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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 3379

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

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## Leather — Determination of distension and strength of grain — Ball burst test

*Cuir — Détermination de l'extension et de la résistance à la traction de la fleur d'un cuir — Méthode de la bille*

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**Descriptors :** leather, tests, burst tests, tension tests.

## 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 3379 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 120, *Leather*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in July 1974.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Germany	Portugal
Brazil	Hungary	Romania
Bulgaria	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Canada	Iran	Spain
Chile	Ireland	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Israel	United Kingdom
Ethiopia	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
France	Poland	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard is based on method IUP/9 of the International Union of Leather Technologists' and Chemists' Societies.

# Leather — Determination of distension and strength of grain — Ball burst test

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of distension and strength of leather grain. The method is intended particularly for use with boot and shoe upper leather, but may also be applied to any light leather.

NOTE — For other than full grain leathers, the grain is taken to be that surface which has been dressed or otherwise finished in such a way as to simulate a grain, or is intended to be used in place of the grain of an ordinary leather.

## 2 REFERENCE

ISO 2419, *Leather — Conditioning of test pieces for physical tests.*

## 3 PRINCIPLE

A steel ball is pressed against the centre of the flesh side of a circular disk of leather securely clamped round its periphery. The pressure and the distension produced are recorded at grain crack and at burst (if bursting occurs).

## 4 APPARATUS

Use an instrument comprising the following parts (see also 7.2 and, for details of one suitable pattern of apparatus, figures 1 and 2) :

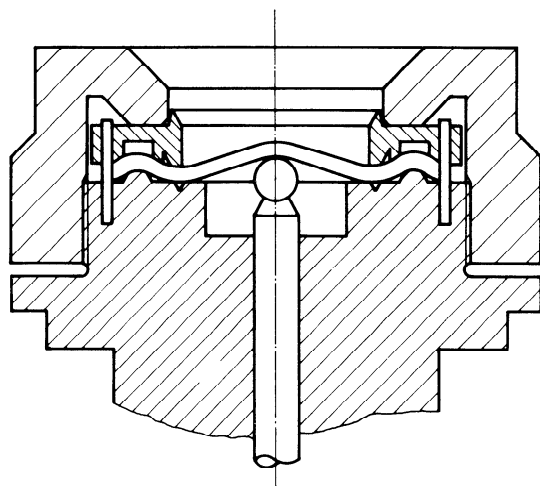


FIGURE 1 — Cross-section of clamping head with test piece in position

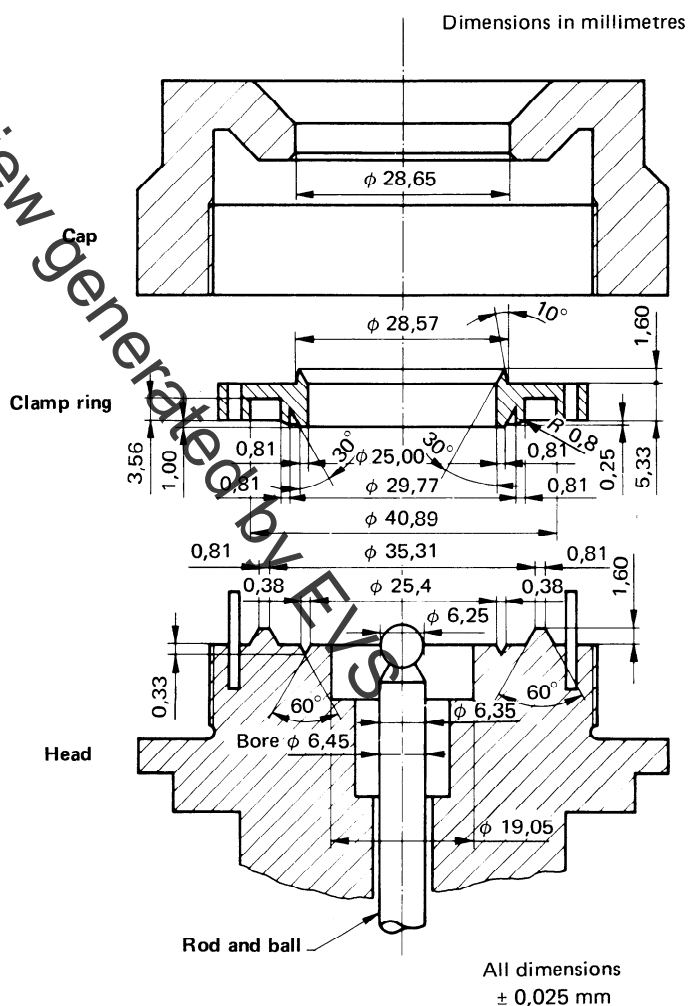


FIGURE 2 — Details of clamp and head