



Designation: D4974 – 04(Reapproved 2011)

# Standard Test Method for Hot Air Thermal Shrinkage of Yarn and Cord Using a Thermal Shrinkage Oven<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4974; 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 the measurement of shrinkage of yarns and cords when exposed in a thermal shrinkage oven.

1.2 This test method is applicable to yarns and cords made of nylon, polyester, and other polymers not detrimentally affected by the temperature used and with linear densities in the range from 20 to 700 tex (180 to 6300 denier).

1.2.1 Yarns or cords for testing may be taken from yarn or cord packages or from fabrics.

1.3 This test method shows values in both SI and inch-pound units. SI is the technically correct name for the system of 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. Referee decisions are to use SI units.

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.* Specific hazard statements are given in Section 8.

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D885 Test Methods for Tire Cords, Tire Cord Fabrics, and Industrial Filament Yarns Made from Manufactured Organic-Base Fibers

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Current edition approved Jan. 1, 2011. Published March 2011. Originally approved in 1999. Last previous edition approved in 2004 as D4974-04. DOI: 10.1520/D4974-04R11.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D6477 Terminology Relating to Tire Cord, Bead Wire, Hose Reinforcing Wire, and Fabrics

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.2 For definitions of terms relating to tire cord, bead wire, hose wire, and tire cord fabrics, refer to Terminology D6477.

3.2.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: greige cord, in tire cords, standard atmosphere for testing textiles, thermal shrinkage, tire cord.

3.3 For definitions of other terms related to textiles, refer to Terminology D123.

3.3.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: yarn.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A relaxed, conditioned specimen of yarn or cord is subjected to dry heat for a specified time while under a specified tension. The percent shrinkage is read directly from a scale or display on the instrument while the specimen is still under tension and exposed to heat.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method may be used for the acceptance testing of commercial shipments of yarns and cords. Caution is advised because yarn and cord may contract in length over a period of time due to room temperature retraction. Thermal shrinkage values are reduced proportionately by the amount of room temperature retraction.

NOTE 1—Experience, especially with nylon, shows that yarn retraction, which may be observed directly as shortening of length (or indirectly as denier increase), will occur in unrestrained yarn or cord that is not at equilibrium (equilibrium in this case being defined as essentially zero thermal shrinkage yarn or fully relaxed yarn). Normally, retractive forces are present in most wound packages of yarn and cord; thus, unrestrained yarn near the surface is likely, with time, to undergo some retraction. After retraction, such yarns exhibit lower thermal shrinkage values than yarn or cord deeper within the package. The opposite condition of yarn on the surface exists with yarn or cord wound against or near a rigid package core, such as a metal or hardwood wind-up spool. Such core yarn or cord cannot move against this restraint, and thus, will exhibit thermal shrinkage values even several weeks later near to those which were measured

immediately from the surface of the freshly wound package. Elevated humidity will accelerate retraction of unrestrained yarn, but moisture content in itself will have little influence on thermal shrinkage. Exposure of untensioned skeins of yarn or cord to 95 to 100 % relative humidity at room temperature for two days and reconditioning under standard laboratory conditions will cause most of the room temperature retraction that is possible within a sample to occur.

5.1.1 In case of differences of practical significance in reported test results from two or more laboratories conduct comparative tests to determine if there is a statistical bias between them. Competent statistical assistance is recommended for the investigation of bias. As a minimum, the parties should take a group of test specimens that are as homogeneous as possible and that are from a lot of material of the type in question. The test specimens then should be assigned randomly 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 a probability level chosen by the parties before the testing is begun. 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.

5.2 Thermal shrinkage of nylon, polyester, and other fibers is related to the polymer of origin and its manipulation in processing. Thermal shrinkage measurement can be used to control product uniformity.

5.3 The level of thermal shrinkage is critical in the user's subsequent operations. For example it can affect the drumset (original length of cord) required in tire building to produce a finished, final tire of a particular size.

5.4 Thermal shrinkage is critical to final shape and size of fiber reinforced articles. For example, thermal shrinkage affects final size of V-belts and their ability to maintain tension while running.

