# Plastid. Tõmbeomaduste määramine. Osa 4: Isotroopse ja ortotroopse kiudarmatuuriga plastkomposiitide katsetingimused

Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 4: test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites



# **EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**

# **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO
527-4:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi
EN ISO 527-4:1997 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 527-4:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 527-4:1997.

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.

Ka	sitl	lusa	ıla:

Käesoleva standardi osa 4 määrab kindlaks "isotroopse ja ortotroopse kiudsarrusega plastkomposiitide tõmbeomaduste testimise tingimused", mis põhinevad üldistel põhimõtetel, mis on esitatud käesoleva standardi 1. osas.

S	C	O	b	е	

ICS 83.120

**Võtmesõnad:** määramine, plastid, sarrusplastid, testimine, testimistingimused, testitavad proovikehad, tõmbeomadused, tõmbeteimid

# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 527-4

April 1997

ICS 83.120 Supersedes EN 61:1977.

Descriptors: Plastics, composites, testing, tensile strength.

## **English version**

## **Plastics**

Determination of tensile properties
Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and
orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites
(ISO 527-4:1997)

Plastiques – Détermination des propriétés en traction – Partie 4: Conditions d'essai pour les composites plastiques renforcés de fibres isotropes et orthotropes (ISO 527-4:1997) Kunststoffe – Bestimmung der Zugeigenschaften – Teil 4: Prüfbedingungen für isotrop und anisotrop faserverstärkte Kunststoffverbundwerkstoffe (ISO 527-4:1997)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-03-28.

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 Nether-

lands, 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

Page 2 EN ISO 527-4:1997

#### **Foreword**

International Standard

ISO 527-4:1997 Plastics – Determination of tensile properties – Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibrereinforced plastic composites,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 61 'Plastics' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 'Plastics', the Secretariat of which is held by IBN, 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 October 1997 at the latest.

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

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.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard ISO 527-4:1997 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

# 1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 527 specifies the test conditions for the determination of the tensile properties of isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites, based upon the general principles given in part 1.

Unidirectionally reinforced materials are covered by part 5.

- 1.2 See ISO 527-1, subclause 1.2.
- **1.3** The test method is suitable for use with the following materials:
- fibre-reinforced thermosetting and thermoplastic composites incorporating non-unidirectional reinforcements such as mats, woven fabrics, woven rovings, chopped strands, combinations of such reinforcements, hybrids, rovings, short or milled fibres or preimpregnated materials (prepregs) (for directly injection-moulded specimens, see specimen 1A in ISO 527-2:1993);
- combinations of the above with unidirectional reinforcements and multidirectional reinforced materials constructed from unidirectional layers, provided such laminates are symmetrical (for materials with completely, or mainly, unidirectional reinforcements, see ISO 527-5);
- finished products made from these materials.

The reinforcement fibres covered include glass fibres, carbon fibres, aramid fibres and other similar fibres.

- **1.4** The method is performed using specimens machined from a test panel made in accordance with ISO 1268 or by equivalent methods, or from finished and semi-finished products with suitable flat areas.
- **1.5** See ISO 527-1, subclause 1.5.

#### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 527. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 527 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 527-1:1993, Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles.

ISO 527-2:1993, Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics.

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

ISO 1268:1974, Plastics — Preparation of glass fibre reinforced, resin bonded, low-pressure laminated plates or panels for test purposes.

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

ISO 3534-1:1993, Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: Probability and general statistical terms.

# 3 Principle

See ISO 527-1, clause 3

#### 4 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 527, the following definitions apply.

- 4.1 gauge length: See ISO 527-1, subclause 4.1.
- **4.2** speed of testing: See ISO 527-1, subclause 4.2.
- **4.3** tensile stress,  $\sigma$  (engineering): See ISO 527-1, subclause 4.3, except that  $\sigma$  for "1"-direction specimens is defined as  $\sigma_1$  and for "2"-direction specimens as  $\sigma_2$  (see 4.8 for definitions of these directions).
- **4.3.1 tensile strength**,  $\sigma_M$ : See ISO 527-1, subclause 4.3.3, except that  $\sigma_M$  for "1"-direction specimens is defined as  $\sigma_{M1}$  and for "2"-direction specimens as  $\sigma_{M2}$ .
- **4.4** tensile strain,  $\varepsilon$ : See ISO 527-1, subclause 4.4, except that  $\varepsilon$  for "1"-direction specimens is defined as  $\varepsilon_1$  and for "2"-direction specimens as  $\varepsilon_2$ .

It is expressed as a dimensionless ratio or in percent.

**4.5** tensile strain at tensile strength; tensile failure strain,  $\varepsilon_{M}$ : The tensile strain at the point corresponding to the tensile strength of the specimen.

For "1"-direction specimens,  $\varepsilon_{\rm M}$  is defined as  $\varepsilon_{\rm M1}$  and for "2"-direction specimens as  $\varepsilon_{\rm M2}$ .

It is expressed as a dimensionless ratio or in percent.

**4.6** modulus of elasticity in tension; Young's modulus, E: See ISO 527-1, subclause 4.6, except that E for "1"-direction specimens is defined as  $E_1$  and for "2"-direction specimens as  $E_2$ .

The strain values used are as given in ISO 527-1, subclause 4.6, i.e.  $\varepsilon' = 0,000$  5 and  $\varepsilon'' = 0,002$  5 (see figure 1), unless alternative values are given in the material or technical specifications.

**4.7 Poisson's ratio**,  $\mu$ : See ISO 527-1, subclause 4.7, except that for "1"-direction specimens  $\mu_b$  is defined as  $\mu_{12}$  and  $\mu_h$  as  $\mu_{13}$ , using the coordinates shown in figure 2. For "2"-direction specimens,  $\mu_b$  is defined as  $\mu_{21}$  and  $\mu_h$  as  $\mu_{23}$ .