INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3303

Second edition
1990-03-01

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

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

Reference number
ISO 3303 : 1990 (E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3303 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products.*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3303 : 1979), of which it constitutes a minor technical revision.

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Introduction

The bursting strength of coated fabrics is often used as a measure of the multidirectional modulus of the material, as opposed to tensile properties which only provide guidance to the coated-fabric strength in one plane. In addition, bursting strength is more appropriate for testing materials prone to necking, such as coated fabrics with knitted substrates.

Method B, which employs an elastic diaphragm, is the more common type of instrument used in burst testing and is more suitable for the testing of the lighter and middle range of coated-fabric weights. Two aperture sizes are specified to allow the use of commercially available instruments, although results from the different machines may not be comparable.

Method A is included in order to extend the range of bursting strength to materials of higher modulus and to some extent simulate practical situations of mechanical damage.

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