International Standard 5978

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Rubber or plastics coated fabrics — Determination of blocking resistance

Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique — Détermination de la résistance à l'adhérence de contact

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Foreword

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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.

International Standard ISO 5978 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1978.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Germany, F. R.	Sri-Lanka
Austria	Hungary	Sweden
Belgium	India	Thailand
Brazil	Italy	Turkey
Bulgaria	Mexico	United Kingdom
Canada	Poland	USA
Czechoslovakia	Romania	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	South Africa, Rep. of	Yugoslavia
France	Spain	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

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0 Introduction

Blocking tests at elevated temperatures are designed to estimate the relative resistance of fabrics coated with rubber or plastics to blocking. For this purpose, the coated fabric is subjected to a specified load over a defined area at a specific temperature.

This International Standard specifies a method which is acceptable in most cases. If it is desired to use conditions other than those specified, these may be mutually agreed between the contracting parties but such variations shall be stated in the test report.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of fabrics coated with rubber or plastics to blocking.

2 Reference

ISO 2231, *Fabric coated with rubber or plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*

3 Definition

blocking : Unintentional adhesion between plastic films or sheetings, or between film or sheeting and another surface.

[Definition taken from ISO 472, *Plastics — Vocabulary.*]

4 Apparatus

4.1 Glass plates, approximately 112 mm × 112 mm × 3 mm.

4.2 Weights, of mass 2,0 kg.

4.3 Circulating air oven, of such a size that the total volume of the test assemblies does not exceed 10 % of the free air space of the oven.

Provision shall be made for placing the test assemblies on shelves so they are not less than 50 mm from each other or from the sides of the oven.

The nature of the source of heat is optional but the source shall be located in the air supply of the oven.

Provision shall be made for circulation of air through the oven at a rate such as to provide a minimum of six air changes per hour.

The temperature of the oven shall be thermostatically controlled to maintain the temperature of the test assemblies within ± 2 °C of the specified temperature.

Baffles shall be used as required to prevent overheating and dead-spots.

5 Time interval between manufacture and testing

5.1 For all purposes, the minimum time between manufacture and testing shall be 16 h.

5.2 For non-product tests, the maximum time between manufacture and testing should be four weeks, and for evaluations intended to be comparable, the tests, as far as possible, should be carried out after the same time interval.

5.3 For product tests, whenever possible, the time between manufacture and testing should not exceed three months. In other cases, tests should be made within two months of the date of receipt by the customer.

6 Test pieces

6.1 The test pieces for each sample to be tested shall consist of six specimens, each 100 mm × 100 mm.

6.2 Test specimens shall be representative of the material being tested. They shall be taken at least 0,10 m from the edges of the coated sample and well away from the end. They shall be cut with one edge parallel to the longitudinal axis of the sample.

The longitudinal and lateral axes shall be marked on the test specimens.

7 Conditioning of test specimens

The test specimens shall be conditioned in the standard atmosphere «A» for testing, as defined in ISO 2231.