
**Plastics — Determination of tensile
properties —**

Part 2:

**Test conditions for moulding and
extrusion plastics**

Plastiques — Détermination des propriétés en traction —

Partie 2: Conditions d'essai des plastiques pour moulage et extrusion



This document is a preview generated by EVS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2012

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Principle and methods	2
5 Apparatus	2
5.1 General	2
5.2 Extensometer	2
5.3 Recording of data	2
6 Test specimens	2
6.1 Shape and dimensions	2
6.2 Preparation of test specimens	3
6.3 Gauge marks	3
6.4 Checking the test specimens	3
6.5 Anisotropy	3
6.6 Number of test specimens	3
7 Conditioning	3
8 Procedure	3
9 Calculation and expression of results	3
10 Precision	4
11 Test report	4
Annex A (informative) Small specimens	6
Annex B (informative) Precision statement	8
Bibliography	11

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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 527-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 527-2:1993), which has been technically revised.

ISO 527 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties*:

- *Part 1: General principles*
- *Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics*
- *Part 3: Test conditions for films and sheets*
- *Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites*
- *Part 5: Test conditions for unidirectional fibre-reinforced plastic composites*

Plastics — Determination of tensile properties —

Part 2:

Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 527 specifies the test conditions for determining the tensile properties of moulding and extrusion plastics, based upon the general principles given in ISO 527-1.

1.2 The methods are selectively suitable for use with the following range of materials:

- rigid and semi-rigid thermoplastics moulding, extrusion and cast materials, including compounds filled and reinforced by, for example, short fibres, small rods, plates or granules but excluding textile fibres (see ISO 527-4 and ISO 527-5). See ISO 527-1:2012, Clause 3 for the definition of “rigid” and “semi-rigid”.
- rigid and semi-rigid thermosetting moulding and cast materials, including filled and reinforced compounds but excluding textile fibres as reinforcement (see ISO 527-4 and ISO 527-5);
- thermotropic liquid crystal polymers.

The methods are not normally suitable for use with rigid cellular materials or sandwich structures containing cellular material. For rigid cellular materials see ISO 1926.

The methods are not suitable for flexible films and sheets, of thickness smaller than 1 mm, see ISO 527-3.

1.3 The methods are applied using specimens which may be either moulded to the chosen dimensions or machined, cut or punched from injection- or compression-moulded plates. The multipurpose test specimen is preferred (see ISO 20753).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 293, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials*

ISO 294-1, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 1: General principles, and moulding of multipurpose and bar test specimens*

ISO 295, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials*

ISO 527-1:2012, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles*

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

ISO 10724-1, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermosetting powder moulding compounds (PMCs) — Part 1: General principles and moulding of multipurpose test specimens*

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

ISO 20753, *Plastics — Test specimens*