



Designation: D3787 – 07(Reapproved 2011)

## Standard Test Method for Bursting Strength of Textiles—Constant-Rate-of-Traverse (CRT) Ball Burst Test<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3787; 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.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes the measurement for bursting strength with a ball burst strength tester of textiles or garments that exhibit a high degree of ultimate elongation.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as the standard. Within the test, the inch-pound units are shown in parenthesis. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system may be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance within the specification.

NOTE 1—For the measurement of bursting strength with a hydraulic testing machine, refer to Test Method D3786.

1.3 *This standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. 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:*<sup>2</sup>

D76 Specification for Tensile Testing Machines for Textiles

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D3786 Test Method for Bursting Strength of Textile Fabrics—Diaphragm Bursting Strength Tester Method

D4850 Terminology Relating to Fabrics and Fabric Test Methods

### 3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology relating to D13.59, Fabric Test Methods, General, refer to Terminology D4850.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of D13.59 on Fabric Test Methods, General.

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<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.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: bursting strength, constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT) tensile testing machine, fabric, knitted, fabric, nonwoven.

3.2 For all other terminology related to textiles, refer to Terminology D123.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A specimen is securely clamped without tension between grooved, circular plates of the ball burst attachment secured to the pulling (movable) jaw for the constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT) testing machine. A force is exerted against the specimen by a polished, hardened steel ball that is attached to the pendulum-actuating (fixed) clamp of the machine, until rupture occurs.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method for the determination of ball bursting strength of textiles is being used by the textile industry for the evaluation of a wide variety of fabrics.

5.2 Test results obtained using the procedures in Test Method D3787 have not been correlated with actual performance. Test Method D3787 is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of textiles fabrics for bursting strength since the method has been used extensively in the trade for acceptance testing. In cases of disagreement arising from differences in values reported by the purchaser and the seller when using Test Method D3787 for acceptance testing, the statistical bias, if any, between the laboratory of the purchaser and the laboratory of the seller should be determined with comparison based on testing specimens randomly drawn from one sample of material of the type being evaluated.

NOTE 2—The kind force transfer and strength that occur when knitted goods are worn is prevented by clamping them as directed in this test method.

5.2.1 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. The test samples used should be: as homogeneous as possible, drawn from the material from