



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN 28510-2:1998

01-februar-1998

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**Lepila - Lupilni preskus spoja gibkega in togega lepljenca - 2. del: Luščenje pod kotom 180° (ISO 8510-2:1990)**

Adhesives - Peel test for a flexible-bonded-to-rigid test specimen assembly - Part 2: 180° peel (ISO 8510-2:1990)

Klebstoffe - Schälprüfung für flexibel/starr geklebte Proben - Teil 2: 180° Schälversuch (ISO 8510-2:1990)

Adhésifs - Essai de pelage pour un assemblage collé flexible-sur-rigide - Partie 2: Pelage a 180° (ISO 8510-2:1990)

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 28510-2:1993**

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**ICS:**

83.180

Lepila

Adhesives

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**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 28510-2:1993

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 1993

UDC 621.792.053:665.93:620.179.4

Descriptors: Plastics, adhesives, adhesive bonded joints, peel tests, testing conditions, temperature

English version

**Adhesives - Peel test for a flexible-bonded-to-rigid  
test specimen assembly - Part 2: 180° peel  
(ISO 8510-2:1990)**

Adhésifs - Essai de pelage pour un assemblage  
collé flexible-sur-rigide - Partie 2: Pelage  
à 180° (ISO 8510-2:1990)

Klebstoffe - Schälprüfung für flexibel/starr  
geklebte Proben - Teil 2: 180° Schälversuch  
(ISO 8510-2:1990)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1993-02-12. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

## CEN

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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## Foreword

Following the positive result of the primary questionnaire, CEN Technical Board decided to submit

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Part 2: 180° peel

to the formal vote. The result was positive.

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 September 1993, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1993.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 8510-2:1990 has been adopted by CEN without any modification.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**8510-2**

First edition  
1990-12-15

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## **Adhesives — Peel test for a flexible-bonded-to-rigid test specimen assembly —**

**Part 2:**  
**180° peel**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/191517ab-1923-4dc9-932a-72c607062740/sist-en-28510-2-1998>  
*Adhésifs — Essai de pelage pour un assemblage collé  
flexible-sur-rigide —  
Partie 2: Pelage à 180°*



Reference number  
ISO 8510-2:1990(E)

## ISO 8510-2:1990(E)

**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.

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.

International Standard ISO 8510-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

ISO 8510 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Adhesives — Peel test for a flexible-bonded-to-rigid test specimen assembly*:

- *Part 1: 90 degree peel*
- *Part 2: 180 degree peel*

Annex A of this part of ISO 8510 is for information only.

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# Adhesives — Peel test for a flexible-bonded-to-rigid test specimen assembly —

## Part 2: 180° peel

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8510 specifies a 180° peel test for the determination, under specified conditions, of the peel resistance of a bonded assembly of two adherends where one adherend is flexible and the other is rigid.

A 90° peel test, more suitable for use with less flexible adherends that crack, break or delaminate in the 180° peel test, is described in ISO 8510-1.

### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8510. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8510 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 291:1977, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 4588:1989, *Adhesives — Preparation of metal surfaces for adhesive bonding*.

ISO 5725:1986, *Precision of test methods — Determination of repeatability and reproducibility for a standard test method by inter-laboratory tests*.

### 3 Principle

A bonded assembly of two adherends is prepared using the adhesive under test. The adherends are then pulled apart at a substantially steady rate, starting at the open end of the bond, in such a way that separation occurs progressively along the length of the bonded adherends. The force is applied substantially parallel to the plane of the bond, through the separated part of the flexible adherend.

### 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Tensile testing machine**, capable of supplying a tensile force with a constant rate of grip separation. The machine shall be equipped with a force-measuring system complete with an indicator and/or a recorder. The indicated force shall not differ from the true applied force by more than 2 %. The response time of the machine shall be short enough not to affect the accuracy with which the force applied at the time of rupture can be measured. The force at rupture of the specimen shall lie in the range between 10 % and 80 % of the full-scale reading.

**4.2 Grips**, one of which shall be suitable for firmly clamping the rigid adherend (see 5.1.1) so that the plane of the bond is parallel to the applied force, while the other shall be suitable for holding the flexible adherend (see 5.1.2), as shown in figure 1. The latter grip shall be self-aligning, so that the force will be exerted parallel to the plane of the bond, and linked to the sensor of the tensile testing machine (4.1).

## 5 Test specimens

### 5.1 Adherends

The adherends shall be thick enough to withstand the expected tensile force and their dimensions shall be measured accurately and reported in full in the test report.

NOTE 1 The recommended thicknesses of test specimens are: metals 1,5 mm; plastics 1,5 mm; wood 3 mm; compounded rubbers 2 mm. Other thicknesses agreed on between the purchaser and the supplier of the adhesive may be used.

#### 5.1.1 Rigid adherend

The rigid adherend shall consist of a strip of flat material of width 25,0 mm  $\pm$  0,5 mm and minimum length 200 mm.

