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

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



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Foreword

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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 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.

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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.