



**International  
Standard**

**ISO 14127**

**Carbon-fibre-reinforced  
composites — Determination of the  
resin, fibre and void contents**

*Composites renforcés de fibres de carbone — Détermination des  
teneurs en résine, en fibre et en vide*

**Second edition  
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## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Composites and reinforcement fibres*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14127:2008), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the new method: Method C (microscopic method) as means to determinate fibre content by volume and areal void content has been added;
- technical details related to the new method have been edited;
- procedure A3 has been modified by replacing the heating plate, beaker and watch glass with a heating mantle and round bottom flask;
- in [subclauses 4.3, 6.3](#) and [7.3](#), where provisions for the number of test samples per assessment have been newly added;
- “ $m_r$ ” has been corrected to “ $\phi_r$ ” in [Formula \(4\)](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The constituent contents such as fibre content, resin content as well as void content are parameters characterize physical/structural properties of carbon-fibre-reinforced composites. Such properties are proven to have influence on mechanical performances of carbon-fibre-reinforced composites; thus, the constituent contents are always required as important index for processing quality control.

Microscopic method calculates the fibre volume content/areal void content from measured fibre area/void area and the area of cross-section of a specimen. The principle of this method differs from method A or B, so that method C might be available when some of the types of resin were so hard to remove or in the case of lacking information of the prepregs. Meanwhile, thanks to the development of electronic and information technology, equipment integrated with image analysis functions is commercially available. The microscopic method has multiple advantages of being efficient, safe, commercial and environment friendly.



# Carbon-fibre-reinforced composites — Determination of the resin, fibre and void contents

## 1 Scope

This document specifies methods for calculating the resin, fibre and void contents of a carbon-fibre-reinforced composite from the densities of the resin, the fibre and the composite and the mass of fibre in the composite (using method A), for calculating the fibre content from the thickness of the composite (using method B), and for calculating the fibre content by volume and areal void content through microscopic analysis (using method C).

Method A specifies three different resin removal procedures for the determination of the mass of fibre in the composite (viz a combustion procedure, a procedure by digestion in nitric acid and a procedure by digestion in a mixture of sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide). The selection of the procedure to be used is made by considering the combustibility of the resin used in the composite, its ability to decompose and the type of resin concerned. Method A is only of limited applicability when filled resins are present that can prevent complete dissolution and/or combustibility of the resin.

Method B (thickness measurement method) is only applicable to composites moulded from prepregs of known fibre mass per unit area.

Method C (microscopic method) is only applicable to carbon-fibre-reinforced composites with unidirectional, orthogonal and multidirectional laminates. It can also be used as reference for determination of the areal void content and fibre volume content of aramid- or glass-fibre-reinforced plastics, but is not applicable to fabric reinforced composites.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 472, *Plastics — Vocabulary*

ISO 1183-1, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method*

ISO 1183-2, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 2: Density gradient column method*

ISO 1183-3, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 3: Gas pycnometer method*

ISO 6353-2, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series*

ISO 9344, *Microscopes — Graticules for eyepieces*

ISO 10119, *Carbon fibre — Determination of density*

ISO 10934, *Microscopes — Vocabulary for light microscopy*