



Designation: D6477 – 13^{ε1}

Standard Terminology Relating to Tire Cord, Bead Wire, Hose Reinforcing Wire, and Fabrics¹

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^{ε1} NOTE—Terms were added editorially in September 2016.

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology is the compilation of all definitions developed by Subcommittee D13.19 on Tire Cords and Fabrics.

1.2 The terminology, mostly definitions, is unique to the tire cord fabric industry. Meanings of the same terms used outside the tire cord fabric industry can be found in other compilations or in dictionaries of general usage.

1.3 In addition to being a specialized dictionary, this terminology is also a tool for managing the Subcommittee's terminology. This includes finding, eliminating, and preventing redundancies, that is, where two or more terms relating to the same concept are defined in different words.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D885 Test Methods for Tire Cords, Tire Cord Fabrics, and Industrial Filament Yarns Made from Manufactured Organic-Base Fibers

D1871 Test Method for Adhesion Between Tire Bead Wire and Rubber

D2229 Test Method for Adhesion Between Steel Tire Cords and Rubber

D2692 Test Method for Air Wicking of Tire Fabrics, Tire Cord Fabrics, Tire Cord, and Yarns

D2969 Test Methods for Steel Tire Cords

D2970/D2970M Test Methods for Testing Tire Cords, Tire Cord Fabrics, and Industrial Yarns Made From Glass Filaments

D4393 Test Method for Strap Peel Adhesion of Reinforcing Cords or Fabrics to Rubber Compounds

D4776 Test Method for Adhesion of Tire Cords and Other Reinforcing Cords to Rubber Compounds by H-Test Procedure

D4974 Test Method for Hot Air Thermal Shrinkage of Yarn and Cord Using a Thermal Shrinkage Oven

D4975 Test Methods for Single-Filament Tire Bead Wire Made from Steel

D5591 Test Method for Thermal Shrinkage Force of Yarn and Cord With a Thermal Shrinkage Force Tester

D6320 Test Methods for Single Filament Hose Reinforcing Wire Made from Steel

D6477 Terminology Relating to Tire Cord, Bead Wire, Hose Reinforcing Wire, and Fabrics

D6611 Test Method for Wet and Dry Yarn-on-Yarn Abrasion Resistance

3. Terminology

abrasion, *n*—the wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface. **D6611**

adhesion, *n*—*in tire fabrics*, the force required to separate a textile material from rubber or other elastomer by a definite prescribed method. **D1871, D2229, D4393, D4776**

adhesion, *n*—the property denoting the ability of a material to resist delamination or separation into two or more layers. **D6477**

adhesive treated tire cord, *n*—a tire cord whose adhesion to rubber or other elastomer has been improved by the application of a dip followed by rapid drying and (normally) additional heat treatment. **D5591**

air wicking, *n*—*in tires*, the passage of air longitudinally along or through yarns in a fabric that has been encased and cured in rubber or other elastomer, that is, air permeability in the plane of the fabric. **D2692**

apex angle, *n*—the angle formed between the incoming and outgoing yarn at the top (and bottom) of the inter-wrapped yarn area in the static condition.

DISCUSSION—*In yarn abrasion testing*, the state of a yarn, which has been soaked for a prescribed period of time in water before testing and then immersed in water during the abrasion test. **D6611**

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.19 on Industrial Fibers and Metallic Reinforcements.

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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.

applied tension, *n*—*In yarn abrasion testing*, the static tension exerted on the weighted end of the yarn by the applied weight.

DISCUSSION—Tension in the yarn varies along its length during each cycle because of friction and dynamic effects. The tension at any point in the interwrapped yarn region and at any time may differ substantially from the applied tension but is a function of that applied tension.

D6611

breaking force, *n*—the maximum force applied to a material carried to rupture.

DISCUSSION—Materials that are brittle usually rupture at the maximum force. Materials that are ductile are usually capable of withstanding the maximum force without rupturing. For many years, it has been the usual practice in the tire industry and related industries to use the term *breaking strength* to characterize yarn and cord of a specified size and type without consideration of their unit size. Numerically, *breaking strength* is equal to breaking force for the same specimen. The average of the breaking forces observed on two or more specimens of a specific sample is referred to as the sample breaking strength, which is the property used in engineering calculations for a specific textile material. *Tensile strength* and *breaking tenacity* are derived or calculated values for materials that include consideration of the unit size of the materials. These terms can be used to compare intrinsic strengths of yarns and cords of different sizes or different materials. The term *tensile strength*, in MPA (psi), is not synonymous with either *breaking force* or *breaking strength*, in N (lbf), or breaking tenacity, in mN/tex (gf/den).

