

ISO 2244 Complete, Filled Transport Packages and Unit Loads

Description

5 Apparatus

5.1 Impact surface, which should be either:

- a) a plane inclined to the vertical at $10^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ (for the inclined plane test), or
- b) a plane vertical to within 1° (for the horizontal or pendulum test).

The dimensions of the impact surface shall be greater than those of the impacting face, or selected part, of the test specimen.

The impact surface shall be sufficiently rigid not to deflect more than 0,25 mm when a load of 160 kg/cm² is applied anywhere on the surface.

In addition, the apparatus shall meet the requirements and tolerances specified in clause 7.

5.2 Optional interposed hazards, which are to be used when it is required to concentrate the impact in a particular area of the test specimen. The dimensions, material and location of the interposed hazard shall be carefully specified.

EXAMPLE A steel beam with a length of 200 mm and a cross-section of (100 ± 1) mm x (100 ± 1) mm with rounded edges of radius $(5 \pm 0,5)$ mm, placed centrally to the impact surface (5.1).

5.3 Impact apparatus, types which may be used are described in 5.3.1, 5.3.2 and 5.3.3.

5.3.1 Inclined plane tester, (see Figure I) consisting of the following items:

5.3.1.1 Two-rail steel track, inclined at 10° to the horizontal.

The distance along the incline shall be graduated at intervals of 50 mm.

5.3.1.2 Rolling carriage, of which the surface friction between the rolling carriage/dolly and the test specimen shall be such that during movement from rest to impact the test specimen will not move in relation to the carriage, but such that upon impact the test specimen will move freely.

5.3.1.3 Impact surface (or bumper), meeting the specifications of 5.1, placed at the bottom of the track with its face perpendicular to the direction of movement of the carriage down the track.

5.3.2 Horizontal plane tester, consisting of the following items:

5.3.2.1 Two-rail steel track, fixed in the horizontal plane.

5.3.2.2 Rolling carriage, which can be mechanically driven in such a manner that its velocity is known at the moment of the impact. The surface friction between the rolling carriage/dolly and the test specimen shall be such that during movement from rest to impact the test specimen will not move in relation to the carriage, but such that upon impact the test specimen will move freely.

5.3.2.3 Impact surface or bumper, at one end of the track. The impact surface shall have its face perpendicular to within 1° to the direction of movement of the carriage along the track.

5.3.3 Pendulum apparatus, consisting of a rectangular platform suspended at each corner by steel rods or ropes so that in its rest position the front edge just touches the impact surface that meets the specifications of 5.1. The suspension system shall be such that it moves freely and its path is not obstructed when the test specimen is mounted on the platform (see Figure 2).

5.4 Impact measuring apparatus, when required, this shall be fitted on the carriage, allowing measuring and recording of the peak deceleration and impact velocity.

7 Procedure

7.1 General

7.1.1 Wherever possible the test shall be carried out in atmospheric conditions identical to those used for conditioning, and particularly where this is critical to the materials or application of the test specimen. In other circumstances, the test shall be carried out in atmospheric conditions which approximate those used for conditioning as closely as is practicable.

7.1.2 The velocity at impact shall be within $\pm 5\%$ of the predetermined impact velocity.

7.1.3 When the impact is on a face, the test specimen shall strike the impact surface so that the angle between the face and the plane of the impact surface is less than 2° .

7.1.4 When the impact is on an edge, the attitude of the test specimen at impact shall be such that the angle α between the edge and the plane of the impact surface is less than 2° and such that the angle β between one adjacent face and the impact surface is within $\pm 5^\circ$ or 10 % of the predetermined angle, whichever is the greater (see Figure 3).

7.1.5 When the impact is on a corner, the test specimen shall strike the impact surface so that the angle β between any face adjoining the tested corner and the impact surface is within $\pm 5^\circ$ or 10 % of the predetermined angle, whichever is the greater (see Figure 4).

7.2 Inclined plane test

7.2.1 Place the test specimen on the carriage in an attitude that will ensure that it strikes the impact surface

(5.3.1.3) in the desired position.

7.2.2 Whenever possible the test specimen shall not project beyond the edges of the carriage. Raise the carriage to that height, up the incline (5.3.1.1), which corresponds with the desired impact velocity,

then release it.

