INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 28078-2

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Plastics — Poly(phenylene sulfide) (PPS) moulding and extrusion materials —

Part 2:

Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

Plastiques — Matériaux pour moulage et extrusion en poly(phénylène sulfide) (PPS) —

Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et détermination des propriétés



Reference number ISO 28078-2:2009(E)

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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 28078-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

ISO 28078 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics* — *Poly(phenylene sulfide) (PPS)* moulding and extrusion materials:

- Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications
- Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

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Plastics — Poly(phenylene sulfide) (PPS) moulding and extrusion materials —

Part 2:

Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

1 Scope

This part of ISO 28078 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of poly(phenylene sulfide) moulding and extrusion materials. Requirements for handling test material and for conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given.

Procedures and conditions are described for the preparation of test specimens, and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are given. Properties and test methods which are suitable and necessary to characterize poly(phenylene sulfide) moulding and extrusion materials are listed.

The properties have been selected from the general test methods in ISO 10350-1. Other test methods in wide use for, or of particular significance to, these moulding and extrusion materials are also included in this part of ISO 28078, as are the designatory properties specified in ISO 28078-2 (melt mass-flow rate or melt viscosity, density and tensile modulus).

In order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results, it is necessary to use the methods of specimen preparation and conditioning, the specimen dimensions and the test procedures specified herein. Values determined will not necessarily be identical to those obtained using specimens of different dimensions or prepared using different procedures.

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

ISO 178, Plastics — Determination of flexural properties

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

ISO 291, Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

ISO 294-1, Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 1: General principles, and moulding of multipurpose and bar test specimens

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

ISO 1133, Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics

ISO 1183-1, Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pyknometer method and titration method

ISO 3451-1, Plastics — Determination of ash — Part 1: General methods

ISO 10350-1, Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data — Part 1: Moulding materials

ISO 11357-3, Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization

ISO 11359-2, Plastics — Thermomechanical analysis (TMA) — Part 2: Determination of coefficient of linear thermal expansion and glass transition temperature

ISO 11443, Plastics — Determination of the fluidity of plastics using capillary and slit-die rheometers

ISO 15512, Plastics — Determination of water content

ISO 20753, Plastics — Test specimens

ISO 28078-1, Plastics — Poly(phenylene sulfide) (PPS) moulding and extrusion materials — Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications

IEC 60093, Methods of test for volume resistivity and surface resistivity of solid electrical insulating materials

IEC 60112, Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials

IEC 60243-1, Electrical strength of insulating materials — Test methods — Part 1: Tests at power frequencies

IEC 60250, Recommended methods for the determination of the permittivity and dielectric dissipation factor of electrical insulating materials at power, audio and radio frequencies including metre wavelengths

IEC 60296, Fluids for electrotechnical applications — Unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear

IEC 60695-11-10, Fire hazard testing — Part 11-10: Test flames — 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods

Preparation of test specimens

General 3.1

It is essential that specimens are always prepared by the same procedure (injection moulding), using the same processing conditions.

3.2 Treatment of material before moulding

Before processing, the moisture content of the material sample shall not exceed 0,05 % by mass. If the moisture level exceeds this limit, the sample shall be dried in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions until the moisture content no longer exceeds the limit. The moisture content of the material is expressed as the percentage, by mass, of the total mass of the thermoplastic and fillers.

To ensure that the moisture content remains low, it is recommended that the sample material in the feed hopper of the injection-moulding machine be blanketed with a suitable gas (e.g. dry air, nitrogen or argon). Better results may be obtained by using a dehumidifying hopper-drier.

3.3 Injection moulding

Specimens shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 294-1, using the conditions specified in Table 1.

Table 1 — Conditions for injection moulding of test specimens

Melt temperature	Mould temperature	Average injection velocity	Hold time	Total cycle time	
°C	°C	mm/s	s	s	
320	140	350 ± 150	20 ± 10	60	

4 Conditioning of test specimens for physical, thermal and electrical properties

Test specimens shall be conditioned in accordance with ISO 291 for at least 4 h at (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity.

5 Determination of properties

In the determination of properties and the presentation of data, the standards, supplementary instructions and notes given in ISO 10350-1 shall be applied. All tests shall be carried out in the standard atmosphere of (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity unless specifically stated otherwise in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 is compiled from ISO 10350-1, and the properties listed are those which are appropriate to PPS moulding materials. These properties are those considered useful for comparisons of data generated for different thermoplastics.

