

Indian Standard
PLASTICS — METHODS OF TESTING
PART 5 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES
Section 4 Determination of Izod Impact Strength
(First Revision)

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a method for determining the Izod impact strength of plastics under defined conditions. A number of different types of specimen and test configurations are defined. Different test parameters are specified according to the type of material, the type of test specimen and the type of notch.

1.2 The method is used to investigate the behaviour of specified types of specimen under the impact conditions defined and for estimating the brittleness or toughness of specimens within the limitations inherent in the test conditions.

1.3 The method is suitable for use with the following range of materials:

^{3/4} rigid thermoplastic moulding and extrusion materials, including filled and reinforced compounds in addition to unfilled types; rigid thermoplastic sheets;

^{3/4} rigid thermosetting moulding materials, including filled and reinforced compounds; rigid thermosetting sheets, including laminates;

^{3/4} fibre-reinforced thermosetting and thermoplastic composites incorporating unidirectional or non-unidirectional reinforcement such as mat, woven fabrics, woven rovings, chopped strands, combination and hybrid reinforcements, rovings and milled fibres and sheet made from pre-impregnated materials (prepregs);

^{3/4} thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers.

1.4 The method is not normally suitable for use with rigid cellular materials and sandwich structures containing cellular material. Also, notched specimens are not normally used for long-fibre-reinforced composites or thermotropic liquid-crystal polymers.

1.5 The method is suited to the use of specimens which may be either moulded to the chosen dimensions, machined from the central portion of a standard multipurpose test specimen (see ISO 3167) or machined from finished or semifinished products such as mouldings, laminates and extruded or cast sheet.

1.6 The method specifies preferred dimensions for the test specimen. Tests which are carried out on specimens of different dimensions or with different notches, or specimens which are prepared under different conditions, may produce results which are not comparable. Other factors, such as the energy capacity of the apparatus, its impact velocity and the conditioning of the specimen, can also influence the results. Consequently, when comparative data are required, these factors must be carefully controlled and recorded.

1.7 The method should not be used as a source of data for design calculations. Information on the typical behaviour of a material can be obtained, however, by testing at different temperatures, by varying the notch radius and/or the thickness and by testing specimens prepared under different conditions.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 291 : 1997, Plastics ^{3/4} Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.

ISO 293 : 1986, Plastics ^{3/4} Compression moulding test specimens of thermoplastic materials.

ISO 294-1 : 1996, Plastics ^{3/4} Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials ^{3/4} Part 1: General principles, and moulding of multipurpose and bar test specimens.

ISO 295 : 1991, Plastics ^{3/4} Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials.

ISO 1268 : 1974 ¹⁾, Plastics ^{3/4} Preparation of glass fibre reinforced, resin bonded low pressure laminated plates or panels for test purposes.

ISO 2602 : 1980, Statistical interpretation of test results ^{3/4} Estimation of the mean ^{3/4} Confidence interval.

ISO 2818 : 1994, Plastics ^{3/4} Preparation of test specimens by machining.

ISO 3167 : —²⁾, Plastics ^{3/4} Multipurpose test specimens.

ISO 10724-1 : 1998, Plastics ^{3/4} Injection moulding of test specimens of thermosetting powder moulding compounds (PMCs) ^{3/4} Part 1: General principles and moulding of multipurpose test specimens.

ISO 13802 : 1999, Plastics ^{3/4} Verification of pendulum impact-testing machines ^{3/4} Charpy, Izod and tensile impact-testing.