D885, D2970/D2970M, D4975, D6320

breaking strength, *n*—the ability or capacity of a specific material to withstand the ultimate tensile load or force required for rupture. (See also **tensile strength**).

DISCUSSION—Breaking strength is particularly significant as the characteristic of a sample as distinct from a specimen, and is usually expressed as newtons (N) or pounds-force (lbf). See discussion for **breaking force**.

D885

breaking tenacity, *n*—the tenacity at the breaking force.

DISCUSSION—See discussion for *breaking force*.

D885, D2970/D2970M

catenary length, *n*—the difference between the length of the shortest and the longest component in a plied yarn or cables cord after twisting.

D2970/D2970M

chafer fabric, *n*—woven fabric, usually coated with unvulcanized rubber, which is laid around the bead of a tire before vulcanization.

DISCUSSION—Chafer fabric is used to reinforce the outer layer of rubber on the tire bead to provide an abrasion resistant surface in contact with the wheel rim. In the case of tubeless tires, the chafer fabric is usually made wickproof to prevent air leaking from the inflated tire.

D2692, D4393

cord, *n*—a twisted or formed structure composed of one or more single or plied filaments, strands, or yarns of organic polymer or inorganic materials.

DISCUSSION—Cord, as used in these test methods, is used for the manufacture of pneumatic tires or other industrial fabrics. The direction of twist used to combine the single or plied yarn elements into a cord construction is in the direction opposite to that used in the yarns. Frequently, tire and other reinforcing cords consist of a single yarn strand having little or no twist. These cords as well as single monofilaments, are used synonymously with twisted and plied cords in this test method.

D885, D4776, D5591

cord twist, *n*—the amount of twist in a cord made from two or more single or plied yarns.

DISCUSSION—Cord twist is based on the initial length of a cord specimen. Cord twist is expressed as the number of turns divided by the length of the untwisted cord.

D885, D2970/D2970M

core, *n*—a filament or strand that serves as an extended axis about which other elements can be wound.

D2969

curing, *n*—see the preferred term **vulcanization**.

D1871, D4393, D4776

cycles to failure, CTF, *n*—*in yarn abrasion testing*, the number of cycles applied to the yarn before it fails due to abrasion.

DISCUSSION—Failure is considered to occur when the yarn is completely separated.

D6611

dip, *n*—a chemical composition that is applied to a textile cord or fabric to improve its adhesion to rubber or other elastomer.

D885, D2970/D2970M

dip pick-up, *n*—the amount of dip or dip components present in a textile cord or fabric after processing, expressed as a percentage of the mass of the oven-dried dip-free material.

D885, D2970/D2970M

direction of lay, *n*—the helical disposition of the components of a strand or cord.

DISCUSSION—The strand or cord has an “S” or left hand lay if, when held vertically, the spirals around the central axis of the strand or cord conform in the direction of slope to the central portion of the letter “S”; and “Z”, or righthand lay, if the spirals conform in direction of slope to the central portion of the letter “Z”.

D2969

direction of twist, *n*—see **direction of lay**.

D2969

dry, *adj*—the state of a yarn which has not been exposed to excessive moisture.

D6611

elongation, *n*—the ratio of the extension of a material to the length of the material prior to stretching.

DISCUSSION—Elongation may be measured at any specified force or at rupture.

D885, D6320

fabric, *n*—*in textiles*, a planar structure consisting of yarns or fibers.

DISCUSSION—In tire cord, fabrics are produced with tire cord warp yarns interlaced with widely spaced filling yarns.

D885, D2970/D2970M

fabric dip, *n*—for *tire fabrics*, a chemical composition which is applied to a textile cord or fabric to improve its adhesion to rubber compounds.

D4393

filament, *n*—*in steel cord*, the individual element in a steel strand or cord source.

D6477

flare, *n*—the spreading of the filament ends or the strand ends at the cut end of a steel tire cord, expressed as the unraveled length.

D2969

greige cord, *n*—*in tire cords*, a cord that has not been adhesive treated, heat treated, or otherwise treated before use (see *cord*).

D4974, D5591