



Designation: **D6611–16** **D6611 – 23**

Standard Test Method for Wet and Dry Yarn-on-Yarn Abrasion Resistance¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6611; 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 (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope^{*}

1.1 This test method describes the measurement of abrasion resistance properties for manufactured fiber yarns in dry and wet conditions.

1.2 This test method applies to manufactured yarns used in rope and knitted hose making.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information only.

1.4 *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 safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles](#)

[D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles](#)

[D2904 Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of a Textile Test Method that Produces Normally Distributed Data](#) (Withdrawn 2008)³

[D3412 Test Method for Coefficient of Friction, Yarn to Yarn](#)

[D6477 Terminology Relating to Tire Cord, Bead Wire, Hose Reinforcing Wire, and Fabrics](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: abrasion, apex angle, applied tension, cycles to failure (CTF), dry, rope, wet.

3.2 For terminology related to industrial fibers and metallic reinforcements, see Terminology [D6477](#).

3.3 For definitions of other textile terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D123](#).

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D13](#) on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D13.19](#) on Industrial Fibers and Metallic Reinforcements.

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² 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.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard**

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A length of yarn is interwrapped in contact with itself between three pulleys that are positioned in a defined geometry to produce a specific intersection angle. A weight is attached to one end of the yarn to apply a prescribed tension. The other end is drawn back and forth through a defined stroke at a defined speed until the yarn fails due to abrasion upon itself within the interwrapped region. The yarn abrasion test can be conducted in either the dry state or the wet state.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended for testing dry and wet abrasion resistance of manufactured fiber yarns. This test method is especially useful for ropes intended for use in the marine environment and for knitted hoses for various applications. The test method has been used with yarns having linear densities ranging from ~~70 to 300~~ 65 tex to 335 tex, but may be used with yarns outside these ranges.

5.2 Yarn to yarn friction is known to have a significant influence on abrasion resistance. To determine the coefficient of friction, use Test Method [D3412](#).

5.3 Limited interlaboratory correlation testing has been conducted to date. Single-laboratory testing, in accordance with ASTM practices, has ~~now~~ been conducted. Test results should be used with caution.

5.4 This test method is intended to provide additional data for specific applications such as mentioned in [5.1](#) and is not intended for quality control or test reports.

5.5 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two or more laboratories, comparative tests should be performed to determine if there is a statistical bias between them, using competent statistical assistance. As a minimum the test samples used should be as homogeneous as possible, be drawn from the material from which the disparate test results were ~~obtained~~, obtained and be randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. Other materials with established test values may be used for this purpose. The test results from the two or more laboratories should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data, at a probability level chosen prior to testing. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected, or future test results must be adjusted in consideration of the known bias.

5.6 This test method is conducted at one or several applied tensions that may depend upon the yarn material and size. The number and magnitudes of applied tensions and the number of eight specimen sets generally are agreed upon in a material specification or contract order. Guidance on determining the appropriate number and magnitudes of applied tensions is given in [Annex A2](#).

6. Apparatus

6.1 The Yarn-on-Yarn Abrasion Test Apparatus is shown schematically in [Fig. 1](#) and consists of the following:

6.2 *Yarn Guide Pulleys*—Three pulleys are arranged on a vertical frame with the centerline spacing indicated. All of the pulleys have the same diameter. The pulleys have low-friction bearings.

6.3 *Arrangement of Guide Pulleys*—The upper pulley centerlines are separated by $140 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$. The lower pulley centerline is $254 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ below a line connecting the upper pulley centerlines. This arrangement produces an apex angle of 10.8 radians (34°). Other spacings may be used which produce the same apex angle, when analyzed by the procedure given in [Annex A1](#).

6.4 *Wet Testing Arrangement*—For wet testing, the lower pulley is placed on a bar extending down from a support frame, such that a beaker of water can be placed around it to immerse the interwrapped portion of the yarn. The lower pulley has a bushing-type bearing suitable for prolonged service immersed in water.

6.5 *Drive Motor*—An eccentric crank driven by a gear motor is arranged in alignment with one of the upper pulleys. The crank is offset by $25 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ from the drive motor shaft to create a yarn stroke of $50 \text{ mm} \pm 4 \text{ mm}$. The gear motor drives the crank at between 60 revolutions/min and 70 revolutions/min. Other drive arrangements, which accomplish the specified stroke and drive speed may alternatively be used.

