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

### Part 1: Steel-ball method

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

*Partie 1: Méthode utilisant une bille d'acier*



Reference number  
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## Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Principle</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Apparatus</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>5 Sampling</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>6 Preparation of test pieces</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>7 Time-interval between manufacture and testing</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>8 Conditioning of test pieces</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>9 Procedure</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>10 Test report</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>4</b>

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## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3303-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Products (other than hoses)*.

Together with Part 2, it cancels and replaces ISO 3303:1990, which has been split into two parts and at the same time technically revised.

ISO 3303 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of bursting strength*:

- *Part 1: Steel-ball method*
- *Part 2: Hydraulic method*

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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.

The method described in this part of ISO 3303, which employs a steel ball, is useful as it represents an impact failure typical of one which would be experienced in service.