

Textiles — Yarns from packages — Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of extension (CRE) tester (ISO 2062:2009)

ICS 59.080.20

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 2062:2009. It supersedes BS EN ISO 2062:1995 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/24, Physical testing of textiles.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2010
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ISBN 978 0 580 63643 1

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Comments

English Version

Textiles - Yarns from packages - Determination of single-end
breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of
extension (CRE) tester (ISO 2062:2009)

Textiles - Fils sur enroulements - Détermination de la force
de rupture et de l'allongement à la rupture des fils
individuels à l'aide d'un appareil d'essai à vitesse constante
d'allongement (ISO 2062:2009)

Textilien - Garne von Aufmachungseinheiten - Bestimmung
der Höchstzugkraft und Höchstzugkraftdehnung von
Garnabschnitten unter Verwendung eines Prüfgeräts mit
konstanter Verformungsgeschwindigkeit (CRE) (ISO
2062:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 November 2009.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 2062:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 2062:1995.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 2062:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 2062:2009 without any modification.

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 2062 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Fibres and yarns*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2062:1993), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

In the 1950s and 1960s when this International Standard was first prepared, three types of tensile testers were in wide use: constant rate of specimen extension (CRE), constant rate of travel (CRT) and constant rate of loading (CRL). It was therefore advisable to state the rate of operation in a way which would be common to all three types of tester. In addition, the best possible agreement was sought between the test results of the three types of tester. Consequently, the principle of constant time to break was adopted, and 20 s to break was chosen for this International Standard and also for a number of national standards.

In the early 1990s, CRE testers were recognized as the best type. As CRT and CRL testers were still in use internationally, the procedure for using them was included in an informative annex. There is no assurance that the results from the three types of tester will agree. This International Standard considers CRE testers only, so the time-to-break principle was no longer needed and a simpler statement of rate of extension was used. The rate of extension of 100 % per minute has been adopted as standard, but higher rates were permitted by agreement for automatic testers.

CRT and CRL testers are now considered to be obsolete. The methods of using them are deprecated and their inclusion in informative Annex A does not have an influence on the status of this International Standard.