Tekstiil. Kiud. Elementaarkiudude katkevuskoormuse ja katkepikenemise määramine

Textiles - Fibres - Determination of breaking force /ia.
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### **EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**

### **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 5079:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 5079:1995 ingliskeelset teksti.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 5079:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 5079:1995.

Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.

This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

### Käsitlusala:

See standard määrab meetodi ja katsetingimused üksikkiudude katketugevuse ja -venivuse määramiseks konditsioontingimustes või niiskes olekus. Scope:

**ICS** 59.060.01

Võtmesõnad: katkekoormus, katkevenivus, katsed, määramine, sünteetilised kiud, tekstiil, tekstiilkiud, tõmbekatsed

# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 1995

ICS 59.060.00

Descriptors: Textile fibres, fibres, testing, breaking force, elongation at break.

### **English version**

### **Textiles**

**Fibres** 

Determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres (ISO 5079:1995)

Textiles; fibres; détermination de la force de rupture et de l'allongement à la rupture des fibres individuelles (ISO 5079:1995) Textilien; Fasern; Bestimmung der Höchstzugkraft und Höchstzugkraftdehnung an Spinnfasern (ISO 5079:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-09-11 and is identical to the ISO Standard as referred to.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

#### **Foreword**

International Standard

ISO 5079:1995 Textile fibres; determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 38 'Textiles' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 'Textiles and textile products' as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by June 1996 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

### **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard ISO 5079:1995 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

# 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the method and conditions of test for the determination of the breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres in the conditioned or wet state.

The determination of these fibre properties, when carried out on different kinds of testing equipment, will not generally give identical results. To avoid such differences, this International Standard is restricted to the use of constant-rate-of-extension testing apparatus.

The method is applicable to all fibres, including crimped fibres, provided that the length of fibre available enables the initial length specified in this International Standard to be used.

NOTE 1 For natural fibres (especially wool and cotton) the breaking test most commonly performed is that of bundles of fibres (see ISO 3060 and IWTO 32-82).

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated

below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 139:1973, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.

ISO 1130:1975, Textile fibres — Some methods of sampling for testing.

ISO 1973.1995, Textile fibres — Determination of linear density — Gravimetric method and vibroscope method.

ISO 2602:1980, Statistical interpretation of test results — Estimation of the mean — Confidence interval.

ISO 3060:1974, Textiles — Cotton fibres — Determination of breaking tenacity of flat bundles.

IWTO 32-82, Determination of the bundle strength of wool fibres, International Wool Textile Organization, Brussels.

#### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

**3.1 breaking force:** Maximum force applied to a test specimen carried to rupture during a tensile test under specified conditions (see  $A_1$  in figure 1).