
International Standard



2796

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Cellular plastics, rigid — Test for dimensional stability

Plastiques alvéolaires rigides — Essai de stabilité dimensionnelle

Third edition — 1986-08-15

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

UDC 678-405.8 : 531.71

Ref. No. ISO 2796-1986 (E)

Descriptors : plastics, cellular plastics, rigid plastics, tests, dimensional stability tests.

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.

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 2796 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2796-1980), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Cellular plastics, rigid — Test for dimensional stability

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of dimensional stability of rigid cellular plastics when subjected to specific conditions of temperature and relative humidity.

The method suggests a range of conditions from which one or more of the desired test conditions can be selected.

Additional conditions may be used as agreed upon by the purchaser and the supplier.

The term "dimensional stability of a rigid cellular plastic" implies the absence of irreversible change in dimensions in each of three directions perpendicular to each other when a test specimen of specified size is exposed to stated conditions for a specified period. In practice, such irreversible changes do occur and are measured by the method described in this International Standard.

2 References

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

ISO 1923, *Cellular plastics and rubbers — Determination of linear dimensions*.

3 Principle

Determination of the changes of linear dimensions which occur when the test specimens have been subjected to specified environments for a definite period of time and reconditioned.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Temperature or temperature and humidity controlled chamber, capable of maintaining the test specimens within the specified conditions and within the limits specified in the procedure (7.2).

4.2 Measuring instruments, capable of measuring linear dimensions in accordance with ISO 1923.

5 Test specimens

5.1 Test specimens shall be machined or sawn from the sample so as to have a smooth surface free of cracks. Foam skins shall be removed, unless otherwise specified.

5.2 The dimensions of the test specimens shall be not less than the following values:

length:	100 ± 1 mm
width:	100 ± 1 mm
thickness:	25 ± 0,5 mm

5.3 A minimum of three test specimens for each sample shall be used under each set of chosen conditions.

6 Conditioning

The test specimens shall be conditioned in one of the standard atmospheres defined in ISO 291.