

# ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

## ISO RECOMMENDATION R 958

WRAPPING TEST  
**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
FOR ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOY WIRE  
(standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/R 958:1969

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a3765ac7-6aca-44c0-91b4-fb0eebc09bf3/iso-r-958-1969>

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## BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 958, *Wrapping test for aluminium and aluminium alloy wire*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 79, *Light metals and their alloys*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Association Française de Normalisation (AFNOR).

Work on this question led in, 1966, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In March 1967, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 1138) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Belgium	Israel	Switzerland
Canada	Italy	Thailand
Chile	Japan	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	U.A.R.
France	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Germany	Norway	U.S.A.
Greece	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia
India	Sweden	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in January 1969, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

## WRAPPING TEST FOR ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOY WIRE

### 1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation applies to the wrapping test for aluminium and aluminium alloy wire.

### 2. PRINCIPLE OF TEST

The test consists of winding the wire a specified number of turns around a mandrel of the diameter stated in the material specification. It may also include a specified programme of unwinding or of unwinding and rewinding.

The test is carried out at ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

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### 3. TEST PIECE

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

[ISO/R 958:1969](#)

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### 4. TESTING MACHINE

The testing machine used should be so constructed that the wire can be wound in a helix tightly around the mandrel so that adjacent coils are in contact. A piece of wire to be tested may be used as the mandrel provided it is of the specified mandrel diameter.

### 5. METHOD OF TEST

The test piece should be wound round the mandrel at a constant speed, sufficiently slowly to prevent any rise in temperature likely to affect the result of the test. To ensure tight winding, a tensile stress not exceeding 5 % of the nominal tensile strength of the wire may be applied during winding.

If unwinding or unwinding and rewinding are specified, the rate of unwinding or rewinding 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.

### 6. INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULTS

The interpretation of the appearance of the tested portion is a matter for the material specification.

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