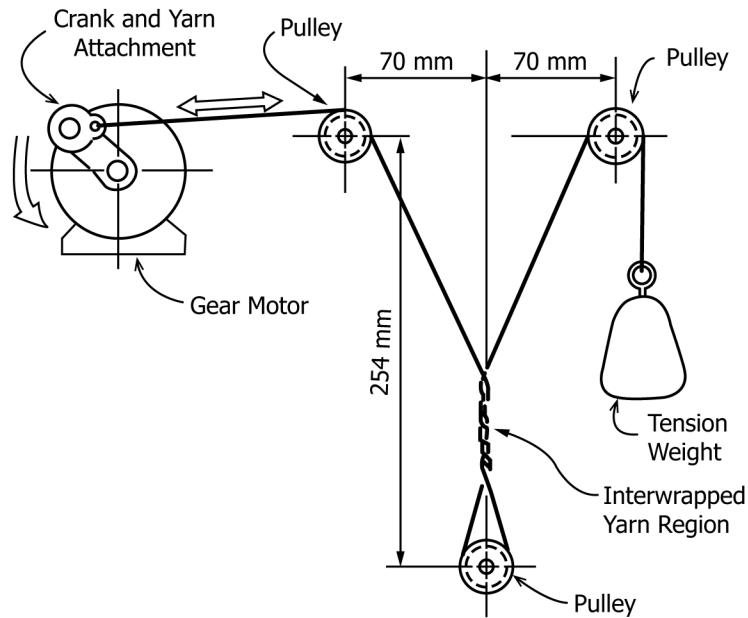


FIG. 1 General Arrangement of the Yarn-on-Yarn Abrasion Test Apparatus

6.6 *Multi-Station Tester*—Several test stations may be arranged on a support frame and driven by the same motor.

6.7 *Cycle Counter Arrangement*—A means of counting the number of yarn abrasion strokes to failure is provided. This may be a counter directly connected to the drive motor or a counter, which is indexed by each revolution of the crank or directly by each stroke of the yarn. This counter is arranged to stop counting when the yarn breaks and to retain a count of the number of strokes until it is reset. For ~~multi-station~~ multi-station testers, such a counter is provided for each yarn station.

6.8 *Yarn Twist Control*—If the yarn has pronounced twist, or if the yarn tends to twist or untwist during testing, a means should be provided to control yarn twist, such as an extension arm on the applied weight which follows a guide.

7. Sampling and Test Specimens

7.1 *Primary Sampling Unit*—Consider spools or beams to be the primary sampling unit.

7.2 *Laboratory Sampling Unit*—As a laboratory sampling unit take from the primary sampling unit a total length of yarn that will provide eight test specimens for each of the applied tensions as determined in Annex A2.

7.2.1 Determine the specimen length sufficient to accommodate the distance needed to secure the yarn to the test apparatus motor crank, through the pulley arrangement and to the applied weight, allowing for movement of the crank and weight during the test. Add to this a suitable allowance for the length needed to attach the yarn to the crank and to the weight.

7.2.2 Determine the number and magnitudes of applied tensions as directed in Annex A2.

7.2.3 Remove sufficient yarn from the primary sample prior to taking the laboratory sample to assure the test yarn has not been exposed to light, handling abuse, or other outside influences.

7.2.4 Handle the test specimens carefully to avoid altering its natural state, including twist level.

7.2.5 If testing is not conducted immediately, wind a sufficient length of yarn on a small spool or bobbin and place in a moisture proof container or package, and store in a dark area not exposed to direct sunlight or other strong light sources.

7.3 *Test Specimens*—From each laboratory sampling unit, cut individual specimens to a length as determined in 7.2.

7.3.1 Securely tie knots at each end of the specimen to prevent untwisting. For convenience, a small hook, suitable for engaging the drive attachment and the applied tension, can be attached to each end of the specimen by means of a knot.

8. Conditioning

8.1 *Preconditioning for Dry Testing*—In preparation for dry testing, precondition each specimen as specified in Practice D1776.

8.2 *Preconditioning for Wet Testing*—In preparation for wet testing, precondition each specimen in a fresh tap water bath at a temperature of $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ($68 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$) for $60 \pm 20^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ($68^\circ\text{F} \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$) for $60 \text{ min} \pm 5 \text{ min}$. This may be done either by soaking the yarn in a separate bath prior to mounting it on the test machine or by soaking the yarn mounted on the test machine prior to beginning testing. If a separate bath is used, care must be taken to avoid damaging the yarn while mounting the yarn for testing.

NOTE 1—The yarn test specification may give a different soak time for testing, with agreement of the interested parties. The yarn should not be soaked for more than the specified time, as the abrasion resistance properties of some yarns is sensitive to the length of soak.

9. Procedure

9.1 Handle the test specimen carefully to avoid altering the natural state of the yarn, including the level of twist.

9.2 *Mounting Specimen on Test Machine*—Attach one end of the specimen to the drive motor crank or to an extension tether attached to the crank. Place the specimen over the first upper guide pulley, around the opposite side of the lower guide pulley, under that lower pulley, and across itself and over the second upper guide pulley. This preliminary crossed-yarn position is shown at the left in Fig. 2.

