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# Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials —

Part 3: Small plates

Plastiques — Moulage parinjection des éprouvettes de matériaux thermoplastiques

Partie 3: Plaques de petites dimensions

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#### ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING



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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).

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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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 249, *Plastics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 294-3:2002), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 294-3:2002/Amd 1:2006.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the requirements in Clause 4 have been clarified;
- the position of hG in Figure 2 has been corrected.

A list of all parts in the ISO 294 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

### Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials —

### Part 3: **Small plates**

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies two two-cavity moulds, the type D1 and D2 ISO moulds, for the injection moulding of small plates measuring  $60 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm}$  with a preferred thickness of 1 mm (type D1) or 2 mm (type D2), which can be used for a variety of tests. The moulds can additionally be fitted with inserts for studying the effects of weld lines on the mechanical properties (see Annex A).

#### 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 294-1:2017, Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 1: General principles, and moulding of multipurpose and bar test specimens

ISO 294-4, Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 4: Determination of moulding shrinkage

ISO 6603-1, Plastics — Determination of puncture impact behaviour of rigid plastics — Part 1: Non-instrumented impact testing

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 294-1 apply.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 4 Apparatus

#### 4.1 Type D1 and D2 ISO moulds

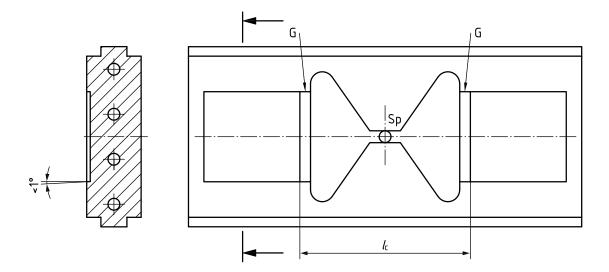
Type D1 and D2 ISO moulds are two-cavity moulds (see <u>Figure 1</u>) intended for the preparation of plates measuring  $60 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm}$ . The plates produced using these moulds shall have the dimensions shown in <u>Figure 2</u> and given in <u>Table 1</u>.

The main constructional details of type D1 and D2 ISO moulds shall be as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 and shall meet the following requirements.

a) The sprue diameter on the nozzle side shall be at least 4 mm according to ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item a).

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- b) Runner length  $l_R$  and runner depth  $h_R$  see <u>Table 1</u>; runner design according to <u>Figure 2</u>.
- c) The cavities as shown in Figure 1 shall be one-end gated according to ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item c).
- d) The height of the gate shall be at least  $(75 \pm 5)$  % of the height of the cavity and the width of the gate shall be equal to that of the cavity at the point where the gate enters the cavity.
- e) The gate length shall be  $(4 \pm 0.1)$  mm.
- f) The draft angle of the runners shall be according to ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item f).
- g) The dimensions of the cavities shall fulfill requirement of ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item g). According to ISO 6603-1, the main dimensions, in millimetres, of the cavities shall be as follows (see also Figure 2):
  - length: 60 to 62;
  - width: 60 to 62;
  - depth: type D2 mould 2,0 to 2,1type D1 mould 1,0 to 1,1.
- h) Ejector pins, if used, shall be located outside the test area, i.e. outside the 50-mm-diameter central section of the plate specimen.
- i) Heating/cooling system for the mould plates shall be designed according to ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item i).
- j) Interchangeable cavity plates as well as gate inserts shall be designed according to ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, items j).
- k) Figure 2 shows the position of a pressure sensor P within the cavity, which is mandatory for the measurement of moulding shrinkage according to ISO 294-4. It might be useful, however, in controlling the injections period with any ISO mould (see ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4 item k)). The pressure sensor shall be flush with the cavity surface in order to avoid interference of the melt flow.
- l) To ensure that cavity plates are interchangeable between different ISO moulds see ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item l) for construction details.
- m) Marking of individual cavities according to ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item m).
- n) Polishing of surface imperfections according to ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item n).
- NOTE 1 Gates which are severely limited in height have a great influence on the orientation of the material within the cavity, even at large distances from the gate. The change in height at the gate has therefore been fixed at a value which facilitates subsequent measurement of the moulding shrinkage (see ISO 294-4).
- NOTE 2 The height and length of the gate strongly influence the process of solidification of the melt as it flows into the cavity, and hence the moulding shrinkage (see ISO 294-4). The dimensions of the gate are therefore defined with tight tolerances.
- NOTE 3 The value specified for the gate length  $l_{\rm G}$  allows the two test specimens to be cut from the runners with a fixed distance  $l_{\rm C}$  between the cuts (see Figure 1), even when the moulding shrinkage varies from one material to another.
- NOTE 4 The distance  $l_{\rm C}$  between the lines along which the test specimens are cut from the runners (see Figure 1) is given by  $l_{\rm C}$  = 2( $l_{\rm G}$  +  $l_{\rm R}$  +  $l^*$ ) (see Figure 2). Taking this distance as 80 mm gives the advantage that the same cutting machine can be used to cut 80 mm × 10 mm × 4 mm bars from the central sections of multipurpose test specimens [see ISO 294-1:2017, 4.1.1.4, item l)].



