

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF

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Methods of testing rigid cellular plastics

Method 2: Determination of linear dimensions

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Major stakeholders of this publication have reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

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Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 03 August 2020.

NOTES

Methods of testing rigid cellular plastics

Method 2: Determination of linear dimensions

METHOD

1 SCOPE This Standard specifies the characteristics and the choice of the measuring equipment and sets out the procedure for determining the linear dimensions of sheets, blocks or test specimens of rigid cellular plastics (flexible and rigid).

2 DEFINITION For the purposes of this Standard, the definition below applies.

2.1 Linear dimensions—the shortest distance, measured with an instrument in accordance with Clause 3, between two specific points, between two parallel lines or between two parallel planes, defined by corners, edges or surfaces of the cellular specimen.

3 APPARATUS According to the dimensions to be measured and the precision desired, choose the apparatus from the following (see Table 1).

3.1 Dial gauge—having a measuring surface of approximately 10 cm². The gauging pressure shall be 100 ±10 Pa (see Note) and the reading accuracy shall be ±0.05 mm.

NOTE: Commercial dial gauges that incorporate a spring pressure may not comply with this condition. An example of one design of an appropriate gauge is given in Appendix A.

3.2 Micrometer—having a measuring surface with a minimum diameter of 5 mm, but in any case not less than five times the average diameter of the cells, permitting reading to an accuracy of ±0.05 mm.

3.3 Sliding calliper—with a vernier permitting reading to an accuracy of ±0.1 mm.

3.4 Metal rule or metal tape—graduated in millimetres and permitting reading to an accuracy of ±0.5 mm.

4 PROCEDURE

4.1 Choice of measuring equipment The choice of measuring equipment shall be in accordance with the accuracy required corresponding to the dimensions to be measured (see Table 1), as follows:

- (a) When an instrument accuracy of ±0.05 mm is required, a dial gauge (see Clause 3.1) or micrometer (see Clause 3.2) shall be used. The micrometer may only be used for specimens with shapes that cannot be used with a dial gauge.

An accuracy of ±0.05 mm shall not normally be required for dimensions of more than 10 mm.

- (b) When an instrument accuracy of ±0.1 mm is required, a sliding calliper (see Clause 3.3) shall be used.

The accuracy of ±0.1 mm shall not normally be required for dimensions of more than 100 mm.

NOTE: In this case, a dial gauge or micrometer may also be used, but then the instrument accuracy need not be better than that of a sliding calliper.