



Designation: ~~D4966-10~~ Designation: D4966 – 12

Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Martindale Abrasion Tester Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4966; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the abrasion resistance of textile fabrics using the Martindale abrasion tester. Fabrics of all types may be tested by this method but difficulties may arise with fabrics with a pile depth greater than 0.08 in. (2 mm).

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *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.*

NOTE 1—For other current test methods of testing the abrasion resistance of textiles refer to Test Methods D3884, D3885, D3886, D4157, D4158, and AATCC Test Method 93.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D3884 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Rotary Platform, Double-Head Method)

D3885 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Flexing and Abrasion Method)

D3886 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Inflated Diaphragm Apparatus)

D4157 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Oscillatory Cylinder Method)

D4158 Guide for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Uniform Abrasion)

D4850 Terminology Relating to Fabrics and Fabric Test Methods

2.2 AATCC Methods and Procedures:

Evaluation Procedure 1 Gray Scale for Color Change³

Test Method 93 Abrasion Resistance of Fabrics: Accelerator Method³

3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology relating to D13.60, Fabric Test Methods, Specific, refer to Terminology D4850.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: abrasion, abrasion cycle, Lissajous figure, rub, standard atmosphere for preconditioning textiles, standard atmosphere for testing, in textiles.

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

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Abrasion resistance is measured by subjecting the specimen to rubbing motion in the form of a geometric figure, that is, a straight line, which becomes a gradually widening ellipse, until it forms another straight line in the opposite direction and traces the same figure again under known conditions of pressure and abrasive action. Resistance to abrasion is evaluated by various means which are described in Section 11.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.60 on Fabric Test Methods, Specific. Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2010. Published November 2010. Originally approved in 1989. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as D4966-98(2007)^{ε1}. DOI: 10.1520/D4966-10.

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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.

³ Available from the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

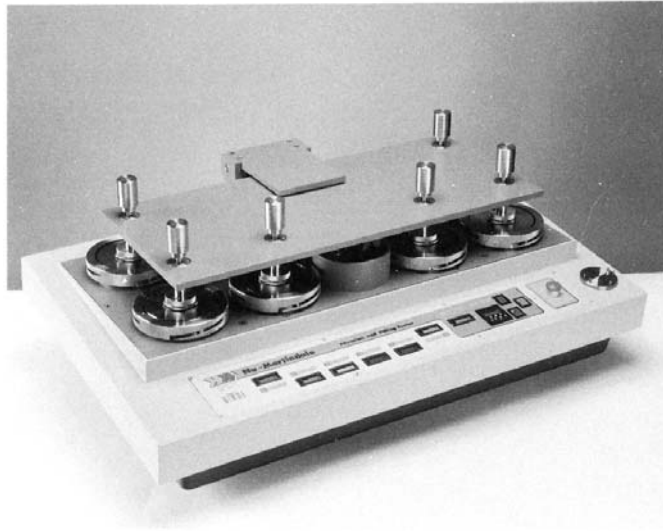


FIG. 1 Martindale Abrasion Tester

5. Significance and Use

5.1 *Acceptance Testing*—this test method is not considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of fabric. The between-laboratory precision of this test method is poor and, because of the nature of abrasion testing itself, technicians frequently fail to obtain results in agreement on the same type of testing instrument, both within and between laboratories. Although this test method is not recommended for acceptance testing, it is useful because it is used widely, especially outside the United States.

5.1.1 In case of a dispute arising from differences in reported test results 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 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 an acceptable probability level chosen by the two parties before the 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 light of the known bias.

5.2 The resistance to abrasion also is affected greatly by the conditions of the tests, such as the nature of the abrasant; variable action of the abrasant over the area of specimen abraded, the tension on the specimen, the pressure between the specimen and abrasant, and the dimensional changes in the specimen.

5.3 Abrasion tests are all subject to variation due to changes in the abrasant during specific tests. The abrasant must be changed accordingly at frequent intervals or checked periodically against a standard. With disposable abrasants, the abrasant is used only once or changed after limited use. With permanent abrasants that use hardened metal or equivalent surfaces, it is assumed that the abrasant will not change appreciably in a specific series of tests, but obviously similar abrasants used in different laboratories will not likely change at the same rate due to differences in usage. Permanent abrasants also may change due to pick up of finishing or other material from test fabrics and must accordingly be cleaned at frequent intervals. The measurement of the relative amount of abrasion also may be affected by the method of evaluation and may be influenced by the judgment of the operator.

5.4 The resistance of textile materials to abrasion as measured on a testing machine in the laboratory is generally only one of several factors contributing to wear performance or durability as experienced in the actual use of the material. While “abrasion resistance” (often stated in terms of the number of cycles on a specified machine, using a specified technique to produce a specified degree or amount of abrasion) and “durability” (defined as the ability to withstand deterioration or wearing out in use, including the effects of abrasion) frequently are related, the relationship varies with different end uses, and different factors may be necessary in any calculation of predicted durability from specific abrasion data.

5.4.1 Laboratory tests may be reliable as an indication of relative end-use performance in cases where the difference in abrasion resistance of various materials is large, but they should not be relied upon where differences in laboratory test findings are small. In general, they should not be relied upon for prediction of actual wear-life in specific end uses unless there are data showing the specific relationship between laboratory abrasion tests and actual wear in the intended end-use.

5.5 These general observations apply to all types of fabrics, including woven, nonwoven, and knit apparel fabrics, household fabrics, industrial fabrics, and floor coverings. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that there are many different types of abrasion testing machines, abrasants, testing conditions, testing procedures, methods of evaluation of abrasion resistance, and interpretation of results.