

Testing coated fabrics —

Part 7: Method 9. Method for determination of coating adhesion strength

IMPORTANT NOTE. It is recommended that this Part be read in conjunction with the information in Part 0 “*Foreword and general introduction*”.

UDC 677.077.652:678.066.2:677.017.424.25:620.179.4

NO COPYING WITHOUT BSI PERMISSION EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW

BSI
Documents

AVA

Document Sharing Hub

Foreword

This test is of importance because inadequate adhesion between the coating and the substrate cloth may result in separation of the coating. Low adhesion strength can also be a contributory cause of low abrasion resistance. Three methods are described.

The deadweight method, method 9A, has the advantage that very simple apparatus is required, but in cases of high coating adhesion strength this method has the disadvantage of having to employ heavy weight pieces.

The dynamic method, method 9B, has the advantage that results may be quickly obtained and permanent recordings made of the test. A larger area is tested than in the deadweight and static methods but in this case specialized apparatus is required. The dynamic method will also give higher results because of the faster rate of separation and therefore cannot be equated with either the deadweight or static methods.

The static method, method 9C, has the advantage that results may be obtained very rapidly using comparatively simple apparatus and these results are comparable to those obtained using the deadweight method.

In preparing this revision due account has been taken of ISO 2411. In ISO 2411 the stripping width of the specimen is only 25 mm even though the overall specimen width is 50 mm. ISO 2411 also requires coating adhesion strength to be determined in both the longitudinal and transverse directions and defines coating adhesion strength as the mean of the lowest 50 % of the peak values taken from the central 50 % of the stripping trace. This value is then calculated to N/m width. Notwithstanding these differences it is felt that in the present method the provisions of clause 4 together with method 9B fulfil the general requirements of ISO 2411.

This Part supersedes method 9 of BS 3424:1973.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 6, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date of issue	Comments

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Fibres, Yarns and Fabrics Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 30 September 1982

© BSI 01-2000

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference FBM/13
Draft for comment 81/36023 DC

ISBN 0 580 12898 9

Contents

	Page
Foreword	Inside front cover
1 Scope	1
2 Definitions	1
3 Principle	1
4 Preparation of test specimens	1
5 Method 9A. Deadweight method	2
6 Method 9B. Dynamic method	2
7 Method 9C. Static method	3
8 Test report	3
Appendix A Adhesives	5
Figure 1 — Mounting of thick coatings	3
Figure 2 — Mounting of thin coatings	4
Publications referred to	Inside back cover