5.5 This test method is similar to the procedures of Methods **D885** for the determination of thermal shrinkage of yarns and cords. Shrinkage is measured while the specimen is within an oven and tensioned as specified in Methods **D885**; **D885** however, there are enough vagaries among different units of apparatus for measurement of thermal shrinkage that numerical equivalence between units of different design should not be assumed, even under the same nominal conditions.

## 6. Interferences

6.1 An effective draft shield on the thermal oven is critical. Because the chamber in which the specimen is heated is open on three sides, air drafts can effectively shorten the length of specimen experiencing the prescribed temperature environment. Results obtained without a shield generally are lower than with a shield.

6.2 The accurate control of temperature at any prescribed setting is of utmost importance. Bias between the set point temperature and the temperature that the specimen sees is a major cause of instrument bias. The temperature that the specimen sees may be checked by attaching a small calibrated thermocouple to a piece of cord and suspending it in the specimen position such that the tip of the thermocouple is in the center of the oven cavity. The thermocouple must not touch the oven walls. Either correct any set point/sample temperature

bias or determine the proper set point to give the specified specimen temperature.

6.3 The degree of room temperature length retraction, (for example, that which occurs in unrestrained skeins of yarn over time in the testing laboratory), of the laboratory sample or specimen affects the measurement of thermal shrinkage. Unrelaxed nylon, for example, shrinks much more than relaxed nylon. The amount of relaxation (retraction) occurring prior to testing of thermal shrinkage can affect the result.

6.4 Frictional forces against the pulley/indicator assembly cause measurement errors. Ensure that the indicator needle does not rub against the scale. Maintain the pulley bearings in good condition. The pulley wheel must be centered in the bearings. A force of 10 mN or less, applied to the tip of the indicator needle, should cause pulley rotation when the tester is in proper operating condition.

6.5 Thermal shrinkage increases as the exposure time increases. Check the exposure time with a stopwatch. Some thermal oven models have a timer installed. Compare this timer to a stopwatch and calibrate as necessary.

6.6 Center the threadline between the heating plates of the oven to obtain a correct measurement.

6.7 Specimens that are spun, textured, or crimped (as those removed from a fabric) may allow filaments to come in contact with interior surfaces of the thermal shrinkage oven. Such physical contact will cause inaccurate readings of thermal shrinkage.

6.8 Yarn or cords that are sufficiently sticky or tacky to prevent their free release from the pulley surface as it rotates will cause inaccurate readings of thermal shrinkage.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Thermal Shrinkage Oven*<sup>3</sup>, consisting of a specimen heating cavity capable of heating up to 250°C (480°F), a means of accurately controlling the temperature of the cavity  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  ( $\pm 4^\circ\text{F}$ ), and a means for measuring and displaying the amount of specimen shrinkage to the nearest 0.1 %. **Fig. 1** shows the principle of operation of commercial thermal shrinkage ovens.

7.2 *Stopwatch or Timer.*

7.3 *Clip-On Masses.*

7.4 *Draft Shield*, if the oven does not have one provided.

## 8. Safety Hazards

8.1 The oven portion of the tester can reach temperatures over 200°C (390° F). Do not touch the oven.

8.2 Do not leave oven unattended if a specimen is installed.

## 9. Sampling and Test Specimens

9.1 *Primary Sampling Unit*—Consider shipping containers of cords or rolls of fabric to be the primary sampling unit, as applicable.

<sup>3</sup> Commercial thermal shrinkage ovens are available. Clip-on masses also are available from the manufacturer.

