Contents

Page

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 document 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).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Thermosetting materials*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 249, *Plastics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 61:1976), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— specified the loose moulding material;

— added the mandatory Clause 2 (Normative references) and renumbered the subsequent clauses;

— added the mandatory Clause 3 (Terms and definitions) and renumbered the subsequent clauses;

— added a “Ruler” in the list of apparatus;

— added Figure 1 in apparatus;

— added the requirement “Tested samples shall not be reused” in procedure;

— added the requirement “Take two significant digits” in expression of results;

— added information to be included in the test report, i.e. “a reference to this document”, “standard deviation, and/or coefficient of variation, and/or confidence limits of mean, if required”, “any other observations”, “date of test”.

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.

Introduction

Apparent density refers to the ratio of mass to apparent volume of a material in its natural state (dry state stored in air for a long time).

A knowledge of apparent density is of limited value in estimating the relative fluffiness or bulk of moulding materials, unless their densities in the moulded condition are approximately the same.

Plastics — Determination of apparent density of moulding material that cannot be poured from a specified funnel

1 Scope

This document specifies a method of determining the apparent density, i.e. the mass per unit of volume, of loose material that cannot be poured from a funnel of specified design.

NOTE For a method of determining the apparent density of loose moulding material that can be poured from a specified funnel, see ISO 60.

This document is applicable to loose moulding materials such as slice, granular or powder.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Apparatus

4.1 Balance, accurate to 0,1 g.

4.2 Ruler, accurate to 1 mm.

4.3 Measuring cylinder, smoothly finished inside, which may be constructed of metal, of capacity of (1 000 ± 20) ml, and internal diameter (90 ± 2) mm (see Figure 1).

4.4 Plunger, consisting of a hollow cylinder of mass (2 300 ± 20) g, close at one end and having an external diameter slightly smaller than the internal diameter of the measuring cylinder. The plunger may conveniently be weighted with lead shot (see Figure 1).