

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 10365:1998

01-februar-1998

### Lepila - Označevanje glavnih načinov porušitev (ISO 10365:1992)

Adhesives - Designation of main failure patterns (ISO 10365:1992)

Klebstoffe - Bezeichnung der wichtigsten Bruchbilder (ISO 10365:1992)

Adhésifs - Désignation des principaux facies de rupture (ISO 10365;1992)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 10365:1995

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ICS:

83.180 Lepila Adhesives

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**SIST EN ISO 10365:1998** 

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**EN ISO 10365** 

NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

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Descriptors:

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plastics, adhesives, adhesive bonded joints, failure, designation, test results

English version

Adhesives - Designation of main failure patterns (ISO 10365:1992)

Adhésifs - Désignation des principaux facies de Klebstoffe - Bezeichnung der wichtigsten rupture (ISO 10365:1992)

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### 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**

The text of the International Standard from ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 193 "Adhesives".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the 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 the United Kingdom.

### **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard ISO 10365:1992 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification. (standards.iteh.ai)

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10365

> First edition 1992-12-15

# Adhesives — Designation of main failure patterns

iTeh Adhésifs — Désignation des principaux faciès de rupture (standards.iteh.ai)

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ISO 10365:1992(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 VIFW bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 10365 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Sub-Committee SC 11, *Products*.

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## Adhesives — Designation of main failure patterns

### Scope

This International Standard specifies the designations for the main types of failure pattern of bonded assemblies and illustrates, through diagrams, their respective appearances.

It applies to all mechanical tests performed on a bonded assembly, regardless of the nature of the adherends and adhesive which make up the assembly. iTeh STANDARI

### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions, taken from ISO 472:1988, apply.

- 3.1 assembly (for adhesives): A group of materials or parts, including adhesive, which have been placed together for bonding or which have been bonded together.
- 3.2 adhesion failure; adhesive failure: Rupture of an adhesive bond in which the separation appears visually to be at the adhesive/adherend interface. (standards.

### Normative reference

through reference in this text, constitute provisions and visually to be in the adhesive or the adherend. of this International Standard. At the time of publication of the standard of the time of publication of the standard of the s cation, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 472:1988, Plastics — Vocabulary.

3.3 cohesion failure: cohesive failure: Rupture of a The following standard contains provisions; which to 1036bonded assembly in which the separation appears

### **Application**

The designation of the failure patterns is provided to classify failures in order to understand better the result of any mechanical test of adhesion on a bonded assembly, which is usually expressed by quantitative measured values.

The failure patterns are designated in accordance with the illustrations in table 1.

Table 1- Designation of failure patterns

	Failure patterns	Designation
Substrate	Failure of one or both adherends (Substrate failure)	SF
	Failure of an adherend (Cohesive substrate failure)	CSF
	Failure through delamination (Delamination failure)	DF
Adhesive	Types of cohesion failure	
	Cohesion failure  iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW	CF
	SISTEN SO 10365: Special cohesion failure https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cf568be5-fbd0-470e-b1a2-0545f5bdbc0c/sist-en-iso-10365-1998	SCF
	Adhesion failure	AF
	Adhesion and cohesion failure with peel	ACFP