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FZ

**TEXTILE INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

FZ/T 01063-2008

Replacing FZ/T 01063-1999

Coated fabrics. Determination of blocking resistance

涂层织物 抗粘连性的测定

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and Definitions

5 Device

6 Interval, production and testing

7 Samples and specimens

Foreword

This revised standard adopts ISO 5978:1990 "Rubber or plastic coated fabrics - Determination of anti-blocking properties." this standard is based on ISO 5978:1990 re-drafting, and ISO 5978:1990 is the main differences.

- 1) Normative documents in international standards replace national standards.
- 2) The term "adhesive" is defined as supplemented.
- 3) the principle part of the increase, followed by chapter number successively postponed.
- 4) increased "If we can prove that the humidity had no significant effect on the results, you can not carry out the humidity" requirement.
- 5) refinement of the stacked combination of the sample.
- 6) increase "In five contact surfaces 6 samples in blocking the most severe assessment of the situation, as the test result" requirement.

Instead of the standard FZ/T 01063-1999 "coated fabric blocking resistance measurement method." this standard FZ/T 01063-1999 compared to the main changes are as follows.

- 1) Remove the method B "Fast Pressing law."
- 2) an increase of normative references.
- 3) amend the relevant provisions of the production and testing intervals.
- 4) sample size and the length and width of the glass to "150mm x 150mm".
- 5) increases the humidity of the sample program.
- Quality 6) by weight "2kg" to "5.0kg".

7) Sample time in the oven from the "6h" to "3h".

8) cooling the sample time from "30min" to "1h".

The standard proposed by China Textile Industry Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee based textile branch (SAC/TC209/SC1) centralized.

This standard was drafted. Textile Industry Standardization Institute, Hangzhou Paradise Umbrella Group Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Hongye umbrella Co., Ltd., State Textile Co., Ltd. Nissin.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for determination of coated fabric blocking resistance.

This standard applies to all types of coated fabrics. If you wish to use is different from the other test conditions specified in this standard, by the parties to the contract can be co Suppliers determined, but should explain the differences in the test report.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB 6529 textiles conditioning and testing - Standard atmospheres

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Between the surface of the coating or coating the surface of the coated fabric and fabric surface, as well as with other materials generated between the surface adhesion.

Principle 4

Coated fabric samples are overlapped, subjected to certain heating time, pressure, and then observed to separate the laminate, the degree of adhesion between the laminate, to assess the anti-adhesion properties of coated fabrics.

5 Device

5.1

glass plate, a size of about 150mm x 150mm x 3mm.

5.2

weight, the quality of 5.0kg.

5.3

air oven, the sample size should component not exceeding 10% of the total volume of space inside the oven. The sample is placed on the shelf components, each Between the sample components and assembly and the oven wall distance of not less than 50mm. Heat source should be placed for the outlet of the oven. Should be controlled oven Flow rate of air, so that the oven at least six air changes per hour. Respond oven temperature control, so that a combination of the sample is maintained at a predetermined temperature Within ± 2 °C. Need baffles should be used to prevent overheating or dead situation.

6 Interval, production and testing

6.1

In all cases, between production and test shall be separated by at least 16h.

6.2

For internal quality control tests should be between the production and test up to four weeks apart, should be used to compare the test as far as possible in the same room After the test interval time.

For the interval between 6.3 product testing, production and test should not be more than three months, or two months after the user receives the goods carried within test.

7 Samples and specimens

Samples were taken at a distance of 7.1 per volume of fabric at the ends of at least 1m.