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**Plastics — Polyethylene (PE) moulding  
and extrusion materials —**

**Part 2:  
Preparation of test specimens and  
determination of properties**

*Plastiques — Polyéthylène (PE) pour moulage et extrusion —*

*Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et détermination des propriétés*

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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.

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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

This first edition of ISO 17855-2 cancels and replaces ISO 1872-2:2007, which has been technically revised.

ISO 17855 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Polyethylene (PE) moulding and extrusion materials*:

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

# Plastics — Polyethylene (PE) moulding and extrusion materials —

## Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 17855 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of polyethylene (PE) 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 for the preparation of test specimens and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are also given. Properties and test methods that are suitable and necessary to characterize PE 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 17855, as are the designatory properties specified in ISO 17855-1.

In order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results, it is necessary to use the methods of 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 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 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 179-2, *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 2: Instrumented impact test*

ISO 293, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials*

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

ISO 294-3, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 3: Small plates*

ISO 294-4, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 4: Determination of moulding shrinkage*

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

ISO 899-1, *Plastics — Determination of creep behaviour — Part 1: Tensile creep*

ISO 1133-1, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics — Part 1: Standard method*

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

ISO 1183-2, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 2: Density gradient column method*

ISO 1183-3, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 3: Gas pycnometer method*

ISO 1628-3, *Plastics — Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers — Part 3: Polyethylenes and polypropylenes*

ISO 2818, *Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining*

ISO 4589-2, *Plastics — Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index — Part 2: Ambient-temperature test*

ISO 6603-2, *Plastics — Determination of puncture impact behaviour of rigid plastics — Part 2: Instrumented impact testing*

ISO 8256, *Plastics — Determination of tensile-impact strength*

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

ISO 11357-2, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 2: Determination of glass transition temperature and glass transition step height*

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 16770, *Plastics — Determination of environmental stress cracking (ESC) of polyethylene — Full-notch creep test (FNCT)*

ISO 17855-1:2014, *Plastics — Polyethylene (PE) moulding and extrusion materials — Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications*

ISO 20753, *Plastics — Test specimens*

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*

ASTM D638, *Standard test method for tensile properties of plastics*

ASTM D1693, *Standard test method for environmental stress-cracking of ethylene plastics*

### 3 Preparation of test specimens

#### 3.1 General

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

The procedure to be used for each test method is indicated in [Table 3](#) and [Table 4](#) (M = injection moulding, Q = compression moulding).

#### 3.2 Treatment of the material before moulding

No pre-treatment of the material sample is normally necessary before moulding.

#### 3.3 Injection moulding

Injection moulding of test specimens is used for PE moulding materials having a melt mass-flow rate (MFR) of  $\geq 1$  g/10 min, determined in accordance with ISO 1133-1 using set of test conditions D (190 °C/2,16 kg) specified in ISO 17855-1.

Injection-moulded specimens shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 294-1 or ISO 294-3, using the conditions specified in [Table 1](#). It has been found that bar test specimens prepared in accordance with ISO 20753 give better precision than those injection-moulded directly to their final dimensions and so the use of this geometry is preferable.

An appropriate hold pressure, consistent with the production of blemish-free mouldings, shall be used.

**Table 1 — Conditions for injection moulding of test specimens**

Material	Melt temperature °C	Mould temperature °C	Average injection velocity mm/s	Cooling time s	Total cycle time s
MFR $\geq 1$ g/10 min	210	40	100 $\pm$ 20	35 $\pm$ 5	40 $\pm$ 5

#### 3.4 Compression moulding

Compression moulding is used for materials with a melt mass-flow rate of  $< 1$  g/10 min, determined in accordance with ISO 1133-1 using set of test conditions D (190 °C/2,16 kg) specified in ISO 17855-1. For thinner specimens ( $\leq 2$  mm thick) and where specifically prescribed in [Table 3](#) and [Table 4](#), compression moulding shall be used for all materials.

Compression-moulded sheets shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 293 using the conditions specified in [Table 2](#).

**Table 2 — Conditions for compression moulding of test specimens**

Material	Moulding temperature °C	Average cooling rate °C/min	Demoulding temperature °C	Full pressure MPa	Full-pressure time min	Preheating pressure MPa	Preheating time min
All grades	180	15	≤ 40	5 or 10 <sup>a</sup>	5 ± 1	contact	5 to 15

<sup>a</sup> Use 5 MPa for a frame mould and 10 MPa for a positive mould.

NOTE Inconsistent cooling rates can lead to significant deviations in measured properties due to the effect on the crystallinity of the specimens. So, it is desirable to use a moulding machine that can keep a constant cooling rate.

If a frame mould is used, it is necessary to start the cooling cycle while simultaneously applying the full pressure. This avoids the melt being pressed out of the frame and also avoids sink marks.

With the frame mould, the full pressure is only applied to the frame and thus, the sheets produced may suffer from insufficient homogeneity and pellet boundaries may be preserved.

