



Standard Test Method for Durability of Finish of Zippers to Laundering¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2051; 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 durability of the enamel or other decorative coating of a zipper when subjected to laundering.

1.2 *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:

- D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles²
- D 2050 Terminology Relating to Zippers²
- D 2052 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Dry-cleaning²
- D 2053 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Light²
- D 2054 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zipper Tapes to Crocking²
- D 2057 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Laundering²
- D 2058 Test Method for Durability of Finish of Zippers to Drycleaning²
- D 2059 Test Method for Resistance of Zippers to Salt Spray (Fog)²
- D 2060 Test Methods for Measuring Zipper Dimensions²
- D 2061 Test Methods for Strength Tests for Zippers²
- D 2062 Test Methods for Operability of Zippers²

2.2 AATCC Method:

Method 61 Colorfastness to Washing, Domestic; and Laundering, Commercial: Accelerated³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of zipper terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology D 2050. For definitions of other textile terminology used in this standard, refer to Terminology D 123.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles, and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.54 on Subassemblies. The method was developed in cooperation with the Slide Fastener Association, Inc.

Current edition approved March 27, 1986. Published May 1986. Originally published as D 2051 – 61 T. Last previous edition D 2051 – 81.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.01.

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

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Specimens are laundered in laboratory equipment at a low liquor-to-goods ratio under conditions of temperature, bleaching, and abrasive action that produce the effect of repeated launderings in a conveniently short time. The zipper coating is abraded by the throw, slide, and impact of an appropriate number of steel balls. The effects of the test on zipper coating are evaluated by noting the loss of coating on the zipper chain or components, or both.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is useful for testing to determine the effect of repeated laundering on the appearance of the decorative coating of a zipper.

5.2 This test method is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments since the method has been used extensively in the trade for acceptance testing.

5.2.1 In case of a dispute arising from differences in reported test results when using Test Method D 2051 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 tests specimens that are as homogeneous as possible and that 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 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 supplier must agree to interpret future test results in the light of the known bias.

5.3 The test method(s) in the standard along with those in Test Methods D 2052, D 2053, D 2054, D 2057, D 2058, D 2059, D 2060, D 2061, and D 2062 are a collection of proven test methods. They can be used as aids in the evaluation of zippers without the need for a thorough knowledge of zippers. The enumerated test methods do not provide for the evaluation of all zipper properties. Besides those properties measured by means of the enumerated test methods there are other properties that may be important for the satisfactory performance of a zipper. Test methods for measuring those properties have not been published either because no practical



methods have yet been developed or because a valid evaluation of the information resulting from existing unpublished methods requires an intimate and thorough knowledge of zippers.

6. Sampling

6.1 *Lot Sample*—As a lot sample for acceptance testing, take at random the number of individual containers from each shipping carton, as directed in an applicable material specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. Consider individual containers from each shipping carton to be the primary sampling units.

NOTE 1—An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser and supplier requires taking into account the variability between shipping cartons and between zippers in a container to provide a sampling plan with a meaningful producer's risk, consumer's risk, acceptable quality level, and limiting quality level.

6.2 *Laboratory Sample and Test Specimens*—As a laboratory sample for acceptance testing, take at random two zippers from each shipping container in the lot sample. Consider the zippers as both the laboratory samples and the test specimens.

7. Test Specimen

7.1 The test specimen shall consist either of a completely assembled zipper or a length of chain. In either case, the length shall not be greater than 254 mm (10 in.). In the case of a completely assembled zipper that is longer than 254 mm, the specimen may be made up by cutting out and removing the central portion of the chain, and then securely attaching the cut ends together, using suitable noncorrosive materials such as sewing thread or stainless steel staples. If it is desired to test the entire length of a long zipper, it should be cut into parts 254 mm or less in length and these parts tested separately.

8. Conditioning

8.1 No special environmental conditions are required.

9. Procedure

9.1 Test each specimen as directed in AATCC Method 61, Paragraph 7 Procedure, using Test Condition 3A.

10. Interpretation of Results

10.1 Interpret the test results by visually examining the chain and components for exposed base metal and comparing the observations to samples illustrating an acceptable degree of coating loss as agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

11. Report

11.1 State that the specimens were tested as directed in Test Method D 2051. Describe the material or product sampled, and the method of sampling used.

11.2 Report the following information:

11.2.1 Number of specimens tested, and

11.2.2 Number of specimens equal to or not equal to the agreed upon standard.

12. Precision and Bias

12.1 No justifiable statistical statement can be made on either the precision or the bias of the procedures in testing coating resistance to abrasion in laundering since the test merely states whether there is conformance to an agreed upon standard.

13. Keywords

13.1 durability; laundering; zipper

The American Society for Testing and Materials takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (<http://www.astm.org>).