NOTE 2—This position in which the yarn touches itself at the cross-over point but does not yet wrap around itself is referred to as the zero wrap position.

9.3 *Mounting of Weight*—Attach weights of sufficient mass to produce the prescribed applied tension to the other end of the specimen.

9.4 *Application of Yarn Interwraps*—Place the fingers of a hand or a suitable support object within the bight formed by the yarn passing under the lower pulley and temporarily remove the yarn from that pulley. Twist the hand or support object to apply three wraps to the yarn. Replace the yarn around the lower pulley. The resulting yarn interwrap region should appear as shown at the right in Fig. 2.

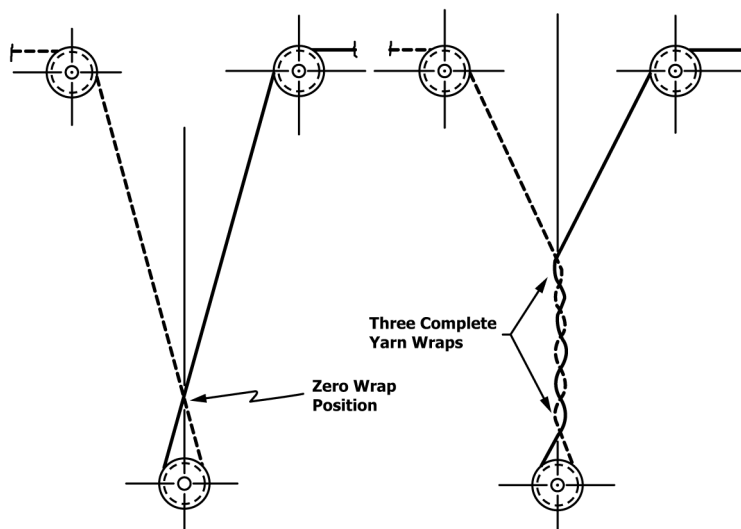


FIG. 2 Correct Method of Counting Number of Yarn Interwraps for Yarn-on-Yarn Abrasion Test Method

NOTE 3—The yarn should have three complete wraps producing an interwrap angle of 1080° ($3(3^\circ \times 360^\circ)$). The yarn should pass out of the interwrapped region continuing in the same direction as it entered into the region.

NOTE 4—The yarn test specification may give a different number of interwraps for testing a particular yarn category, with agreement of the interested parties.

9.4.1 *Relation of Direction of Twist to Direction of Interwrap*—If the yarn has a pronounced twist, the interwrap should be applied in the same direction as the twist, unless the yarn test specification gives different instructions.

9.5 *Dry Testing*—For dry testing, conduct the test in an atmosphere with a relative humidity of $65 \pm 5\%$ and a temperature of $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ($68 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$).

9.6 *Wet Testing*—For wet testing, place a beaker of fresh tap water at a temperature of between $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ($68 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$) around the yarn such that the interwrapped region of the yarn is completely immersed.

9.7 *Start of Test*—Reset the counter(s) to zero. Start the drive motor.

9.8 *Conduct of Test*—Carry out the test until the yarn(s) fails due to interyarn abrasion at the applied tension.

9.9 *Conclusion of Test*—After the yarn(s) fails, shut off the drive motor. Record the number(s) of Cycles to Failure (CTF) for each specimen.

9.10 Test eight yarn specimens as directed in this section for each designated applied tension and for each set of test conditions.

10. Calculation

10.1 *Geometric Mean Cycles to Failure*—Calculate the geometric mean cycles to failure as follows:

$$\log(M) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \log(CTF_i)$$

$$M = 10^{\log(M)} \quad (1)$$

where:

M = Geometric mean cycles to failure,
 CTF_i = Cycles to failure for i th specimen,
 n = Number of specimens,

10.2 *The Logarithm of the Standard Deviation of CTF*—Calculate the logarithm of the standard deviation, ($\log(s)$) of the number of cycles to failure by the following equation.

$$\log(s) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (\log(CTF_i) - \log(M))^2}$$

$$s = 10^{\log(s)} \quad (2)$$

where:

s = the geometric standard deviation.

10.3 *Upper Bound/Lower Bound in CTF*—Calculate upper and lower bound by the following equations. The 95 % confidence intervals:

$$\log(M) - \frac{t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \cdot \log(s)}{\sqrt{n}} < \log(\mu_M) < \log(M) + \frac{t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \cdot \log(s)}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (3)$$

where:

$\log(\mu_M)$ = the geometrical mean of the population,

$t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$) = depends on the number of observations and the level of significance α . Commonly, α is set to 0.05 two-sided. The value for t can be found in various tables.

