

ICS 59.080.30

CCS W 04



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

GB/T 3917.5-2009

**Textiles -- Tear properties of fabrics -- Part 5: Determination of
tear force of wing-shaped test specimens (Single tear method)**

纺织品 织物撕破性能 第5部分：翼形试样(单缝)撕破强力的测定

(English Translation)

Issued on: March 19, 2009

Implemented on: January 1, 2010

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

GB/T 3917 "Tear properties of fabrics Textiles" is divided into the following five sections.

--- Part 1. Ballistic pendulum method Determination of tear force;

--- Part 2. Pants shaped test specimens (single slit) Determination of tear force;

--- Part 3. Determination of tear force of trapezoidal shaped test specimens;

--- Part 4. tongue shaped test specimens (double seam) Determination of tear force;

--- Part 5. Sample wing (single slit) Determination of tear force.

This section GB/T 53917 Part of.

This section identical with ISO 13937-3:2000 "Textiles - Tear properties of fabrics - Part 3. Sample wing (single slit) Tear strength Determination "(in English).

There are differences compared to 2000 are as follows. ISO 13937-3 with this section.

--- Deleted international standards preface, table of contents and introduction;

--- Deleted Chapter 1 Note;

--- Normative references are replaced by the corresponding international standards our standards;

--- Added Figure B. 1 and C. 1 Figure caption.

This part of the Annex A, Annex B, Annex C is informative appendix.

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 section is drafted. Beijing Textile Fiber Testing, Textile Standard (Beijing) Co., Inspection and Certification Center.

1 Scope

GB/T 3917 This section specifies the method for the determination of fabric with a single slit wing Specimen tear strength. Having two wings of the sample, by a predetermined angle with the yarn holding, as measured by the initial incision extended generated tear strength.

This section applies to woven fabrics, also apply to some other technology to produce fabrics. Because of the test sample was poured clamping wings Torn oblique to the direction of the yarn, so the majority of the fabric during the test will not transfer force and tear compared to other methods, the party France less prone to yarn slippage.

This section does not apply to knitted, woven and non-woven elastic fabric products, such fabrics generally trapezoidal method for testing.

This section provides the use of constant elongation (CRE) tester.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference to GB/T 3917 this section, constitute provisions of this part. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, we are encouraged to reach agreement under this section all parties that proposed 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) Inspection and correction tension and (or) pressure testing machine force measuring system. GB/T 16825.1 of static uniaxial testing machines - Part 1 Associate (GB/T 16825.1-2008, ISO 7500-1:2004, IDT) GB/T 19022 Measurement management systems for measurement processes and measuring equipment (GB/T 19022-2003, ISO 10012.

2003, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply GB/T 3917 of this section.

Throughout the course of the experiment, a clamp is fixed, the other clamp Apparatus for stretching tester for constant movement.

Distance means effective to hold the wire between two tests.

Note: The sample specimens and carbon paper may be applied to pre-tension measured by simultaneously holding the line holding effective chuck.

Under specified conditions, so that the desired expansion of the sample from the initial

incision force.

NOTE: The yarns are torn called "warp tear strength," weft torn off called "zonal tear strength." 3.4 in force - elongation curve on the slope changes from positive to strongly negative value corresponding to the point.

Note: The rise and fall of force peak force value is used to calculate the value of both ends or at least after a revaluation of 10% on the peak before a peak value decline.

GB/T 3917.5-2009/ISO 13937-3:2000