
International Standard



3303

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of bursting strength

Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique — Détermination de la résistance à l'éclatement

First edition — 1979-12-15

UDC 678.066 : 677.017.464

Ref. No. ISO 3303-1979 (E)

Descriptors : coated fabrics, fabrics coated with plastics, fabrics coated with rubber, tests, burst tests, test equipment

Documents
AVA Document Sharing Hub

Price based on 3 pages

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3303 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, and was circulated to the member bodies in September 1977.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Ireland	Sweden
Belgium	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
Canada	Mexico	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Turkey
France	Poland	United Kingdom
Greece	Romania	USA
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	USSR
India	Spain	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of bursting strength

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies two methods for the determination of the bursting strength of fabrics coated with rubber or plastics, one using a tensile testing machine with a ring clamp and steel ball (method A) and the other using a diaphragm bursting tester operated by hydraulic pressure (method B). When specifying a coated fabric for which a bursting strength requirement applies, the customer and supplier should agree mutually the method of test to be employed.

NOTE — Values obtained using method A are not necessarily comparable with those obtained when using method B.

2 Reference

ISO 2231, *Fabric coated with rubber or plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*

3 Apparatus

3.1 Method A (see figure 1)

3.1.1 Testing machine, power driven and equipped with a suitable dynamometer. It shall be capable of maintaining a substantially constant rate of traverse of the moving head during the test and be fitted with an autographic recorder. An inertialess dynamometer (of electrical or optical type, for example) should preferably be used.

NOTE — A pendulum-type inertia dynamometer may in fact give different results because of the effects of friction and inertia. When the use of an inertia dynamometer is unavoidable, information may be obtained in the following way. The capacity of the machine or the measuring scale selected, when a variable-range machine is involved, shall be such that the bursting force is between 15 % and 85 % of the rated capacity.

Dimensions in millimetres

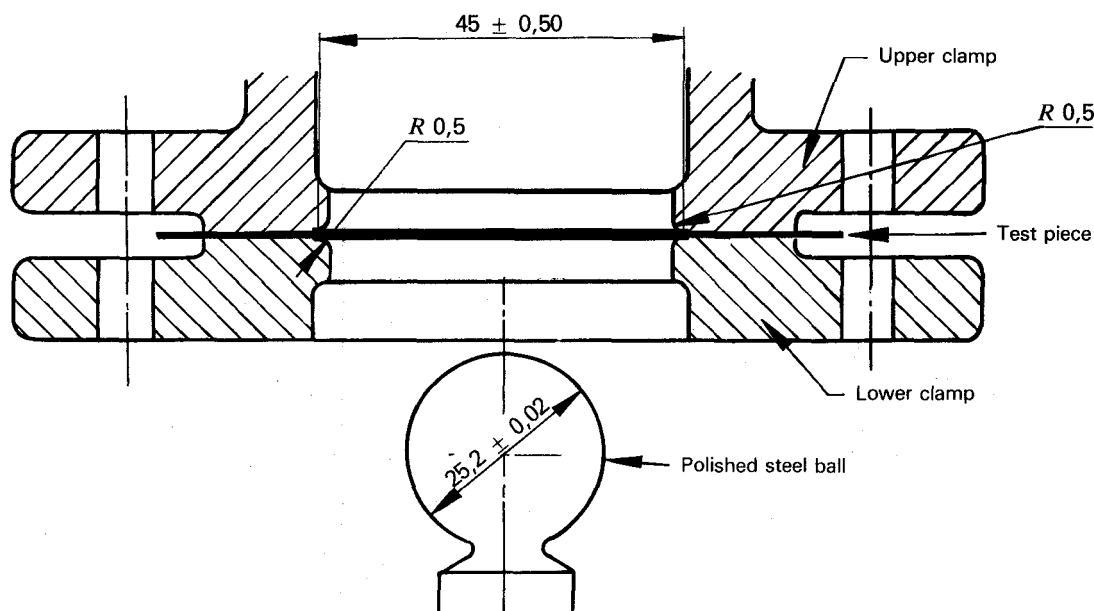


Figure 1 — Apparatus for method A