

Leather - Determination of distension and strength of surface (Ball burst method) (ISO 3379:2024)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 3379:2024 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 3379:2024 ingliskeelset teksti. Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas. Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 06.11.2024. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis-ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 3379:2024 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 3379:2024. This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation. Date of Availability of the European standard is 06.11.2024. The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
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English Version

Leather - Determination of distension and strength of
surface (Ball burst method) (ISO 3379:2024)

Cuir - Détermination de l'extension et de la résistance à
la traction de la surface (méthode de la bille) (ISO
3379:2024)

Leder - Bestimmung der Narbendehnfähigkeit und -
bruchkraft (Lastometer-Methode) (ISO 3379:2024)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 November 2024.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 3379:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IULTCS "International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather" the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2025.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 3379:2015.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3379:2024 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 3379:2024 without any modification.

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

IULTCS, originally formed in 1897, is a world-wide organization of professional leather societies to further the advancement of leather science and technology. IULTCS has three Commissions, which are responsible for establishing international methods for the sampling and testing of leather. ISO recognizes IULTCS as an international standardizing body for the preparation of test methods for leather.

This document was prepared by the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3379:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the terminology and references are modified to be in line with ISO 2418:2023;
- [Clause 6](#) has been re-arranged to make it easier to follow.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Leather — Determination of distension and strength of surface (ball burst method)

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of distension and strength of the leather grain or finished surface. This method is applicable to all flexible leathers and it is particularly suitable to determine the lastability of leathers for footwear uppers.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2418, *Leather — Chemical, physical, mechanical and fastness tests — Position and preparation of specimens for testing*

ISO 2419, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Specimen and test piece conditioning*

ISO 2589, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness*

ISO 15115, *Leather — Vocabulary*

EN 15987, *Leather — Terminology — Key definitions for the leather trade*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 15115, EN 15987 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

wearing surface

exposed or visible face of the leather when used in its intended application

Note 1 to entry: The wearing surface is usually the grain side of leather, however, the wearing surface of some leathers may be otherwise dressed or finished, e.g. patent leather.

3.2

reverse side

opposite side to the *wearing surface* (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: The reverse side is usually the flesh side of leather.

3.3

crack

small surface splits or tears less than approximately 0,5 mm