
**Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of
comparable single-point data —**

**Part 2:
Long-fibre-reinforced plastics**

*Plastiques — Acquisition et présentation de caractéristiques intrinsèques
comparables —*

Partie 2: Plastiques renforcés par de longues fibres



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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 3.

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 part of ISO 10350 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 10350-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

ISO 10350 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data*:

- *Part 1: Moulding materials*
- *Part 2: Long-fibre-reinforced plastics*

Introduction

This part of ISO 10350 has been prepared because users of long-fibre-reinforced plastics find that available data cannot always be readily used to compare the properties of similar materials, especially when the data have been supplied by different sources. Even when the same standard tests have been used, they may allow the adoption of a wide range of alternative test conditions, and the data obtained are not necessarily comparable. The purpose of this part of ISO 10350 is to identify specific methods and conditions of test to be used for the acquisition and presentation of data in order that valid comparisons between materials can be made.

This part of ISO 10350 is concerned with tests employed to present "single-point" data on the limited range of properties commonly included in data sheets and used for the preliminary selection of materials. Such data represent the most basic approach to the specification of properties of materials and this part of ISO 10350 thus facilitates the first steps towards more efficient selection and use of plastics in the many applications to which they are suited.

Many properties of long-fibre-reinforced plastics are anisotropic. The test method standards for these properties have been produced with different procedures for specific types of reinforcement. In this part of ISO 10350, use of the appropriate procedure is specified rather than the use of a specific specimen geometry as adopted in Part 1 for moulding materials. This is necessary for the recording of meaningful material property values.

Complementary International Standards (ISO 11403, parts 1, 2 and 3)¹⁾ are concerned with the standardized acquisition and presentation of multipoint data, to demonstrate how properties vary with important factors such as time, temperature and the presence of particular natural and chemical environments. In these standards, some additional properties are included. Their use will provide a more substantial database than one containing only single-point data, and so will enable improved assessment of the fitness of a material for any particular application. In addition, ISO 11403-1, which deals with mechanical properties, assists predictions of the performance of components and ISO 11403-2, covering thermal and processing properties, aids predictions of melt-flow behaviour during manufacturing. ISO 11403-3 is concerned with environmental influences on properties, and other parts may be prepared to cover additional properties. The various parts of ISO 11403 were written primarily for moulding materials. The test methods and test conditions referred to may not therefore be ideally suited to the acquisition of data for all long-fibre-reinforced plastics.

1) ISO 11403-1:1994, *Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data — Part 1: Mechanical properties* (under revision).

ISO 11403-2:1995, *Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data — Part 2: Thermal and processing properties*.

ISO 11403-3:1999, *Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data — Part 3: Environmental influences on properties*.

Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data —

Part 2: Long-fibre-reinforced plastics

1 Scope

ISO 10350 identifies specific test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of comparable data for certain basic properties of plastics. In general, each property is specified by a single experimental value, although in certain cases properties are represented by two values obtained under different test conditions or along different directions in the material. The properties included are those presented conventionally in manufacturers' data sheets. This part of ISO 10350 applies to reinforced thermoplastic and thermosetting materials where the reinforcement fibres are either discontinuous with a fibre length prior to processing greater than 7,5 mm or continuous (e.g. fabric, continuous-strand mat or unidirectional). Part 1 of this International Standard deals specifically with unreinforced and filled plastics, including those using fibres less than 7,5 mm in length.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10350. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10350 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents 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 62:1999, *Plastics — Determination of water absorption*.

ISO 75-2:—²⁾, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 2: Plastics and ebonite*.

ISO 179-1:2000, *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test*.

ISO 179-2:1997, *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 2: Instrumented impact test*.

ISO 291:1997, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 527-4:1997, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites*.

ISO 527-5:1997, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 5: Test conditions for unidirectional fibre-reinforced plastic composites*.

ISO 1172:1996, *Textile-glass-reinforced plastics — Prepregs, moulding compounds and laminates — Determination of the textile-glass and mineral-filler content — Calcination methods*.

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 75-2:1993)

ISO 1183 (all parts), *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics.*

ISO 1268 (all parts), *Fibre-reinforced plastics — Methods of producing test plates.*

ISO 2577:1984, *Plastics — Thermosetting moulding materials — Determination of shrinkage.*

ISO 2818:1994, *Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining.*

ISO 4589-2:1996, *Plastics — Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index — Part 2: Ambient-temperature test.*

ISO 6603-2:2000, *Plastics — Determination of puncture impact behaviour of rigid plastics — Part 2: Instrumented impact testing.*

ISO 11357-2:1999, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 2: Determination of glass transition temperature.*

ISO 11357-3:1999, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization.*

ISO 11359-2:1999, *Plastics — Thermomechanical analysis (TMA) — Part 2: Determination of coefficient of linear thermal expansion and glass transition temperature.*

ISO 14125:1998, *Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of flexural properties.*

ISO 14127:—³⁾, *Composites — Determination of the resin, fibre and void content of composites reinforced with carbon fibre.*

ISO 14130:1997, *Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of apparent interlaminar shear strength by short-beam method.*

ISO 15310:1999, *Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of the in-plane shear modulus by the plate twist method.*

IEC 60093:1980, *Methods of test for volume resistivity and surface resistivity of solid electrical insulating materials.*

IEC 60112:1979, *Method for determining the comparative and the proof tracking indices of solid insulating materials under moist conditions.*

IEC 60243-1:1998, *Electrical strength of insulating materials — Test methods — Part 1: Tests at power frequencies.*

IEC 60250:1969, *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 60296:1982, *Specification for unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear.*

IEC 60695-11-10:1999, *Fire hazard testing — Part 11-10: Test flames — 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods.*

IEC 60695-11-20:1999, *Fire hazard testing — Part 11-20: Test flames — 500 W flame test methods.*

3) To be published.