



Designation: D3883 – 04 (Reapproved 2016)

Standard Test Method for Yarn Crimp and Yarn Take-up in Woven Fabrics¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3883; 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 relationship between the length of a piece of fabric and the length of the yarn in the fabric by measurement of the yarn crimp and yarn take-up.

1.2 This test method applies to woven fabrics.

1.3 The values stated in either SI or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as 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.

1.4 *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:*²

[D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles](#)

[D1776/D1776M 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[D2904 Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of a Textile Test Method that Produces Normally Distributed Data](#) (Withdrawn 2008)³

[D2906 Practice for Statements on Precision and Bias for Textiles](#) (Withdrawn 2008)³

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

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

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

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

3. Terminology

3.1 For definition of textile terms used in this test method: bench marks, refer to Terminology [D4849](#).

3.2 For definitions of textile terms used in this test method: yarn crimp and yarn take-up, refer to Terminology [D4850](#).

3.3 For definitions of other textile terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D123](#).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Bench marks are placed on a length of a yarn as it lies in a woven fabric. The distance between the bench marks is measured. The yarn is removed from the fabric, straightened by applying suitable tension, and the distance between the bench marks is remeasured. Yarn crimp is the change in length expressed as a percent and based on the in-fabric distance. Yarn take-up is the change in length expressed as a percent and based on the out-of-fabric distance.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The relationship of the length of a piece of fabric and the length of yarn in the fabric can be determined accurately only by measuring the length of yarn entering the loom and the length of fabric made from that particular length of yarn. In most cases, however, the determination must of necessity be made on a woven fabric by measuring the length of yarn removed from a measured length of fabric, thus introducing certain variations that will influence the accuracy of the test. Yarn removed from the woven fabric contains undulations or waves that have been introduced by the weaving process. Heat, moisture, and mechanical shrinkage on subsequent finishing operations may accentuate these undulations, and in all probability, increase the force to pull them out and straighten the yarn. In order to accurately measure the length of the yarn after the removal of the crimp, these undulations must be pulled out without elongating the yarn. In some cases, the minimum force necessary to straighten the yarn will cause a certain amount of the elongation to take place, thus increasing the length of the yarn. Also, stresses imposed upon the yarn during the weaving process may have been sufficient to stretch the yarn beyond its elastic limit, again increasing its length. It is recognized that determination made by measuring length of yarn removed from a measured length of fabric may tend to give crimp values that are somewhat higher than the crimp in

the yarn as it lay in the fabric. In the case of fabrics made from yarns that exhibit differential shrinkage, or yarns of widely different count, or yarns woven at different tensions, the crimp of each type of yarn in the fabric must be determined and reported separately.

5.2 This test method can be used for acceptance testing of commercial shipments but comparisons should be made with caution because information on estimates of between-laboratory precision is limited as noted in 13.1.

5.2.1 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two laboratories (or more), comparative tests should be performed to determine if their is a statistical bias between them, using competent statistical assistance. As a minimum, ensure the test samples to be used 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.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Suitable Device*⁴, for straightening the yarn through application of horizontal or vertical tension, having two yarn support surfaces or two clamps, the distance between which may be altered in order to apply the needed tension.

6.2 *Suitable Marking Device*, for marking bench marks on the yarn specimen.

7. Sampling and Test Specimens

7.1 *Primary Sampling Unit*—Consider rolls of fabric or fabric components of fabricated systems to be the primary sampling unit, as applicable.

7.2 *Laboratory Sampling Unit*—As a laboratory sampling unit take from rolls two pieces of fabric, full width, each 375 mm (15 in.) in length along the selvage (machine direction) after removing a first 1-mm (1-yd) length. For fabric components of fabricated systems use the entire system.

7.3 *Test Specimens*—From each laboratory sampling unit, as required for each the warpwise and fillingwise directions, take ten test specimens, each 300 mm (14 in.) long as direction in Section 9. Consider the long direction as the direction of test.

7.3.1 For fabric widths 125-mm (5-in.) or more, take no specimen closer than 25-mm (1-in.) from the selvage edge.

7.3.2 For fabric widths less than 125-mm (5-in.), use the entire width for specimens.

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

⁴ Commercially available devices that have been found acceptable are a twist tester with tension device, a tensile testing machine, and a crimp tester of the direct reading type.

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

8. Conditioning

8.1 Condition the specimens by bringing them to approximate moisture equilibrium in the standard atmosphere for conditioning textiles as directed in Practice D1776/D1776M.

9. Preparation of Test Apparatus and Calibration

9.1 Set-up procedures for machines from different manufacturers may vary. Prepare and verify calibration of the testing device as directed in the manufacturer's instructions.

10. Procedure

10.1 Test the specimens in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles, as described in Practice D1776/D1776M.

10.2 Handle the test specimens carefully to avoid altering the natural state of the material.

10.3 Test ten specimens from the warpwise direction or ten specimens from the fillingwise direction, or both, as required in a material specification or contact order.

10.4 Using the marking device, make two lines (bench marks) 250 mm (10 in.) apart, perpendicular to the yarn being tested and extending 25 mm (1 in.) into the fabric, and record the distance between bench marks as distance (F) (in-fabric distance).

10.4.1 If a direct reading device is used, follow the manufacturer's recommendations for establishing the specimen length.

10.5 Prepare an edge by making a cut at least 350 mm (14 in.) long, parallel, and in the direction of the yarn to be measured, and such that it crosses near the ends of both lines of the bench mark.

10.6 Ravel several yarns from the cut edge, such that they contain the bench marks.

10.7 One at a time, when ready to use, ravel ten yarn specimens from the prepared edge of the fabric. Ensure that the bench marks appear on each yarn. Take care not to disturb the twist or strain the yarn. Maintain identity of the fabric direction being evaluated, that is, warpwise or fillingwise.

10.8 Fasten one of the yarn specimens in the clamps of a tensioning device or, if applicable, in the proper position of the yarn supports of a direct reading crimp tester with the bench marks coincident with the nips of the respective clamps that are set for the initial in-fabric length.

10.8.1 Clamp type devices may consist of a twist counter fitted with graduated sliding clamp, or a tension testing machine or which the movement or action can be stopped instantly at any point, such as the constant-rate-of-elongation (CRE-Type) or other similar instrument. For a direct reading crimp tester, the yarn is placed under the hook of the movable shaft with the bench marks on the yarn aligned with the upper fixed yarn supports.

10.9 Apply a force to the yarn just sufficient to remove undulations due to weaving, without imparting stretch as determined by using one of the following three options.