

**Plastid. Termoreaktiivsed vormitavad
kompaundid. Kiu märgumisastme
määramine vormitavatest
kompaundidest tehtud lehtmaterjalides
(SMC)**

Plastics - Thermoset moulding compounds -
Determination of the degree of fibre wet out in SMC

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12575:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12575:1998 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 18.02.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12575:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12575:1998. This document is endorsed on 18.02.2000 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 testimismeetodi vormitavast kompaundist lehtmaterjali sarruse märgumisastme määramiseks (sheet moulding compound) (SMC). Meetod on rakendatav eespool nimetatud lehtmaterjali kasutajapoolseks kvaliteedikontrolliks kui ka tootmisprotsessi kontrollimiseks lehtmaterjali tootmise käigus.	Scope:
---	----------------------

ICS 83.120, 83.140.10

Võtmesõnad: kiirused: ajaühiku kohta, koostis, märgumine, määramine, omadus, plastid, plastne vormimine, sarrusematerjalid, sarrusplastid, termokõvenevad vaigud, testimine

ICS 83.120; 83.140.10

Descriptors: Plastics, moulding compounds, testing.

English version

Plastics

Thermoset moulding compounds

Determination of the degree of fibre wet out in SMC

Plastiques – Compositions de mou-
lage à base de thermodurcissables –
Détermination du taux de mouillage
des fibres dans les SMC

Kunststoffe – Härtbare Formmassen –
Bestimmung des Faserbenetzungs-
grades in SMC

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-05-01.

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.

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.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Contents	Page
Foreword	2
Introduction	3
1 Scope	3
2 Normative references	3
3 Definitions	4
4 Sampling	4
5 Apparatus	4
6 Procedure	4
7 Expression of results	6
8 Test report	6
9 Precision	7

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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 November 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1998.

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

Introduction

This test method provides a common basis for reinforcement manufacturers, compounders and moulders to compare data and follow the consistency of wet out. As wet out often improves during the first 24 h, samples of the same age are used for comparison purposes.

In a production situation the process and formulation are assumed to be constant and are sufficient to produce a visual standard level of wet out. Any drifts in paste viscosity, reinforcement fibre content, mass per unit area, compaction structure etc. which adversely affect wet out can be identified.

In a development situation the compounding process conditions need to define an acceptable wet out of the control.

Formulation or reinforcement specimens can be screened along with the control under identical process conditions.

The test is carried out after compounding allowing the products under test to be judged superior or inferior to the control.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the degree of wet out of the reinforcement in a sheet moulding compound (SMC).

It is applicable for quality control by the user of the SMC as well as for the process control during the SMC production.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ISO 472	Plastics - Vocabulary
ISO 8604	Plastics - Prepregs - Definitions of terms and symbols for designations