IS 13360 (Part 1) : 2025

Plastics — Methods of Testing Part 1 Introduction (*First Revision*)

Number of standards in the area of plastics comprising raw materials and products have been published. The practice had been to include most of the test methods in the product standard itself. Consequently, a number of test methods like impact strength, cross-breaking strength, melt flow index, vicat softening point, etc., have been repeated in them. The Committee, therefore, decided that an appropriate classified and unified series of standards on these common test methods for plastics may be prepared and aligned as far as possible with standards published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
This standard was first published in 1992. This revision has been brought out to update this introductory standard in view of standards revised/new standards formulated under this series.

A realistic classification of test methods has been decided upon comprising of the following 11 parts:

Part 1 Introduction
Part 2 Sampling and preparation of test specimens
Part 3 Physical and dimensional properties
Part 4 Rheological properties
Part 5 Mechanical properties
Part 6 Thermal properties
Part 7 Electrical properties
Part 8 Permanence/chemical properties
Part 9 Optical properties
Part 10 Resin (thermosetting properties)
Part 11 Special properties

Test method standards for individual plastics like PVC, polyethylene, cellular materials, phenolic moulding materials, etc., would be retained as such. IS 13360 describes test methods currently used by the plastics industry for determining the quality of its products. It is intended that appropriate methods be specified in all Indian Standards for plastics materials and products. In many of the methods, the test procedures are identical with the standards published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

IS 19235 : 2025

Geotechnical Engineering Services — Requirements

Geotechnical engineering service providers play a crucial role in civil engineering projects by assessing ground conditions early in the planning phase. The geotechnical service provider supplies essential data for informed decision making and risk management throughout the project lifecycle. A proactive approach facilitates the decision on appropriate type of geotechnical engineering and foundation design and thus ensures safety and durability by meeting serviceability requirements of the structures and geotechnical works. Additionally, it also minimizes the likelihood of delays, redesigns, and structural and geotechnical failures during construction or during service, having serious implications in terms of cost and other aspects. Geotechnical engineering encompasses geotechnical investigations, analysis and design, making it is an important activity prior to taking up the design of a structure to ensure safety, efficiency and durability. Therefore, correct delivery of geotechnical engineering services becomes an important factor for public safety and also to enhance confidence, reliability and reduce risk on account of errors in the geotechnical investigations, analysis and design.

The intent of this standard is to:
a) overcome the shortcomings of the current practices and terminologies being followed (in the government and private sectors) and suggest those that ought to be adopted and followed as a matter of good, safe and sustainable practices;
b) eliminate subjectivity/arbitrariness and bring transparency, uniformity, and inclusiveness in the qualification requirements and appointment of agencies to provide geotechnical engineering services;
c) remove ambiguities that are evident or implied, by defining and thus clarifying the various associated terms; and
d) define the scope of services, deliverables, and associated responsibilities for the Appointing Authority (AA) (owner/consultant/constructor), Geotechnical Consultant (GC) and Geotechnical Investigation Agencies (GIA) so that all stakeholders can take informed decisions while procuring and/or delivering such services.

This Indian Standard defines the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, different models of appointment, the minimum qualification and experience of team members and team leaders of Geotechnical Consultant (GC) and Geotechnical Investigation Agency (GIA).