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BS EN ISO 75-1:2013



BSI Standards Publication

Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load

Part 1: General test method (ISO 75-1:2013)

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 75-1:2013. It supersedes BS EN ISO 75-1:2004 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/21, Testing of plastics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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© The British Standards Institution 2013. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2013

ISBN 978 0 580 73703 9

ICS 83.080.01

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 April 2013.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2013

ICS 83.080.01

Supersedes EN ISO 75-1:2004

English Version

Plastics - Determination of temperature of deflection under load - Part 1: General test method (ISO 75-1:2013)

Plastiques - Détermination de la température de fléchissement sous charge - Partie 1: Méthode d'essai générale (ISO 75-1:2013)

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung der Wärmeformbeständigkeitstemperatur - Teil 1: Allgemeines Prüfverfahren (ISO 75-1:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 March 2013.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 75-1:2013) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2013.

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 75-1:2004.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 75-1:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 75-1:2013 without any modification.

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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 75-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 75-1:2004), which has been technically revised.

ISO 75 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load*:

- *Part 1: General test method*
- *Part 2: Plastics and ebonite*
- *Part 3: High-strength thermosetting laminates and long-fibre-reinforced plastics*

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Introduction

The first editions of this part of ISO 75 and ISO 75-2 described three methods (A, B and C) using different test loads and two specimen positions, edgewise and flatwise. For testing in the flatwise position, test specimens with dimensions 80 mm × 10 mm × 4 mm were required. These can be moulded directly or machined from the central section of the multipurpose test specimen (see ISO 20753).

The previous (i.e. second) editions of this part of ISO 75 and ISO 75-2 specified the flatwise test position as preferred, while still allowing testing in the edgewise position with the test conditions given in Annex A until the next revision of this part of ISO 75 and ISO 75-2, as agreed in ISO/TC 61/SC 2/WG 5. Therefore, with this revision, the edgewise test position will be removed.

At the time of publication, technical development of testing instruments made instruments based on a fluidized bed or air ovens available. These are especially advantageous for use at temperatures at which the common silicone oil-based heat transfer fluids reach their limit of thermal stability. The fluidized bed and air oven methods of heat transfer are introduced in this part of ISO 75.

An additional precision statement covering the new heating methods is introduced in ISO 75-2.

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Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load —

Part 1: General test method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 75 gives a general test method for the determination of the temperature of deflection under load (flexural stress under three-point loading) of plastics. Different types of test specimen and different constant loads are defined to suit different types of material.

ISO 75-2 gives specific requirements for plastics (including filled plastics and fibre-reinforced plastics in which the fibre length, prior to processing, is up to 7,5 mm) and ebonite, while ISO 75-3 gives specific requirements for high-strength thermosetting laminates and long-fibre-reinforced plastics in which the fibre length is greater than 7,5 mm.

The methods specified are suitable for assessing the relative behaviour of different types of material at elevated temperature under load at a specified rate of temperature increase. The results obtained do not necessarily represent maximum applicable temperatures because in practice essential factors, such as time, loading conditions and nominal surface stress, can differ from the test conditions. True comparability of data can only be achieved for materials having the same room-temperature flexural modulus.

The methods specify preferred dimensions for the test specimens.

Data obtained using the test methods described are not intended to be used to predict actual end-use performance. The data are not intended for design analysis or prediction of the endurance of materials at elevated temperatures.

This method is commonly known as the HDT test (heat deflection test or heat distortion test), although there is no official document using this designation.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 75-2, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 2: Plastics and ebonite*

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

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

ISO 20753, *Plastics — Test specimens*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.