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

GB/T 41937-2022

**Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics - Physical and mechanical
tests - Determination of flex resistance by the flexometer
method**

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foreword

0 or dia. 8.5

0 "to meet the fit of bolts and light holes,

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foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1. Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardization Documents" drafting.

This document is modified to adopt ISO 32100.2018 "Physical and Mechanical Properties of Rubber or Plastic Coated Fabrics Tested with Flexometer Method for Determination of Flexibility

flexibility".

The technical differences between this document and ISO 32100.2018 and their reasons are as follows.

--- Replaced ISO 2231 (see 6.3 and 7.1) with the normatively quoted GB/T 24133 to adapt to my country's technical conditions, adding

Operability;

--- Added the size and tolerance of the fixture aperture at H in Figure 1 "dia. 6.5

0.5

0 or dia. 8.5

0.5

0 "to meet the fit of bolts and light holes,

Increase operability.

The following editorial changes have been made to this document.

---Changed the hole diameter label at the upper fixture F in Figure 1, and changed "dia. 6.0

-0.2 or dia. 8.0

-0.2" is corrected to "M6 or M8" (see 5.3);

--- In the upper right corner of Figure 1 and Figure 2, "general tolerances are determined according to the provisions of GB/T 1804, and the tolerance level is m level."

The form is moved above the footnote of the figure, and the content in brackets in the description of G in Figure 1 is moved out and expressed in the form of a paragraph in the figure (see 5.3, 6.1);

--- Replaced ISO 2768-1 with the informative referenced GB/T 1804 (see 5.3, 6.1);

---Move the descriptions of a)~d) in Figure 3 to the sub-picture questions of a)~d) (see 7.7).

Please note that some contents of this document may refer to patents. The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

1 Scope

This document describes a test method for the determination of the flex resistance of rubber or plastics coated fabrics under folded conditions.

This method is applicable to the folds that can be clamped in the test device, and the folded folds can move back and forth along the sample during the test.

The number of flexures (see 3.2) or after the specified number of flexure cycles, the change in the appearance of the specimen is used as a measure of the resistance to flexure under the folded condition.

Glue or plastic coated fabric.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated references

For documents, only the version corresponding to the date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to

this document.

GB/T 24133 Standard environment for conditioning and testing of rubber or plastic coated fabrics (GB/T 24133-2009, ISO 2231.

1989, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1

Flexcycle flexcycle

A cycle consisting of one forward and one backward (i.e., a complete reciprocating) movement of the movable grip in the test device.

3.2

flex number flexnumber

The number of flexing cycles (3.1) that the sample endures when the sample is damaged or has other visible changes when the sample is inspected with a magnifying glass of 6 times (by the relevant party) agreement).

4 principles

Fold one end of the sample so that the test surface faces inward, clamp it on the upper (movable) fixture, fold the other end of the sample so that the test surface faces outward, and clamp it on the upper (movable) fixture.

on the lower (fixed) fixture. Wrinkles generated by the swing of the upper grip move along the specimen. Periodically inspect the specimen for damage or other visible changes.

5 instruments

5.1 Testing machine, including a swingable upper fixture, a fixed lower fixture and a counter, see descriptions in 5.1.1~5.1.3 and

Example of Figure 1.

5.1.1 The upper fixture consists of a pair of rotatable plates with a thickness of 4 mm, as shown in Figure 1. The small splint (H) is trapezoidal and has a

2mm round corners. The small splint has a cradle (G) for holding the folded specimen. The shape of the large splint (I) is shown in Figure 1. clamping bolt

(F) Holds the splints together and acts as a stop to prevent specimens from being misplaced. The design of the fixture should ensure that both