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**Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics —  
Determination of resistance to combined  
shear flexing and rubbing**

*Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique —  
Détermination de la résistance au froissement dû à l'application  
simultanée d'un couple et de frottement*



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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 5981 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 5981:1997), which has been technically revised.

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# Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to combined shear flexing and rubbing

**WARNING** — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods of evaluating the resistance to combined shear flexing and rubbing of rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics. Rubbing is either forced by application of a pressure foot (method A), or is caused by simple contact between the faces of the test pieces (method B).

Method B (without application of the pressure foot) is preferred in all cases where the foot would damage the test piece through an abrasive effect where this is not required, e.g. materials with sticky surfaces, light coatings such as polyurethanes on rough surfaces.

The test may be carried out on products as delivered or after pre-treatments such as wetting or accelerated ageing.

**NOTE** The results obtained using method A and method B cannot be compared as there is no correlation between the two methods.

## 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 2231, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 2286-1, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass*

ISO 4287, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

## 3 Principle

A test piece is subjected to a succession of mild abrasive rubs applied to a continuously changing pattern of folds created by a rubbing machine. The damage caused to the test piece is assessed visually.