Kiudsarrusplastid. Pressitavad segud ja polümeeriga immutatud sarrused. Vaigu, kiudsarruse ja mineraalse täitematerjali sisalduste määramine. Lahustamismeetodid

Fibre-reinforced plastics - Moulding compounds and prepregs - Determination of resin, reinforced-fibre and mineral-filler content - Dissolution methods (ISO 11667:1997)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 11667:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 11667:1999 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 11667:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 11667:1999. 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.

Käsitlusala: This standard specifies two dissolution methods for the determiantion of the resin, reinforcement-fibre and mineral-filler contents of moulding compounds and prepregs: Method A: Extraction by Soxhlet. In cases of dispute, this method is the reference method. Method B: Extraction by immersion in solvent in a beaker. This method uses simpler equipment, making it suitable for quality assurance testing.	**Scope:** This standard specifies two dissolution methods for the determiantion of the resin, reinforcement-fibre and mineral-filler contents of moulding compounds and prepregs: Method A: Extraction by Soxhlet. In cases of dispute, this method is the reference method. Method B: Extraction by immersion in solvent in a beaker. This method uses simpler equipment, making it suitable for quality assurance testing.

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Võtmesõnad: determination of content, extraction methods, fillers, mineral fibres, moulding materials, plastics, prepregs, reinforced plastics, reinforcing materials, resins, tests

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11667

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ICS 83.120

English version

Fibre-reinforced plastics – Moulding compounds and prepregs

Determination of resin, reinforced-fibre and mineral-filler content – Dissolution methods (ISO 11667 : 1997)

Plastiques renforcés de fibre – Préimprégnés et compositions de moulage – Détermination des taux de résine, de fibre de renfort et de charge minérale – Méthodes par dissolution (ISO 11667 : 1997)

Faserverstärkte Kunststoffe – Formmassen und Prepregs – Bestimmung des Gehaltes an Harz, Verstärkungsfaser und Mineralfüllstoff – Auflösungsverfahren (ISO 11667 : 1997)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1999-05-06.

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 Netherlands, 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

Ref. No. EN ISO 11667 : 1999 E

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 11667 : 1997 Fibre-reinforced plastics – Moulding compounds and prepregs – Determination of resin, reinforced-fibre and mineral-filler content – Dissolution methods,

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 December 1999 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 11667 : 1997 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two dissolution methods for the determination of the resin, reinforcement-fibre and mineral-filler contents of moulding compounds and prepregs:

Method A: Extraction by Soxhlet. In cases of dispute, this method is the reference method.

Method B: Extraction by immersion in solvent in a beaker. This method uses simpler equipment, making it suitable for quality assurance testing.

This International Standard is applicable to the following types of material:

— prepregs made from yarns, rovings, tapes and fabrics;

— SMC, BMC and DMC moulding compounds.

Typically, reinforcement fibres are coated with sizing or finishes. These normally dissolve with the resin and are, therefore, included in the resin content.

This International Standard is not applicable to the following types of reinforced plastic:

— those containing reinforcements which are soluble (or partly soluble) in the solvents used to dissolve the resin;

— those in which the resin is partly or fully cured and so not fully soluble in organic solvents.

NOTE — ISO 1172:1996, *Textile-glass-reinforced plastics — Prepregs, moulding compounds and laminates — Determination of the textile-glass and mineral-filler content — Calcination methods*, may be used where the resin is cured.

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 291:1997, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*