
**Plastics — Wood-plastic recycled
composites (WPRC) —**

**Part 2:
Test methods**

*Plastiques — Composites recyclés bois-plastique (WPRC) —
Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai*



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Foreword

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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/TC61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC11, *Products*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20819 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.

Introduction

Wood-plastic composites (WPC) are composites of natural fibres such as wood and various plastics. ISO 16616 has been established as the ISO for such products. WPC is commonly used for exterior materials such as wood decks and louvers, and interior materials such as doors and flooring.

To protect the global environment, it is required to promote the recycling of plastics. WPCs that use such recycled plastics are called wood-plastic recycled composites (WPRC). The quality of recycled plastics such as WPRC is lower than that of virgin plastics, and there are concerns about the inclusion of harmful substances, which may make consumers hesitant when choosing WPRC using recycled plastics. On the other hand, it is also necessary to provide appropriate information to consumers who want to purchase environmental-friendly products with a higher recycling rate.

ISO 20819-1 is a calculation method of recycling ratio, labelling, and safety test. Safety testing for hazardous substances is necessary to dispel consumer concerns about contamination with hazardous substances when using recycled materials. ISO 20819-2 provides a test method for product durability that is expected when recycled plastic is used. There has never been an ISO standard that specializes in using recycled plastics in this way. It also stipulates test methods for cellular products not mentioned in ISO 16616.

This document has been established so that consumers' anxiety can be reduced by conducting the tests specified in this document, and environmental-friendly and safe products using recycled plastic can be selected.

