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Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 10350-2:2011

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data - Part 2: Long-fibre-reinforced plastics (ISO 10350-2:2011)

I.S. EN ISO 10350-2:2011

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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This document replaces:
EN ISO 10350-2:2001

This document is based on:
EN ISO 10350-2:2011

Published:
11 July, 2011

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

ICS number:

83.120

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Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

I.S. EN ISO 10350-2:2011

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 10350-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2011

ICS 83.120

Supersedes EN ISO 10350-2:2001

English Version

Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data - Part 2: Long-fibre-reinforced plastics (ISO 10350-2:2011)

Plastiques - Acquisition et présentation de caractéristiques intrinsèques comparables - Partie 2: Plastiques renforcés par de longues fibres (ISO 10350-2:2011)

Kunststoffe - Ermittlung und Darstellung vergleichbarer Einpunktkennwerte - Teil 2: Langfaserverstärkte Kunststoffe (ISO 10350-2:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 March 2011.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 10350-2:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2011.

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I.S. EN ISO 10350-2:2011
**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
10350-2**

Second edition
2011-03-01

**Plastics — Acquisition and presentation
of comparable single-point data —**

**Part 2:
Long-fibre-reinforced plastics**

*Plastiques — Acquisition et présentation de caractéristiques
intrinsèques comparables —*

Partie 2: Plastiques renforcés par de longues fibres



Reference number
ISO 10350-2:2011(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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 10350-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10350-2:2001), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10350 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data*:

- *Part 1: Moulding materials*
- *Part 2: Long-fibre-reinforced plastics*

Introduction

This part of ISO 10350 has been prepared because users of long-fibre-reinforced plastics find that available data cannot always be readily used to compare the properties of similar materials, especially when the data have been supplied by different sources. Even when the same standard tests have been used, they may allow the adoption of a wide range of alternative test conditions, and the data obtained are not necessarily comparable. The purpose of this part of ISO 10350 is to identify specific methods and conditions of test to be used for the acquisition and presentation of data in order that valid comparisons between materials can be made.

This part of ISO 10350 is concerned with tests employed to present “single-point” data on the limited range of properties commonly included in data sheets and used for the preliminary selection of materials. Such data represent the most basic approach to the specification of properties of materials and this part of ISO 10350 thus facilitates the first steps towards more efficient selection and use of plastics in the many applications to which they are suited.

Many properties of long-fibre-reinforced plastics are anisotropic. The test method standards for these properties have been produced with different procedures for specific types of reinforcement. In this part of ISO 10350, use of the appropriate procedure is specified rather than the use of a specific specimen geometry as adopted in Part 1 for moulding materials. This is necessary for the recording of meaningful material property values.

Complementary International Standards (ISO 11403-1, ISO 11403-2 and ISO 11403-3) (see the Bibliography) are concerned with the standardized acquisition and presentation of multipoint data, to demonstrate how properties vary with important factors such as time, temperature and the presence of particular natural and chemical environments. In these standards, some additional properties are included. Their use will provide a more substantial database than one containing only single-point data, and so will enable improved assessment of the fitness of a material for any particular application. In addition, ISO 11403-1, which deals with mechanical properties, assists predictions of the performance of components and ISO 11403-2, covering thermal and processing properties, aids predictions of melt-flow behaviour during manufacturing. ISO 11403-3 is concerned with environmental influences on properties, and other parts may be prepared to cover additional properties. The various parts of ISO 11403 were written primarily for moulding materials. The test methods and test conditions referred to might not therefore be ideally suited to the acquisition of data for all long-fibre-reinforced plastics.

I.S. EN ISO 10350-2:2011

Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data —

Part 2: Long-fibre-reinforced plastics

1 Scope

ISO 10350 identifies specific test procedures for the acquisition and presentation of comparable data for certain basic properties of plastics. In general, each property is specified by a single experimental value, although in certain cases properties are represented by two values obtained under different test conditions or along different directions in the material. The properties included are those presented conventionally in manufacturers' data sheets. This part of ISO 10350 applies to reinforced thermoplastic and thermosetting materials where the reinforcement fibres are either discontinuous with a fibre length prior to processing greater than 7,5 mm or continuous (e.g. fabric, continuous-strand mat or unidirectional). Part 1 of this International Standard deals specifically with unreinforced and filled plastics, including those using fibres less than 7,5 mm in length.

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 62, *Plastics — Determination of water absorption*

ISO 75-3, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 3: High-strength thermosetting laminates and long-fibre-reinforced plastics*

ISO 179-1, *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test*

ISO 179-2, *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 2: Instrumented impact test*

ISO 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 527-4, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites*

ISO 527-5, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 5: Test conditions for unidirectional fibre-reinforced plastic composites*

ISO 1172, *Textile-glass-reinforced plastics — Prepregs, moulding compounds and laminates — Determination of the textile-glass and mineral-filler content — Calcination methods*

ISO 1183 (all parts), *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics*

ISO 1268 (all parts), *Fibre-reinforced plastics — Methods of producing test plates*

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