
**Plastics — Determination of resistance to
wear by abrasive wheels**

Plastiques — Détermination de la résistance à l'usure par galets abrasifs

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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 9352 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9352:1995), which has been technically revised.

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Plastics — Determination of resistance to wear by abrasive wheels

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a general method for determining the resistance to abrasive wear of plastics under the action of abrasive wheels. It is equally applicable to moulded test specimens, components and finished products.

1.2 The particular test conditions and the method of expressing the results may differ according to the type of material. The test conditions and specific method are specified in the relevant standards for each material or product.

This method is not applicable to cellular materials or paints.

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 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*

ISO 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

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 295, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials*

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

ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6507-1, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

abrasive wheel

small grinding wheel or a roller faced with abrasive paper

3.2

abrasive wear

progressive loss of material from the operating surface of a plastics material resulting from the cutting or scratching action of the abrasive wheel

4 Principle

Two abrasive wheels are applied to the test specimen with a specified load. The wear obtained after rotation of the test specimen through a specified number of revolutions is assessed by an appropriate procedure (e.g. mass loss, volume loss, change in optical properties).

5 Apparatus

5.1 Abrasion test machine.

5.1.1 The test specimen is placed on a motor-driven rotating disc. A pair of abrasive wheels is allowed to turn freely on their axis and is applied to the test specimen at a specified position under a specified load. Figure 1 illustrates the relative positions of these different components. The apparatus shall comply with the requirements given in 5.1.2 to 5.1.7.

5.1.2 The test specimen support disc shall be flat and fixed to its driving shaft. When the disc is rotated, no point on a 45 mm radius circle traced on its horizontal surface shall oscillate vertically through more than 0,05 mm about its mean position. The disc shall have a nominal diameter of 100 mm and its speed of rotation shall be 72 rev/min at 60 Hz and 60 rev/min at 50 Hz.

5.1.3 The abrasive wheels shall be supported by two symmetrical arms that can oscillate freely about a horizontal axis. The method of attaching the wheels shall permit free rotation, e.g. by means of ball bearings. In the test position, the mounting bosses shall be coaxial and positioned in such a way that the vertical projection of their common axis on to the plane of the test specimen support disc is $19,1 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$ from a parallel line passing through the axis of the disc (see Figure 1).

The distance between the inside faces of the abrasive wheels shall be $52,4 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$.

Each arm shall be constructed in such a way as to permit the fitting of a counterweight to balance its mass against that of the abrasive wheel and additional loads of known mass (see 5.4).

5.1.4 The abrasive wheels shall have a cylindrical shape. They shall contain an axial hole allowing them to be fitted without play to the mounting bosses in the arms.

They shall consist of one of the following two alternatives:

- a) An abrasive material (abrasive wheels). The thickness of the wheels shall be $12,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$ and their external diameter $51,6 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$ when new, but in no case less than 44,4 mm.
- b) A metal disc with its periphery clad with a 6 mm layer of vulcanized rubber of hardness 50 IRHD to 55 IRHD (international hardness in accordance with ISO 48) bonded without gaps or overlap with a strip of abrasive paper (for example, secured with the aid of double-sided adhesive tape). The abrasive wheel shall have a thickness of $12,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$ and a diameter of $51,6 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$. The width of the abrasive paper shall be as specified in the relevant material (or product) standard.

The quality of the abrasive wheel or abrasive paper to be used shall be as stated in each relevant material (or product) specification. Refer to Table 1 for guidance in selecting suitable abrasive wheels. The abrasive-power properties of the wheels may be characterized, if requested, by the procedure give in Annex A.

5.1.5 The vacuum device for removal of the wear debris shall include two exhaust nozzles above the test specimen wear zone. One nozzle shall be located between the abrasive wheels and the other shall be located diametrically opposite (see Figure 1). The bore of each nozzle shall have an internal diameter of $8 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$ and its distance from the test specimen shall be maintained at $1,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$. When the nozzles are blocked closed, the pressure shall be 1,5 kPa to 1,6 kPa.

Table 1 — Abrasive wheel selection chart

Series designation ^a	Abrasive action	Wheel type	Composition	Recommended load range N	Approximate grit size (No. of abrasive particles/cm ²)
CS10F	Very mild	Resilient	Rubber and abrasive grain	2,5 to 4,9	1 420
CS10	Mild	Resilient	Rubber and abrasive grain	4,9 to 9,8	1 420
CS17	Coarse	Resilient	Rubber and abrasive grain	4,9 to 9,8	645
H38	Very fine	Non-resilient	Vitrified	2,5; 4,9; 9,8	5 785
H10	Fine to medium	Non-resilient	Vitrified	4,9 to 9,8	1 160
H18	Medium to coarse	Non-resilient	Vitrified	4,9 to 9,8	1 160
H22	Very coarse	Non-resilient	Vitrified	4,9 to 9,8	515
Under normal conditions, the “CS” series wheels shall be used when testing flexible specimens; the “H” series wheels shall be used for testing rigid specimens. CS10F wheels are subject to deterioration due to ageing of the rubber, especially in high-ozone atmospheres. It is therefore important to use these wheels before the expiration date on the wheel. When refacing (see 8.10), the recommended number of rotations for CS10, CS10F and CS17 wheels is 25 to 50. Results from two different wheels, even of the same type, might not always be comparable.					
^a The series designations correspond to those of abrading wheels produced by Taber® Industries, North Tonawanda, New York, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of Taber Industries' products.					

