



Designation: D 7269 – 07

Standard Test Methods for Tensile Testing of Aramid Yarns¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 7269; 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 approval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the tensile testing of aramid yarns, cords twisted from such yarns, and fabrics woven from such cords. The yarn or cord may be wound on cones, tubes, bobbins, spools, or beams; may be woven into fabric; or may be in some other form. The methods include testing procedure only and include no specifications or tolerances.

1.2 These test methods show the values in both SI and inch-pound units. SI units is the technically correct name for the system of metric units known as the International System of Units. Inch-pound units is the technically correct name for the customary units used in the United States. The values stated in either acceptable metric units or other units shall be regarded separately as standard. The values expressed in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independently of each other, without combining values in any way.

1.3 This standard includes the following test methods:

	Section
Breaking Strength (Force)	11
Breaking Tenacity	12
Breaking Toughness	17
Elongation at Break	13
Force at Specified Elongation (FASE)	14
Linear Density	10
Modulus	15
Work-to-Break	16

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 practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D 76 Specification for Tensile Testing Machines for Textiles
- D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.19 on Tire Cord and Fabrics.

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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.

D 885 Test Methods for Tire Cords, Tire Cord Fabrics, and Industrial Filament Yarns Made from Manufactured Organic-Base Fibers

D 1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D 1907 Test Method for Linear Density of Yarn (Yarn Number) by the Skein Method

D 1909 Standard Table of Commercial Moisture Regains for Textile Fibers

D 2258 Practice for Sampling Yarn for Testing

D 4848 Terminology of Force, Deformation and Related Properties of Textiles

D 6477 Terminology Relating to Tire Cord, Bead Wire, Hose Reinforcing Wire, and Fabrics

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms relating to tire cord and tire cord fabrics, refer to Terminology D 6477.

3.1.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: cord, cord twist, dip, dip pickup, in a textile cord or fabric, industrial yarn, moisture equilibrium for testing, for industrial yarns and tire cords, pneumatic tire, single twist, standard atmosphere for testing textiles, tabby sample, tire, and tire cord fabric.

3.1.2 For definitions of terms related to force and deformation in textiles, refer to Terminology D 4848.

3.1.2.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: breaking force, breaking strength, breaking tenacity, breaking toughness, chord modulus, in a stress-strain curve, elongation, force at specified elongation (FASE), initial modulus, tensile strength, and work-to-break.

3.1.3 For definitions of other terms related to textiles, refer to Terminology D 123.

3.1.3.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: fabric and growth.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 These test methods are used to determine the tensile properties of aramid yarns or cords.

4.2 A conditioned or oven-dried specimen of aramid yarn or cord is clamped in a tensile testing machine and then stretched or loaded until broken. Breaking force, elongation, and force at specified elongation (FASE) are determined directly. Modulus and work-to-break are calculated from the force-elongation

curve. The output of a constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) tensile testing machine can be connected with electronic recording and computing equipment, which may be programmed to calculate and print the test results of tensile properties of interest.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The levels of tensile properties obtained when testing aramid yarns and tire cords are dependent on the age and history of the specimen and on the specific conditions used during the test. Among these conditions are rate of stretching, type of clamps, gage length of specimen, temperature and humidity of the atmosphere, rate of airflow across the specimen, and temperature and moisture content of the specimen. Testing conditions accordingly are specified precisely to obtain reproducible test results on a specific sample.

5.2 Because the force-bearing ability of a reinforced rubber product is related to the strength of the yarn or cord used as a reinforcing material, *breaking strength* is used in engineering calculations when designing various types of textile reinforced rubber products. When needed to compare intrinsic strength characteristics of yarns or cords of different sizes or different types of fiber, breaking tenacity is very useful because, for a given type of fiber, breaking force is approximately proportional to linear density.

5.3 *Elongation* of yarn or cord is taken into consideration in the design and engineering of reinforced rubber products because of its effect on uniformity of the finished product and its dimensional stability during service.

