



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 10082.2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 10082:1999 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 10082:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 10082:1999.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 16.06.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 16.06.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.
Käsitlusala: This standard defines, in sector 2 terms relating to the chemical structure of phenolic resins, their physical state and their degree of condensation and polycondensation	Scope: This standard defines, in secton 2 terms relating to the chemical structure of phenolic resins, their physical state and their degree of condensation and polycondensation
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# EN ISO 10082

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

ICS 01.040.83; 83.080.10 Supersedes EN ISO 10082 : 1995. **English version** Plastics Phenolic resins Classification and test methods (ISO 10082 : 1999) Plastiques - Résines phénoliques -Kunststoffe - Phenolharze -Classification et méthodes d'essai Klassifizierung und Prüfverfahren (ISO 10082 : 1999) (ISO 10082 : 1999) This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1999-12-24. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national stand-ards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member. The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions. CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. :EN European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

### Foreword

International Standard

ISO 10082 : 1999 Plastics - Phenolic resins - Classification and test methods,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 61 'Plastics' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Sechnical Committee CEN/TC 249 'Plastics', the Secretariat of which is held by IBN, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by June 2000 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 10082 : 1999 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification. And Ronkis

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#### 1 Scope

This International Standard gives an overview of the different types of phenolic resin used in the manufacture of thermosetting plastics and a summary of available test methods.

Clause 3 defines terms relating to the chemical structure of phenolic resins, their physical state and their degree of condensation or polycondensation.

Clause 4 gives a summary of test methods. These methods apply to the determination of properties which are relevant to the production, processing and use of phenolic resins as described in clause 3. The user should select from the tests those that are appropriate for a particular application. For a given method, only the standard(s) listed may be used.

## 2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 472:1999, Plastics - Vocabulary

## 3 Basis of classification of phenolic resins

This clause defines terms relating to the chemical structure of phenolic resins, their physical state and their degree of condensation or polycondensation for classification purposes in the manufacturing and processing of the resins.

The definitions apply to all fields of application of phenolic resins in plastics (see also related definitions in ISO 472).

#### 3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The term "phenolic resins" as used in this International Standard refers to
- a) synthetic resins or modified products obtained by condensation of phenol with aldehydes, particularly formaldehyde;
- b) products of the addition of phenols to unsaturated compounds (for example acetylene, terpenes and natural resins)<sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup> Strictly speaking, these resins are not what are normally regarded as resins for the production of plastics. They are used particularly in certain surface coatings.