



Designation: D3774 – 96 (Reapproved 2008)<sup>e2</sup>

## Standard Test Method for Width of Textile Fabric<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3774; 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 Department of Defense.*

<sup>e1</sup> NOTE—Minor editorial changes were made in October 2008.

<sup>e2</sup> NOTE—Section 3 was updated editorially in September 2011 in accordance with the Committee D13 Terminology policy.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the width of fabrics, pile or napped surface width, or both. The method is applicable to full rolls, bolts of fabric, and short specimens removed from a roll or bolt. Unless otherwise specified, measurements shall include the selvages when present.

1.2 The method offers two options:

1.2.1 *Option A*—Full Roll or Bolt.

1.2.2 *Option B*—Short Specimen Removed from Full Roll or Bolt.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or U.S. customary units are to be regarded as standard. The U.S. customary units may be approximate.

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*:<sup>2</sup>

**D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles**

**D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles**

2.2 *Other Standard*:

ANSI/ASQC Z1.4—Inspection by Attributes<sup>3</sup>

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

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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.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

### 3. Terminology

3.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: width, *of a fabric*; width, *of a raised-surface fabric*; width, *of a fabric woven on a shuttleless loom*.

3.2 For definitions of all other textile terms see Terminology **D123**.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The width of the fabric is measured directly by using a metal rule.

4.2 Option A offers two procedures for the measurement of fabric width, or pile width or napped surface width, or both, in full rolls or bolts. The first procedure is essentially a tension-free method, the second procedure provides for measurements made during finishing or inspection operations that may impart tension to the fabric.

4.3 Option B covers the measurement of fabric width, pile surface width or napped surface width, or both, when only a short length of fabric is available for testing. This procedure is applicable when a small swatch of fabric is sent to the laboratory to be used as the test specimen.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Option A procedures of Test Method D3774 for width are considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments because they are used extensively in the trade.

5.1.1 In case of a dispute arising from differences in reported test values when using Test Method D3774 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 which 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