#### Key

Sp sprue

G gate

*l*\* unspecified distance

 $l_{\rm G}$  length of gate

 $l_{\rm C}$  is the distance between the lines along which the test specimens are cut from the runners (see 4.1, NOTEs 3 and 4)

NOTE 1 Moulding volume  $V_{\rm M}$  approximately 23 000 mm<sup>3</sup> (at 2 mm thickness).

NOTE 2 Projected area  $A_P$  approximately  $11,000 \text{ mm}^2$ 

Figure 1— Cavity plate for type D1 and D2 ISO moulds

Table 1 — Dimensions of plates produced with type D1 and D2 ISO moulds

Dimensions in millimetres

|                                       | !   |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                                       | Width of plate  |  | $60 \pm 2^{a}$   |
| Thickness of plate:                   | type D1 mould   |  | 1,0 ± 0,1  |
|                                       | type D2 mould   |  | $2.0 \pm 0.1^a$  |
| Length of gate                        |   |  | 4,0 ± 0,1 <sup>b</sup>   |
| Height of gate                        |   |  | $(0.75 \pm 0.05) \times h^{c}$   |
| Length of runner                      |   |  | 25 to 30 <sup>d</sup>  |
| Width of runner at gate               |   | ≥ ( <i>b</i> + 6)  |  |
| Depth of runner                       |   |  | h  |
| Unspecified distance                  |   |  | _  |
| Distance of pressure sensor from gate |   | 5 ± 2  |  |
|                                       |   | TEN .  | $l_{\rm p} + r_{\rm p} \le 10^{\rm e}$ $l_{\rm p} - r_{\rm p} \ge 0$   |
| )                                     | f plate: ength of gate leight of gate ength of run Vidth of runn epth of runn Inspecified d | f plate: type D2 mould ength of gate leight of gate ength of runner Vidth of runner at gate lepth of runner Inspecified distance | f plate: type D2 mould ength of gate leight of gate ength of runner Width of runner at gate lepth of runner Inspecified distance |

The dimensions of the plates given in this table differ from the cavity dimensions given in  $4.1\,\mathrm{g}$ ), because shrinkage can be accounted for by larger mould dimensions compared to the final part dimensions.

- These dimensions are for the preferred test specimen used in 150 6603-1. See 4.1, NOTEs 2 and 3. See 4.1, NOTEs 1 and 2. See 4.1, NOTE 4. Where  $r_{\rm p}$  is the radius of the sensor.

- Where  $r_{\rm P}$  is the radius of the sensor.

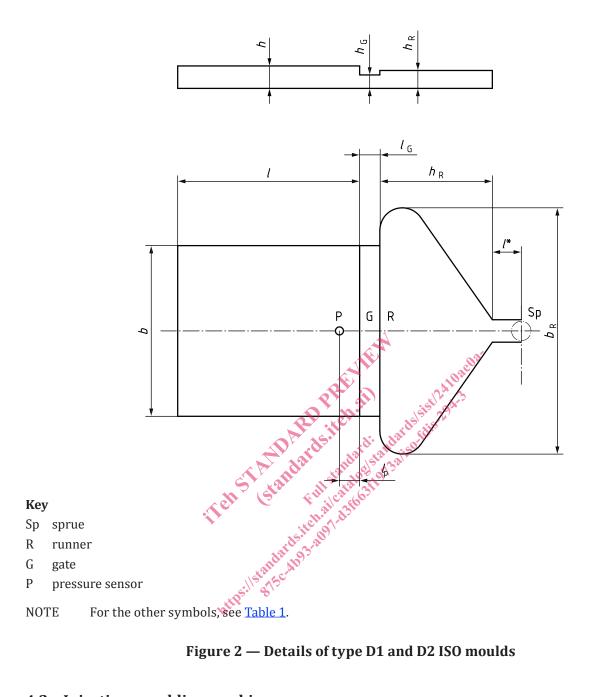


Figure 2 — Details of type D1 and D2 ISO moulds

#### 4.2 Injection-moulding machine

As specified in ISO 294-1:2017, 4.2, with the following exception:

In ISO 294-1:2017, 4.2.5, the recommended minimum locking force  $F_{\rm M}$  for type D1 and type D2 ISO moulds is given by

$$F_{\mathrm{M}} \geq 11~000 \times p_{\mathrm{max}} \times 10^{-3}$$
, i.e. 880 kN

for a maximum melt pressure  $p_{\rm max}$  of 80 MPa.

#### **Procedure** 5

#### 5.1 Conditioning of material

As specified in ISO 294-1:2017, 5.1.