INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Plastics — Ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVAC) moulding and extrusion materials —

Part 2:

Preparation of test specimens and iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(S Plastiques — Matériaux à base de copolymère éthylène-acétate de vinyle (EVAC) 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).

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 of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b5ee6587-0e4f-42f3-832a-

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This first edition of ISO 21301-2 cancels and replaces the second edition of ISO 4613-2:1995, which has been technically revised to introduce a new designation system. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 4613-2:1995/Amd.1:2004. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the normative references has been updated;
- the contents and structures of <u>Table 2</u> and <u>Table 3</u> have been revised according to the revised ISO 10350-1.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21301 series can be found on the ISO website.

Plastics — Ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVAC) 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 test methods to be used in determining the properties of ethylene/vinyl acetate (EVAC) 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 in this document.

This document gives procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made. Properties and test methods which are suitable and necessary to characterize EVAC moulding and extrusion materials are listed in this document Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

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 21301-1.

The methods of preparation and conditioning the specimen dimensions and the test procedures specified this document are used in order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results. 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 75-1, Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 1: General test method

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

ISO 178, Plastics — Determination of flexural properties

ISO 179-1, Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test

ISO 291, Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

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

ISO 527-1, Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles

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

ISO 899-1, Plastics — Determination of creep behaviour — Part 1: Tensile creep

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ISO 1133-1, Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics — Part 1: Standard method

ISO 1183-1, Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part1: Immersion method, liquid pyknometer method and titration method

ISO 1628-3, Plastics — Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers — Part 3: Polyethylenes and polypropylenes

ISO 2818, Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining

ISO 3915, Plastics — Measurement of resistivity of conductive plastics

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

ISO 8256, Plastics — Determination of tensile-impact strength

ISO 8985, Plastics — Ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer (EVAC) thermoplastics — Determination of vinyl acetate content

ISO 10350-1, Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data-Part 1: Moulding materials.

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 ards.iteh.ai)

ISO 20753, Plastics — Test specimens

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ISO 21301-1, Plastics — Ethylene-vinyl accetate (EVAC) moulding sand extrusion materials — Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications to 5e36ec/iso-21301-2-2019

IEC 62631-3-1, Dielectric and resistive properties of solid insulating materials — Part 3-1: Determination of resistive properties (DC methods) — Volume resistance and volume resistivity — General method

IEC 62631-3-2, Dielectric and resistive properties of solid insulating materials — Part 3-2: Determination of resistive properties (DC methods) — Surface resistance and Surface resistivity

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

IEC 60243-1, Electric strength of insulating material — 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 — 50W horizontal and vertical flame test methods

IEC 60695-11-20, Fire hazard testing — Part11-20: Test flames — 500W 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:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Preparation of test specimens

4.1 General

Test specimens shall be prepared by compression moulding.

It is essential that the 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.

4.2 Treatment of the material before moulding

Before processing, no pretreatment of the material sample is normally necessary.

4.3 Compression moulding TANDARD PREVIEW

Compression-moulded sheets shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 293, using the conditions specified in <u>Table 1</u>. The test specimens required for the determination of the properties shall be machined from the compression-moulded sheets in accordance with ISO 2818 or stamped.

A type 1 (frame) mould may be used, but it is necessary to start cooling while simultaneously applying the full pressure. This avoids the melt being pressed out of the frame and avoids sink marks. For thicker sheet (4 mm to 6 mm), a type 2 (positive) mould has been found to work satisfactorily. The preheating time depends on the type of mould and the energy input (steam, electricity). For frame moulds, 5 min is usually sufficient, but for positive moulds, due to the bigger mass, a preheating time of 5 min to 15 min can be necessary, especially if electric heating is used. When using a positive (type 2) mould, a pressure of about 5 MPa to 10 MPa shall be applied to the material.

5 Conditioning of test specimens

Test specimens shall be conditioned in accordance with ISO 291 for at least 16 h at 23 °C \pm 2 °C. There is no requirement for this to be done at a particular 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 \pm 2 °C and (50 \pm 10) % relative humidity unless specifically stated otherwise in Tables 2 and 3.

<u>Table 2</u> is compiled from ISO 10350-1, and the properties listed are those which are appropriate to EVAC moulding and extrusion materials. These properties are those considered useful for comparisons of data generated for different thermoplastics.

<u>Table 3</u> contains those properties, not found specifically in <u>Table 2</u>, which are in wide use or of particular significance in the practical characterization of EVAC moulding and extrusion materials.

Table 1 — Conditions for compression moulding of test specimens

Material	Moulding temperature	Average cooling rate	Demoulding temperature	Full pressure	Full-pre- heating time	Preheating pressure	Preheat- ing time
	°C	°C/min	°C	MPa	min	MPa	min
≤10 % vinyl acetate	155	15	≤40	20	5 ± 1	Contact	5 to 15
>10 % vinyl acetate	125	15	≤40	10	5 ± 1	Contact	5 to 15

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Table 2- General properties and test conditions (selected from ISO 10350-1)

Property	Symbol	Standard	Specimen type	Ilnit	Specimen	Test conditions and supplementary
friday			(dimensions in mm)		preparation	instructions
Rheological properties						
Melt mass-flow rate	MFR	150 1122 1	M	g/10 min		1 10 0 10 0 0 1 mil more in in in 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Melt volume-flow rate	MVR	150 1155-1	Mounting compound	$cm^3/10 min$		see conditions given in iso zisor-r
Mechanical properties			ittps	i		
Tensile modulus	$E_{ m t}$://sta	Ţ		Test speed 1 mm/min
Yield stress	$\sigma_{ m y}$		ndaı	h		
Yield strain	$\varepsilon_{ m y}$	ISO 527-1	rds.i	S (Test speed 50 mm/min
Nominal strain at break	$arepsilon_{ ext{tBb}}$	ISO 527-2	teh a second	T.		
Stress at break	$\sigma_{ m Bb}$		6/cat	ar ar		Test speed 5 mm/min. Only to be quoted if
Strain at break	$\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{Bb}}$		ISC talog	% Id		strain ant break is less than 10 %
Toneilo eroon modulue	$E_{ m tc} 1$	150 800 <u>-</u> 1	<u>) 21</u> /star 66ec) ar		At 1 h
sninouide ci eep iiiouuus	$E_{ m tc}10^3$	1-660 001	301 ndar /iso-	A F	Ò	At 1 000 h
Flexural modulus	$E_{ m f}$	ISO 178	-2:2 ds/si 2×3 01 × 08	S. I	,	Test speed 2 mm/min
			019 st/b5 0*-2 01 × 08) F		Edgewise impact
Charpy hotched impact	acA	ISO 179-1	V-notch?	kl/m ²		ragewise impace
			$r = 0.25^{\circ}$	RE ai		Aiso record type of railure
			80 × 10 × 4 00	V]		
Tensile – impact strength	atN	ISO 8256	Machined double	kJ/m ²		
			V-notch, $r = \frac{1}{2}$	W		
Thermal properties			32a-	7		
Wolting tomporature	F	ISO 11257_3	Monlding company	Jo		Record peak melting temperature.
mennig temperature	T III	0-/0011 001	Modiuis compodiid	ر		Use 10 °C/min