#### 5.1.2 Flexible adherend

The flexible adherend shall be capable of being bent through an angle of 180° without gross irreversible dimensional change. Unless specified otherwise, the flexible adherend shall be not less than 350 mm in length.

Its width shall be either:

- a) the same width as the rigid adherend;
- or
- b) for materials prone to fraying, e.g. cotton duck, 5 mm wider at each edge.

NOTE 2 Flexible adherends may cause difficulties in test specimen assembly and give rise to a greater dispersion of results than would otherwise be the case because of distortion or fraying of the weave during assembly and testing. The use of a flexible adherend 5 mm wider at each edge than the rigid adherend is designed to reduce these effects.

### 5.2 Preparation of test specimens

The procedure used in preparing the test specimens shall be such as to minimize variations. The use of a pneumatic or hydraulic press, hand or power-operated, that can apply a pressure of up to 1 MPa, is recommended.

Surface treatments shall be in accordance with ISO 4588, or, if not feasible, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Apply the adhesive, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, over the whole width of the adherends to a length of 150 mm on each adherend.

NOTE 3 A convenient method of obtaining a sharp adhesive boundary is to place a thin strip of material to

which the adhesive does not adhere (anti-adhesive strip) at the end at which separation will commence of one of the adherends (see figure 1).

Allow the adhesive to set and, if necessary, cure it, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Bond the adherends using the method recommended by the manufacturer of the adhesive.

If a press is used to make the test specimens, it shall be capable of applying an even pressure over the entire bonded area and should preferably be fitted with a timer-controlled release mechanism. In order to provide a uniform distribution of pressure over the bonded area, the platens of the press shall be parallel. When this is impracticable, one platen shall be covered with a resilient pad. A 10 mm thick pad of rubber of Shore A hardness approximately 45 has been found to be satisfactory, using a press that applies a pressure of up to 700 kPa.

As an alternative to preparing individual test specimens, panels of suitable size may be bonded to each other and test specimens cut from the bonded assembly, discarding from the bonded assembly the 12 mm strip along each of the outer edges parallel to the longer sides of the test specimens.

Determine the average thickness of the applied adhesive as accurately as practicable by weighing or another suitable technique.

### 5.3 Number of test specimens

A minimum of 5 specimens shall be tested.

## 6 Conditioning and testing atmosphere

The test specimens shall be conditioned and tested in one of the standard atmospheres specified in ISO 291.

## 7 Procedure

Bend back the unbonded end of the flexible adherend. Clamp the rigid adherend in the fixed grip and the flexible adherend in the other grip, taking care that the test specimen is accurately positioned between the grips so that the tension applied is distributed uniformly across the width of the test specimen (see figure 1). Set the machine in motion at a constant rate of grip separation.

NOTE 4 The recommended rate of grip separation is 100 mm/min  $\pm$  10 mm/min. If this is not practicable, other rates may be agreed on between the purchaser and supplier of the adhesive.

Record the rate of grip separation. Also record the force as a function of grip separation, preferably autographically. Continue the test until at least



125 mm of the bonded length has separated. Note the type of failure, i.e. adhesive failure, cohesive failure or adherend failure.

NOTE 5 The peeled part of the flexible adherend will rub on the adhering part as separation progresses. To reduce friction, a suitable lubricant, such as glycerol or soap solution, may be used, provided it does not affect the adherends.

## 8 Expression of results

For each specimen, determine from the curve of force versus grip separation the average peel force, in newtons, over a peel length of at least 100 mm, but not including the first 25 mm. This may be done by drawing an estimated average line (see figure 2) or by planimetry, or by another suitable means if a more accurate result is required.

Record the maximum and minimum force in this range. Calculate the arithmetic mean of the average peel forces for all the specimens tested, as well as the arithmetic means of the maximum and minimum forces.

NOTE 6 For the statistical treatment of results, see ISO 5725. If required, initial peak values occurring outside the test peel length may be recorded separately, but are excluded from the averaging procedure.

## 9 Precision

The precision of this test method is not known because inter-laboratory data are not available. Inter-laboratory data are being obtained and a precision statement will be added at the next revision.

## 10 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- a) a reference to this part of ISO 8510;
- b) a complete identification of the adhesive tested, including type, source, manufacturer's code number, batch or lot number, form, etc.;
- c) a complete description of the adherends, including dimensions, type of material and surface preparation;
- d) a description of the bonding process, including method of application of adhesive, drying or pre-curing conditions and curing time (where applicable), and bonding temperature and pressure;
- e) the average thickness of the adhesive layer after formation of the bond;
- f) a complete description of the test specimen, including dimensions, construction and number tested;
- g) the conditioning procedure prior to testing, and the test atmosphere;
- h) the rate of separation of the grips;
- i) the method of determining the average peel force;
- j) the maximum, minimum and average values of the peel force, in newtons, for each test specimen, and the arithmetic means of these values for all the test specimens;
- k) the type of failure for each test specimen, i.e. adhesive, cohesive or adherend;
- l) any deviation from the procedure specified that may have affected the results.