5.1.6 The apparatus shall be equipped with a device enabling the test to be stopped after a predetermined number of revolutions of the rotating disc.

5.1.7 For testing thin specimens, or flexible plastics, the apparatus shall be equipped with a clamp ring to enable such specimens to be fitted on to the support disc.

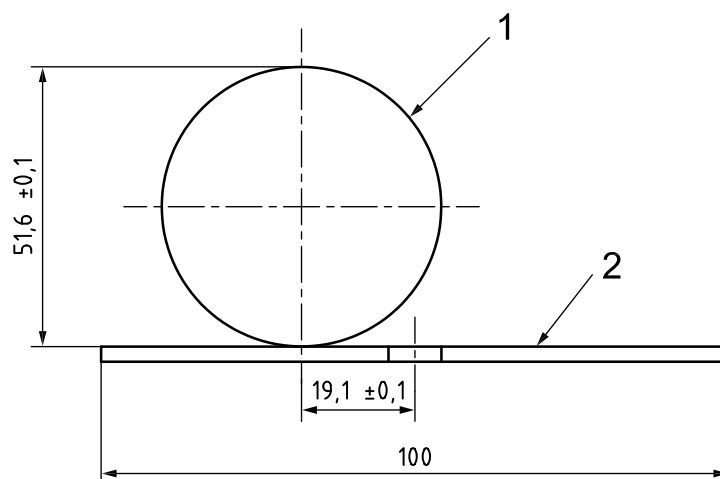
5.2 Conditioning enclosure, permitting the maintenance of an atmosphere of $23\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ and $(50 \pm 5)\%$ relative humidity, in accordance with ISO 291.

5.3 Standard zinc plates, for calibrating the abrasive power of the wheels (see Annex A).

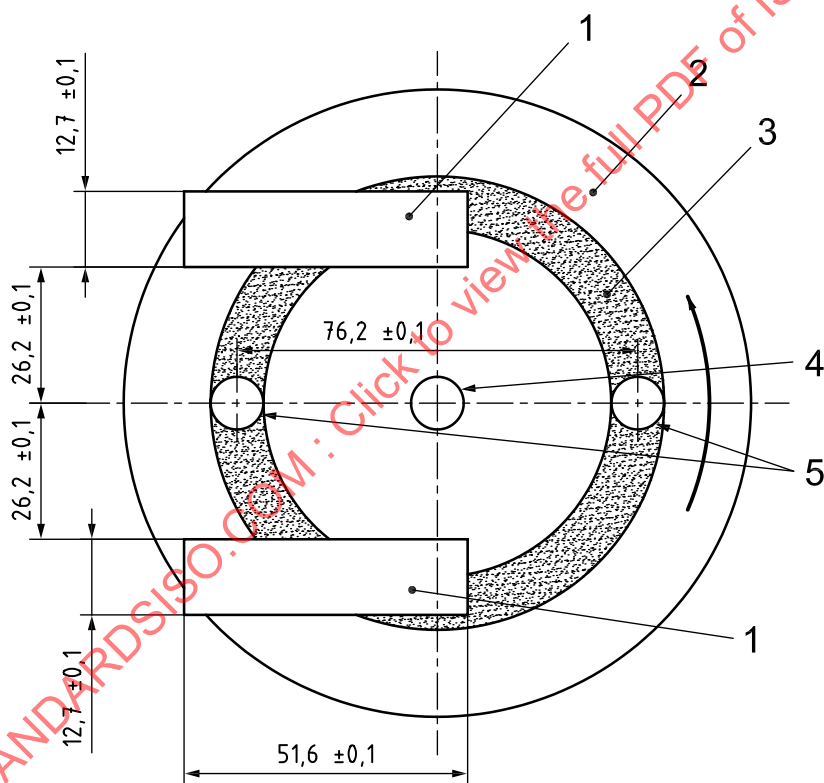
5.4 Additional masses, for loading each abrasive wheel to the requirements of the relevant material (or product) specification.

5.5 Apparatus for refacing the abrasive wheels, permitting the elimination of all refuse and at the same time assuring perpendicular contact between the specimen and the wheel.

5.6 Equipment for assessing the wear, in accordance with the relevant material (or product) specification.



a) Side view



b) Top view

Key

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|--|
| 1 | abrasive wheel | 4 | hole, diameter 6,35 mm |
| 2 | test specimen | 5 | vacuum nozzles, diameter 8 mm ± 0,5 mm |
| 3 | wear zone | | |

Figure 1 — Diagrammatic arrangement of apparatus

6 Test specimens

6.1 Shape and dimensions

The test specimens shall be

- either discs of nominal diameter 100 mm;
- or octagons obtained by cutting off the corners of squares of nominal side length 100 mm, when the use of the clamp ring (see 5.1.7) is not necessary.

