

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**2557-1**

Second edition  
1989-10-01

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## Plastics — Amorphous thermoplastics — Preparation of test specimens with a specified maximum reversion —

### Part 1: Bars

*Plastiques — Thermoplastiques amorphes — Préparation des éprouvettes à niveau  
de retrait maximal spécifié —*

*Partie 1: Barres*

ISO 2557-1:1989

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Reference number  
ISO 2557-1 : 1989 (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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 2557-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2557-1 : 1976), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 2557 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Amorphous thermoplastics — Preparation of test specimens with a specified maximum reversion*:

- *Part 1: Bars*
- *Part 2: Plates*

## Introduction

The properties of test specimens of amorphous thermoplastic materials are influenced by their molecular orientation. In particular, molecular orientation has a pronounced effect on mechanical properties. Reproducible test results can only be obtained by using test specimens that are in the same state of orientation.

The amount of orientation can be assessed by measuring the maximum reversion of the specimens at an elevated temperature under specified conditions. For industrial purposes the condition of similar state of orientation is reasonably fulfilled when the measured maximum reversions of test specimens after a specified heat treatment are equal.

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