7.3 Horizontal plane test

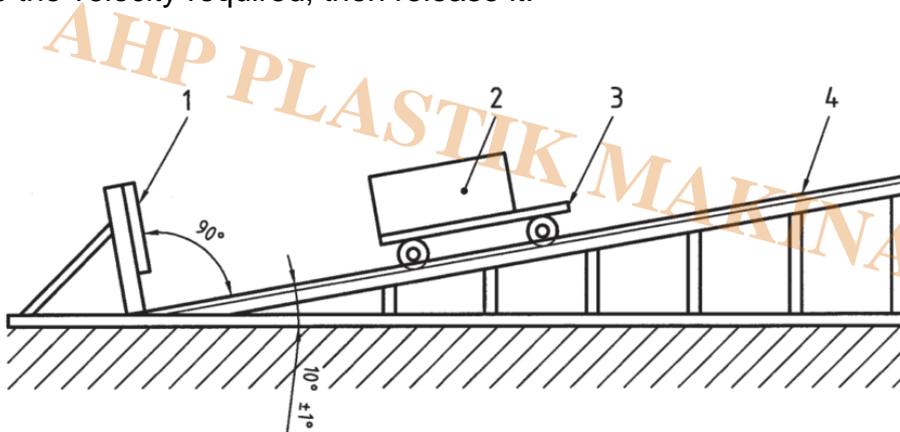
7.3.1 Place the test specimen on the carriage (5.3.2.2) as described in 7.1.

7.3.2 Set the carriage in motion along the steel track at a velocity predetermined to give the desired impact velocity on the impact surface (5.3.2.3).

7.4 Pendulum test

7.4.1 Place the test specimen on the rectangular platform (see 5.3.3 and Figure 2) so that the impacting face or edge just touches the impact surface.

7.4.2 Raise the pendulum by pulling out the platform to the distance from the impact surface appropriate to the velocity required, then release it.



Key

- 1 Impact surface (or bumper)
- 2 Test specimen
- 3 Rolling carriage
- 4 Two-rail steel track

NOTE 1 The track and the wheels should be kept clean.

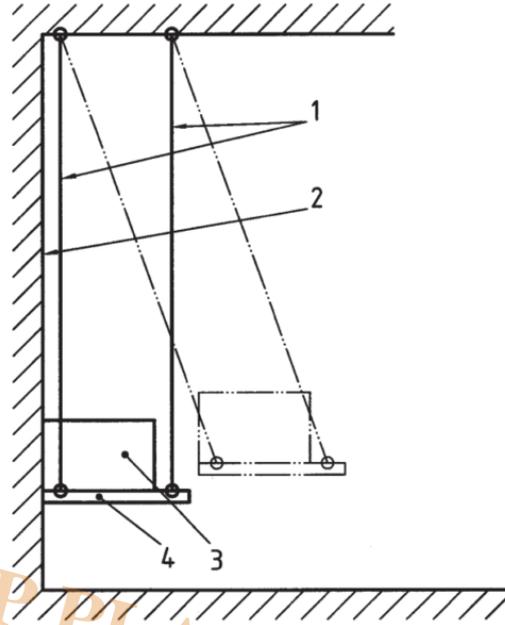
NOTE 2 The wheel bearings should be regularly lubricated. Roller bearings are recommended.

NOTE 3 A suitable impact surface comprises a number of heavy timbers mounted horizontally across the face of the structure such as the optional interposed hazard (5.2) can be fitted easily when required.

NOTE 4 It is recommended that the impact surface (or bumper) be made in such a way that the carriage can travel underneath it for about 100 mm so that the test specimen impacts the bumper before the carriage stops.

NOTE 5 The apparatus should preferably be equipped with a device to prevent the carriage from rebounding after the impact. Either a spring damper or an oil damper may be incorporated into such a device.

Figure 1 — Incline plane tester



Key

- 1 Steel rods or ropes
- 2 Impact surface
- 3 Test specimen
- 4 Rectangular platform

NOTE For certain types of test specimen, such as carboys, it may be sufficient to suspend the test specimen from a single rod or rope. In both instances the suspension system shall not impart a rotary movement to the test specimen.

