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Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of laminate through-thickness properties —

Part 1: Direct tension and compression tests

Composites plastiques renforcés de fibres — Détermination des propriétés dans l'épaisseur d'un composite stratifié —

Partie 1: Essais directs de traction et de compression

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Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **v**
Introduction ..... **vi**
1 Scope **1**
2 Normative references **1**
3 Terms and definitions **2**
4 Principle **4**
5 Apparatus **4**
5.1 Test machine 4
5.1.1 General 4
5.1.2 Indicators for load and strain 5
5.2 Strain gauges and strain acquisition 5
5.3 Micrometer 5
5.4 Loading fixtures 5
5.4.1 General 5
5.4.2 Method A - Tension loading 5
5.4.3 Method B - Compression loading 5
6 Test specimens **6**
6.1 Shape and dimensions 6
6.1.1 Type I specimens 6
6.1.2 Type II specimens 7
6.1.3 Type III specimens 8
6.1.4 Non-standard test specimens 9
6.2 Preparation of test specimens 10
6.2.1 General 10
6.2.2 Parallelism 10
6.2.3 Application of end-loading blocks for Method A — Tension only 10
6.3 Checking 10
7 Test specimens **10**
8 Conditioning **11**
9 Test procedure **11**
9.1 Test atmosphere 11
9.2 Specimen dimensions 11
9.3 Specimen preparation Method A — Tension only 11
9.4 Strain recording 11
9.5 Specimen alignment 11
9.5.1 Method A – Tension 11
9.5.2 Method B – Compression 12
9.6 Testing speed, *v* 12
9.7 Data collection 12
9.8 Maximum load 12
9.9 Failure mode 12
9.10 Test acceptance 12
10 Expression of results **12**
10.1 Method A — Tension 12
10.1.1 Tensile strength 12
10.1.2 Modulus of elasticity (chord) in tension 13
10.1.3 Tensile failure strain 14
10.2 Method B — Compression 14
10.2.1 Compressive strength 14
10.2.2 Modulus of elasticity (chord) in compression 15

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Full document details: ISO 20975-1-2023

10.2.3 Compressive failure strain 15
10.3 Poisson's ratio – Methods A and B 15
10.4 Statistical analysis 16
11 Precision **16**
12 Test report **16**
Annex A (informative) **Precision data** **17**
Bibliography **19**

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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).

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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 13, *Composites and reinforcement fibres*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20975 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

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Introduction

Through-thickness properties and the methods specified in this document for their measurement are of interest for engineering specifications and design use. The test geometries recommended are suitable for testing thermoset and thermoplastic-based fibre-reinforced composites, although some materials can be difficult to bond to the loading bars when loaded in tension. A through-thickness dimension of 40 mm is recommended.

For the tension method, consideration has been given to the possibility of out-of-plane bending and end effects influencing the measured tensile properties. Specimen geometries have therefore been specified on the basis of minimising these effects, promoting failure away from the specimen ends (i.e. type II and III) and ease of handling (i.e. machining and testing).

For the compression method, consideration has been given to the possibility of Euler buckling and end effects influencing the measured compressive properties. Specimen geometries have therefore been specified on the basis of minimising these effects, promoting failure away from the specimen ends (i.e. type III) and ease of handling (i.e. machining and testing).

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Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of laminate through-thickness properties —

Part 1: Direct tension and compression tests

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for determining the through-thickness properties (i.e. strength, modulus of elasticity, Poisson's ratio and strain-to-failure) of fibre-reinforced plastic composites using either rectangular prism and/or waisted block specimens. The methods are suitable for use with a variety of aligned and non-aligned, continuous, and discontinuous fibre formats, with both thermoset and thermoplastic matrices, ranging from 20 mm to 40 mm in thickness.

Three specimen types are described in this document. These are:

— Type I - fixed rectangular cross-section along length of specimen. It is the preferred specimen for determining elastic properties.

— Type II - waisted rectangular cross-section, variable cross-section along length of specimen. It is only suitable for determining tensile strength values and is the preferred specimen for highly anisotropic and thermoplastic materials.

— Type III - waisted rectangular cross-section, fixed cross-section along the gauge-length of specimen. It is used to provide both elastic and strength property data and is the preferred specimen for generating a full stress-strain response.

Specimen types I and II are also suitable for use with unreinforced plastics but are unsuitable for use with rigid cellular materials and sandwich structures containing cellular materials.

Two testing modes are covered:

— Method A – Tension

— Method B – Compression

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 1268 (all parts), *Fibre-reinforced plastics — Methods of producing test plates*

ISO 2602, *Statistical interpretation of test results — Estimation of the mean — Confidence interval*

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Specification*

ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system*

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3 Terms and definitions

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

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/

3.1
tensile stress
σ_{33T}
tensile force, carried by the test specimen at any particular moment, divided by the initial cross-sectional area of the specimen at the specimen mid-length

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in megapascals, MPa.

3.2
tensile failure stress or strength
σ_{33TM}
tensile stress (3.1) at the moment of failure, or when the load reaches a maximum value

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in megapascals, MPa.

3.3
tensile failure strain
ε_{33TM}
through-thickness strain at the tensile failure stress or strength, σ_{33TM} (3.2)

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed as a dimensionless ratio or in percent, %.

3.4
modulus of elasticity (chord) in tension
E_{33T}
chord modulus obtained from the ratio of the stress difference (σ" minus σ') and the corresponding strain difference (ε" = 0,002 5 minus ε' = 0,000 5)

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in megapascals, MPa.

Note 2 to entry: A ratio of the stress difference (σ" minus σ') and the corresponding strain difference (ε" minus ε') may be used if failure strain, ε_{33TM}, is less than 0,002 5. Where this is the case, ε", and the corresponding value of σ", should be taken as the maximum values of strain and stress, respectively, in the linear region of the stress-strain response.

3.5
compressive stress
σ_{33C}
compressive force, carried by the test specimen at any particular moment, divided by the initial cross-sectional area of the specimen at the specimen mid-length

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in megapascals, MPa.

3.6
compressive failure stress or strength
σ_{33CM}
compressive stress (3.5) at the moment of failure, or when the compressive load reaches a maximum value

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in megapascals, MPa.

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