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Interested committees:

Title: Draft BS ENISO 877-1 Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation

Part 1: General guidance

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on international discussions in which the UK has taken an active part. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard. Comments submitted will be reviewed by the relevant BSI committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international secretariat, which will then decide appropriate action on the draft and the comments received.

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Please indicate whether you consider the UK should submit a negative (with reasons) or positive vote on this draft.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 877-1

ISO/TC 61/SC 6

Secretariat: DIN

Voting begins on:
2016-08-03

Voting terminates on:
2016-10-25

Plastics — Methods of exposure to solar radiation —

Part 1: General guidance

*Plastiques — Méthodes d'exposition au rayonnement solaire —
Partie 1: Lignes directrices générales*

ICS: 83.080.01

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ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Apparatus	2
5.1 General requirements	2
5.2 Apparatus for measurement of climatic factors	3
5.2.1 Apparatus for measurement of radiant exposure	3
5.2.2 Other climate-measuring instruments	4
6 Test specimens	4
6.1 Form, shape and preparation	4
6.2 Number of test specimens	5
6.3 Conditioning and storage	5
7 Conditions of exposure of the test specimens	6
7.1 Classes of climate	6
7.2 Types of exposure used for specimens	6
8 Exposure stages	6
8.1 General considerations	6
8.2 Duration of exposure	7
8.3 Solar radiant exposure	7
8.3.1 Importance	7
8.3.2 Instrumental measurement of solar radiant exposure	7
9 Procedure	7
9.1 Mounting of test specimens	7
9.2 Mounting of reference materials	8
9.3 Climatic observations	8
9.4 Exposure of test specimens	8
9.5 Determination of changes in properties, if required	8
10 Expression of results	9
10.1 Determination of changes in properties	9
10.2 Levels (values) of exposure stages	9
10.3 Climatic conditions	9
11 Test report	10
Annex A (informative) Classification of climates	11
Bibliography	13

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).

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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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 61/SC 6.

Together with the other parts (see below), it cancels and replaces ISO 877:2009, which has been technically revised.

ISO 877 consists of the following parts.

- *Part 1: General guidance*
- *Part 2: Direct weathering and exposure behind window glass*
- *Part 3: Intensified weathering using concentrated solar radiation*

Introduction

Outdoor-exposure tests of the type specified in the three parts of this International Standard are needed to evaluate the performance of plastics when exposed to solar radiation. The results of such tests should be regarded only as an indication of the effect of exposure to direct weathering (ISO/DIS 877-2:2016, method A) or to indirect weathering using glass-filtered solar radiation (ISO/DIS 877-2:2016, method B) or to intensified solar radiation (ISO 877-3) by the methods described. Results from tests conducted in accordance with any of the parts of this International Standard will show some variability when comparing results from repeat exposures conducted at the same location at a different time. This is much more important for materials that show significant change after a year or less of exposure. In general, results from repeat exposures at the same location are necessary to determine the range of performance of a material subjected to exposure to solar radiation as specified in this International Standard. Since the type of climate can have a significant effect on the rate and type of degradation, results from exposures conducted in different types of climate are necessary to fully characterize the outdoor durability of a material. For solar-concentrating exposures conducted in accordance with ISO 877-3, exposure duration is defined in terms of the total solar UV radiant exposure because of the annual and seasonal variations in solar ultraviolet radiation.

Fresnel-reflecting concentrators of the type described in ISO 877-3, which employ solar radiation as the source of ultraviolet radiation, are utilized to provide accelerated outdoor-exposure testing of many plastics materials.

A system of classifying and characterizing climates in different parts of the world is given in [Annex A](#).

The test method chosen is usually that designed to expose the material to the most severe conditions associated with any particular climate. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that the severity of exposure in actual use is, in most cases, likely to be less than that specified in this International Standard, and allowance should be made accordingly when interpreting the results. For example, vertical exposure at 90° from the horizontal is considerably less severe in its effects on plastics than near-horizontal exposure, particularly in tropical regions, where the sun is most powerful at high zenith angles.

Polar-facing surfaces are much less likely to be degraded than equator-facing surfaces because they are less exposed to solar radiation. However, the fact that they may remain wet for longer periods may be of significance for materials affected by moisture or for materials that are susceptible to microbial growth.