



# Standard Test Method for Breaking Force and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Strip Method)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5035; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers raveled strip and cut strip test procedures for determining the breaking force and elongation of most textile fabrics. Provision is made for wet testing.

1.1.1 The raveled strip test is applicable to woven fabrics while the cut strip test is applicable to nonwoven fabrics, felted fabrics, and *dipped* or coated fabrics.

1.2 This test method is not recommended for knitted fabrics or for other textile fabrics which have high stretch (more than 11 %).

NOTE 1—For the determination of the breaking force and elongation of textile fabrics using the grab test and modified grab test procedures, refer to Test Method D 5034.

NOTE 2—For determination of the breaking force and elongation of some specific types of fabrics which use the strip test, refer to Specifications D 579 and D 580.

1.3 This test method shows the values in both inch-pound units and SI units. Inch-pound units is the technically correct name for the customary units used in the United States. SI units is the technically correct name for the system of metric units known as the International System of Units. The values stated in either acceptable metric units or in 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 the other, without combining in any way.

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:

D 76 Specification for Tensile Testing Machines for Textiles<sup>2</sup>

D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.60 on Fabric Test Methods, Specific.

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.01.

D 579 Specification for Greige Woven Glass Fabrics<sup>2</sup>

D 580 Specification for Greige Woven Glass Tapes and Webbing<sup>2</sup>

D 629 Test Methods for Quantitative Analysis of Textiles<sup>2</sup>

D 1776 Practice for Conditioning Textiles for Testing<sup>2</sup>

D 5034 Test Method for Breaking Force and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test)<sup>3</sup>

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *breaking force, n*—the maximum force applied to a material carried to rupture. (Compare *breaking point*, *breaking strength*. Syn. *force-at-break*.)

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Materials that are brittle usually rupture at the maximum force. Materials that are ductile usually experience a maximum force before rupturing.

3.1.2 *breaking load, n*—deprecated term. Use *breaking force*.

3.1.3 *constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) tensile testing machine*—a testing machine in which the rate of increase of specimen length is uniform with time.

3.1.4 *constant-rate-of-load (CRL) tensile testing machine*—a testing machine in which the rate of increase of the load being applied to the specimen is uniform with time after the first 3 s.

3.1.5 *constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT) tensile testing machine*—a testing machine in which the pulling clamp moves at a uniform rate and the load is applied through the other clamp which moves appreciably to actuate a weighing mechanism, so that the rate of increase of load or elongation is dependent upon the extension characteristics of the specimen.

3.1.6 *cut strip test, n—in fabric testing*, a strip test in which the specimen is cut to the specified testing width.

3.1.7 *elongation, n*—the ratio of the extension of a material to the length of the material prior to stretching, expressed as a percent.

3.1.8 *extension, n*—the change in length of a material due to stretching. (Compare *elongation*.)

3.1.9 *raveled strip test, n—in fabric testing*, a strip test in which the specimen is cut wider than the specified testing width and an approximately even number of yarns are removed from each side to obtain the required testing width.

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.02.

3.1.10 *strip test, n*—in fabric testing, a tensile test in which the full width of the specimen is gripped in the clamps.

3.1.11 *tensile test, n*—in textiles, a test in which a textile material is stretched in one direction to determine the load-elongation characteristics, the breaking load, or the breaking elongation.

3.1.11.1 *Discussion*—Other ASTM Committees consider tensile tests as defined above to be “tension tests.”

The tearing test is not regarded as a tensile test.

3.1.12 For definitions of other textile terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology D 123.

#### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A test specimen is clamped in a tensile testing machine and a force applied to the specimen until it breaks. Values for the breaking force and elongation of the test specimen are obtained from machine scales, dials, autographic recording charts, or a computer interfaced with the testing machine.

4.2 This test method describes procedures for carrying out fabric tensile tests using four types of specimen, and three alternative types of testing machines. For reporting, use the following system to identify specific specimen and machine combinations.

##### 4.2.1 *Type of specimen:*

4.2.1.1 1R—25 mm (1.0 in.) raveled strip test

4.2.1.2 2R—50 mm (2.0 in.) raveled strip test

4.2.1.3 1C—25 mm (1.0 in.) cut strip test

4.2.1.4 2C—50 mm (2.0 in.) cut strip test

##### 4.2.2 *Type of tensile testing machine:*

4.2.2.1 E—constant-rate-of-extension (CRE)

4.2.2.2 L—constant-rate-of-load (CRL)

4.2.2.3 T—constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT)

4.2.3 Possible combinations can be identified as follows:

Test Specimen	Type of Tester		
	Constant-Rate-of-Extension	Constant-Rate-of-Load	Constant-Rate-of-Traverse
25-mm (1-in.) raveled strip	1R-E	1R-L	1R-T
50-mm (2-in.) raveled strip	2R-E	2R-L	2R-T
25-mm (1-in.) cut strip	1C-E	1C-L	1C-T
50-mm (2-in.) cut strip	2C-E	2C-L	2C-T

