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

GB/T 24136-2026

Replacing GB/T 24136-2009

**Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Determination of resistance
to liquids**

橡胶或塑料涂覆织物 耐液体性能的测定

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document replaces GB/T 24136-2009 "Determination of Liquid Resistance of Rubber or Plastic Coated Fabrics", and is consistent with GB/T 24136-Compared to 2009, aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

---The scope has been changed, merging the original two methods into a single-sided immersion method A, and adding a single-sided immersion method B (see Chapter 1, 2009 edition).

Chapter 1);

---The time interval requirement between manufacturing and testing has been changed (see 6.4, 5.4 in the 2009 edition);

---The requirements for the conditioning environment have been changed (see 7.1, Chapter 6 of the 2009 edition);

---Added requirements for the testing environment (see 7.2);

---A procedure for evaluating changes in the appearance of the test liquid before and after immersion has been added (see 8.5.1.1, 8.5.2.1);

---Added test method B (single-sided immersion in liquid) (see Chapter 9);

---Added requirements to provide the CAS number when it is available and to describe the appearance of the soaking liquid after soaking (see Chapter 10).

This document is equivalent to ISO 6450:2021 "Determination of resistance to liquids of

rubber or plastic coated fabrics".

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Rubber and Rubber Products (SAC/TC35).

1 Scope

This document describes how to evaluate the resistance of rubber or plastic coated fabrics to selected properties by measuring the material before and after immersion in a selected test liquid.

Two methods of liquid action.

The two methods are as follows.

---Method A. Whole Immersion Method;

---Method B. Single-sided soaking method.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included.

For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies.

This document.

GB/T 24133-2009 Standard environment for conditioning and testing of rubber or plastic coated fabrics (ISO 2231:1989, IDT) ISO 2286-1 Determination of properties of rubber or plastic coated fabrics in rolls - Part 1: Methods for determining length, width and net weight (ISO 2286-1:2016, IDT) Note. HG/T 3050.1-2020 Determination of the properties of rubber or plastic coated fabrics in rolls - Part 1: Methods for determining length, width and net weight (ISO 2286-1:2016, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

This document does not contain any terms or definitions that need to be defined.

4 Principles

This document provides procedures for immersing specimens under specified temperature and time conditions to withstand the effects of liquids. According to relevant test method standards...

The relevant properties of the sample are then determined. The sample is then immersed in a selected liquid, and the relevant properties are determined again after immersion. The properties before and after immersion are compared.

The percentage change or value represents the material's ability to withstand selected liquids.

5 Test liquids for methods A and B

Safety precautions - When preparing and handling test liquids, especially those known to be toxic, corrosive, or flammable, appropriate precautions should be taken.

Appropriate safety precautions should be taken. Products emitting fumes should be handled under an effective ventilation hood, and corrosive products should not come into contact with skin or ordinary clothing.

Flammable products should be kept away from fire sources.

In addition, be aware that corrosive test liquids can damage test equipment (such as clamps or fixtures).