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## **Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties —**

### **Part 3: Constant rate of elongation method (100 mm/min)**

*Papier et carton — Détermination des propriétés de traction —*

*Partie 3: Méthode à gradient d'allongement constant (100 mm/min)*



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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.

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.

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

ISO 1924-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Test methods and quality specifications for paper and board*.

ISO 1924 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paper and board — Determination of tensile properties*:

- *Part 2: Constant rate of elongation method*<sup>1)</sup>
- *Part 3: Constant rate of elongation method (100 mm/min)*

Part 1: (*Constant rate of loading method*) was withdrawn in 2004 as it was considered obsolete.

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1) In Part 2, a constant rate of elongation of 20 mm/min is used.

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## Introduction

This part of ISO 1924 has been developed in order to specify the conditions for determining the tensile properties of paper, including tensile stiffness and tensile stiffness index, using a higher rate of elongation than specified in ISO 1924-2, which is the most commonly used part where tensile strength, stretch at break, tensile energy absorption and modulus of elasticity are measured. In ISO 1924-2, the tensile properties are measured at a constant rate of elongation of 20 mm/min at a test span of 180 mm. For the measuring of tensile stiffness in this part of ISO 1924, a higher accuracy in the recording of elongation, compared to ISO 1924-2, is also required.

This part of ISO 1924 specifies the fastest of the two methods. In addition to the properties measured in ISO 1924-2, the tensile stiffness is also measured. The tensile properties are measured at a constant rate of elongation of 100 mm/min at a test span of 100 mm, and the elongation is recorded with a higher accuracy than the accuracy in ISO 1924-2.

This part of ISO 1924 differs from existing standards for testing tensile properties in that the test span, i.e. the distance between the clamping lines, is 100 mm irrespective of the kind of sample to be tested. The rate of elongation has been increased to 100 mm/min in order to reduce the testing time, thus making it possible to test a greater number of samples within a given time period.

**NOTE** The results of tensile tests depend on the rate of elongation applied and the test span. The rate dependence and the effect of test span may vary with paper grade and are different for tensile strength, strain at break, tensile energy absorption and tensile stiffness. In a study within SCAN-test, comparing the results achieved using ISO 1924-2 and this part, the tensile strength increased by 5 % to 15 % when the rate of elongation was increased from 20 mm/min (at a test span length of 180 mm) to 100 mm/min (at a test span length of 100 mm).

It is not possible to predict the exact relationship between the results for any particular paper whose tensile properties are determined using ISO 1924-2 and this part of ISO 1924. This relationship may only be determined by laboratory experimentation.

In this part of ISO 1924, the same terminology and symbols are used as in general literature concerning physics and mechanics of materials.