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Plastics - Decorative solid surfacing materials - Part 3: **Determination of properties - Solid surface shapes (ISO** A is a proview of the destruction of the destructi 19712-3:2007)



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 19712-3:2013	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 19712-3:2013	
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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

EN ISO 19712-3

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English Version

Plastics - Decorative solid surfacing materials - Part 3: Determination of properties - Solid surface shapes (ISO 19712-3:2007)

Plastiques - Matériaux décoratifs massifs de revêtement de surface - Partie 3: Détermination des propriétés - Produits mis en forme (ISO 19712-3:2007)

Kunststoffe - Dekorative Mineralwerkstoffe - Teil 3: Prüfverfahren - Formteile (ISO 19712-3:2007)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of ISO 19712-3:2007 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 19712-3:2013 by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2013.

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Endorsement notice

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Introduction

This part of ISO 19712 is intended for use by manufacturers, installers and specifiers of solid surfacing materials.

The test methods and minimum performance values presented have been related as closely as possible to end-use applications. The fabrication techniques employed may, however, have a bearing on product performance and service.

s includ. The performance requirements include impact resistance, structure, renewability, colourfastness, cleanability, stain resistance, water resistance, chemical resistance, bacterial and fungal resistance, and other significant properties.

Plastics — Decorative solid surfacing materials —

Part 3: Determination of properties — Solid surface shapes

SAFETY STATEMENT — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice, if applicable. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any regulatory conditions.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 19712 specifies the methods of test for determination of the properties of solid surfacing materials, as defined in Clause 3, in the form of shaped products. These methods are primarily intended for testing the materials specified in ISO 19712-1.

The tests may be carried out on finished products, but are generally carried out on test panels of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test, and of the same material and finish as the finished product.

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 105-A02, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour

ISO 105-B02, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test

ISO 209:2007, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Chemical composition

ISO 1770, Solid-stem general purpose thermometers

ISO 2039-1, Plastics — Determination of hardness — Part 1: Ball indentation method

ISO 2039-2, Plastics — Determination of hardness — Part 2: Rockwell hardness

ISO 3668, Paints and varnishes — Visual comparison of the colour of paints

ISO 4211:1979, Furniture — Assessment of surface resistance to cold liquids

ISO 4892:1981, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources¹)

ISO 4892-1, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 1: General guidance

ISO 4892-2:2006, Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc sources

¹⁾ Withdrawn, but still used in certain Asian countries.

ISO 9370, *Plastics* — *Instrumental determination of radiant exposure in weathering tests* — *General guidance and basic test method*

CIE Publication No. 85:1989, Solar spectral irradiance

ASTM D 2244, Standard Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

ASTM D 2583, Standard Test Method for Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

solid surfacing material

SSM

material, composed of polymeric materials together with pigments and fillers, intended to be cast into sheets or shaped products

NOTE 1 The material is of the same composition throughout the whole thickness of the sheet or product.

NOTE 2 Sheets and products made from SSMs are repairable and renewable to the original finish.

NOTE 3 SSMs can also be fabricated into continuous sheets with inconspicuous seams.

4 Cleaning the test specimen surface

4.1 General

The surface to be tested shall be prepared prior to testing using the procedure specified in 4.3.

4.2 Materials

- 4.2.1 Cellulose sponge.
- 4.2.2 Non-abrasive cleanser, containing a bleaching agent.
- 4.2.3 Water.
- 4.2.4 Clean, absorbent, lint-free material.

4.3 Procedure

Clean the surface using a damp sponge and non-abrasive cleanser containing a bleaching agent, scrubbing the surface with light hand pressure for up to 1,0 min/m². Rinse the prepared surface with water and dry with clean, absorbent, lint-free material.

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5 Surface defects

5.1 Procedure

The entire finished surface of the shaped product under test shall be rubbed with a sponge and a 50 % solution of tap water and water-soluble black or blue-black ink after the surface has been washed and dried as described in 4.3. When inspecting coloured sheets, contrasting-coloured ink shall be used. The ink shall be wiped from the surface with a damp cloth and the surface dried before inspection.