Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 877-3:2010

Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation - Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation (ISO 877-3:2009)

I.S. EN ISO 877-3:2010

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard – national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation - recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces:
EN ISO 877:1996

This document is based on:
EN ISO 877-3:2010

Published:
10 January, 2011

This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:
10 January, 2011

ICS number:
83.080.01

NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie

W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

I.S. EN ISO 877-3:2010

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 877-3

December 2010

ICS 83.080.01

Supersedes EN ISO 877:1996

English Version

Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation - Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation (ISO 877-3:2009)

Plastiques - Méthodes d'exposition au rayonnement solaire - Partie 3: Exposition intensifiée par rayonnement solaire concentré (ISO 877-3:2009)

Kunststoffe - Freibewitterung - Teil 3: Beschleunigte Bewitterung mit gebündelter Sonnenstrahlung (ISO 877-3:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 December 2010.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 877-3:2010: E

Contents

Page

Foreword

The text of ISO 877-3:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 “Plastics” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 877-3:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 “Plastics” the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 877:1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 877-3:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 877-3:2010 without any modification.

This page is intentionally left BLANK.

I.S. EN ISO 877-3:2010

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 877-3

First edition
2009-06-01

Plastics — Methods of exposure to solar radiation —

Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation

Plastiques — Méthodes d'exposition au rayonnement solaire —

Partie 3: Exposition intensifiée par rayonnement solaire concentré

Reference number
ISO 877-3:2009(E)

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

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

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.

ISO 877-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Ageing, chemical and environmental resistance*.

Together with the other parts (see below), it cancels and replaces ISO 877:1994, which has been technically revised.

ISO 877 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Methods of exposure to solar radiation*:

— *Part 1: General guidance*

— *Part 2: Direct weathering and exposure behind window glass*

— *Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation*

Introduction

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of American patents US 6659638 B1, US 7318672 B2 and US 4807247 concerning the temperature control discussed in Subclause 6.3. ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

The holder of these patent rights has assured ISO that he is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of these patent rights is registered with ISO. Information may be obtained from:

Atlas Material Testing Technology LLC
Intellectual Property
45601 North 47th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85087, USA

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those identified above. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.