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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 au blocage*

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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 document 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents). ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Products (other than hoses)*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5978:1990), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the definition of "blocking" ([3.1](#)) has been revised;
- strips of filter paper have been added to the list of apparatus ([Clause 4](#));
- tolerances have been added to the dimensions of test pieces ([Clause 6](#));
- conditioning of test pieces has been clarified ([Clause 7](#));
- a temperature of  $(70 \pm 2)$  °C and a duration of 3 h have been added as standard test conditions (others are also allowed).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

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

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# Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of blocking resistance

**WARNING** — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practices. 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 the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the resistance of rubber- or plastics-coated fabric sheets to blocking when left in contact for specified temperature, time and pressure.

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

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

### 3.1

#### **blocking**

unintentional adherence between sheet materials

## 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Lower glass plate**, measuring minimum 153 mm × 153 mm and approximately 3 mm thick.

**NOTE** In order to facilitate the handling of the test assemblies (e.g. to/from the oven), it can be suitable to use a lower glass plate with larger dimensions than the test specimens.

The dimensions of the lower glass plate shall not be smaller than the dimensions of the test specimens (see [Clause 6](#)).

**4.2 Upper glass plate**, measuring (155 ± 2) mm × (155 ± 2) mm and approximately 3 mm thick.

The dimensions of the upper glass plate shall not be smaller than the dimensions of the test specimens (see [Clause 6](#)).

**4.3 Strips of filter paper**, measuring  $(160 \pm 2)$  mm  $\times$   $(160 \pm 2)$  mm.

The filter paper shall be used as interlayer between each glass plate and test specimen in order to prevent any sticking of the test specimens on the glass plates (4.1 and 4.2).

The dimensions of the strips of filter paper shall not be smaller than the dimensions of the glass plates (4.1 and 4.2) and the test specimens (see Clause 6).

**4.4 Weight piece**, of mass  $(5,0 \pm 0,1)$  kg.

If the dimensions of the test specimens deviate from standard size (see Clause 6), the weight piece shall be selected so that a nominal pressure of  $(2,18 \pm 0,02)$  kPa is exerted on the sample.

**4.5 Circulating-air oven**, capable of being maintained at  $(70 \pm 2)$  °C or another specified temperature, and of such a size that the total volume of the test assemblies does not exceed 10 % of the free space in 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.

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.

## 5 Time between manufacture and testing

For all 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 four weeks. For evaluations intended to be comparable, the tests, as far as possible, shall be carried out after the same time interval.

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

## 6 Samples and test pieces

Samples shall be taken at least 100 mm from the edge and not less than 1 m from the end of the roll.

The sample to be tested shall consist of six test specimens, each  $(150 \pm 2)$  mm  $\times$   $(150 \pm 2)$  mm.

Test specimens shall be representative of the material being tested. They shall be taken from the working width of the sample. 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 pieces.

## 7 Conditioning of test pieces

If not otherwise specified, the test specimens, the glass plates (4.1 and 4.2) and the strips of filter paper (4.3) shall be conditioned in one of the standard atmospheres as defined in ISO 2231 (climate B recommended) for a period of at least 24 h.