Example with $n=8$,

$$\frac{t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \cdot \log(s)}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2.36 \cdot \log(s)}{\sqrt{8}} = 0.84 \cdot \log(s) \quad (4)$$

10.4 Present the results against applied tension.

11. Report

11.1 Report that the yarn-on-yarn abrasion resistance was determined as directed in Test Method D6611.

11.2 Report the following information for the laboratory sampling unit and for the lot as applicable to a material specification or contract order:

11.2.1 Description of specimens, that is, yarn material, type, source, size, and parameters as required in relevant standards for tensile testing.

11.2.2 Condition of Specimens, wet or dry, including soak time.

11.2.3 Applied tension, in mN/tex (g/denier).

11.2.4 Mean cycles to failure, M at each applied tension.

11.2.5 Log standard deviation of cycles to failure.

11.3 If testing was conducted at more than two applied tensions, plot and report the following information:

11.3.1 Plot the geometric mean cycles to failure (M) against applied tension on the normal scale (semi-log graph).

11.3.2 Plot the lower and upper limit of the geometrical mean (Eq 3) for each applied tension on the same semi-log graph.

11.4 Further guidance on presenting the results is given in [Annex A2](#).

12. Precision and Bias

12.1 Two synthetic fiber yarns were tested in accordance with Practice [D2904](#) under conditions shown in [Table 1](#). The testing was performed by a single operator on two multi-station yarn-on-yarn abrasion machines in a single laboratory. A number of series of eight-specimen tests were run under each set of test conditions to obtain estimates of within-laboratory variability.

12.2 Variance component analysis on log (CTF) gave the results provided in [Table 2](#).

TABLE 1 Examples

Code	Material	Applied Tension (%)	Applied Tension (N)	Condition	Number of Series
1	Enka nylon 140JRT 1400 dtex	2	2.35	Dry	4
2	Diolen polyester 855T 110 dtex	2	1.8	Dry	2
3	Diolen 855T polyester 110 dtex	2	1.8	Wet	2
4	Diolen polyester 855T 110 dtex	6	5.5	Dry	8
5	Diolen polyester 855 T110 dtex	6	5.5	Wet	6

TABLE 2 Variance Component Analysis

Code	Average	Var (series)	Var (specimen)	Var (total)
1	4.10	0.0056	0.0117	0.0145
2	4.39	0.0000	0.0181	0.0181
3	4.43	0.0008	0.0153	0.0161
4	3.19	0.0699	0.3696	0.4395
5	3.69	0.0443	0.0556	0.0999

TABLE 3 Variance

Code	% Var (series)	% Var (specimen)	Var [log(<i>M</i>)]	Std Dev log(<i>M</i>)
1	38	62	0.007	0.054
2	0	100	0.002	0.031
3	5	95	0.003	0.034
4	16	84	0.116	0.225
5	44	56	0.051	0.149

TABLE 4 Repeatability

Code	s_r	Repeatability
1	0.054	0.148
2	0.031	0.087
3	0.034	0.096
4	0.225	1.621
5	0.149	0.413

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12.3 The variance of $\log(M)$ is given by $\text{var}[\log(\text{series})] + \{\text{var}[\log(\text{specimen})]/8\}$. The square root of that value can be considered the repeatability standard deviation for the test method, s_r , where the calculations are performed on $\log(CTF)$. Those values are given in the “Std. Dev. $\log(M)$ ” column of **Table 3**.

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12.4 Method repeatability is defined as the “maximum difference” that can “reasonably” be expected between two test results obtained on the same material when the test results are obtained in the same laboratory. Those values for $\log(M)$ are shown in **Table 4**. Method reproducibility is defined as the “maximum difference” that can “reasonably” be expected between two test results obtained on the same material when the test results are obtained from different laboratories.⁴ The total standard deviation, s_R , formed by taking the square root of the sum of intralaboratory and interlaboratory laboratory variance components, cannot be determined from these data.

12.5 Repeatability of other yarns at other applied tensions may differ.

13. Keywords

13.1 abrasion; rope; yarn

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. METHOD OF CALCULATING YARN APEX ANGLE FOR YARN-ON-YARN ABRASION TESTING

A1.1 *Introduction* —It is very difficult to accurately measure the angle between the interwrapped yarns on the yarn-on-yarn abrasion test machines. It is relatively easy to measure the distance between pulley centers. This attachment describes a method of calculating the yarn angle from the pulley center distances and discusses the importance of correctly determining this angle.

⁴ John Mandel and Theodore W. Lashof, 1987, The Nature of Repeatability and Reproducibility. Jour. Quality Technology, 19 (1).