For thicker sheet (approximately 4 mm), a positive mould has been found to work satisfactorily. The preheating time depends on the type of mould and the type of energy input (Steam, electricity). For frame moulds, 5 min is usually sufficient. But for positive moulds, due to the bigger mass, a preheating time of up to 15 min can be necessary, especially if electric heating is used.

The test specimens required for the determination of the properties shall be machined or stamped from the compression-moulded sheets in accordance with ISO 2818.

NOTE Stamping is suitable for specimens of lower thickness up to 4 mm. Compared with milling or sawing, it gives less stress to the specimens and deforms them less.

#### 4 Conditioning of test specimens

Unfilled PE test specimens shall be conditioned for at least 16 h at 23 °C ± 2 °C, with no relative humidity requirement. Specimens containing fillers or additives that are susceptible to moisture uptake shall be conditioned for at least 16 h at 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 10) % 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. Unless specifically stated in [Table 3](#) and [Table 4](#), testing of unfilled PE test specimens shall be carried out at a standard temperature of 23 °C ± 2 °C with no relative humidity requirement. Specimens made from materials containing fillers and additives that are susceptible to moisture uptake shall be tested in a standard atmosphere of 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 10) % relative humidity.

Table 3 is compiled from ISO 10350-1, and the properties listed are those that are appropriate to polyethylene (PE) moulding and extrusion materials. These properties are those considered useful for comparisons of data generated for different thermoplastics.

[Table 4](#) contains those properties not found specifically in [Table 3](#), which are in wide use or of particular significance in the practical characterization of polyethylene (PE) moulding and extrusion materials.

Table 3 — General properties and test conditions (selected from ISO 10350-1)

Property		Symbol	Standard	Specimen type (dimensions in mm)	Specimen preparation <sup>a</sup>	Unit	Test condition and supplementary instructions	
<b>1 Rheological properties</b>								
1.1	Melt mass-flow rate	MFR	ISO 1133-1	Moulding compound	—	g/10min	See condition given in ISO 17855-1.	
1.2	Melt volume-flow rate	MVR				cm <sup>3</sup> /10min	See condition given in ISO 17855-1. Use a value for the melt density of 763,6 kg/m <sup>3</sup> to calculate the mass-flow rate of unfilled materials. <sup>b</sup>	
1.3	Moulding	$S_{Mp}$	ISO 294-4	60 × 60 × 2	M	%	Parallel	
1.4	shrinkage	$S_{Mn}$					Normal	
<b>2 Mechanical properties</b>								
2.1	Tensile modulus	$E_t$	ISO 527-2	ISO 20753 Type A1 or A2	M/Q	MPa	Test speed 1 mm/min.	
2.2	Yield stress	$\sigma_y$					Failure with yielding. test speed 50 mm/min.	
2.3	Yield strain	$\epsilon_y$						
2.4	Nominal strain at break	$\epsilon_{tB}$					Failure without yielding. $\epsilon_B \leq 10\%$ : test speed 5 mm/min. $\epsilon_B > 10\%$ : test speed 50 mm/min.	
2.5	Stress at 50 % strain	$\sigma_{50}$						
2.6	Stress at break	$\sigma_B$						
2.7	Strain at break	$\epsilon_B$					At 1 h At 1 000 h	
2.8	Tensile creep modulus	$E_{tc1}$	ISO 899-1					
2.9		$E_{tc10^3}$						
2.10	Flexural modulus	$E_f$	ISO 178	80 × 10 × 4	MPa	Test speed 2 mm/min.		
2.11	Charpy notched impact strength	$\alpha_{cA}$	ISO 179-1 or ISO 179-2	80 × 10 × 4 Machined V-notch, r = 0,25	kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	Edgewise impact, method 1eA. Also record type of failure.		
2.12	Tensile notched impact strength	$\alpha_{tI}$	ISO 8256	80 × 10 × 4 Machined double V-notch, r = 1		Only to be quoted if fracture cannot be obtained with notched Charpy test.		
2.13	Puncture energy	$W_p$	ISO 6603-2	60 × 60 × 2	J	Striker velocity 4,4 m/s. Striker diameter 20 mm. Support ring diameter 40 mm.		
2.14	Maximum puncture force	$F_M$			N	Lubricate the striker. Clamp the specimen sufficiently to prevent any out of plane movement of its outer regions.		
<sup>a</sup> M = Injection moulding, Q = Compression moulding. <sup>b</sup> See Reference [1]. <sup>c</sup> Electrical properties are generally affected by the relative humidity. They shall therefore be measured in a standard atmosphere of 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 10) % relative humidity.								

