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## Standard Test Method for Elongation of Leather<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2211; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the elongation or stretch characteristics of leather produced by a tensile load. This test method is intended for use on all types of leather and with all of the breaking load tests. This test method does not apply to wet blue.

~~1.2 The values given in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.~~

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

D1610 [Practice for Conditioning Leather and Leather Products for Testing](#)

D2209 [Test Method for Tensile Strength of Leather](#)

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *elongation, or stretch*—the increase in length of a span of specimen under tension.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 The elongation measurement may be made at any designated load and is expressed as a percentage of the original distance between the jaws or between bench marks of the unstretched specimen. The speed of the machine is important. Speeds under or more than  $10 \pm 2$  in./min ( $4.2 \pm 0.8$  mm/s) will give variables in the results, thus affecting the reproducibility of the method. The direction relative to the backbone and the width of the test specimen determines the magnitude of the elongation. This test method is excellent for development, control, specification acceptance, and service evaluation of leather. This test method may not apply when the conditions of the test employed differ widely from those specified in the test method.

### 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Testing Machine*, as described in Test Method D2209.

5.2 *Dividers*, having legs at least 4 in. (102 mm) long and an adjustable screw arrangement for fixing the distance between them.

5.3 *Steel Scale*, graduated to read in 0.02 in. (0.5 mm).

### 6. Test Specimen

6.1 The specimen shall be dumbbell in shape when the test is made with the tension test. It shall be cut from the test unit of leather by means of a die as shown in Fig. 1 of Test Method D2209. The direction of the long axis relative to the backbone shall be noted.

6.2 The specimen for narrow strap, welting, lace, and round belting leathers shall be a piece of leather uniform in width and 6 in. (152 mm) long.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D31 on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D31.07 on Physical Properties—General Properties. This test method was developed in cooperation with the American Leather Chemists Assn.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.