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PVC-coated fabrics for tarpaulins — Specification

*Supports textiles revêtus de PVC utilisés pour toile à bâches —
Spécifications*



Reference number
ISO 8095:1990(E)

ISO 8095:1990(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 8095 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

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PVC-coated fabrics for tarpaulins — Specification

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for fabric coated on one or both sides with a suitably plasticized coating, pigmented or otherwise, of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) or copolymer the major constituent of which is vinyl chloride and which is suitable for use in the making-up of tarpaulins.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 105-B02:1988, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test.*

ISO 176:1976, *Plastics — Determination of loss of plasticizers — Activated carbon method.*

ISO 1420:1987, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to penetration by water.*

ISO 1421:1977, *Fabrics coated with rubber or plastics — Determination of breaking strength and elongation at break.*

ISO 2286:1986, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics.*

ISO 2411:1973, *Fabrics coated with rubber or plastics — Determination of the coating adhesion.*

ISO 4674:1977, *Fabrics coated with rubber or plastics — Determination of tear resistance.*

ISO 4675:1979, *Fabrics coated with rubber or plastics — Low temperature bend test.*

ISO 5978:1990, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of blocking resistance.*

ISO 6451:1982, *Plastics coated fabrics — Polyvinyl chloride coatings — Rapid method for checking fusion.*

ISO 7771:1985, *Textiles — Determination of dimensional changes of fabrics induced by cold-water immersion.*

ISO 7854:1984, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to damage by flexing (dynamic method).*

3 Marking

Each roll of coated fabric shall have a label attached bearing the following information:

- a) the name and/or distinctive mark of the manufacturer and the manufacturing batch number;
- b) the number of this International Standard;
- c) the fibre type of the base fabric, polyamide (type 1 or 2) or polyester;
- d) information concerning the recommended methods of cleaning the coated surface, and, if only coated on one side, the most suitable means of cleaning the substrate materials also.

4 Sampling

Samples shall be taken which are representative of the consignment and from which specimens for testing shall be selected in accordance with figure A.1. Subject to annex A, sampling shall be carried out at the discretion of the testing authority.

5 Compliance and re-testing

If any of the specimens tested do not comply with any of the requirements given in table 1, the tests which the specimens have failed shall be repeated twice. Where possible, the specimens shall be selected from the original samples taken. Otherwise, further samples shall be taken to permit fresh specimens to be selected.

If all the re-test results comply with the relevant requirements in table 1, then the bulk represented by the samples from which the specimens for re-testing were taken, together with the original samples, shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this International Standard.

If any of the results of the re-tests do not comply with the requirements of the table 1, the bulk represented

by those samples shall be deemed not to comply with the requirements of this International Standard.

6 Technical requirements

6.1 Physical and colour-fastness requirements

The material shall comply with the requirements of table 1.

6.2 Flammability

The flame-resistant properties of tarpaulins are not specified in this International Standard. The requirements of national authorities shall be applied.

Table 1 — Performance requirements for PVC-coated fabric

Property	max./min.	Requirement			Method of test
		Polyamide type 1 base fabric	Polyamide type 2 base fabric	Polyester base fabric	
Total mass per unit area (g/m ²)	min.	550	400	600	ISO 2286
Coating mass per unit area (g/m ²)	min.	350	—	350	ISO 2286
Breaking strength (N) longitudinal transverse	min. min.	2 500 2 250	1 500 1 500	2 750 2 500	} ISO 1421 (type C machine)
Breaking extension (%) longitudinal transverse	min.—max. min.—max.	20 to 40 20 to 40	20 to 40 20 to 40	15 to 35 15 to 35	
Tear strength (N) (use a specimen measuring 200 mm × 150 mm) across longitudinal direction across transverse direction	min. min.	250 250	180 180	300 300	} ISO 4674 Method A2
Adhesion (N/50 mm) longitudinal transverse	min.	80 80	60 60	80 80	
Cold crack (°C)	max.	—25	—25	—25	ISO 4675
Blocking	—	Separation without damage to surface or lifting of specified weight-piece			ISO 5978
Heat ageing (mass loss as % of coating mass)	max.	5	5	5	ISO 176
Colour fastness to light (xenon arc lamp)	min.	6	6	6	ISO 105-B02
Dimensional stability on immersion in water (use a water temperature of 27 °C ± 2 °C) extension (%) shrinkage (%)	max. max.	1,0 2,0	1,0 2,0	0,5 1,0	ISO 7771
Fusion	—	No cracking or disintegration of face coating			ISO 6451
Water penetration, hydrostatic head test (cm)	min.	150	150	150	ISO 1420 Method A
Flex cracking (No. of flex cycles)	min.	5 × 10 ⁵	5 × 10 ⁵	5 × 10 ⁵	ISO 7854 Method B

Annex A (normative)

Method of sampling and selecting test specimens

A.1 In the event of dispute, the following sampling requirements shall apply.

