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Plastics — Polyamides — Accelerated conditioning of test specimens

Plastiques — Polyamides — Conditionnement accéléré d'éprouvettes



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Foreword

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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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastics*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1110:1995), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the symbol of the polyamide has been corrected;
- the references have been changed to undated references.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

Various properties of polyamides (PA) depend upon their moisture content. Reproducible values of these properties can only be obtained with specimens having a specified moisture content. Such specimens are obtained by conditioning, i.e. by allowing them to reach equilibrium in an atmosphere with a specified temperature and relative humidity.

The rate of moisture absorption and, therefore, the rate of conditioning, is a function of the temperature. This rate is very low at room temperature. For example, a 4 mm thick test specimen of PA66 requires more than a year to attain its equilibrium moisture content in standard atmosphere 23/50 (see ISO 291). A higher temperature is used when conditioning specimens in a short period of time. Such a method for accelerated conditioning is presented in this document.