

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
2818

Third edition
1994-08-15

Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining

Plastiques — Préparation des éprouvettes par usinage



Reference number
ISO 2818:1994(E)

Foreword

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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.

International Standard ISO 2818 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2818:1980), which has been revised with respect to the following points:

- normative references for the geometry of cutting tools and abrasive tools and products;
- introduction of notching;
- extension of the table for recommended machining conditions.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Printed in Switzerland

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Introduction

The preparation of test specimens by machining influences the finished surfaces and, in some cases, even the internal structure of the specimens. Since test results are strongly dependent on both of these parameters, exact definitions of tools and machining conditions are required for reproducible test results with machined specimens.

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Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes the general principles and procedures to be followed when machining and notching test specimens from compression-moulded and injection-moulded plastics, extruded sheets, plates and partially finished or wholly finished products.

In order to establish a basis for reproducible machining and notching conditions, the following general standardized conditions should be applied. It is assumed, however, that the exact procedures to be used will be selected or specified by the relevant material specification or by the standards on the particular test methods. If sufficiently detailed procedures are not thus specified, it is essential that the interested parties agree on the conditions to be used.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 3002-1:1982, *Basic quantities in cutting and grinding — Part 1: Geometry of the active part of cutting tools — General terms, reference systems, tool and working angles, chip breakers.*

ISO 3017:1981, *Abrasive discs — Designation, dimensions and tolerances — Selection of disc outside diameter/centre hole diameter combinations.*

ISO 3855:1977, *Milling cutters — Nomenclature.*

ISO 6104:1979, *Abrasive products — Diamond or cubic boron nitride grinding wheels and saws — General survey, designation and multilingual nomenclature.*

ISO 6106:1979, *Abrasive products — Grain sizes of diamond or cubic boron nitride.*

ISO 6168:1980, *Abrasive products — Diamond or cubic boron nitride grinding wheels — Dimensions.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 Milling

In this machining operation, the tool has a circular primary motion and the workpiece a suitable feed motion. The axis of rotation of the primary motion retains its position with respect to the tool, independently of the feed motion (see ISO 3855). Complete dumb-bell and rectangular test specimens, as well as notches in finished specimens, may be prepared by milling.

3.1.1 Geometry (see 3002-1 and figure 1)

Only a few details of the exact geometrical conditions of the milling tool and its position with respect to the workpiece given in ISO 3002-1 are relevant to this standard, as follows:

3.1.1.1 tool-cutting-edge angle, α_r : The angle between the tool-cutting-edge plane P_s and the assumed working plane P_f , measured in the tool back plane P_r .

3.1.1.2 tool back clearance, α_p : The angle between the flank A_x of the cutter and the tool-cutting-edge plane P_s , measured in the tool back plane P_p .