Figure 2 — Pendulum apparatus

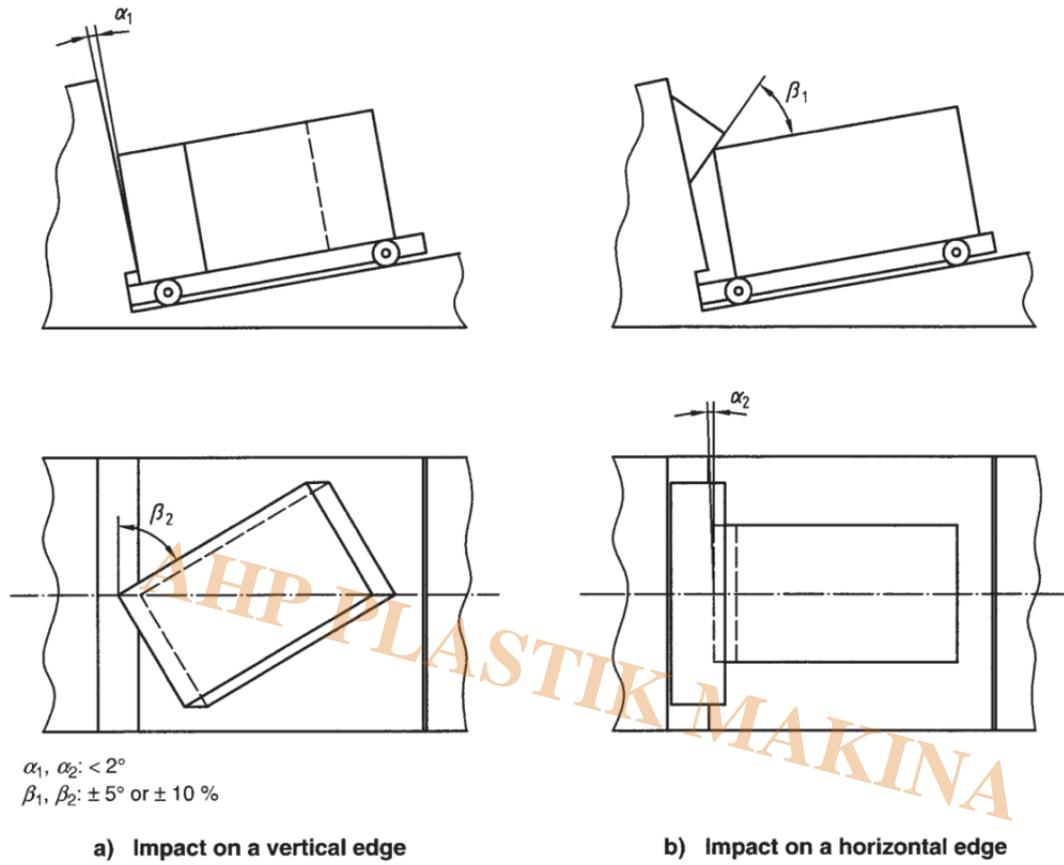
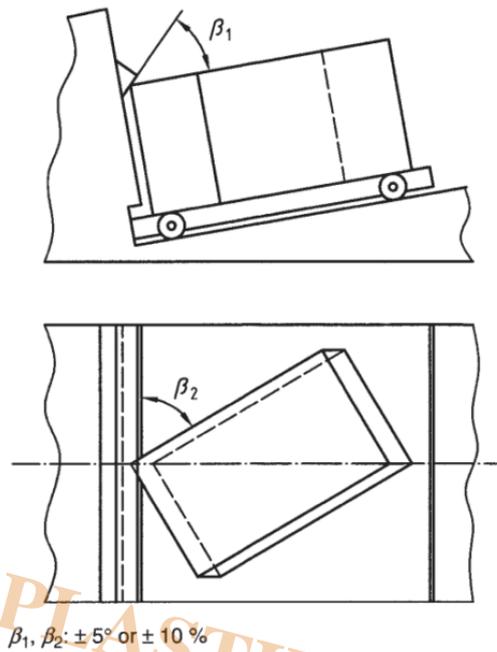


Figure 3 — Tolerances on the test specimen attitude for an impact on an edge



$\beta_1, \beta_2: \pm 5^\circ \text{ or } \pm 10\%$

NOTE Shown for the inclined plane test. The same tolerances apply to the horizontal plane and pendulum tests.

Figure 4 — Tolerances on the test specimen attitude for an impact on a corner



Horizontal Impact Tester for Box Pallets According to ISO 2244

- Drop height 500mm or 1000mm
- Metal frame with powder painted
- Pneumatic sample lift
- Trolley with rollers
- According to ISO

Category

1. Equipment for Standards
2. Standards

AHP PLASTIK MAKINA