5.4 The *FASE* is used to monitor changes in characteristics of the textile material during the various stages involved in the processing and incorporation of yarn or cord into a rubber product.

5.5 *Modulus* is a measure of the resistance of yarn or cord to extension as a force is applied. It is useful for estimating the response of a textile reinforced structure to the application of varying forces and rates of stretching. Although modulus may be determined at any specified force, initial modulus is the value most commonly used.

5.6 *Work-to-break* is dependent on the relationship of force to elongation. It is a measure of the ability of a textile structure to absorb mechanical energy. *Breaking toughness* is work-to-break per unit mass.

5.7 It should be emphasized that, although the preceding parameters are related to the performance of a textile-reinforced product, the actual configuration of the product is significant. Shape, size, and internal construction also can have

appreciable effect on product performance. It is not possible, therefore, to evaluate the performance of a textile reinforced product in terms of the reinforcing material alone.

5.8 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two laboratories (or more), comparative tests should be performed to determine if there is a statistical bias between them, using competent statistical assistance. As a minimum, test samples should be used that are as homogeneous as possible, that are drawn from the material from which the disparate test results were obtained, and that are 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 laboratories should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data, at a probability level chosen prior to the testing series. 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.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Tensile Testing Machine*—A single-strand tensile testing machine of the constant rate of extension (CRE) type. The specifications and methods of calibration and verification of these machines shall conform to Specification D 76. The testing machine shall be equipped with an autographic recorder (rectilinear coordinates preferred). It is permissible to use tensile testing machines that have a means for calculating and displaying the required results without the use of an autographic recorder. It is also permissible to use automated tensile testing equipment.

6.1.1 *Clamps*—Bollard type clamps, in which the specimen is gripped between plane-faced jaws and then makes a partial turn (wrap angle) around a curved extension (or other type of snubbing device) of one jaw before passing to the other similar clamp (see Fig. 1). Clamps with a wrap angle of 3.14 rad (180°) is recommended for yarns with a linear density up to 10 000 decitex (9000 denier). For linear densities above 10 000 decitex (9000 denier), clamps with a wrap angle of 4.71 rad (270°) is required to prevent slippage.

6.1.1.1 Clamps shall grip the test specimen without spurious slippage or damage to the test specimen which can result in jaw breaks. The clamps shall maintain constant gripping conditions during the test by means of pneumatic or hydraulic clamps. The surface of the jaws in contact with the specimen shall be of a material and configuration that minimizes slippage and/or specimen failure in the clamping zone.

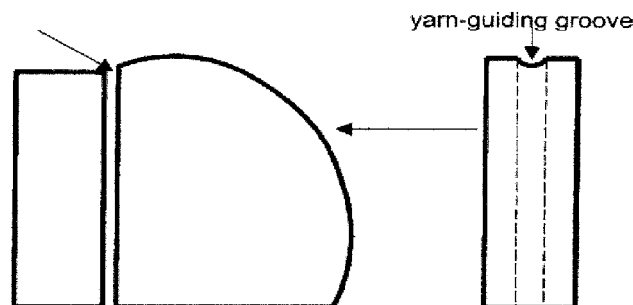


FIG. 1 Principle of Bollard Type Clamps

6.1.2 *Gauge Length*—The gauge length shall be the total length of yarn measured between the clamping point A of the first clamp and the point B of the second clamp in the starting position (see Fig. 2).

6.1.3 Use a crosshead travel rate in mm/min (in./min) of 50 % of the nominal gauge length in millimeters (inches) of the specimen for para-aramids; 100 % of the nominal gauge length in millimeters (inches) of the specimen for meta-aramids.

7. Sampling

7.1 *Yarn:*

7.1.1 *Packages*—For acceptance testing, sample each lot as directed in Practice D 2258. Place each laboratory sampling unit in a moisture-proof polyethylene bag or other moisture-proof container to protect the samples from atmospheric changes until ready to condition the samples in the atmosphere for testing industrial yarns and tire cords. Take the number of specimens for testing specified for the specific property measurement to be made.

