

BSI Standards Publication

Plastics - Determination of creep behaviour

Part 1: Tensile creep (ISO 899-1:2017)



BS EN ISO 899-1:2017 BRITISH STANDARD

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 899-1:2017. It is identical to ISO 899-1:2017. It supersedes BS EN ISO 899-1:2003+A1:2015, which is withdrawn.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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Plastics - Determination of creep behaviour - Part 1: Tensile creep (ISO 899-1:2017)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 899-1:2017) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2018.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 899-1:2003.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 899-1:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 899-1:2017 without any modification.

Contents			Page
Fore	eword		iv
1	Scor	oe	1
2	Normative references		1
3	Terr	Terms and definitions Apparatus	
4	App		
5	Test specimens		
6	Procedure		
	6.1	Conditioning and test atmosphere	
	6.2	Measurement of test-specimen dimensions	
	6.3	Mounting the test specimens	
	6.4	Selection of stress value	
	6.5	Loading procedure	5
		6.5.1 Preloading	5
		6.5.2 Loading	
	6.6	Extension-measurement schedule	
	6.7	Time measurement	
	6.8	Temperature and humidity control	
	6.9	Measurement of recovery rate (optional)	
7	Expression of results		
	7.1	Method of calculation	
		7.1.1 Tensile-creep modulus, E_t	6
		7.1.2 Nominal tensile-creep modulus, E^*_t	6
	7.2	Presentation of results	
		7.2.1 Creep curves	
		7.2.2 Creep-modulus/time curves	
		7.2.3 Isochronous stress-strain curves	
		7.2.4 Three-dimensional representation	
	7.0	7.2.5 Creep-to-rupture curves	
•	7.3	Precision	
8	Test report.		
Ann	ex A (ir	nformative) Physical-ageing effects on the creep of polymers	10
Rihl	ingran	hv	14

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical behaviour*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 899-1:2003), of which it constitutes a minor revision to update the normative references in $\underline{\text{Clause 2}}$. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 899-1:2003/Amd.1:2015.

A list of all parts in the ISO 899 series can be found on the ISO website.

Plastics — Determination of creep behaviour —

Part 1: **Tensile creep**

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the tensile creep of plastics in the form of standard test specimens under specified conditions such as those of pretreatment, temperature and humidity.

The method is suitable for use with rigid and semi-rigid non-reinforced, filled and fibre-reinforced plastics materials in the form of dumb-bell-shaped test specimens moulded directly or machined from sheets or moulded articles.

The method is intended to provide data for engineering-design and research and development purposes. Data for engineering-design purposes requires the use of extensometers to measure the gauge length of the specimen. Data for research or quality-control purposes may use the change in distance between the grips (nominal extension).

Tensile creep can vary significantly with differences in specimen preparation and dimensions and in the test environment. The thermal history of the test specimen can also have profound effects on its creep behaviour (see <u>Annex A</u>). Consequently, when precise comparative results are required, these factors are intended to be carefully controlled.

If tensile-creep properties are used for engineering-design purposes, the plastics materials are intended to be tested over a broad range of stresses, times and environmental conditions.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 291, Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

ISO 472, *Plastics* — *Vocabulary*

ISO 527-1:2012, Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles

ISO 527-2, Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 472 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp