



Designation: D204 – 02 (Reapproved 2021)

Standard Test Methods for Sewing Threads¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D204; 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 can be used to evaluate sewing threads of any fiber.

1.1.1 The test methods in this standard are intended to evaluate only sewing thread taken from thread holders.

1.2 These test methods only provide for the measurement of sewing thread physical properties. These test methods do not address any other properties that may be important for the satisfactory performance of sewing threads under particular end use conditions.

1.3 These test methods can be used to measure the following properties:

	Sections
Colorfastness to Drycleaning	73 – 83
Colorfastness to Laundering	62 – 72
Colorfastness to Water Migration	84 – 94
Diameter	43 – 50
Length per Thread Holder	34 – 42
Shrinkage, Single Strand	51 – 61
Dry Heat	58.1
Boiling Water	58.2
Strength and Elongation	15 – 21
Single Strand—Conditioned	19.1.1
Single Strand—Wet	19.1.2
Loop Strength	19.2
Knot Strength	19.3
Twist	22 – 27
Twist Balance	28 – 33
Yarn Number	7 – 14

NOTE 1—For methods covering tests on prepared seams, refer to Test Methods [D1683/D1683M](#) and [D3940](#).

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 *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, health, and environmental 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 [D13.58](#) on Yarns and Fibers.

Current edition approved July 1, 2021. Published July 2021. Originally published as D204 – 24 T. Last previous edition approved in 2016 as D204 – 02 (2016). DOI: 10.1520/D0204-02R21.

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

- [D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles](#)
- [D1422/D1422M Test Method for Twist in Single Spun Yarns by the Untwist-Retwist Method](#)
- [D1423/D1423M Test Method for Twist in Yarns by Direct-Counting](#)
- [D1683/D1683M Test Method for Failure in Sewn Seams of Woven Fabrics](#)
- [D1776/D1776M Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles](#)
- [D1777 Test Method for Thickness of Textile Materials](#)
- [D1907/D1907M Test Method for Linear Density of Yarn \(Yarn Number\) by the Skein Method](#)
- [D2256/D2256M Test Method for Tensile Properties of Yarns by the Single-Strand Method](#)
- [D2258/D2258M Practice for Sampling Yarn for Testing](#)
- [D2724 Test Method for Bond Strength of Bonded, Fused, and Laminated Apparel Fabrics](#)
- [D3693 Specification for Labeled Length per Holder of Sewing Thread](#)
- [D3823 Practice for Determining Ticket Numbers for Sewing Threads](#)
- [D3940 Test Method for Bursting Strength \(Load\) and Elongation of Sewn Seams of Knit or Woven Stretch Textile Fabrics \(Withdrawn 1995\)](#)³
- [D4848 Terminology Related to Force, Deformation and Related Properties of Textiles](#)
- [D4849 Terminology Related to Yarns and Fibers](#)

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.

2.2 AATCC Standards:

Test Method 135 Dimensional Changes in Automatic Home Laundering of Woven and Knit Fabrics⁴
Evaluation Procedure 1, Gray Scale for Color Change⁴
Evaluation Procedure 3, Chromatic Transference Scale⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 Refer to Terminology **D4848** for definitions of the following terms used in this standard elongation; force and loop-breaking force.

3.1.2 Refer to Terminology **D4849** for definitions of the following terms used in this standard colorfastness; covered yarn, greige thread, growth, sew, sewing force, sewing thread, tex, thread holder, ticket number, and yarn number.

3.1.3 Refer to Terminology **D123** for definitions of other terms used in this standard including the following; shrinkage, stitch, stitching, stitch type, and twist balance.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 *Acceptance Testing*—The test methods in Test Methods D204 for the determination of the properties of sewing thread are considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of sewing thread, unless specified in the individual test method. These test methods are the best available and are used extensively in the trade.

4.1.1 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two laboratories (or more) comparative test should be performed to determine if there is a statistical bias between them using competent statistical assistance. As a minimum, use the samples for such a comparative tests that are as homogeneous as possible, drawn from the same lot of material as the samples that resulted in disparate results during initial testing and randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory. The test results from the laboratories involved should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data, 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.

⁴ Available from American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC), P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2215, <http://www.aatcc.org>.

YARN NUMBER

7. Scope

7.1 This test method determines the resultant yarn number of all types of sewing threads taken from a thread holder.

8. Summary of Test Method

8.1 A measured length of conditioned thread is wound on a reel and weighed. The resultant yarn number is expressed in tex.