7.1.2 *Beams*—For acceptance testing, sample by winding yarns on a tube or spool by means of a winder using a tension of 5 ± 1 mN/tex (0.05 ± 0.01 gf/den). Take the yarn from the outside beam layers unless there is a question or disagreement regarding the shipment; in this case, take the sample only after removing yarn from the beam to a radial depth of 6 mm ($1/4$ in.) or more to minimize the effects of handling and atmospheric changes that may have occurred during shipment or storage. Place each laboratory sampling unit in a moisture-proof polyethylene bag or other moisture-proof container to protect the samples from atmospheric changes until ready to condition the samples in the atmosphere for testing industrial yarns and tire cords. Take the number of specimens for testing specified for the specific property measurement to be made.

7.2 *Cord:*

7.2.1 *Number of Samples and Specimens*—The size of an acceptance sampling lot of tire cord shall be not more than one truck or rail car load or as determined by agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. Take samples at random from each of a number of cones, tubes, bobbins, or spools within a lot to be as representative as possible within practical limitations. Make only one observation on an individual package for each physical property determination. Take the number of samples, therefore, that will be sufficient to cover the total number of specimens required for the determination of all physical properties of the tire cord. The recommended number of specimens is included in the appropriate sections of specific test methods covered in this standard. Where such is not specified, the number of specimens is as agreed upon between buyer and supplier.

7.2.2 *Preparation of Samples*—Remove and discard a minimum of 25 m (25 yd) from the outside of the package before taking the sample or any specimens. If specimens are not taken directly from the original package, preferably wind the sample on a tube or spool by means of a winder using a tension of 5 ± 1 mN/tex (0.05 ± 0.01 gf/den). If the sample is collected as a loosely wound package, or in the form of a skein, some shrinkage invariably will occur, in which case, report that the observed results were determined on a relaxed sample. Use care in handling the sample. Discard any sample subjected to any change of twist, kinking, or making any bend with a diameter less than 10 times the yarn/cord thickness (or diameter). Place the sample in a moisture-proof polyethylene bag or other moisture-proof container to protect it from atmospheric changes until ready to condition the sample in the test atmosphere for industrial yarns and tire cords.

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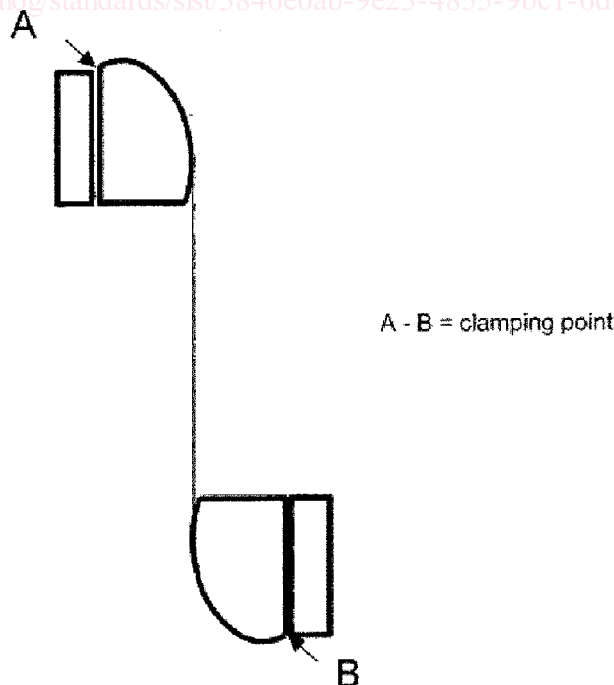


FIG. 2 Principle of Specimen Fixing in Bollard Type Jaws

7.3 Tire Cord Fabric:

7.3.1 *Number of Samples and Specimens*—The sizes of an acceptance sampling lot of tire cord fabric shall be one loom creel of cord. Take a sample from at least one roll of fabric per lot. From each roll of tire cord fabric, take the number of specimens as specified in the test method for each property to be measured.