Operating Principle of Hot Air Shrinkage Tester

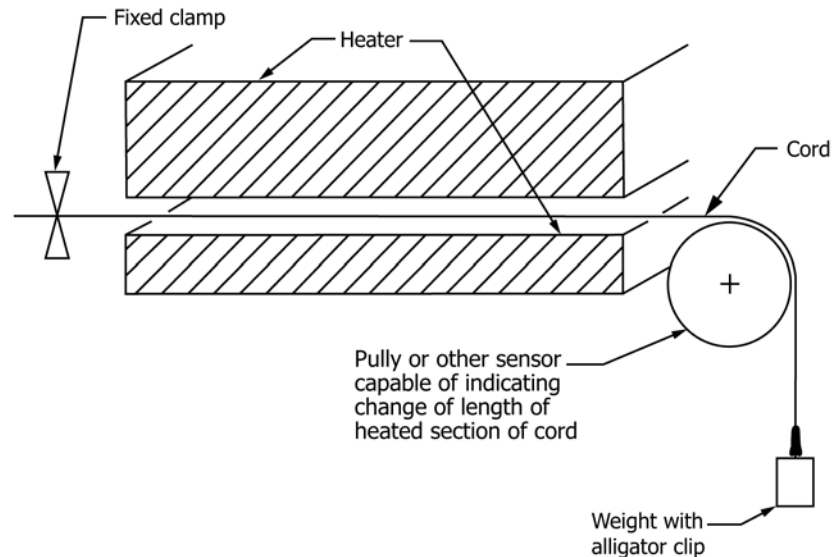


FIG. 1 Principle of Operation of a Thermal Shrinkage Oven

9.2 *Laboratory Sampling Unit*—As a laboratory sampling unit for acceptance testing, take material randomly from the primary sampling unit as follows:

9.2.1 For cords, take spools or packages per carton using the applicable procedure in Practice D2258.

9.2.2 For fabric, take from rolls at least one full-width piece of fabric that is at least 1 m (1 yd) along the selvage (machine direction), after first discarding all fabric from the outside of the roll that contains creases, fold marks, disturbed weave, or contamination by foreign material.

9.3 *Test Specimens:*

9.3.1 For yarns and cords, strip at least 15 m (16 yd) from the outside of each package in the laboratory sampling unit. Inspect the outside of the package after stripping off the yarn. If there is visible damage, continue to strip off units of 15 m (16 yd) and reinspect until there is no visible damage. Take one specimen, 600 mm (24 in.) long, from each package in the laboratory sampling unit. Discard and replace specimens that are visibly damaged.

9.3.2 For fabrics, remove a minimum of three lengths of warp yarn or cord 600 mm (24 in.) long from each swatch in the laboratory sampling unit, with the specimens being taken at least 75 mm (3 in.) from the selvage of the swatch. For fabrics other than tire cord fabric, such as square-woven tire fabrics, also take from each swatch in the laboratory sampling unit a minimum of three lengths of filling yarn or cord 600 mm (24 in.) long after discarding those portions within 75 mm (3 in.) of the selvage of the swatch. In all cases, take warp specimens that are free of filling material and filling specimens that are free of warp material.

9.3.2.1 Instructions on the number of test specimens in 9.3.2 assume that a single valid thermal shrinkage result will adequately characterize the thermal shrinkage of the laboratory sampling unit from which the specimens are taken. The extra two specimens are taken to assure that a specimen free of

handling damage is available after conditioning (see 10.1). If the applicable material specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier specifies testing more than one specimen per laboratory sampling unit, an additional two specimens above the number to be tested should be taken from the laboratory sampling unit and conditioned.

10. *Conditioning Specimens and Preparation for Testing*

10.1 *Conditioning:*

10.1.1 Condition specimens as relaxed skeins or segments of untextured fabric as directed in Practice D1776 using the atmosphere specified for industrial yarns (see Section 3). Ensure that no change in yarn/cord twist occurs while carrying out this procedure.

10.1.2 Condition and relax yarn and greige cord specimens 12 to 28 h.

10.1.3 Condition and relax adhesive-treated cord samples 16 to 28 h, unless immediate testing (5 to 20 min after processing) is agreed upon between the buyer and the supplier. Immediate testing must be reported as an exception to this method (see Section 12).

10.2 *Preparation for Testing:*

10.2.1 With the draft shield in place, preheat the oven until the chamber has attained the specified temperature for a minimum of 5 min.

10.2.2 Test in standard atmosphere for testing industrial yarns (see Section 3).

10.2.3 Adjust the oven temperature controller set point to give a specimen temperature of  $177 \pm 2$  °C ( $350 \pm 4$  °F). (See 6.2).

10.2.4 One may consult with the instrument vendor if calibration of the oven temperature is suspected to be in error.

11. *Procedure*

11.1 *Test Conditions* (Table 1):