

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 397

WRAPPING TEST FOR COPPER AND COPPER ALLOY WIRE

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 397, *Wrapping Test for Copper and Copper Alloy Wire*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 26, *Copper and Copper Alloys*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Deutscher Normenausschuss (DNA).

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1958 and led, in 1961, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In February 1962, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 495) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved by the following Member Bodies:

Australia	Germany	Spain
Belgium	India	Sweden
Bulgaria	Italy	Switzerland
Burma	Japan	Turkey
Canada	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Denmark	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Finland	Portugal	Yugoslavia
France	Republic of South Africa	

One Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft:

U.S.A.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in November 1964, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

WRAPPING TEST FOR COPPER AND COPPER ALLOY WIRE

1. PRINCIPLE OF TEST

The test consists in winding the wire a specified number of turns round a core, which may be the actual wire, of diameter specified by the material specification. It may also include a specified programme of unwinding or of unwinding and rewinding.

The test is made at ambient temperature, unless otherwise specified.

2. TEST PIECE

The test piece consists of a piece of wire of sufficient length to enable the test to be made.

3. TESTING MACHINE

The testing machine used should be so constructed that the wire can be wound tight and close around the core. A piece of the wire to be tested may be used as the core, provided it is of the specified core diameter.

4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1 The test piece should be tightly wound around the core at a constant speed, sufficiently slowly to prevent any rise in temperature likely to affect the result of the test.
- 4.2 If unwinding is specified, the rate of unwinding should be sufficiently slow to prevent any rise in temperature likely to affect the result of the test. At least one turn should not be unwound.

5. INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULTS

- 5.1 At the end of the test, the test piece is examined.
- 5.2 The interpretation of the appearance of the tested portion is a matter for the material specification.