7.3.2 *Size of Sample*—Take a sample equal to the length of cord between the regular tabby woven at the end of the roll and a special tabby woven a short distance from the end when the roll of fabric is manufactured. For rolls that do not have a special woven tabby, improvise a tabby by the use of gummed tape or strips of cemented fabric applied across a section of the cord fabric to give a tabby sample length at least 0.5-m (18-in.) long and at least one tenth of the roll width wide.

7.3.3 *Preparation of Samples*—Cut the warp cords of the fabric along the center line of the special tabby for a distance equal to the width of the sample. If this distance is less than the full width of the fabric, cut the filling yarns of the sample and of the special and regular tabbies in the direction parallel with the warp cords. The resulting section of cord fabric is the tabby sample. Attach the tabby sample to a piece of cardboard or fiberboard, the length of which shall be equal to at least the length of the cord warp between tabbies. Fold the tabby portions of the sample over each end of the board, and secure the sample to the board with pressure-sensitive tape or staples. Use care to avoid contact of tape or staples with the area to be tested. Handle the sample carefully, and hold it under sufficient tension in the warp direction to prevent the cords from kinking. Discard any specimen subjected to change of twist, kinking, or making any bend with a diameter less than 10 times the yarn/cord thickness (or diameter). The board with the sample may be folded lengthwise and parallel with the warp for convenience. Place the board with the fabric sample in a polyethylene bag, or wrap it with several layers of polyethylene film, to protect the sample from changes in atmospheric moisture content until ready to condition the sample in the atmosphere for testing industrial yarns and tire cords. Use care during subsequent handling of the sample to prevent any change in the cord twist and to avoid kinking the cords.

7.4 Cord from Cured Tires:

7.4.1 *Number of Samples and Specimens*—For each test, test ten cords from each location or ply of each tire.

7.4.2 *Preparation of Samples*—Obtain a tire section comprising approximately one sixth of the whole tire. Smaller sections may be used, particularly for carcass cord samples of radial tires. If it is suspected that cords may be damaged in pulling them from the tire, immerse the section in a solvent³ for 1 to 3 days to swell and soften the rubber. For convenience, turn the section inside out, if possible; clamp one of the beads in a vise. Mark a line along the inside of the section approximating the cord path of the first ply. Make a shallow cut down to the first ply along this line. Make an incision adjoining and perpendicular to this first cut at sufficient depth to sever several first-ply cords. Carefully cut and pull these cords from

the tire from bead to bead following the cord path. Discard these initial cords. After initial cords are removed, remove bands of cords for testing by cutting near the bead through Ply 1 cords adjacent to the trough formed in initial cord removal. Carefully pull several cord bands approximately 2 cm (¾ in.) in width from the tire. Identify bands, fully including tire number and ply number. Remove the remainder of Ply 1 to uncover Ply 2. Proceed with Ply 2 or additional plies as directed for Ply 1. If the cords to be removed are from a tire having only one ply of reinforcement in the area to be sampled, for example, carcass ply of many radial tires reinforced with glass, aramid, or steel, it is preferable to remove cords for testing one at a time from the tire section itself. It is preferred that cord be removed in such a manner that it is not subjected to narrow-radius bending, such as a 3.14 rad (180°) bend back upon itself. This is accomplished by first removing and discarding a band of cords in the ply being sampled, then pulling the exposed cord at the edge of the ply (still in the tire section) by applying tension to this single cord as much within the plane of the ply as possible and in such a direction that the cord is subject to a bend of less than 1.05 rad (60°) at the tear point from its adjacent cord. The same principles just described also apply to areas of the tire (such as the tread) composed of multiple plies of high modulus cords.

7.4.3 *Preparation of Specimens for Testing from a Ply Band*—Make a cut approximately 20 mm (¾ in.) long between each cord at one end of the ply band. Strip every other cord from the band to a length sufficient for testing; leave a small unstripped cord portion attached to the band to facilitate handling. Cut individual ends from the band for testing.

