



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 2411:2023
01-julij-2023

Gumirane ali plastificirane tekstilije - Ugotavljanje adhezije plasti (ISO/DIS 2411:2023)

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of coating adhesion (ISO/DIS 2411:2023)

Mit Kautschuk oder Kunststoff beschichtete Textilien - Bestimmung der Haftfestigkeit von Beschichtungen (ISO/DIS 2411:2023)

Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique - Détermination de l'adhérence du revêtement (ISO/DIS 2411:2023)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 2411

ICS:

59.080.40	Površinsko prevlečene tekstilije	Coated fabrics
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Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of coating adhesion

Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique — Détermination de l'adhérence du revêtement

ICS: 59.080.40

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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 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Products (other than hoses)*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 2411:2017), which has been technically revised.

The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- [Figure 3](#) and [4](#) have been revised to reflect the procedures described in 8 and 9 on the figures.
- Annex [A.2](#) has been revised to prevent the confusion by deleting the different way from the procedure in the body text of [9.2](#).

Introduction

Knowledge of the strength of adhesion between the coating and the adjacent layer is important as an inadequate adhesion strength can often result in failure of the product due to delamination.

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Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of coating adhesion

WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine applicability of any other restrictions.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method of determining the coating adhesion strength of coated 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 2231:1989, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 2286-1, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass*

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Specification*

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

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:

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

3.1

delamination

partial or whole separation of two, or more, of the component layers of a coated fabric

Note 1 to entry: This can be either a fabric to polymer separation or separation within the actual polymeric layer.

3.2

coating to fabric peel

separation with no coating polymer residue remaining on the substrate

3.3

partial film tear

delamination (3.1) leaving patches of coating polymer still adhering to the *substrate* (3.8)

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3.4

inseparable

inability of the coating to peel because it breaks during preparation or test, indicating that the coating adhesion strength is greater than the coating polymer strength

3.5

coating or film delamination

splitting of a multilayer coating leaving one or more layers of coating film residue on the substrate

3.6

fabric failure

breaking of substrate during test, indicating that the coating adhesion strength is greater than the substrate strength

3.7

fabric delamination

splitting or *delamination* (3.1) of substrate leaving a partial layer or complete fabric laminate adhering to the coating

Note 1 to entry: An example of this is in the case of coated non-woven laminates, when the non-woven textile element can fail due to the coating adhesion strength being greater than the between-fibre cohesion of the non-woven textile fabric.

3.8

substrate

textile component of a coated fabric

4 Atmosphere for conditioning and testing

4.1 For conditioning

The atmosphere shall be the method of conditioning "1" specified in ISO 2231:1989.

For fabrics coated on one side only, a minimum of 16 h exposure is recommended.

For fabrics coated on both sides, a minimum of 24 h is recommended.

4.2 For testing

The atmosphere shall be selected from A through C specified in ISO 2231:1989.

NOTE The temperature 23 °C is normally the testing atmosphere in temperate countries and 27 °C is normally in tropical and subtropical countries.

5 Time-interval between manufacture and testing

For all test purposes, the minimum time between manufacture and testing shall be 16 h. For non-product tests, the maximum time between manufacture and testing shall be 4 weeks, and for evaluations intended to be comparable, the tests, as far as possible, shall be carried out after the same time-interval.

For products, unless otherwise agreed between the interested parties, the time between manufacture and testing shall not exceed 3 months.

6 Preparation of test specimens

6.1 General

For the determination of coating adhesion all samples shall be taken within the usable width defined in accordance with ISO 2286-1 of the coated fabric under test. A total of 10 test specimens shall be tested.

Each test specimen before its width is trimmed shall have at least 20 % extra width of the trimmed test specimen and not less than 200 mm length.

Five test specimens shall be cut with the length parallel to the longitudinal direction and five test specimens with their length parallel to the transverse direction of the coated fabric under test.

In the case of coated fabrics with substrate having a pile, prepare 10 test specimens in the longitudinal direction, five in the direction of the pile and five against the direction of the pile.

Either method of preparation may be used. The method of preparation to adopt is determined by pretesting if necessary.

NOTE Generally, thick coatings are processed by method 1, thin coatings by method 2.

6.2 Method of preparation 1

6.2.1 Where the strength of the coating layer exceeds the force of the adhesive bond to the substrate, prepare the test specimen by carefully cutting through the coating to the substrate at right angles to the length of the test specimen. From this, cut carefully to separate the coating film from the substrate, for a distance sufficient to enable the ends of the test specimen to be mounted in the jaws of the test apparatus. Trim the width of the test specimen to $(50 \pm 0,5)$ mm or $(20 \pm 0,5)$ mm taking care to avoid damaging the longitudinal threads of the substrate.

6.2.2 Condition the test specimens in accordance with [4.1](#).

6.2.3 After conditioning, mount the test specimen in the test apparatus, clamping the coated end in the stationary jaw and the coating film in the traversing or moveable jaw (see [Figure 1](#)). When the adhesion is very strong and it is not possible to manually separate the coating film from the substrate, method of preparation 2 described in [6.3](#) should be used.

6.3 Method of preparation 2

6.3.1 Where the coating layer is not sufficiently strong to be stripped continuously from the substrate, but where the coating layer can be distinctly identified from the substrate and can be cut through separately, bond or weld two test specimens of the same material face to face, leaving the first 50 mm clear of adhesive, and an adhesive system suitable for the type of coating being evaluated. It is important that the adhesive chosen does not cause the coating to swell irreversibly or otherwise affect the coating/fabric bond strength. Where the coated surface is treated in any way, e.g. siliconising, which can inhibit the coating-to-coating bond, it is recommended that the adhesion test be conducted before any such treatment is applied. Alternatively, when testing PU coated fabrics a sheet of rubber can be used in place of one of the coated specimens. The formulation of the rubber compound should be such as to produce a sheet with low stiffness and low elongation.

NOTE If necessary, it is possible to use a plain weave cotton fabric, desized and bleached, in order to ensure complete release of remaining solvent.

6.3.2 To ensure a good bond, the composite test specimen shall be rolled at least twice with a roller of 76 mm face width and mass of 2 kg.