Table 3 (continued)

3 Thermal properties								
3.1	Melting temperature	$T_m$	ISO 11357-3	Moulding compound	—	°C	Record peak melting temperature. Use 10 °C/min heating/cooling rate.	
3.2	Glass transition temperature	$T_g$	ISO 11357-2				Record midpoint temperature. Use 10 °C/min heating/cooling rate.	
3.3	Temperature of deflection under load	$T_f$ 1,8	ISO 75-2	80 × 10 × 4	°C	Maximum surface stress (MPa)	1,8	
3.4		$T_f$ 0,45					0,45	Use flatwise loading.
3.5	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	$\alpha_p$	ISO 11359-2	Prepared from ISO 20753	M/Q	°C <sup>-1</sup>	Parallel	
3.6		$\alpha_n$					Transverse	Record the secant value over the temperature range 23 °C to 55 °C.
3.7	Burning behaviour	B50/1,5	IEC 60695-11-10	125 × 13 × 1,5	°C	Record one of the classifications V-0, V-1, V-2, HB, HB40 or HB75.		
3.8		B50/h		Thickness h greater than 1,5 mm				
3.9	Oxygen index	—	ISO 4589-2	80 × 10 × 4	%	Use procedure A (top surface ignition).		
4 Electrical properties <sup>c</sup>								
4.1	Relative permittivity	$\epsilon_r$ 100	IEC 60250	≥60 × ≥60 × 2	Q	—	100 Hz	
4.2		$\epsilon_r$ 1M					1 MHz	Compensate for electrode edge effects.
4.3	Dissipation factor	$\tan\delta$ 100					100 Hz	
4.4		$\tan\delta$ 1M					1 MHz	
4.5	Volume resistivity	$\rho_e$	IEC 60093	≥60 × ≥60 × 2	Q	Ω·m	Measure value at 1 min.	
4.6	Surface resistivity	$\sigma_e$					Ω	Voltage 500V Use contacting line electrodes 1 mm to 2 mm wide, 50 mm long and 5 mm apart.
4.7	Electric strength	$E_B$ 1	IEC 60243-1	≥60 × ≥60 × 1		kV/mm	Use 20 mm diameter spherical electrodes. Immerse in transformer oil in accordance with IEC 60296. Use a voltage application rate of 2 kV/s.	
4.8	Comparative tracking index	CTI-A	IEC 60112	≥20 × ≥20 × 4		—	Use solution A.	
<p>a M = Injection moulding, Q = Compression moulding.</p> <p>b See Reference [1].</p> <p>c Electrical properties are generally affected by the relative humidity. They shall therefore be measured in a standard atmosphere of 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 10) % relative humidity.</p>								

Table 3 (continued)

5 Other properties							
5.1	Water absorption	$w_w$	ISO 62	60 × 60 × 1	M/Q	%	Saturation value in water at 23 °C.
5.2		$w_H$					Equilibrium value at 23 °C, 50 % RH.
5.3	Density	$\rho$	ISO 1183-1 or ISO 1183-2 or ISO 1183-3	—	Q	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	For comparison purposes only. Not to be used for specifications.

a M = Injection moulding, Q = Compression moulding.  
 b See Reference [1].  
 c Electrical properties are generally affected by the relative humidity. They shall therefore be measured in a standard atmosphere of 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 10) % relative humidity.

Table 4 — Additional properties and test conditions of particular utility to PE moulding and extrusion materials

Property	Symbol	Standard	Specimen type (dimensions in mm)	Specimen preparation <sup>a</sup>	Unit	Test condition and supplementary instructions	
<b>1 Mechanical properties</b>							
1.1	Yield stress	$\sigma_y$	ASTM D638 <sup>b</sup> Type IV	Q	MPa	Thickness 1 mm or 2 mm.	
1.2	Yield strain	$\epsilon_y$			%		
1.3	Stress at break	$\sigma_B$			MPa	Test speed 50 mm/min.	
1.4	Strain at break	$\epsilon_B$			%		
<b>2 Other properties</b>							
2.1	Reduced viscosity	$l$	ISO 1628-3	Moulding compound	—	ml/g	
2.2	Environmental stress-cracking <sup>c</sup>	$F_{50}$	ASTM D1693	38 × 13 × h	Q	h	Determine the 50 % failure rate $F_{50}$ using Cond. A, $\rho \leq 0,925$ (h: 3,00 to 3,30).
2.3		$t_f$	ISO 16770	To be selected from ISO 16770			Use conditions from ISO 16770 according to polymer end-use application.
2.4	Density	$\rho$	ISO 1183-1 or ISO 1183-2 or ISO 1183-3	Extrudate	From ISO 1133-1 determination	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	ISO 17855-1:2014, 3.4.2 This is the designatory density value.

a Q = Compression moulding.  
 b Use of small tensile bar is allowed when the elongation of multipurpose test specimen is too large to obtain stress or strain at break.  
 c Stress-cracking tests give relative comparisons, especially for extrusion types of PE material, and are untypical for many applications. However, tests give good characterization of material suitability for certain applications. Performance tests on products are nevertheless needed for full assessment of material suitability for a given application.