INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 295

Second edition
1991-11-01

Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials.

Plastiques — Moulage par compression des éprouvettes en matières thermodurcissables

Reference number
ISO 295:1991(E)

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.

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 295 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Sub-Committee SC 12, *Thermosetting materials*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 295:1974), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the general principles and the procedures to be followed for the preparation of test specimens from thermosetting compounds moulded under heat and pressure and for the establishment of comparable test reports from different testing organizations. It is applicable only to thermosetting materials based upon phenolics (ISO 800), aminoplastics (ISO 2112), melamine phenolics (ISO 4896), epoxides and unsaturated polyesters.

Because the properties of the specimens moulded from thermosetting materials depend on the conditions of preparation of the specimens, this International Standard also specifies the details of specimen preparation to be included with test reports of the properties of such specimens.

It may often be necessary to prepare specimens by special methods because of their composition, their flow properties or other variable factors. In this case, an agreement shall be made between the interested parties. The tables giving the specimen properties shall refer to these specific methods.

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 468:1982, *Surface roughness — Parameters, their values and general rules for specifying requirements.*

ISO 800:—[1], *Plastics — Phenolic moulding materials — Specification.*

ISO 1183:1987, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density and relative density of non-cellular plastics.*

ISO 2112:1990, *Plastics — Aminoplastic moulding materials — Specification.*

ISO 3167:1983, *Plastics — Preparation and use of multipurpose test specimens.*

ISO 4896:1990, *Plastics — Melamine/phenolic moulding materials — Specification.*

3 Definitions

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

3.1 deviations of temperature in position: Deviations of temperature existing simultaneously between various points inside the mould after the temperature adjustment device has been set at a given temperature and after a permanent thermal equilibrium has been reached.

3.2 deviations of temperature in time: Deviations of temperature that may occur at a single given point on the inside of the mould at various times after the temperature adjustment device has been set at a given temperature and after a permanent thermal equilibrium has been reached.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 800:1977)