
Rubber threads — Methods of test

Fils élastiques — Méthodes d'essai



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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 2321 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Products (other than hoses)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2321:1983), which has been technically revised.

Rubber threads — Methods of test

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods of test for determining general physical and mechanical properties of rubber threads, as well as specific mechanical properties of such threads in contact with fabrics. Owing to the comparatively small cross-section and the unusual conditions of service of this material, certain special methods have been developed.

Some of the tests included in this International Standard may not be entirely suitable for threads made from certain synthetic rubbers (e.g. urethane rubber). These tests are intended for natural or synthetic polyisoprene rubbers.

It is pointed out that comparisons may only be made on new rubber threads or on those with identical processing histories. In the interpretation of results from threads which have been subjected to spooling, fabrication or any other process, it should be borne in mind that the previous history is important, and what is known of this and of any relaxation treatments used shall be stated in the test report.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-A03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining*

ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 1183-2, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 2: Density gradient column method*

ISO 23529, *Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods*

3 Conditioning of samples or test pieces

The samples or test pieces shall be kept in a relaxed state in one of the standard atmospheres described in ISO 23529, for not less than 16 h before testing. The tests shall be carried out under similar atmospheric conditions. The test piece selected shall be clean, dry and free from any visual defects. Samples or test pieces shall not be allowed to come into contact with copper or manganese or their compounds during conditioning or testing.