



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

GB/T 24135-2022

Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Accelerated-ageing tests

Issued on: October 12, 2022

Implemented on: October 12, 2022

Issued by: SAMR; SAC

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Foreword

This Document was drafted as per the rules specified in GB/T 1.1-2020 Directives for Standardization - Part 1: Rules for the Structure and Drafting of Standardizing Documents.

This Document replaced GB/T 24135-2009 Rubber- or Plastics-Coated Fabrics - Accelerated-

Ageing Tests. Compared with GB/T 24135-2009, the major technical changes of this Document

are as follows besides editorial modifications:

--- Change the English abbreviation "PVC" of the material to "polyvinyl chloride" in Chinese (see Clause 4, 4.1 and 7.1 of this Edition; Clause 3, 3.1 and 6.1 of the 2009 Edition);

--- Add "procedures shall comply with ISO188" in Method-A and Method-B (see 4.1 and

5.1 of this Edition);

--- Change the air oven in Method-A, Method-B and Method-D to a high temperature test chamber; and change the air oven in Method-C is to a damp heat test chamber (see 4.2.1, 5.2.1, 6.2.1 and 7.2.3 of this Edition; 3.2.1, 4.2.1, 5.2.1 and 6.2.3 of the 2009 Edition);

--- Increase the accuracy provisions of the thermometer (see 4.2.2, 5.2.2 and 6.2.2 of this Edition);

- Add "ruler" and "dryer" instrument devices (see 4.2.4 and 4.2.5 of this Edition);
- Change the cooling method of the test in Method-A to cooling in a desiccator (see 4.5 of this Edition; 3.5 of the 2009 Edition);
- Change the content of the NOTE to the main text (see 4.5, 5.3 and 6.3 of this Edition; 3.5, 4.3 and 5.3 of the 2009 Edition);
- Change the characters in the formula, using "QAT, QAC" to replace " ρ_{AT} , ρ_{AC} " (see 4.6 of this Edition, 3.6 of the 2009 Edition).

This Document equivalently adopts ISO 1419:2018 Rubber- or Plastics-Coated Fabrics - Accelerated-Aging Tests.

The following minimal editorial modifications have been made to this Document:

- Add a NOTE to explain the purpose of the prepared specimen (see 4.3 of this Document);
- Add a NOTE to explain the method of obtaining the mass per unit area QAT of the tested material in the formula (see 4.6 of this Document).

Please note some contents of this Document may involve patents. The issuing agency of this

Document shall not assume the responsibility to identify these patents.

Rubber- or Plastics-Coated Fabrics - Accelerated-Aging Tests

WARNING: Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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 Document describes four methods of assessing the resistance of coated fabrics to deterioration by accelerated ageing.

2 Normative References

The provisions in following documents become the essential provisions of this Document

through reference in this Document. For the dated documents, only the versions with the dates

indicated are applicable to this Document; for the undated documents, only the latest version

(including all the amendments) is applicable to this Document.

ISO 188 Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests

NOTE: GB/T 3512-2014 Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests (ISO 188:2011, IDT)

ISO 2231 Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

NOTE: GB/T 24133-2009 Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 2231:1989, IDT)

ISO 2286-1 Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of roll characteristics - Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass

NOTE: HG/T 3050.1-2020 Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of roll characteristics

- Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass (ISO 2286-1:2016, IDT)

ISO 2286-2 Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of roll characteristics - Part 2: Methods for determination of total mass per unit area, mass per unit area of coating and mass per unit of substrate

temperature with an accuracy of ± 1 °C.

4.3 Preparation of test pieces

Cut out six test pieces, each measuring $100 \text{ cm}^2 \pm 1 \text{ cm}^2$, selected so that, as far as possible,

they are evenly spaced across the Sample, but not within 50 mm of a selvedge.

NOTE: Among the 6 specimens, 3 specimens measure the mass m_1 of the specimen before aging and the

mass per unit area of the coating layer, which are used to obtain the values of QAT and QAC. The other 3

specimens are used for ageing test, measure the specimen mass m_2 after the aging.
Substitute the m_1 , m_2

of the 3 specimens and the obtained QAT and QAC values into the formula to calculate the test results.

4.4 Conditioning and determination of mass

Condition the test pieces in atmosphere A, B or C as defined in ISO 2231. Determine and record

the mass m_1 of each test piece to an accuracy of 1 mg in accordance with ISO 2286-1. Determine

the mass per unit area QAC of the coating of three test pieces in accordance with ISO 2286-2.

4.5 Procedure

Select three of the conditioned test pieces as per 4.4, making a note of the conditioned mass of

each (m_1). Pre-heat the test chamber to the test temperature of $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Place the test

pieces in the test chamber so that they are free from strain and exposed to the free passage of

air on both sides. Remove the test pieces from the test chamber after 16 h and immediately put

it into the dryer for cooling.

Re-condition the test pieces in accordance with 4.4 and determine and record the mass m_2 of

each to an accuracy of 1 mg in accordance with ISO 2286-2.

If test pieces conditioned as specified in 4.4 after preparation approach equilibrium from the wet side of the hysteresis curve, this may result in an apparent inaccuracy due to the hysteresis

loss caused by reconditioning from the dry side of the hysteresis curve after ageing. This effect

will be more marked with highly hygroscopic substrates, and in such cases, it is advisable to

pre-condition the test pieces in a dry atmosphere, i.e., one having a relative humidity less