

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 2062:2010

01-marec-2010

BUXca Yý U. SIST EN ISO 2062:2002

Tekstilije - Preje iz navitkov - Ugotavljanje pretržne sile in pretržnega raztezka na posameznih odrezkih preje na napravah s konstantno hitrostjo raztezanja (CRE) (ISO 2062:2009)

Textiles - Yarns from packages - Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of extension (CRE) tester (ISO 2062:2009)

### **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

Textilien - Garne von Aufmachungseinheiten - Bestimmung der Höchstzugkraft und Höchstzugkraftdehnung von Garnabschnitten unter Verwendung eines Prüfgeräts mit konstanter Verformungsgeschwindigkeit (CRE) (ISO 2062:2009)

#### https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/eef14dc6-9296-40b8-9f84-

Textiles - Fils sur enroulements d'Détermination de la force de rupture et de l'allongement à la rupture des fils individuels à l'aide d'un appareil d'essai à vitesse constante d'allongement (ISO 2062:2009)

#### Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 2062:2009

ICS: 59.080.20 Preje

Yarns

en,fr,de

SIST EN ISO 2062:2010

2003-01. Slovenski inštitut za standardizacijo. Razmnoževanje celote ali delov tega standarda ni dovoljeno.



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#### SIST EN ISO 2062:2010

## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

## **EN ISO 2062**

December 2009

ICS 59.080.20

Supersedes EN ISO 2062:1995

**English Version** 

### Textiles - Yarns from packages - Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of extension (CRE) tester (ISO 2062:2009)

Textiles - Fils sur enroulements - Détermination de la force de rupture et de l'allongement à la rupture des fils individuels à l'aide d'un appareil d'essai à vitesse constante d'allongement (ISO 2062:2009)

Textilien - Garne von Aufmachungseinheiten - Bestimmung der Höchstzugkraft und Höchstzugkraftdehnung von Garnabschnitten unter Verwendung eines Prüfgeräts mit konstanter Verformungsgeschwindigkeit (CRE) (ISO 2062:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 November 2009.

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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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

### Foreword

This document (EN ISO 2062:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with 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 June 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 2062:1995.

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

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### (stan Endorsement riotice)

The text of ISO 2062:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 2062:2009 without any modification.



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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2062

Third edition 2009-12-01

### Textiles — Yarns from packages — Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of extension (CRE) tester

Textiles — Fils sur enroulements — Détermination de la force de rupture et de l'allongement à la rupture des fils individuels à l'aide d'un **Teh STappareil d'essai à vitesse constante d'al**longement

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Reference number ISO 2062:2009(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.

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 2062 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles, Subcommittee SC 23, Fibres and yarns.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2062:1993), which has been technically revised.

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#### Introduction

In the 1950s and 1960s when this International Standard was first prepared, three types of tensile testers were in wide use: constant rate of specimen extension (CRE), constant rate of travel (CRT) and constant rate of loading (CRL). It was therefore advisable to state the rate of operation in a way which would be common to all three types of tester. In addition, the best possible agreement was sought between the test results of the three types of tester. Consequently, the principle of constant time to break was adopted, and 20 s to break was chosen for this International Standard and also for a number of national standards.

In the early 1990s, CRE testers were recognized as the best type. As CRT and CRL testers were still in use internationally, the procedure for using them was included in an informative annex. There is no assurance that the results from the three types of tester will agree. This International Standard considers CRE testers only, so the time-to-break principle was no longer needed and a simpler statement of rate of extension was used. The rate of extension of 100 % per minute has been adopted as standard, but higher rates were permitted by agreement for automatic testers.

CRT and CRL testers are now considered to be obsolete. The methods of using them are deprecated and their inclusion in informative Annex A does not have an influence on the status of this International Standard.

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### Textiles — Yarns from packages — Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of extension (CRE) tester

#### 1 Scope

**1.1** This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of the breaking force and elongation at break of textile yarns taken from packages.

Four methods are given:

- A: manual; specimens are taken directly from conditioned packages;
- B: automatic; specimens are taken directly from conditioned packages;
- C: manual; relaxed test skeins are used after conditioning; EVIEW
- D: manual; specimens are used after wetting.ds.iteh.ai)

**1.2** Method C is used in cases of dispute regarding elongation at break of the yarn. <u>SIST EN ISO 2062:2010</u>

NOTE Methods A, Boand Care lexpected to give the same results for yam strength, but Method C might give somewhat truer (and higher) values of elongation than A or B. Method D is likely to give results differing, for both breaking force and elongation at break, from those obtained by methods A, B or C.

**1.3** This International Standard specifies methods using constant rate of specimen extension (CRE) tensile testers. Testing on the now obsolete constant rate of travel (CRT) and constant rate of loading (CRL) instruments is covered, for information, in Annex A, in recognition of the fact that these instruments are still in use and can be used by agreement.

**1.4** This International Standard applies to all types of yarns, except glass, elastomeric, aramid, high molecular polyethylene (HMPE), ultra high molecular polyethylene (UHMPE), ceramic and carbon yarns and polyolefin tape.

NOTE A method for the testing of glass yarns is given in ISO 3341.

**1.5** This International Standard is applicable to yarns from packages but can be applied to yarns extracted from fabrics, subject to agreement between the interested parties.

**1.6** This International Standard is intended for the single-end (single-strand) testing of yarns.

NOTE The skein method of testing is given in ISO 6939.

#### 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.