STANDARD

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Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens —

Part 8:

Determination of liquid strike-through time (simulated urine)

Textiles — Méthodes d'essai pour nontissés —

Partie 8: Détermination du temps de transpercement des liquides (urine artificielle)



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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 9073-8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

ISO 9073 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles* — *Test methods for nonwovens*:

- Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area
- Part 2: Determination of thickness
- Part 3: Determination of tensile strength and elongation
- Part 4: Determination of tear resistance
- Part 7: Determination of bending length
- Part 8: Determination of liquid strike-through time (simulated urine)
- Part 9: Determination of drape coefficient

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Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens —

Part 8:

Determination of liquid strike-through time (simulated urine)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9073 specifies a method for measuring the time of liquid (simulated urine) strike-through for nonwoven coverstocks. The method is suitable for making comparisons between different nonwoven coverstocks. It does not simulate in-use conditions for finished products.

NOTE 1 This International Standard describes a test method specific to nonwovens. Other International Standards applicable to textile, paper, plastics, rubber or other materials can also be applied to test certain nonwoven characteristics.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9073. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9073 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 139:1973, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.

ISO 186:1994, Paper and board — Sampling to determine average quality.

ISO 3696:1987, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 9073, the following definition applies.

3.1 strike-through time: Time taken for a known volume of liquid, applied to the surface of a piece of nonwoven coverstock with an absorbent pad underneath, to pass through the nonwoven coverstock.

4 Principle

A specified quantity of simulated urine is discharged at a specified rate under specified conditions onto a test piece of nonwoven which is placed on a reference absorbent pad. The time taken for all the liquid to penetrate the nonwoven is measured electronically.

5 Material and reagents

5.1 Reference absorbent pad, consisting of five layers of reference filter paper (100 mm \times 100 mm) with the smooth sides uppermost, and having a mean strike-through time in 10 determinations without the nonwoven of (3 \pm 0,5) s.

NOTE 2 Information concerning suitable filter paper may be obtained from:

INDA, 1001 Winstead Drive, Suite 460, Cary, NC 27513, USA;

EDANA, 157 av. Eugène Plasky, B-1040 Brussels.