EESTI STANDARD EVS-EN ISO 868:2004

Plastics and ebonite - Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)

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EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 868:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 868:2003 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 23.11.2004 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 868:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 868:2003. This document is endorsed on 23.11.2004 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the indentation hardness of plastics and ebonite by means of durometers of two types: type A is used for softer materials and type D for harder materials (see the Note to 8.2). The method permits measurement either of the initial indentation or of the indentation after a specified period of time, or both.	**Scope:** This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the indentation hardness of plastics and ebonite by means of durometers of two types: type A is used for softer materials and type D for harder materials (see the Note to 8.2). The method permits measurement either of the initial indentation or of the indentation after a specified period of time, or both.

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Võtmesõnad:

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EN ISO 868

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Supersedes EN ISO 868 : 1997.

English version

Plastics and ebonite

Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)
(ISO 868 : 2003)

Plastiques et ébonite – Détermination de la dureté par pénétration au moyen d'un duromètre (dureté Shore)
(ISO 868 : 2003)

Kunststoffe und Hartgummi – Bestimmung der Eindruckhärte mit einem Durometer (Shore-Härte)
(ISO 868 : 2003)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2003-01-02.

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 Management Centre 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 Management Centre 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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 868 : 2003 E

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 868 : 2003 Plastics and ebonite – Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness),

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 September 2003 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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 868 : 2003 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the indentation hardness of plastics and ebonite by means of durometers of two types: type A is used for softer materials and type D for harder materials (see the Note to 8.2). The method permits measurement either of the initial indentation or of the indentation after a specified period of time, or both.

NOTE The durometers and the methods specified in this International Standard are referred to as type A Shore and type D Shore durometers and durometer methods, respectively.

1.2 This method is an empirical method intended primarily for control purposes. No simple relationship exists between indentation hardness determined by this method and any fundamental property of the material tested. For specification purposes, it is recommended that ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*, be used for the softer materials.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document 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 291:1997, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

3 Principle

A specified indenter is forced into the test material under specified conditions and the depth of penetration measured.

The indentation hardness is inversely related to the penetration and is dependent on the modulus of elasticity and the viscoelastic properties of the material. The shape of the indenter, the force applied to it and the duration of its application influence the results obtained so that there may be no simple relationship between the results obtained with one type of durometer and those obtained with either another type of durometer or another instrument for measuring hardness.

4 Apparatus

Use either a type A or type D Shore durometer consisting of the following components:

4.1 **Presser foot**, with a hole of diameter 3 mm ± 0,5 mm centred at least 6 mm from any edge of the foot.

4.2 **Indenter**, formed from a hardened steel rod of diameter 1,25 mm ± 0,15 mm to the shape and dimensions shown in Figure 1 for type A durometers and Figure 2 for type D durometers.