INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Sixth edition 2017-05

Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of adhesion to textile fabrics Caoutchouc vulcanisé ou thermoplastique — Détermination de

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Reference number ISO 36:2017(E)



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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.

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 on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Testing and analysis*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 36:2011), of which it constitutes a minor revision to update the normative references in <u>Clause 2</u>.

Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of adhesion to textile fabrics

WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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 document specifies a method of test for measuring the force required to separate, by stripping, two plies of fabric bonded with rubber, or a rubber layer and a fabric ply bonded together.

The method is applicable when the ply surfaces are approximately plane or when they are in the form of a cylinder having an internal diameter greater than approximately 50 mm. The method is not applicable when the ply surfaces contain sharp bends, angles or other gross irregularities which cannot be excluded when cutting out test pieces.

This document does not apply to coated fabrics, which are tested in accordance with ISO 2411, or textile conveyor belts, which are tested in accordance with ISO 252.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 5893:2002, Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Specification

ISO 6133:2015, Rubber and plastics — Analysis of multi-peak traces obtained in determinations of tear strength and adhesion strength

ISO 18899:2013, Rubber — Guide to the calibration of test equipment

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>http://www.iso.org/obp</u>

3.1

adhesion strength

force per unit width required to cause a separation at the interface between the assembled components

Note 1 to entry: Any separation occurring at any other point, for example inside either component under test, is a failure of the component material, and does not indicate an adhesion strength. In such cases, the adhesion strength is greater than the strength of the weakest component involved.