

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 8067:1999

01-maj-1999

DYb^Yb]'dc`]a Yb]'a UhYf]U]'!'A Y_Y'dYbY'!'8 c`c Yj Ub^Y'dfYffÿbY'lfXbcgh]'fHGC , \$* +.%, -Ł

Flexible cellular materials - Determination of tear strength (ISO 8067:1989)

Flexible Polymer-Schaumstoffe - Bestimmung des Weiterreißwiderstandes (ISO 8067:1989)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Matériaux polymeres alvéolaires souples a Détermination de la résistance au déchirement (ISO 8067:1989)

SIST EN ISO 8067:1999

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: Bassido abb 5b/sist-ch-180-806/-1950-4136-b940-

<u>ICS:</u>

83.100 Penjeni polimeri

Cellular materials

SIST EN ISO 8067:1999

en



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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 8067

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 1995

ICS 83.100

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English version

Flexible cellular polymeric materials -Determination of tear strength (ISO 8067:1989)

Matériaux polymères alvéolaires souples . Flexible Polymer-Schaumstoffe - Bestimmung des Détermination de la résistance au déchirement DARD PRE Weiterreißwiderstandes (ISO 8067:1989) (ISO 8067:1989)

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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

• 1995

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Ref. No. EN ISO 8067:1995 E

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from ISO/TC 45 "Rubber and rubber products" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1995.

According to CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, 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 8067:1989 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification STANDARD PREVIEW

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

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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 1923	1981	Cellular plastics and rubbers - Determination	EN ISO 1923	1995

of linear dimensions

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8067

First edition 1989-10-15

Flexible cellular polymeric materials – Determination of tear strength

Matériaux polymères alvéolaires souples – Détermination de la résistance au iTeh déchirement DARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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Reference number ISO 8067 : 1989 (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 approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at VIEW least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8067 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, Rubber and rubber products.

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International Organization for Standardization

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Flexible cellular polymeric materials – Determination of tear strength

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the tear strength of flexible cellular polymeric materials having a thickness of more than 24,0 mm. The procedure described produces a value which may be regarded as a measure of the tear resistance of foam under the conditions of this particular test.

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 rds.iteh.ai) editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

the test pieces for tear strength shall be taken in such a way that the plane of the cut is parallel to, and the long dimension of the cut is perpendicular to, the predominant rise direction. If this is not possible, the location of the long dimension of the cut, with respect to the predominant rise direction, shall be stated in the test report. The thickness shall be determined in accordance with ISO 1923.

5 Number of test pieces

Three test pieces shall be tested.

Additional test pieces may be required if the spread of results is too great (see 8.2) or to compensate for deviation in the progress of the tear (see 7.5).

6 Conditioning

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standard

faa89d0a6b5b/sist-e

ISO 1923 : 1981, Cellular plastics and rubbers - Determination of linear dimensions.

ISO 5893 : 1985, Rubber and plastics test equipment - Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) Description.

3 Apparatus

Tear strength shall be measured on a power-driven apparatus which will indicate the force at which rupture of the test piece takes place. An automatic machine should preferably be used which draws the actual curve, or a stylus or scale shall be used having an indicator that remains at the point of maximum force after rupture.

The machine shall be of low inertia conforming to Grade B of ISO 5893.

Test pieces 4

The test pieces shall be of rectangular parallelepiped shape and shall be free of skin, voids and flow lines. They may be cut on a bandknife or die-cut from sheet material. Each test piece shall have the dimensions given in figure 1 and a 45 mm to 55 mm cut shall be placed in one side. If the material reveals a predominant direction of cellular structure (orientation of the cells),

Test pieces shall not be tested for at least 72 h after manufacture, though this period may be varied by the specification for particular materials.

Prior to the test, the test pieces shall be stored for at least 16 h at either

23 °C \pm 2 °C, 50 % \pm 5 % relative humidity, or

27 °C \pm 2 °C, 65 % \pm 5 % relative humidity.

This period may form the latter part of the time following manufacture.

NOTE - It is recommended that for referee purposes the test is performed 7 days or more after the cellular material has been manufactured.

Procedure 7

7.1 Measure the thickness of the test piece in the position and direction shown in figure 1.

7.2 Clamp the test piece in the jaws of the testing machine, taking care that the jaws grip the test piece properly. Spread the block so that the force is applied in the direction shown in figure 2.