



Designation: D3107 – 07 (Reapproved 2015)

Standard Test Methods for Stretch Properties of Fabrics Woven from Stretch Yarns¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3107; 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.

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

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of the amount of fabric stretch, fabric growth, and fabric recovery of fabrics woven in whole or in part from stretch yarns after a specified tension and extension.

1.2 These test methods are intended for use with woven fabrics exhibiting high stretch (greater than 12 percent) and good recovery properties from low tension (up to 360 g/cm or 2 lb/in. of fabric width). When agreed upon, these test methods can be used for fabrics woven in whole or in part from non-stretch yarns that exhibit limits within the stretch characteristics shown above.

1.3 These test methods allow the use of two tension options commonly used in the textile industry; 1.35 kg (3 lb) and 1.8 kg (4 lb). Several calculations are included for fabric stretch, fabric growth and fabric recovery, and can be used individually when required by individual specifications.

1.4 These test methods should not be used to measure breaking elongation of woven fabrics which is covered in Test Method [D5035](#).

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

1.6 *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.*

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D13](#) on Textiles and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D13.59](#) on Fabric Test Methods, General. Current edition approved July 1, 2015. Published September 2015. Originally approved in 1975. Last previous edition approved in 2011 as D3107-07(2011). DOI: 10.1520/D3107-07R15.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

[D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles](#)

[D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles](#)

[D2904 Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of a Textile Test Method that Produces Normally Distributed Data \(Withdrawn 2008\)](#)³

[D2906 Practice for Statements on Precision and Bias for Textiles \(Withdrawn 2008\)](#)³

[D4848 Terminology Related to Force, Deformation and Related Properties of Textiles](#)

[D4849 Terminology Related to Yarns and Fibers](#)

[D4850 Terminology Relating to Fabrics and Fabric Test Methods](#)

[D5035 Test Method for Breaking Force and Elongation of Textile Fabrics \(Strip Method\)](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology related to Fabric, refer to Terminology [D4850](#).

3.2 For all terminology related to Yarns and Fiber, refer to Terminology [D4849](#).

3.3 For all terminology related to Force, Deformation and Related Properties of Textiles, refer to Terminology [D4848](#)

3.3.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: bench marks, fabric stretch, fabric growth, stretch yarn, tension

3.4 For all other terminology related to textiles, refer to Terminology [D123](#).

4. Summary of Test Methods

4.1 *Fabric Stretch under a Specified Tension*—Bench marks of a known distance are made on a fabric specimen. A specified tension is applied to a fabric specimen by a prescribed technique and the resulting distance between bench marks while the specimen is under the tension is measured. The fabric

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 The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

stretch is calculated from the length difference between bench marks prior to application of the tension and while under the tension.

4.2 *Fabric Growth after a Specified Tension*—Bench marks of a known distance are made on a fabric specimen. A specified tension is applied to a fabric specimen by a prescribed technique. The tension is removed and after various time intervals, the relaxed distance between the bench marks is remeasured. The fabric growth is calculated from the length difference between the bench marks prior to application of the tension and after relaxation.

4.3 *Fabric Growth after Stretching to a Specified Extension*—Bench marks of a known distance are made on a fabric specimen. A specimen, paired to one used in the fabric stretch test, is held at a specified extension for a prescribed period of time. The tension is then removed from the specimen and the distance between the bench marks is measured after the specimen has been allowed to relax for various time intervals. The fabric growth at each time interval is calculated from the distance between the bench marks of the specimen prior to stretching and the length after each relaxation period at zero tension.

4.4 *Fabric Recovery*—fabric recovery is calculated as the percentage of the fabric growth recovered with respect to the fabric growth determined after tension and/or after a specified extension obtained at the various relaxation intervals.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 these test methods are used to determine the stretch, growth and recovery properties that garments made with the fabric tested may be expected to exhibit during use.

5.2 these test methods is not recommended for acceptance testing of commercial shipments because the between-laboratory precision is known to be poor.

5.2.1 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two or more laboratories, comparative tests should be performed by those laboratories to determine if there is a statistical bias between them, using competent statistical assistance. Use test samples that are as homogeneous as possible, are drawn from the material from which the disparate test results were obtained, and are randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The test results from the two laboratories should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data, at a probability level chosen prior to the testing series. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected, or future test results for that material must be adjusted in consideration of the known bias.

