50 % strain and the measured strain at break or ">50". — If rupture occurs without yielding and strain at break ≤10% when tested at 50 mm/min, use a test speed of 5 mm/min and record the stress and strain at break.					