

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 1889:1999

01-maj-1999

Preja za ojačenje – Določevanje dolžinske mase (ISO 1889:1997)

Reinforcement yarns - Determination of linear density (ISO 1889:1997)

Verstärkungsfasern - Bestimmung der Feinheit (ISO 1889:1997)

Fils de renfort - Détermination de la masse linéique (ISO 1889:1997)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 1889:1997

SIST EN ISO 1889:1999

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bdf72b08-2c50-4d5d-9d2f-feb18c5a22f3/sist-en-iso-1889-1999

ICS:

59.100.01 Materiali za ojačitev Materials for the

kompozitov na splošno reinforcement of composites

in general

SIST EN ISO 1889:1999 en

**SIST EN ISO 1889:1999** 

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

**EUROPEAN STANDARD** 

**EN ISO 1889** 

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 1997

TCS 83, 120

Descriptors:

see ISO document

English version

### Reinforcement yarns - Determination of linear density (ISO 1889:1997)

Fils de renfort - Détermination de la masse DARD PRE Verstarkungsfasern - Bestimmung der Feinheit (ISO 1889:1997) (ISO 1889:1997) (Standards.iten.ai)

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#### CEN

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

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

Page 2 EN ISO 1889:1997

Corrected 1997-06-19

#### Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 1889:1997 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1997.

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 1889:1997 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification ds.iteh.ai)

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

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2 4000 de 1163

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Page 3 EN ISO 1889:1997

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.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN	<u>Year</u>
ISO 10548	1994	Carbon fibres - Determination of size content	EN ISO 10548	1996
ISO 3344	1997	Reinforcement products - Determination of moisture content	EN ISO 3344	1997

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1889

Third edition 1997-05-15

## Reinforcement yarns — Determination of linear density

Fils de renfort — Détermination de la masse linéique

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ISO 1889:1997(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 1889 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Composites and reinforcement fibres*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1889:1987), as well as ISO 10120:1991 pot which it constitutes a technical revision 08-2c50-4d5d-9d2f-feb18c5a22f3/sist-en-iso-1889-1999

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Printed in Switzerland

### Reinforcement yarns — Determination of linear density

### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the linear density of glass-fibre, carbon-fibre and aramid-fibre yarns.

It is applicable to all types of yarn, including single yarns, double and cabled yarns, textured yarns, rovings and staple-fibre yarns.

### 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 291:—1), Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing 0-4d5d-9d2f-

ISO 1887:1995, Textile glass — Determination of combustible-matter content.

ISO 3344:1997, Reinforcement products — Determination of moisture content.

ISO 10548:1994, Carbon fibre — Determination of size content.

### 3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies:

**3.1 linear density** (of a yarn): The mass per unit length of the yarn, with or without size. The unit generally used is the tex, which corresponds to 1 g per kilometre of yarn.

### 4 Principle

A yarn test specimen of known length, with or without size, is weighed and the mass per unit length calculated.

In the case where the yarn must be desized, this is done by extraction and drying (in the case of aramid fibre), by calcination (in the case of glass fibre) or by extraction or pyrolysis (in the case of carbon fibre).

<sup>1)</sup> To be published. (Revision of ISO 291:1977)