5.3 Some stretch fabrics are constructed with stretch yarns in only the filling direction. Consequently, for those fabrics, only the filling direction needs to be tested.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Stretch Testing Instrument*⁴ consisting of the following:

6.1.1 *Frame or Board* with a fixed clamp at the top.

6.1.2 *Separate Clamp*, or other means of attaching a weight with a known mass to the bottom of the test specimen.

6.1.3 *Dowel Pin*, or equivalent, approximately 6 mm (¼ in.) diameter

6.1.4 *Scale*, to measure the span of bench marks on the specimen graduated either in units of percent of original gage length or 1 mm (0.5 in.) \pm 0.1 %.

6.1.5 *Locking Mechanism*, for the bottom clamp to maintain specimen extension.

6.2 *Tensioning Weights*, for each position, with an attached hook, when combined with the clamp described in 6.1.2 and the dowel pin described in 6.1.3 provides a total mass of 1.8 kg (4 lb) for option 1 or 1.35 kg (3 lb) for option 2, each having tolerances of (\pm 1 %).

6.3 Sanforized Marker or equivalent, to make the bench marks.

6.4 Timer, with increments of at least 10 s.

7. Sampling and Test Specimens

7.1 *Lot Sample*—As a lot sample for acceptance testing, take a random number of shipping units directed in a applicable material specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. Consider rolls of fabric or fabric components of fabricated systems to be the primary sampling unit, as applicable.

NOTE 1—An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier requires taking into account the variability between shipping units, between packages within a shipping unit, and between specimens from a single package to provide a sampling with a meaningful producer's risk, consumer's risk, acceptable quality level and limiting quality level.

7.2 *Laboratory Sampling Unit*—As a laboratory sampling unit take from rolls at least one full-width piece of fabric that is 1 m (1 yd) in length along the selvage (machine direction), after removing a first 1 m (1 yd) length. For fabric components of fabricated systems use the entire system.

7.3 *Test Specimens and Preparation*—From each laboratory sampling unit, take three pairs of test specimens 65 by 560 mm (2.5 by 22 in.) with the long direction parallel to the test direction. Take specimens representing a broad distribution from different positions diagonally across the width of the laboratory sampling unit. Label to maintain specimen identity.

7.3.1 When an end-use product or garment is provided, take specimens from different areas. That is, if the product is a garment worn on the upper body, if possible, take specimens from the shoulder, shirt tail, shirt back and front, and sleeve. In some cases, the size of the specimen panels may not always allow taking 560 mm (22 in.) long specimens in the test direction.

7.3.2 For fabric widths 125 mm (5 in.) or more, take no specimen closer than 25 mm (1 in.) from the selvage edges of the laboratory sampling unit.

7.3.3 For fabric widths less than 125 mm (5 in.), use the entire width of the laboratory sampling unit for specimens.

7.3.4 Ensure specimens are free of folds, creases, or wrinkles. Avoid getting oil, water, grease, etc. on the specimens when handling.

⁴ Apparatus is commercially available.

7.3.5 If the fabric has a pattern, ensure that the specimens are a representative sampling of the pattern.

7.3.6 Ravel the specimens to a width of 50 ± 1 mm (2.00 ± 0.05 in.) taking approximately the same number of yarns from each side of the specimen.

7.3.7 Fold one end of the specimen 32 mm (1.25 in.) and stitch a seam approximately 25 mm (1 in.) from the fold.

7.3.8 Cut a slit approximately 10 mm ($\frac{3}{8}$ in.) long in the center of the strip on the fold.

7.3.9 Lay the specimen on a smooth flat surface and allow to relax for 30 minutes.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Bring the test specimens to moisture equilibrium for testing in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles as directed in Practice **D1776** or, if applicable, in the specified atmosphere in which the testing is to be performed.

9. Preparation of Test Apparatus and Calibration

9.1 Verify measuring scales and tension weights are within calibration.

10. Procedure

10.1 Test the test specimens in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles, as described in Practice **D1776**. Handle the test specimens carefully to avoid altering the natural state of the material.