7.4.3.1 Large variations in properties can occur within the same cord depending on its location within the tire. Select the location in the tire to be sampled and take a length of cord from this location for subsequent testing. Use a testing length appropriate for the length of the specimen to obtain data that reflect the relationship between the cord properties and the location in the tire.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Bring all specimens of yarn, cord, and fabric to moisture equilibrium for testing in the atmosphere for testing industrial yarns as directed in Practice [D 1776](#).

8.1.1 Standard aramid yarn shall be pre-conditioned at 45 ± 5°C (113 ± 40°F) for 3 to 6 h.

8.1.2 The moisture equilibrium of conditioned aramid yarns and tire cords made from such yarns can be affected by heat and humidity conditions to which the samples have been previously exposed.

9. Sample Preparation

9.1 Because of the difficulty of securing the same tension in all the filaments and because of slippage in the clamps, variable results may be obtained when testing zero-twist multifilament yarns unless a small amount of twist is inserted prior to testing. Machine twisting by means of a ring twister using steel insert travelers is recommended. The twist tension should be approximately 10 mN/tex (0.10 gf/den). If used, anti-balloon rings must be chromium plated. For aramid yarns the amount of twist to be inserted shall be calculated using [Eq 1 and 2](#):

³ Heptane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and a mixture of 50/50 Freon 113 and Stoddard Solvent have been used for this purpose.

$$T_{ipm} = (1055 \pm 50) / \sqrt{(LD_t)} \quad (1)$$

$$T_{ipi} = (80.3 \pm 4) / \sqrt{(LD_d)} \quad (2)$$

where:

- T_{ipm} = twist, tpm,
- T_{ipi} = twist, tpi,
- LD_t = linear density, tex, and
- LD_d = linear density, denier.

9.2 Inserting some twist in zero-twist yarns for tensile testing has the following effects on the test results:

9.2.1 Modestly increases breaking force; too much twist reduces breaking force,

9.2.2 Increases elongation at break, and

9.2.3 Reduces modulus (the slope of the force-elongation curve).

9.3 Manner of inserting the twist into the yarn, manually or with a twisting machine, can influence the test results.

10. Linear Density

10.1 *Scope*—This test method is used to determine the linear density of yarn or cord for use in the calculation of tensile properties such as modulus and tenacity.

10.2 *Number of Specimens*—Test five specimens of yarn or cord. This number is based on the assumption that the applicable coefficient of variation is 1.0 % and the allowable variation is 0.8 % of average with a probability level of 95 %.

10.3 *Procedure*—Determine linear density as directed in Option 1 of Test Method D 1907 except condition the yarn as specified in Section 8.

10.3.1 If oven-dried and finish-free linear density is needed, use Option 5 or Option 6 with an allowance for moisture regain (see Test Method D 1909 for commercial moisture regain values.

11. Breaking Strength (Force) of Conditioned Yarns and Cords

11.1 *Scope*—This test method is used to determine the breaking strength (force) of yarns and cords after conditioning in the atmosphere for testing industrial yarns and tire cords.

11.2 *Number of Specimens*—Test ten specimens. This number is based on the data for cords in Table 1 which shows precision to be expected at the probability level of 95 % based on ten breaks from a single test spool of cord.

11.3 *Procedure*—Select a loading cell and the settings of the tensile tester such that the estimated breaking force of the specimen will fall in the range from 10 to 90 % of the full-scale force effective at the time of the specimen break. This selection of the full scale force may be done manually by the operator before the start of the test or by electronic means or computer control during the test by automatically adjusting the amplification of the loading cell amplifier. Adjust the distance between the clamps on the testing machine so that the nominal gage length of the specimen, measured from nip to nip of the jaws of the clamps, is 500 ± 2 mm (20 ± 0.10 in.) (alternate 250 ± 1 mm (10 ± 0.05 in.)). Make all tests on the conditioned yarns and cords in the atmosphere for testing industrial yarns and tire cords (Notes 1 and 2 provide useful information in obtaining more consistent results in tensile testing). Remove the specimen from the sample and handle it to prevent any change in twist prior to closing the jaws of the clamps on the specimen.. Do not touch that portion of the specimen that will be between the clamps with bare hands. Depending on the equipment being used and the availability of on-line computer control and data processing, either can be used:

