

**Plastid. Polüpropüleenist (PP)
vormimis- ja ekstrusioonimaterjalid.
Osa 2: Proovikehade ettevalmistamine
ja omaduste määramine**

Plastics - Polypropylene (PP) moulding and
extrusion materials - Part 2: Preparation of test
specimens and determination of properties

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 1873-2:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1873-2:2007 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.11.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 1873-2:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 1873-2:2007.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 22.11.2007 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>Standardi käesolev osa määrab kindlaks proovikehade ettevalmistamise meetodid ja testimismeetodid, mida tuleb kasutada polüpropüleenist vormimis- ja ekstrusioonimaterjalide omaduste määramiseks.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This part of ISO 1873 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of PP 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. Procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are given. Properties and test methods which are suitable and necessary to characterize PP moulding and extrusion materials are listed. 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 part of ISO 1873, as are the designatory properties specified in Part 1.</p>
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ICS 83.080.20

Võtmesõnad: ekstrusioonimaterjalid, määramine, omadused, plastid, polüpropüleen, proovikeha ettevalmistus, termoplastsed vaigud, testimine, vormitavad materjalid (vormimismaterjalid)

English Version

**Plastics - Polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials -
Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of
properties (ISO 1873-2:2007)**

Plastiques - Polypropylène (PP) pour moulage et extrusion
- Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et détermination
des propriétés (ISO 1873-2:2007)

Kunststoffe - Polypropylen (PP)-Formmassen - Teil 2:
Herstellung von Probekörpern und Bestimmung von
Eigenschaften (ISO 1873-2:2007)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1873-2:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2008.

This document supersedes EN ISO 1873-2:1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1873-2:2007 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 1873-2:2007 without any modification.

**Plastics — Polypropylene (PP) moulding
and extrusion materials —**

**Part 2:
Preparation of test specimens and
determination of properties**

Plastiques — Polypropylène (PP) pour moulage et extrusion —

Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et détermination des propriétés



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Published in Switzerland

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 1873-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1873-2:1997), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 1873-2:1997/Amd.1:2000.

ISO 1873 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials*:

- *Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications*
- *Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties*

Plastics — Polypropylene (PP) moulding and extrusion materials —

Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1873 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of PP 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.

Procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are given. Properties and test methods which are suitable and necessary to characterize PP moulding and extrusion materials are listed.

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 part of ISO 1873, as are the designatory properties specified in Part 1.

In order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results, it is necessary to use the methods of preparation and conditioning, the specimen dimensions and the test procedures specified herein. 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 referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 75-2, *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 179-2, *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 2: Instrumented impact test*

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

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

ISO 294-3, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 3: Small plates*

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

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*

ISO 1133:2005, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics*

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

ISO 1183-2, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 2: Density gradient column method*

ISO 1183-3, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 3: Gas pycnometer 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 3167, *Plastics — Multipurpose test specimens*

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

ISO 6603-2, *Plastics — Determination of puncture impact behaviour of rigid plastics — Part 2: Instrumented impact testing*

ISO 8256, *Plastics — Determination of tensile-impact strength*

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

ISO 11357-2, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 2: Determination of glass transition temperature*

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*

ISO 16152, *Plastics — Determination of xylene-soluble matter in polypropylene*

IEC 60093, *Methods of test for volume resistivity and surface resistivity of solid electrical insulating materials*

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

IEC 60243-1, *Electrical strength of insulating materials — 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 — 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods*

ASTM D 5420, *Standard Test Method for Impact Resistance of Flat, Rigid Plastic Specimen by Means of a Striker Impacted by a falling Weight (Gardner Impact)*

3 Preparation of test specimens

3.1 General

It is essential that specimens are always prepared by the same procedure (either injection moulding or compression moulding), using the same processing conditions.

The procedure to be used for each test method is indicated in Tables 3 and 4 (M = injection moulding, Q = compression moulding).

3.2 Treatment of the material before moulding

Before processing, no pre-treatment of the material sample is normally necessary.

3.3 Injection moulding

Injection-moulded specimens shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 294-1 or ISO 294-3, using the conditions specified in Table 1. Work which has been carried out indicates that rectangular bar test specimens machined from the central part of ISO 3167 type A specimens give better precision than specimens injection-moulded directly to their final dimensions from ISO 294-1 type B moulds, and so the use of type A geometry is preferable.

NOTE Details of the work can be found at the following URL:

<http://standards.iso.org/iso/1873/-2>

An appropriate hold pressure, consistent with the production of blemish-free mouldings, shall be used.

Table 1 — Conditions for injection moulding of test specimens

Material	Melt temperature °C	Mould temperature °C	Average injection velocity mm/s	Hold pressure time s	Total cycle time s
MFR < 1,5 g/10 min	255	40	200 ± 20	40	60
1,5 ≤ MFR < 7 g/10 min	230	40	200 ± 20	40	60
MFR ≥ 7 g/10 min	200	40	200 ± 20	40	60
NOTE 1 The uniformity of the mouldings shall be checked by weighing. Their masses shall not differ by more than 1 % from each other.					
NOTE 2 Heat-sensitive polypropylenes may undergo molecular breakdown during moulding; therefore an increase in the melt flow rate to > 1,5 times the original value shall be avoided with such materials. If the MFR increases by more than 1,5 times the original value, the melt temperature shall be lowered, 10 °C at a time, until the increase in MFR is < 1,5 times the original value. This adjustment in melt temperature shall be reported.					