10.2 Place bench marks at least 250 ± 1 mm (10 ± 0.05 in.) apart in the center of the specimen.

10.3 *Fabric Stretch after applying a Specified Tension:*

10.3.1 Select the tension option (1) 1.8 kg (4.0 lb) or (2) 1.35 kg (3 lb) as directed in a material specification or contract order. In the absence of a material specification or contract order use option 1.

10.3.2 Clamp the end of one specimen in the top clamp of the stretch tester so that the folded and sewn loop end hangs freely.

10.3.3 Measure and record the distance between the bench marks to the nearest 1 % or 1 mm (0.05 in.) and record as Distance O_1 (original before tension is applied).

10.3.4 Insert a dowel pin, or equivalent, through the loop and place the tension weight hook through the slit in the fold and over the dowel pin, thereby providing the specified tension to the specimen.

10.3.5 Pre-stress the specimen slowly by cycling 3 times between 0 and the total tension specified. A complete cycle should take approximately 5 s of which the specimen is under the specified tension for approximately 3 s.

10.3.5.1 Following the third cycle, apply the specified tension for a fourth time and measure the fabric stretch as directed in **10.3.6**.

10.3.6 Determine fabric stretch after specified tension as applicable to a material specification or contract order as directed in **10.3.6.1** through **10.3.6.2**. Measure the distance (fabric stretch) between the bench marks to the nearest 1 % of original gage length while the fabric is under the specified tension as follows. In the absence of a material specification or contract order, use **10.3.6.2**.

10.3.6.1 Immediately (within 10 s). Record as distance A.

10.3.6.2 After 30 ± 1 min Record as distance B.

10.4 *Fabric Growth after applying a Specified Tension:*

10.4.1 After following the directions in **10.3**, remove the tension weight and allow to recover without tension. Determine fabric growth after specified tension as applicable to a material specification or contract order as directed in **10.4.1.1 – 10.4.1.5**. Measure the distance between bench marks to the nearest 1 % of original gage length after the tension is removed as follows. In the absence of a material specification or contract order, use **10.4.1.2**.

10.4.1.1 Immediate (within 10 s) Record as distance C.

10.4.1.2 After 30 ± 1 s record as distance D.

10.4.1.3 After 30 ± 1 min. record as distance E.

10.4.1.4 After 1 h ± 1 min. record as distance F.

10.4.1.5 After 2 h ± 1 min. record as distance G.

10.4.2 Remove the tested specimens, in turn, and continue as directed in section **10.3** and **10.4** until 3 specimens have been tested for each laboratory sampling unit.

10.5 *Fabric Growth after Stretching to a Specified Extension:*

10.5.1 Place the second specimen of the pair in the stretch testing equipment as directed in **10.3.1**, then measure and record the distance between the bench marks to the nearest 1 % of original gage and record as Distance O_2 (original before stretch).

10.5.2 Extend the specimen 85 % of the average fabric stretch calculated in **11.1.1**, **Eq 2** and hold for a period of 30 ± 1 min. Record as distance H.

10.5.3 After 30 ± 1 min, release the specimen from the bottom clamp and allow it to hang freely.

10.5.4 Determine fabric growth after extension as applicable to a material specification or contract order as directed in **10.5.4.1 – 10.5.4.4**. Measure the distance between bench marks to the nearest 1 % of original gage length after the tension is removed as follows. In the absence of a material specification or contract order, use **10.5.4.2**.

10.5.4.1 after 30 ± 1 s. record as distance I.

10.5.4.2 after 30 ± 1 min. record as distance J.

10.5.4.3 after 1 h ± 1 min. record as distance K.

10.5.4.4 after 2 h ± 1 min. record as distance L.

10.5.5 Remove the tested specimens, in turn, and continue as directed in **10.5** until 3 specimens have been tested for each laboratory sampling unit.

11. Calculation

11.1 If using a scale graduated in percent of original gage length, read the percent fabric stretch, fabric growth, and fabric recovery directly from the scale to the nearest 1 %, otherwise, use the calculations in **11.1.1** and **11.1.4**, as applicable.

11.1.1 Calculate the fabric stretch after tension of individual specimens to the nearest 0.1 % using **Eq 1** or **Eq 2**, as applicable to a material specification or contract order.

$$\text{Fabric Stretch 10 s after Tension, \%} = 100 \times (A - O_1) / O_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Fabric Stretch 30 min after Tension, \%} = 100 \times (B - O_1) / O_1 \quad (2)$$