Table 3 contains those properties, not found specifically in Table 2, which are in wide use or of particular significance in the practical characterization of PPS moulding materials.

Table 2 — General properties and test conditions (selected from ISO 10350-1)

Property	Unit	Standard	Specimen type (dimensions in mm)	Specimen preparation	Test conditions and supplementary instructions	
Rheological properties						
Melt mass-flow rate	g/10 min	ISO 1133	Moulding compound		See ISO 28078-1	
Melt volume-flow rate	cm ³ /10 min	130 1133	Modiaing compound	_	See 150 20076-1	
Melt viscosity	Pa⋅s	ISO 11443	Moulding compound	_	See ISO 28078-1	
Mechanical properties						
Tensile modulus	MPa				Test speed 1 mm/min	
Yield stress	MPa		ISO 20753 type A1	Injection moulding	Failure with violdings	
Yield strain	%				Failure with yielding: Test speed 50 mm/min	
Nominal strain at break	%	100 507 0			Test speed 50 min/min	
Stress at break	MPa	- ISO 527-2 -			Failure without yielding:	
Strain at brook	%				If strain at break ≤ 10 %, test speed 5 mm/min	
Strain at break	70				If strain at break > 10 %, test speed 50 mm/min	
Flexural modulus	MPa	ISO 178	ISO 20753	Injection	Test speed 2 mm/min	
Flexural strength	MPa	150 170	type B	moulding		
Charpy notched impact strength	kJ/m ²	ISO 179-1	ISO 20753 type B V-notch r = 0,25	Injection moulding	Method 1eA (edgewise impact)	
Thermal properties	1			•		
Temperature of deflection under load	°C	ISO 75-2	ISO 20753 type B	Injection moulding	1,8 MPa (flatwise impact)	
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	°C ⁻¹	ISO 11359-2	ISO 20753 ^a	Injection moulding	Parallel Record the secant value over the temperature range 23 °C to 55 °C	
Flammability	mm/min	m/min IEC 60695-11-10	125 × 13 × 3 (see ISO 10350-1)	Injection moulding	Method A: linear burning rate of horizontal specimens	
	s				Method B: a) after-flame time and b) after-glow time of vertical specimens	
Electrical properties						
Relative permittivity	_	IEO 000=0	≥ 60 × ≥ 60 × 2	Injection	Frequency 100 Hz and 1 MHz	
Dissipation factor	_	IEC 60250		moulding	(compensate for electrode edge effects)	
Volume resistivity	Ω·m			Injection	N. H	
Surface resistivity	Ω			moulding	Voltage 500 V	
Electrical strength	kV/mm IEC 60243		≥ 60 × ≥ 60 × 1	Injection moulding	Use 25 mm/25 mm coaxial-cylinder electrode configuration. Immerse in	
		IEC 60243-1	$\geqslant 60 \times \geqslant 60 \times 2$		transformer oil in accordance with IEC 60296. Use short-time (rapid-rise) test.	
Comparative tracking index	_	IEC 60112	$\geqslant 20 \times \geqslant 20 \times 4$	Injection moulding	Use solution A	

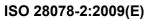
Table 2 (continued)

Property	Unit	Standard	Specimen type (dimensions in mm)	Specimen preparation	Test conditions and supplementary instructions
Other properties					
Water absorption	%	ISO 62	Thickness ≽ 1	Injection moulding	Saturation value in water at (23 \pm 2) $^{\circ}$ C
Density	kg/m ³	ISO 1183-1	Prepared from centre of type A1	Injection moulding	_
a It is recommended that the specimen be taken from the type A1 (multipurpose) test specimen specified in ISO 20753.					

Table 3 — Additional properties and test conditions of particular utility to PPS moulding and extrusion materials

Property	Unit	Standard	Specimen type (dimensions in mm)	Specimen preparation	Test conditions and supplementary instructions
Melting temperature	°C	ISO 11357-3	Moulding compound	_	Record the peak temperature
					Use 20 °C/min
Ash	%	ISO 3451-1	Moulding compound	_	Only for filled and reinforced grades
					(600 \pm 25) °C or (750 \pm 50) °C ^a

The recommended ashing temperature is $(600 \pm 25 \, ^{\circ}\text{C})$. This is because when a test sample containing fillers, e.g. minerals, is ashed at $(750 \pm 50 \, ^{\circ}\text{C})$, chemical reactions can occur between the filler and the PPS polymer, leading to high ash values. When $(600 \pm 25) \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ is used, the recommended ashing time is at least 3 h.



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