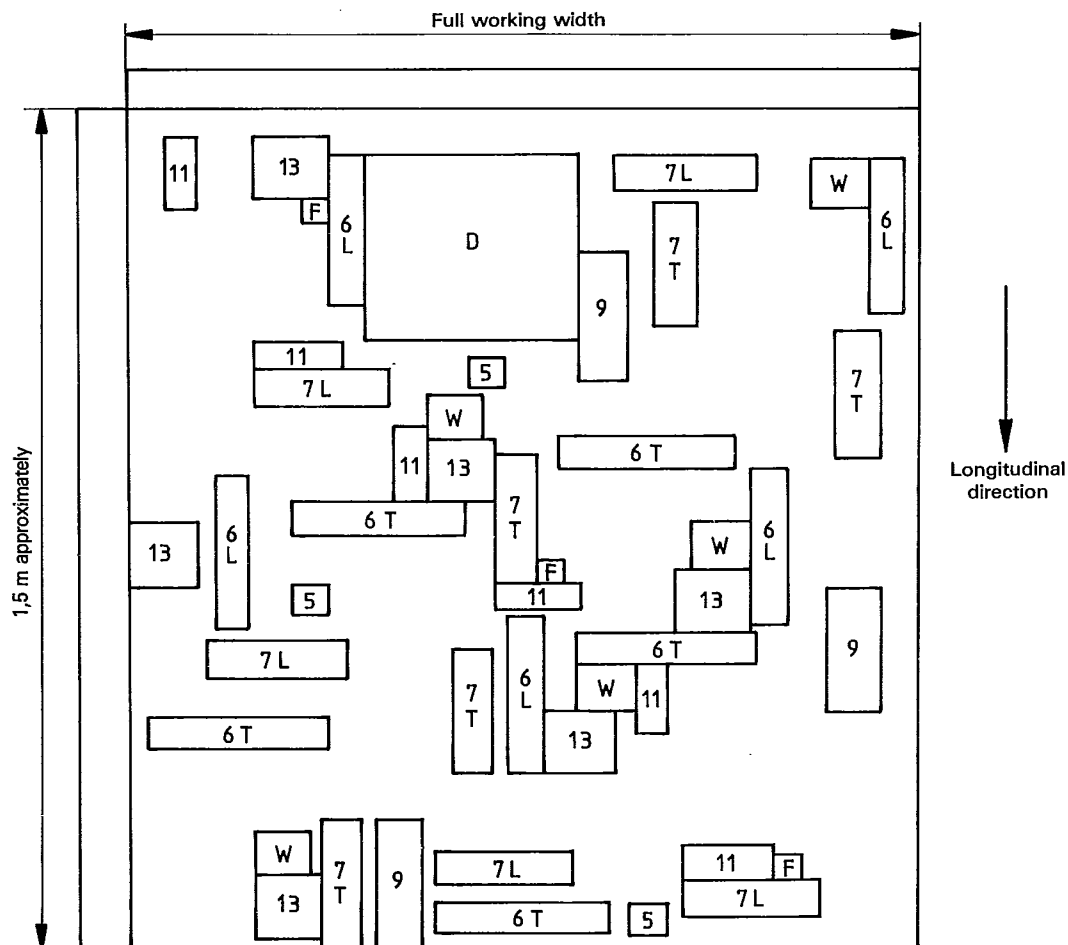
A.2 A sample shall be taken from each manufacturing batch identified as such in accordance with clause 3 at the rate of not less than one sample per 1 000 running metres.

A.3 Samples shall be taken from the end of the roll of coated fabric.

A.4 The size of samples taken from each manufacturing batch shall be such that the aggregate size of the samples is sufficient to enable test specimens to be selected for the purposes of fulfilling the test requirements in table 1.

A.5 The specimens for testing shall be selected from the samples taken in accordance with clause A.4 such that all samples are represented by specimens in each of the tests conducted in accordance with the requirements of table 1.

A.6 In the case of multi-colour samples, all colours shall be represented by the specimens selected for colour-fastness testing in accordance with table 1.



Key

- 5 Mass determinations
- 6 Breaking strength
- 7 Tear strength
- 9 Coating adhesion
- 11 Flex cracking
- 13 Blocking determinations

- D Dimensional stability to water immersion
- F Fusion
- L Longitudinal direction
- T Transverse direction
- W Water resistance

NOTE — Specimens for cold crack testing, heat ageing and colour fastness are taken from any suitable position within the sample.

Figure A.1 — Scheme for selection of test specimens

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