4.2.3.1 For example, 1R-E refers to a 25-mm (1-in.) raveled strip test carried out on a constant-rate-of-extension tensile testing machine.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The raveled strip test in this test method is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of woven textile fabrics since the method has been used extensively in the trade for acceptance testing. The same is true for the cut strip test for felted or nonwoven textile fabrics.

5.1.1 In case of disagreement arising from differences in reported test values when using this test method for acceptance testing of commercial shipments, the purchaser and the supplier should conduct comparative tests to determine if there is a statistical bias between their laboratories. Competent statistical assistance is recommended for the investigation of bias. As a minimum, the two parties should take a group of test specimens which are as homogeneous as possible and are from

a lot of material of the type in question. The test specimens should then be randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The average results from the two laboratories should be compared using Student’s *t*-test for unpaired data and an acceptable probability level chosen by the two parties before testing is begun. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected, or the purchaser and the supplier must agree to interpret future test results in the light of the known bias.

5.2 The method is not recommended for knitted fabrics because of their high stretch.

5.3 Some modification of the techniques may be necessary for any fabric having a strength in excess of 200 N/cm (1140 lbf/in.) width. Special precautionary measures are provided for use when necessary with strong fabrics, or fabrics made from glass fibers (see Specification D 579), to prevent them from slipping in the clamps or being damaged as a result of being gripped in the clamps.

5.4 All of the procedures are applicable for testing fabrics either conditioned or wet.

5.5 Comparison of results from tensile testing machines operating on different principles is not recommended. When different types of machines are used for comparison testing, constant time-to-break at  $20 \pm 3$  s is the established way of producing data. Even then the data may differ significantly.

5.6 Although a constant-rate-of-extension tensile testing machine is preferred in these methods, in cases of dispute, unless there is agreement to the contrary between the purchaser and supplier, a constant-time-to-break ( $20 \pm 3$  s) is to be used.

5.7 The raveled strip procedure is applicable to the determination of the force required to break a specific width of fabric. The breaking force information on woven fabrics is particularly useful for comparison of the effective strength of the yarns in the fabric with the combined strength of an equal number of the same yarns which are not woven. The procedure is not recommended for fabrics having less than 20 yarns across the width of the specimen. If a 20-yarns-per-specimen width cannot be obtained with a 25-mm (1-in.) strip, a 50-mm (2-in.) strip should be used. In general, the observed force for a 50-mm (2-in.) specimen is not double the observed force for a 25-mm (1-in.) specimen and the results should be reported as observed on a 50-mm (2-in.) strip without mathematical adjustment to 25 mm (1 in.). If a fabric cannot be raveled readily, use either a cut strip or grab procedure.

5.8 The cut strip procedure is applicable to heavily fulled fabrics, woven fabrics that cannot be readily raveled, felted fabrics and nonwoven fabrics. This procedure is not recommended for fabrics which can be raveled because the yarns at the edges tend to unravel during testing. The recommendation regarding the minimum number of yarns in a woven specimen discussed in 5.7 for raveled strips applies equally to cut strips.

#### 6. Apparatus, Reagents, and Materials

6.1 *Tensile Testing Machine*, of the CRE, CRL, or CRT type conforming to Specification D 76, with respect to force indication, working range, capacity, and elongation indicator and designed for operation at a speed of  $300 \pm 10$  mm/min ( $12 \pm 0.5$  in./min); or, a variable speed drive, change gears, or interchangeable loads as required to obtain the  $20 \pm 3$  s

time-to-break (see 5.5 and 5.6).

6.2 *Clamps and Jaw Faces*—Each jaw face shall be smooth, flat, and with a metallic or other agreed upon surface. The faces shall be parallel and have machining centers with respect to one another in the same clamp and to the corresponding jaw face of the other clamp.

6.2.1 For all strip tests or for narrow fabrics and tapes being tested full width, each jaw face shall measure at least 10 mm (0.5 in.) wider than the specimen being tested and at least 25 mm (1.0 in.) in the direction of the applied force.

6.3 *Metal Clamp*, auxiliary, weighing 170 g (6.0 oz) with 100-mm (4-in.) width anvils.

6.4 *Distilled Water*, for wet testing.

6.5 *Nonionic Wetting Agent*, for wet testing.

