

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Testing methods for cleavage strength of adhesive bonds

JIS K 6853—1994

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by

Japanese Standards Association

In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

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of adhesive bonds

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1. Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies testing methods for cleavage strength of adhesive bonds.

Remarks 1. The standards cited in this Standard are listed in the following:

JIS K 6800 Glossary of terms used in adhesives and adhesion

JIS K 6848 General rules for testing methods of bonding strength of adhesives

JIS K 6900 Plastics - Vocabulary [ISO 472:1988]

JIS Z 8703 Standard atmospheric conditions for testing

2. The units and values given in { } in this Standard are based on the traditional units, and are appended for informative reference.

2. Definitions The definitions of main terms used in this Standard shall follow those specified in JIS K 6800 and JIS K 6900.

3. General condition for tests

3.1 Standard atmospheric condition in laboratory The standard atmospheric condition in laboratory shall follow 3.1 of JIS K 6848.

In case of wood and wooden material, class 5 temperature ($20 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$) of standard atmospheric condition and class 20 humidity [$(65 \pm 20) \%$] of standard atmospheric condition specified in JIS Z 8703 may be adopted. In this case, the temperature and humidity in the laboratory adopted for test shall be recorded in the test results.

3.2 Conditioning of adhesive bonds and rounding off of measured values The conditioning of adhesive bonds and rounding off of measured values shall follow respectively 3.2 and 3.3 of JIS K 6848.

4. Sampling method and handling method of adhesives bonds The sampling method and handling method of adhesive bonds shall follow 4. of JIS K 6848.

5. Tester Use the tester of which the breaking load falls between 15 % and 85 % of the capacity of the tensile tester, and of which the tolerance is $\pm 1 \%$ of its standard load. Adjust the loading speed to be 1.96 kN to 3.92 kN {200 kgf to 400 kgf} per min, or the travelling speed of a crosshead to be 50 mm or less per min.

Adopt the holding fixture, for a test piece, whose position can be automatically adjusted to get loading direction to be vertical to the surface to be adhered simultaneously when a test piece is fixed and loaded. An example of the holding fixture is shown in Fig. 1.