



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 20932-1:2019
01-julij-2019

Tekstilije - Ugotavljanje elastičnosti tkanin - 1. del: Preskusi traku (ISO 20932-1:2018)

Textiles - Determination of the elasticity of fabrics - Part 1: Strip tests (ISO 20932-1:2018)

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Textiles - Détermination de l'élasticité des étoffes - Partie 1: Essais sur bande (ISO 20932-1:2018)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 20932-1

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

oSIST prEN ISO 20932-1:2019 en

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
20932-1

First edition
2018-11

**Textiles — Determination of the
elasticity of fabrics —**

**Part 1:
Strip tests**

Textiles — Détermination de l'élasticité des étoffes —

Partie 1: Essais sur bande

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Reference number
ISO 20932-1:2018(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 24, *Conditioning atmospheres and physical tests for textile fabrics*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

A list of all parts in the ISO 20932 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

This document was developed as a result of technical advancements in yarn and fabric structures and properties, which increase product range and developments.

This document is based on EN 14704-1^[1].

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Textiles — Determination of the elasticity of fabrics —

Part 1: Strip tests

1 Scope

This document describes the methods of test using strips of fabric in straight strip form or as loops, which can be used to measure elasticity and related properties of fabrics, excluding narrow fabrics.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 4915, *Textiles — Stitch types — Classification and terminology*

ISO 7500-1, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system*

ISO 10012, *Measurement management systems — Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment*

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

narrow fabric

woven or knitted construction intended for use as a trim, binding, edging, strapping or harness, and designed to be used in its full width

3.2

elasticity

<material> ability to recover original size and shape immediately after the removal of the force causing deformation

3.3

constant-rate-of-extension testing machine

CRE testing machine

tensile testing machine provided with one clamp, which is stationary, and another clamp, which moves with a constant speed throughout the test, the entire testing system being virtually free from deflection

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3.4

strip test specimen

test specimen in which the full width is gripped in the jaws of the testing machine

3.5

loop test specimen

test specimen in which a seam is made to create a loop of the full width of the specimen and which is placed around a loop bar assembly positioned on the testing machine

Note 1 to entry: This method of preparation is useful when any ageing or exposure testing is to be carried out on the specimens after measurement.

3.6

gauge length

distance between the two effective clamping or holding points of a testing device

Note 1 to entry: For strip tests, method A: distance between the two contact points of the line clamps.

Note 2 to entry: For loop tests, method B: half of the circumference around the loop bar assembly.

3.7

slack mounting

insertion of a *strip test specimen* (3.4) in the line clamps of the upper jaw, allowing it to hang freely under its own weight, guided by the hand to ensure perpendicular alignment to the line of pulling force, without any force being applied

3.8

initial length

length of the test specimen between the two effective clamping or holding points, at the beginning of the test (after *slack mounting* (3.7) or under specified pretension)

3.9

pretension

force applied to a test specimen at the beginning of certain tests

Note 1 to entry: Pretension is used to determine the initial length of the test specimen.

[SOURCE: ISO 13934-1:2013, 3.5, modified — References to 3.4 and 3.7 have been removed from Note 1 to entry.]

3.10

extension

increase in length of a test specimen during testing

Note 1 to entry: Extension is expressed in units of the length.

3.11

elongation

ratio of the *extension* (3.10) of the test specimen to its initial length

Note 1 to entry: Elongation is expressed as a percentage.

3.12

maximum force

force at the position when a test specimen is taken to a fixed *extension* (3.10)

Note 1 to entry: Maximum force is expressed in newtons.

3.13

maximum extension

extension (3.10) recorded in millimetres at the position when a test specimen is taken to a fixed load

Note 1 to entry: Maximum extension is expressed in units of the length.

3.14**force at specified elongation**

force measured at a given *elongation* (3.11) on either the load or unload curves

3.15**cycle**

process whereby a fabric is taken from the *gauge length* (3.6) to a fixed load or fixed extension or elongation and returned to gauge length

3.16**force decay due to time**

loss of force measured over time when a test specimen is stretched to a specified elongation or force and held at this position for a given time period

Note 1 to entry: The decay in force is expressed as a percentage of the original force recorded at the specified position (see [Annex A, Figure A.1](#)).

3.17**force decay due to exercising**

loss of force, calculated and expressed as a percentage, as measured and recorded at the same elongation point on two different cycles when the test specimen is cycled several times between the *gauge length* (3.6) and a specified elongation

Note 1 to entry: See [Annex A, Figure A.1](#).

3.18**permanent deformation**

ratio of unrecovered extension of the test specimen after cycling (to a specified force or specified extension) to its initial length

Note 1 to entry: Permanent deformation is expressed as a percentage.

3.19**recovered elongation**

complement of *permanent deformation* (3.18) to 100 %

Note 1 to entry: Recovered elongation is expressed as a percentage.

3.20**elastic recovery**

recovered elongation (3.19) of the total elongation

Note 1 to entry: Elastic recovery is expressed as a percentage.

4 Principle

A fabric test specimen of specified dimensions is extended at a constant rate to either a specified force or elongation for an agreed number of cycles, and its elasticity determined by measuring certain characteristics.

5 Sampling

Fabric samples shall be selected in accordance with the product specification. In the absence of a product specification for the fabric, the sampling method given in [Annex B](#) may be used.