SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 9073-7:1999

01-marec-1999

Tekstilije - Metode za preskušanje vlaknovin - 7. del: Ugotavljanje upogibne dolžine (ISO 9073-7:1995)

Textiles - Test methods for nonwovens - Part 7: Determination of bending length (ISO 9073-7:1995)

Textilien - Prüfverfahren für Vliesstoffe - Teil 7: Bestimmung der Biegelänge (ISO 9073-7:1995)

Textiles - Méthodes d'essai pour nontissés - Partie 7: Détermination de la longueur de flexion (ISO 9073-7:1995)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 9073-7:1998**

ICS:

59.080.30	Tkanine	Textile fabrics

SIST EN ISO 9073-7:1999 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD
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EN ISO 9073-7

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Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Textiles - Test methods for nonwovens - Part 7: Determination of bending length (ISO 9073-7:1995)

Textiles - Méthodes d'essai pour nontissés - Partie 7: Détermination de la longueur de flexion (ISO 9073-7:1995)

Textilien - Prüfverfahren für Vliesstoffe - Teil 7: Bestimmung der Biegelänge (ISO 9073-7:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 July 1998.

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

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 9073-7:1998 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 139	1973	Textiles – Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing	EN 20139	1992
ISO 186	1994	Paper and board – Sampling to determine average quality	EN ISO 186	1996
ISO 9073-1	1989	Textiles – Test methods for nonwovens – Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area	EN 20973-1	1992

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9073-7

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Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens —

Part 7: Determination of bending length

Textiles — Méthodes d'essai pour nontissés —

Partie 7: Détermination de la longueur de flexion

Reference number
ISO 9073-7:1995(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 9073-7 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

ISO 9073 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens*:

— *Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area*

— *Part 2: Determination of thickness*

— *Part 3: Determination of tensile strength and elongation*

— *Part 4: Determination of tear resistance*

— *Part 7: Determination of bending length*

— *Part 8: Determination of liquid strike-through time (simulated urine)*

— *Part 9: Determination of drape coefficient*

Annex A of this part of ISO 9073 is for information only.

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Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens —

Part 7:
Determination of bending length

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9073 specifies a method for determining the bending length of a nonwoven fabric. An equation is given for calculating the flexural rigidity of the fabric from the bending length.

The method is not applicable to combination-type materials (composites or laminates) in which there can be a natural twist.

NOTE 1 This International Standard describes a test method specific to nonwovens. Other International Standards applicable to textile, paper, plastics, rubber or other materials can also be applied to test certain nonwoven characteristics.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9073. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9073 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 186:1994, *Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality.*

ISO 9073-1:1989, *Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 9073, the following definitions apply.

3.1 bending length: Length of a rectangular strip of fabric, fixed at one end and free at the other, that will bend under its own weight to an angle of 7,1°.

3.2 flexural rigidity: Ratio of small changes in bending moment per unit width of the material to corresponding small changes in curvature.

NOTE 2 Flexural rigidity can be calculated from the bending length.

4 Principle

A rectangular strip of fabric is supported on a horizontal platform with the long axis of the strip parallel to the long axis of the platform. The strip is advanced in the direction of its length so that an increasing part overhangs the platform and bends down under its own weight. The overhang is free at one end, and fixed at the other from the pressure applied by a slide on the part of the test piece still on the platform.

When the leading edge of the test piece has reached a plane passing through the edge of the platform and inclined at an angle of 41,5° below the horizontal, the overhanging length will equal twice the bending length of the test piece (see annex A), and thus the bending length can be calculated.