6.6 *Container*, for wetting out specimens.

6.7 *Standard fabrics*, for use in verification of apparatus.<sup>4</sup> (See Annex A1.)

6.8 *Pins*, stainless-steel, 10-mm (3/8-in.) diameter by 125 mm (5 in.) long, two required if used.

## 7. Sampling

7.1 *Lot Sample*—Take a lot sample as directed in the applicable material specification. In the absence of such a specification randomly select the rolls or pieces that constitute the lot sample using the following schedule:

Number of Rolls, Pieces in Lot, Inclusive	Number of Rolls or Pieces in Lot Sample
1 to 3	All
4 to 24	4
25 to 50	5
Over 50	10 % to a maximum of 10 of the rolls or pieces

NOTE 3—An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser and supplier requires taking into account the variability between rolls of fabric and between specimens from a swatch from a roll of fabric to provide a sampling plan with a meaningful producer's risk, consumer's risk, acceptable quality level, and limiting quality level.

7.2 *Laboratory Sample*—From each roll or piece of fabric taken from the lot sample, cut at least one laboratory sample the full width of the fabric and 1 m (1 yd) along the selvage (machine direction).

NOTE 4—Results obtained on small hand samples or swatches can only be considered as representative of the sample swatch submitted and cannot be assumed to be representative of the fabric piece from which the hand sample or swatch was taken.

7.3 *Test Specimens*—From each laboratory sample, take five specimens from the warp (machine) direction and eight specimens from the filling (cross) direction (if tested) for each testing condition.

7.3.1 Testing conditions include the following:

7.3.1.1 *Warp or Machine Direction*—Standard conditions for testing textiles,

7.3.1.2 *Warp or Machine Direction*—Wet at 21°C (70°F),

7.3.1.3 *Filling or Cross Direction*—Standard conditions for testing textiles, and

7.3.1.4 *Filling or Cross Direction*—Wet at 21°C (70°F).

<sup>4</sup> Plain weave and sateen standard fabrics are available from Test Fabrics, Inc., P.O. Drawer O, Middlesex, NJ 08846.

7.3.2 When using the constant-time-to-break technique and unfamiliar fabrics, prepare two or three extra specimens to establish the proper rate of loading (speed for testing).

## 8. Conditioning

8.1 *For Conditioned Testing*:

8.1.1 If the samples have a higher moisture content than the moisture present when at equilibrium in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles, precondition as directed in Practice D 1776.

8.1.2 Bring samples to moisture equilibrium in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles as directed in Practice D 1776. Equilibrium is considered to have been reached when the increase in mass of the specimen in successive weighings made at intervals of not less than 2 h does not exceed 0.1 % of the mass of the specimen.

NOTE 5—It is recognized that, in practice, materials are frequently not weighed to determine when moisture equilibrium has been reached. While conditioning for a fixed time cannot be accepted in cases of dispute, it may be sufficient in routine testing to expose the material to the standard atmosphere for testing textiles for a reasonable period of time before the specimens are tested. As a guide, the following conditioning periods are suggested:

Fiber	Minimum Conditioning Period, h <sup>5</sup>
Animal Fibers (for example, wool and regenerated proteins)	8
Vegetable Fibers (for example, cotton)	6
Viscose	8
Acetate	4
Fibers having a regain less than 5 % at 65 % relative humidity	2

8.2 *For Wet Testing*:

8.2.1 Specimens to be tested in the wet condition shall be immersed in water at room temperature until thoroughly wetted (Note 6). To thoroughly wet a specimen, it may be necessary to add not more than 0.05 % of a nonionic wetting agent to the water. A test of any specimen shall be completed within 2 min after its removal from the water.

NOTE 6—The material has been thoroughly wet out when it has been determined that additional immersion time does not produce any additional changes in breaking strength of test specimens. This method of determination must be used in cases of dispute; however, for routine testing in the laboratory, it may be sufficient to immerse the material 1 h.

8.2.2 The procedures in this test method should be used with caution when testing fabrics that do not wet out uniformly and thoroughly because of the presence of sizing, oil, protective coatings, or water repellents.

8.2.3 When the strength of wet specimens without sizing, water repellents, etc. is required, before preparing the test specimens, treat the material as directed in Test Methods D 629, using appropriate de-sizing, etc. procedures, that will not affect the normal physical properties of the fabric.

<sup>5</sup> These periods are approximate and apply only to fabrics, spread out in single thickness, and exposed to freely moving air in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles. Heavy or coated fabrics may require conditioning periods longer than those suggested. If a fabric contains more than one fiber, it should be conditioned for the period required by the fiber component which requires the most time (for example, 8 h for a wool and acetate blend).