SRI LANKA STANDARD 1354 PART 1 : 2008
ISO 2286 -1 :1998

METHODS FOR DETERMINATION OF ROLL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUBBER – OR PLASTICS - COATED FABRICS

PART 1 : DETERMINATION OF LENGTH, WIDTH AND NET MASS

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standard

METHODS FOR DETERMINATION OF ROLL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUBBER - OR PLASTICS - COATED FABRICS
PART 1 : DETERMINATION OF LENGTH, WIDTH AND NET MASS

SLS 1354 Part 1 : 2008
ISO 2286 - 1 : 1998
(Superseding SLS 761 Part 1 : 1986)

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Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

Sri Lanka Standard
METHODS FOR DETERMINATION OF ROLL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUBBER - OR PLASTICS - COATED FABRICS
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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Textiles, Clothing and Leather and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2008-12-19.

This Sri Lanka Standard is identical with ISO 2286 – 1 : 1998 Rubber – or plastics – coated fabrics – Determination of roll characteristics Part 1 : Methods for determination of length, width and net mass.

This standard supercedes SLS 761-1 Methods of test for rubber or plastic coated fabrics. Part 1 : 1986 Determination of roll characteristics of rubber or plastic coated fabrics which was an adoption of ISO 2286 : 1972.

ISO 2286:1972 has been cancelled and replaced by ISO 2286-1:1998, ISO 2286-2:1998 and ISO 2286-3:1998.

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVERSIONS

The text of the International Standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without deviation as a Sri Lanka Standard. However certain terminology and conversions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards, attention is therefore drawn to the following :

a) Wherever the words " International Standard/Publication" appear referring to this standard they should be interpreted as "Sri Lanka Standard".

b) The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker. In Sri Lanka Standards it is the current practice to use the full point at the base as the decimal marker.

c) Wherever page numbers are quoted, they are ISO page numbers.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2286-1

First edition
1998-06-01

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics —

Part 1:
Methods for determination of length, width and net mass

Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique — Détermination des caractéristiques des rouleaux —

Partie 1: Méthodes de détermination de la longueur, de la largeur et de la masse nette

Reference number
ISO 2286-1:1998(E)

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 2286-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

Together with the other parts (see below), it cancels and replaces ISO 2286:1986, which has been technically revised.

ISO 2286 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Rubber- and plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics*:

— *Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass*

— *Part 2: Methods for determination of total mass per unit area, mass per unit area of coating and mass per unit area of substrate*

— *Part 3: Method for determination of thickness*

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD © ISO **ISO 2286-1:1998(E)**

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics —

Part 1:
Methods for determination of length, width and net mass

WARNING – Persons using this part of ISO 2286 should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This part of ISO 2286 does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2286 describes methods of determining the length, width and net mass of a roll of rubber- or plastics-coated fabric.

2 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 2286, the following definition applies.

2.1 usable width: That width of a coated fabric, excluding the selvedge, which is consistent in its properties, uniformly finished, and free of unacceptable flaws.

3 Apparatus

3.1 Measuring surface, comprising a flat horizontal surface not less than 5 m long and at least as wide as the roll to be examined. Both longitudinal edges of this surface shall be marked off in 1 m lengths. At least one of these lengths, preferably at the end of the surface, shall be marked at 1 cm intervals.

3.2 Measuring scale, of a length greater than the width of the fabric to be measured, graduated in millimetres.

3.3 Balance, accurate to the nearest 100 g.

4 Procedure

4.1 Determination of length

Proceed either as described in the following paragraph of this subclause, or use any other suitable mechanical, electromechanical or photoelectric equipment for measuring coated-fabric length.

NOTE – The above alternative means of measurement may not, however, be suitable for extensible coated fabrics such as those having a knitted substrate.

Trim the cut end of the roll so that it is at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the roll, confining the trimming to the minimum necessary to ensure perpendicularity. With the cut end of the roll coincident with the zero mark on the measuring surface (3.1), unroll the material along the surface in such a manner that no tension is introduced. On reaching the other end of the surface, mark the back of the roll in some suitable way at both edges so that the marks coincide with a particular division of length. Re-roll the length that has been measured. Lay out, free from tension, a further length of the unmeasured part of the roll, and measure from the edge marks, as before. Repeat this process until the end of the roll appears, trimming this as necessary until it is at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the roll, again confining the trimming to the minimum necessary to ensure perpendicularity. Measure the final length to the nearest 50 mm or to ± 0,2 %, whichever is the greater.

In cases of dispute, this method shall be the referee method.

4.2 Determination of usable width

While the coated fabric is unrolled and free of tension during the measurements described in 4.1, measure, using the measuring scale (3.2), and record, at intervals of 10 m, the usable width of the coated fabric to the nearest 5 mm, ensuring that all measurements of width are taken at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the roll.

For rolls less than 20 m long, measure the width at three positions, i.e. near the two ends and in the middle.

4.3 Determination of mass

Use the balance (3.3) to determine the mass of the tube or former upon which the coated fabric was rolled and record the value in grams. Roll the coated fabric on the tube or former. Determine the gross mass of the roll of coated fabric and record the value in grams. Deduct the mass of the tube or former from the gross mass of the roll and record this figure, to the nearest 100 g, as the net mass of the roll.

5 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

a) a reference to this part of ISO 2286;

b) a complete description of the coated fabric;

c) the length of the roll, in metres, rounded down to the nearest 0,1 m;

d) the mean of the recorded widths to the nearest 5 mm, and also the minimum usable width recorded;

e) the net mass of the roll, to the nearest 100 g;

f) details of the equipment used to measure the length in 4.1;

g) details of any deviations from the procedure specified;

h) the date of the determinations.

ICS 59.080.40

Descriptors: fabrics, woven fabrics, coated fabrics, fabrics coated with rubber, fabrics coated with plastics, rolls, tests, determination, length, width, mass, dimensional measurements, mass measurement.

Price based on 2 pages

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Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri *Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.*

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.

Printed at the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.