Their thickness shall be uniform and between 0,5 mm and 10 mm.

6.2 Preparation of test specimens

Test specimens may be obtained by moulding in accordance with ISO 293, ISO 294-1 or ISO 295, or by machining in accordance with ISO 2818. Each specimen shall contain a central hole of appropriate diameter to accommodate the stud of the rotating disc.

6.3 Cleaning of test specimens

The test specimen surface shall be cleaned with the aid of a suitable neutral volatile solvent or mild soap solution, selected in accordance with the requirements of the relevant material (or product) specification or by agreement between the interested parties.

WARNING — Use of a cleaner (however volatile) might affect the abrasion characteristics.

6.4 Number of test specimens

The number of test specimens shall be as stated in the relevant material (or product) specification. In the absence of any such indication, the minimum number shall be three.

7 Conditioning of test specimens

The test specimens shall be conditioned in the enclosure (5.2) in accordance with the requirements of the relevant material (or product) specification or, in the absence of such requirements, for a duration of at least 48 h before test.

NOTE Certain specifications also specify the conditioning of the abrasive wheel or abrasive paper.

8 Procedure

8.1 The test shall be performed in the enclosure (5.2) in an environmentally controlled room having the same characteristics.

8.2 For each test specimen, perform the preliminary measurements specified by the relevant material (or product) specification (see the warning in 8.3).

8.3 Fit the test specimen to the specimen carrier disc.

WARNING — During the course of the operations described in 8.2 and 8.3, take care not to contaminate the surface to be tested, e.g. with oil from finger contact.

8.4 Fit the apparatus with the abrasive wheels (see 5.1.4) specified by the relevant material (or product) specification, carefully avoiding touching the cylindrical abrasive zone. Lower the arms and gently place the abrasive wheels on the test specimen.

The abrasive power of the wheels (abrasive wheels or abrasive paper) may be verified in accordance with the procedure given in Annex A. In the case of abrasive wheels, this operation shall be followed by refacing using the refacing apparatus (5.5).

8.5 Adjust the loading of each abrasive wheel to the value specified in the relevant material (or product) specification, using the counterweights and additional masses (5.4).

8.6 Adjust the position of the vacuum device (see 5.1.5).

8.7 Set the number of revolutions to the value specified by the relevant material (or product) specification, or as agreed between the interested parties, using the device provided (see 5.1.6) (see also the note below).

8.8 Start the motor driving the rotation of the test specimen and the vacuum system (see 5.1.5).

8.9 When the stipulated number of revolutions has been completed and the motor stopped, remove the test specimen and perform the final measurements specified in the relevant material (or product) specification.

NOTE Certain specifications do not specify a fixed number of revolutions but they require periodic examination of the worn surface, the test being terminated when a defined threshold of degradation is reached.

8.10 In cases where grinding wheels are used, they shall be refaced before each test with the aid of the refacing apparatus (5.5) in such a way that the abrasive surface is exactly cylindrical and that the edges between the abrasive surface and the side faces are sharp, without any blending radius.

In cases where discs with abrasive paper are used, the abrasive paper shall be replaced after 500 revolutions or when clogging or loss of abrasive occurs. Clogging of the abrasive paper is dependent upon the test specimen material. With a soft, wax-like material, inspect the abrasive paper every 25 revolutions. In all other cases, inspect the abrasive paper every 50 revolutions or 100 revolutions.

Abrasive wheels are less susceptible to clogging and shall be inspected every 50 revolutions to 100 revolutions (cleaned with a wire brush when needed).

9 Expression of results

The results shall be expressed in one of the following ways:

- a) as the change in a particular property after a defined number of revolutions, for example change in thickness, mass, luminous diffusion — in this case, calculate the mean value for the test specimens tested;
- b) as the number of revolutions required to obtain a defined deterioration in appearance — in this case, round the value obtained to the nearest multiple of 25 revolutions;
- c) as the loss in mass, in kilograms per thousand revolutions, for tests performed under a specific set of conditions on materials of similar density;
- d) as the loss in volume, in cubic millimetres per thousand revolutions, when comparing materials of different densities.

10 Precision

The precision of this test method is not known because interlaboratory data are not available. It should be recognized that the precision of the method depends upon the procedure used to assess abrasive wear; different results are to be expected when evaluating mass loss, volume loss, changes in optical properties,

etc. This method might not be suitable for use in specifications or in case of disputed results as long as interlaboratory data are not available.

11 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- a) a reference to this International Standard and to the relevant material (or product) specification if it exists;
- b) complete details of the material or product tested;
- c) complete details of the abrasive used (abrasive wheel or paper) and, if determined, its abrasive power as measured under the conditions described in Annex A;
- d) the method of cleaning the test specimen surface;
- e) the load applied to each abrasive wheel;
- f) the number of revolutions set (when the test result is not itself expressed as a number of revolutions);
- g) the value of each individual determination, the mean value, and the method by which the wear was assessed;
- h) all other details of the test (changing of the abrasive paper, cleaning, conditioning, etc.).

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