- Pretension-start procedure (see 11.3.1) or
- Slack start procedure (see 11.3.2)

TABLE 1 Critical Differences, Expressed as Percent of Observed Average (Except as Noted)^{A,B}

Property Measured	Number of Observations in Each Average	Critical Differences	
		Single-Operator Precision	Between-Laboratory Precision
Table 1a 1500/2 High-Modulus Aramid Cord (4 × 4 twist):			
Breaking strength, lbf	10	1.06	6.68
Elongation at Break, %	10	2.26	20.80
Modulus, gf/den	10	3.22	19.69
Work-to-break, in. · lbf/in.	10	3.89	48.99
Thickness of cords, mils	10	0.77 ^C	10.73 ^C
Twist, tpi:			
Cord	10	0.09 ^C	0.34 ^C
Singles	10	0.09 ^C	0.24 ^C
Table 1b 1500/2 High-Modulus Aramid Cord (7.5 × 7.5 twist):			
Breaking strength, lbf	10	2.11	9.79
Elongation at break, %	10	2.18	26.70
Modulus, gf/den	10	2.13	35.43
Work-to-break, in. · lbf/in.	10	8.41	43.77
Thickness of cords, mils	10	0.77 ^C	8.49 ^C
Twist, tpi:			
Cord	10	0.09 ^C	0.40 ^C
Singles	10	0.09 ^C	0.56 ^C
Load at specified elongation (LASE) without Rosin (reported at 2 % E), lbf	10	1.12	13.00
Table 1c 1500/1 High-Modulus Aramid Yarn:			
Breaking strength, lbf	10	1.33	9.46
Elongation at break, %	10	2.55	23.39
Modulus, gf/den	10	4.43	14.68

^A The critical differences were calculated using $t = 1.960$ which is based on infinite degrees of freedom.

^B To convert the values of the critical difference expressed as a percent of the grand average to units of measure, multiply the average of the two specific sets of data being compared by the critical differences expressed as a decimal fraction.

^C Properties noted in this table have critical differences in the units shown rather than as a percent of the grand average.

11.3.1 Pretension-Start Procedure—Use a tensioning device that applies a pretension corresponding to 20 ± 1 mN/tex (0.20 ± 0.01 gf/den) for aramid fibers. This device may be a weight, a spring, or an air-actuated mechanism. Thread one end of the specimen between the jaws of the clamp connected to the loading cell and close it. Place the other end through the jaw of the second clamp and fix a pretension weight to the unclamped end or pull the thread such that the specified pretension in the test specimen is applied. Close the second clamp and operate the testing machine at the rate specified in 9.1.3. When the specimen breaks (ruptures), read the breaking force (maximum force) in newtons (pounds-force) from the force-elongation (or force-extension) curve on the chart, from the dial, from the display, or by electronic means. Discard specimens that break in the jaws or within 10 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) of the nip of the jaws. If the clamps are of the air-actuated type, adjust the air pressure so that specimens will not slip in the jaws, but keep air pressure below the level that will cause specimens to break at the edge of the jaws.

NOTE 1—When arbitration of test data is involved, use care in the application of the pretension force that may be specified because the actual pretension in the specimen commonly is different from the amount applied externally because of losses due to friction in the clamp. Check the pretension before starting the testing machine. The actual pretension can be measured by strain gages. Other tension-measuring instruments with sufficient accuracy may be used, provided that the specimen is threaded through the instrument prior to being placed in the second clamp. This procedure is necessary because many instruments require appreciable displacement of the specimen.

NOTE 2—When arbitration is not involved, one of the following approximations of the specified pretension may be used. Either exert a force of 120 % of the nominal pretension to the unclamped end of the specimen prior to closing the second grip, or apply one of the forces listed as follows for the specified groups of yarn and cord sizes to secure the necessary pretension.

