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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 18318.5-2009

**Textiles - Determination of bending behaviour - Part 5: Pure
bending method**

纺织品 弯曲性能的测定 第5部分：纯弯曲法

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Foreword

GB/T 18318 "Textiles - Determination of flexural properties" includes the following sections.

- Part 1. slant law;
- Part 2. Heart-shaped law;
- Part 3. Gurley method;
- Part 4. cantilever method;
- Part 5. pure bending method;
- Part 6. Saddle law. This section GB/T 18318 Part 5. This part is proposed by the China Textile Industry Association. This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee on Basic Standards Subcommittee Textiles (SAC/TC209/SC1) centralized. This part mainly drafted by: National Textile Products Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, Textile Standard (Beijing) Co., Inspection and Certification Center. The main drafters of this section. Li Xiaowen, Baojun. Textiles - Determination of bending properties Part 5. pure bending method

1 Scope

GB/T 18318.5-2009 is the Chinese national standard on textiles - determination of bending behaviour - part 5: pure bending method, in the field of textile and leather technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 30 September 2009 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 March 2010. Classification: ICS 59.080.30, CCS W04. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered

complete in English translation.

GB/T 18318 provisions of this part of the fabric was determined using pure bending flexural properties METHOD. By bending the sample unit width distance And curvature graph of calculated from the flexural rigidity and bending hysteresis curve to reflect its performance. This section applies to all types of fabric, especially for thin fabric.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference

GB/T 18318 in this section constitute provisions of this section. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouraged to reach under this section Parties to research agreement to use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this section.

GB/T 6529 Textiles conditioning and testing using standard atmosphere (GB/T 6529-2008, ISO 139.2005, MOD)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply GB/T 18318 in this section.

3.1 Small bending moment per unit width than the corresponding material change of its curvature.

3.2 Moment in the sample unit width and bending stress responses during bending to a predetermined width and curvature when the unit returned to the curvature of the time Moment of difference. Principle

4 One end of the specimen is fixed, and the other end of the moving clips at a certain angle along the fixed track at a constant rotational speed to give To the moment the sample unit width and curvature graph of, thereby calculating the flexural rigidity and bending hysteresis sample distance.

5 instruments and appliances

5.1 Instrument

5.1.1 pure bending method tester diagram shown in Figure 1, must meet the following conditions.

--- The sample some of the arcuate curvature of the bend as accurate and curvatures at the rate of 0.5cm-1/s continuous change;

--- Small sample can be determined moment;

--- Samples can be recorded per unit width and curvature moment curves.

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