

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
2231**

Second edition
1989-08-01

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

*Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique — Atmosphères normales
de conditionnement et d'essai*

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Reference number
ISO 2231 : 1989 (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 approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 2231 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2231 : 1973), clauses 3 and 4 of which have been technically revised (see clauses 5 and 6 in revised text). In addition, a new clause on pre-conditioning has been introduced (clause 4 in revised text).

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Introduction

Most coated fabrics contain a certain amount of moisture absorbed from the air with which they are in contact, and the amount of moisture depends on the quantity of water vapour in the air.

Certain properties, particularly mass and those concerned with the breaking of threads, are affected by the moisture content of the fabric. In order to standardize methods of test it is, therefore, important to control the moisture content of the material under test. This is done by conditioning test pieces in an atmosphere of controlled humidity before testing. For some other properties, the effect of the moisture content of the fabric is minimal, and it is only necessary to condition for temperature.

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