Linear Density of Specimen	Amount of Force	
	N	gf
Below 400 tex (3600 denier)	1	100
400 to 600 tex (3600 to 5400 denier)	2	200
600 to 800 tex (5400 to 7200 denier)	3	300
Above 800 tex (7200 denier)	4	400

NOTE 3—When using a CRE-type tensile machine, a third technique is to close the upper clamp, then apply pretension by pulling on the specimen until the recorder pen moves approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ chart division from the zero line on the chart when using a force scale that is the same as that used for determining the breaking force.

11.3.2 Slack Start Procedure—Thread one end of the specimen between the jaws of one of the clamps and close it. Place the other end of the specimen through the jaws of the second clamp and keep the specimen just slack (zero tension) and close the clamp, taking care that the thread is positioned in the centerline of the jaws of the clamp. Operate the testing machine at the rate as specified in 6.1.3 and stretch the specimen until it ruptures. When the specimen breaks, read the breaking force (maximum force) in newtons (pounds-force) from the force-elongation curve, from the dial, from the display, or by electronic means. Discard specimens that break in the jaws or within 10 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.) of the nip of the jaws. If the clamps are of the air-actuated type, adjust the air pressure to prevent specimens slipping in the jaws, but keep the air pressure below the level that will cause specimens to break at

the edge of the jaws. This slack start procedure has the effect that the nominal gage length of the specimen is not exactly 500 (or 250) mm (20 (or 10) in.) as specified in 11.3, but always will be somewhat more due to slack in the specimen after closing the clamps.

11.3.3 The velocity of conditioned air flowing across a specimen while determining tensile properties can have a measurable effect on the breaking force and elongation at break because of the Gough-Joule effect. The magnitude of this effect depends on the type of fiber, air velocity, and sample history. Interlaboratory testing of nylon, polyester, and rayon cords indicates that air velocities of less than 250 mm/s (50 ft/min) across the specimen will not significantly bias the comparison of cord properties between laboratories.⁴

11.3.4 As diameters and strengths of cords increase, clamps with larger snubbing surfaces and greater holding power or capacity may be required to prevent slippage of cords in testing machine clamps or an excessive number of jaw breaks. The levels of cord size and strength at which such higher capacity clamps are required must be determined by experiment because they will vary with the type of fiber and construction. Some clamps with larger snubbing surfaces and greater holding power or capacity may be too large to allow a 250 or 500-mm (10 or 20-in.) gage length. In those cases, use the appropriate gage length for the clamp in use. If slippage of cords cannot be prevented with the highest capacity clamps available to the user, it has been found useful to apply powdered rosin to the two portions of the cord that will be held between the snubbing surfaces. Use of rosin has been found particularly useful in testing organic cords that have been adhesive treated.

11.4 Calculation—Calculate the average breaking force from the observed breaking forces of specimens read from the testing machine chart or dial to the nearest 0.5 N (0.1 lbf).

11.5 Report:

11.5.1 State that the specimens were tested as directed in Section 11 of Test Methods D 7269. Describe the material or product sampled and the method of sampling used.

11.5.2 Report the option or procedure used; the number of specimens tested; the amount of twist, if any, inserted into the yarn for the tensile testing; and the breaking force for the sample as the breaking strength.

11.6 Precision and Bias:

11.6.1 Precision—See Section 19.

11.6.2 Bias—See 19.3.

12. Breaking Tenacity of Conditioned Yarns and Cords

12.1 Scope—This test method is used to determine the breaking tenacity of yarns and cords after conditioning in the atmosphere for testing industrial yarns and tire cords.

12.2 Calculation—Calculate the breaking tenacity of the sample in terms of millinewtons per tex (mN/tex) (grams-force per denier (gf/den)) from the breaking strength and the linear density using Eq 3 and 4:

$$BT_n = (BF_n \times 1000/LD_i) \quad (3)$$

⁴ Jones, R. E., and Desson, M. J., "Adiabatic Effects on Tensile Testing," *Journal of the I.R.I.*, June 1967.