Poorplastid ja kummid. Lineaarmõõtmete määramine

Cellular plastics and rubbers - Determination of linear dimensions

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 1923:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1923:1995 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 1923:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 1923:1995. This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks mõõteriistade liigi ja parameetrid ning meetodi poormaterjalidest (elastsetest ja jäikadest) lehtede, plokkide ja proovikehade lineaarmõõtmete määramiseks.	**Scope:**

ICS 83.100

Võtmesõnad: mõõtmete mõõtmine, poormaterjalid

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Descriptors: Cellular plastics, rubber, dimension, testing, plastics.

English version

Cellular plastics and rubbers
Determination of linear dimensions
(ISO 1923:1981)

Plastiques et caoutchoucs alvéolaires;
détermination des dimensions linéaires
(ISO 1923:1981)

Schaumstoffe und Schaumgummis;
Bestimmung der linearen Abmessungen
(ISO 1923:1981)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-05-11 and is identical to the ISO Standard as referred to.

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 standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

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 1923:1981 Cellular plastics and rubbers; determination of linear dimensions

which was prepared by ISO/TC 61 'Plastics' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 'Plastics' 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 November 1995 at the latest.

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

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

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 1923:1981 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

This European Standard should not be used for cellular plastics and rubber materials for use as thermal insulation in building applications. Determination of dimensions of these products is covered by EN 822 'Thermal insulating products for building applications; determination of length and width', and by EN 823 'Thermal insulating products for building applications; determination of thickness'.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the characteristics and the choice of the measuring equipment and procedure for determination of the linear dimensions of sheets, blocks or test specimens of cellular material (flexible and rigid).

2 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard the following definition applies :

linear dimension : The shortest distance, measured with an instrument according to clause 3, between two specific points, between two parallel lines or between two parallel planes, defined by corners, edges or surfaces of the cellular specimen.

3 Measuring equipment

3.1 Dial gauge with a measuring surface of about 10 cm^2.

The gauging pressure shall be 100 ± 10 Pa[1], and the reading accuracy shall be 0,05 mm.

3.2 Micrometer, having a measuring surface with a minimum diameter of 5 mm, but in any case not less than five times the average diameter of the cells, permitting reading with an accuracy of 0,05 mm.

Use of a micrometer is restricted to rigid cellular materials, owing to the difficulty of determining the onset of compression of a flexible cellular material.

3.3 Sliding caliper, with a vernier permitting reading to an accuracy of 0,1 mm.

3.4 Metal rule or **metal tape**, graduated in millimetres and permitting reading to an accuracy of 0,5 mm.

4 Procedure

4.1 Choice of measuring equipment

The choice of measuring equipment shall be in accordance with the accuracy corresponding to the dimensions to be measured (see the table) :

a) When an instrument accuracy of 0,05 mm is required, a dial gauge (3.1) or micrometer (3.2) shall be used. The micrometer may be used only for specimens of rigid cellular material with a shape not permitting the use of a dial gauge.

An accuracy of 0,05 mm shall not normally be required for dimensions of more than 10 mm.

b) When an instrument accuracy of 0,1 mm is required, a sliding caliper (3.3) shall be used.

This accuracy of 0,1 mm shall not normally be required for dimensions of more than 100 mm.

NOTE — In this case, a dial gauge or micrometer (rigid cellular material only) may also be used, but then the instrument accuracy need not be better than that of a sliding caliper.

c) When an instrument accuracy of 0,5 mm is required, a metal rule or metal tape (3.4) shall be used.

NOTE — In this case, a sliding caliper may also be used, but then the instrument accuracy need not be better than that of a metal rule or metal tape.

1) Commercial dial gauges that incorporate a spring pressure may not satisfy this condition. An example of one design of an appropriate apparatus is given in the annex.