5. Sampling

5.1 *Lot Sample*—As a lot sample for acceptance testing, take at random the number of shipping units directed in an applicable material specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier, such as an agreement to use Practice **D2258/D2258M**. Consider shipping cases or other shipping units to be the primary sampling units.

NOTE 2—An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier requires taking into account variability between shipping units, between packages, or ends within a shipping unit, and between specimens from a single package so as to provide a sampling plan with a meaningful producer's risk, consumer's risk, acceptable quality level, and limiting quality level.

5.2 *Laboratory Sample*—As a laboratory sample for acceptance testing, take at random from each shipping unit in the lot sample the number of packages or ends directed in an applicable material specification or other agreement to use Practice **D2258/D2258M**. Preferably, the same number of packages should be taken from each shipping unit in the lot sample. If differing numbers of packages are to be taken from shipping units in the lot sample, determine at random which shipping units are to have each number of packages drawn.

5.3 *Test Specimens*—From each package in the laboratory sample, take three specimens, unless otherwise specified. When packages contain more than one parallel wound end, select one end from which to prepare the three specimens.

6. Conditioning

6.1 For routine testing, condition the samples as directed in Practice **D1776/D1776M**.

6.2 When preconditioning is specified in a material specification or contract order precondition the prepared specimens for at least 3 h in an atmosphere with relative humidity between 10 % and 25 % and a temperature not exceeding 50 °C (122 °F) as directed in Practice **D1776/D1776M**.

6.2.1 After preconditioning, expose the specimens to moving air in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles, 21 °C ± 1 °C (70 °F ± 2 °F) and 65 % ± 2 % relative humidity, until the mass of the specimen(s) increases by no more than 0.1 % after 2 h in the standard atmosphere.

9. Significance and Use

9.1 This test method should be used to establish standard ticket numbers for sewing threads according to Practice **D3823**.

10. Apparatus

10.1 Reel:

10.1.1 *General*—A hand or motor-driven reel having a specified perimeter. The reel shall be fitted with a traversing

mechanism that will avoid bunching the successive wraps, and with an indicator of the length wound. A warning bell that will ring at a specified length is recommended. It is advisable that one arm be collapsible to allow for easy removal of skeins.

10.2 *Balance:*

10.2.1 For the determination of mean yarn number, a balance of suitable capacity graduated in grams with a sensitivity of 1 part in 100.

10.2.2 For ascertaining the completion of conditioning, a balance of suitable capacity graduated in grams with a sensitivity of 1 part in 1000 needed.

11. Conditioning

11.1 Use skeins wound with the given wraps as noted in Table 1 and follow the directions given in Section 6.

12. Procedure

12.1 Determine the resultant yarn number in tex as directed in Option 1 of Test Method D1907/D1907M, except that in place of Table 2 in Test Method D1907/D1907M use Table 1 of Test Methods D204.

TABLE 1 Number of Wraps for Determining Resultant Yarn Number

Resultant Yarn Number	1 m Reel Perimeter	1.5 yd Reel Perimeter
All thread finer than 250 tex	100 wraps	80 wraps
	100 m	120 yd
All threads 250 tex and coarser	10 wraps	8 wraps
	10 m	12 yd

TABLE 2 Number of Wraps to be Reeled in Any One Skein in Checking Length by Skein Method

Resultant Yarn Number	1 m Reel Perimeter	1.5 yd Reel Perimeter
All thread finer than 50 tex	200 wraps	200 wraps
	200 m	300 yd
Threads of 50 tex up to 100 tex	100 wraps	100 wraps
	100 m	150 yd
All threads 100 tex and coarser	50 wraps	50 wraps
	50 m	75 yd

13. Report

13.1 State that the specimens were tested as directed in Test Methods D204. Describe the material(s) or product(s) sampled and the method of sampling used.

13.2 Report the following information:

- 13.2.1 Mean yarn number to three significant figures,
- 13.2.2 Coefficient of variation of yarn number to two significant figures,
- 13.2.3 Reel perimeter,
- 13.2.4 Length of skein, and
- 13.2.5 Number of specimens.

14. Precision and Bias

14.1 The precision and bias for testing yarn number are as given in Test Method D1907/D1907M.

STRENGTH AND ELONGATION

15. Scope

15.1 This test method can be used to determine single strand breaking force and elongation of sewing threads. Single strand testing includes loop strength, knot strength and elongation at sewing forces.

15.2 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

16. Summary of Test Method

16.1 Single strand yarn specimens are broken on a tensile testing machine at a predetermined elongation rate and the tensile properties are determined.

16.2 The test method offers the following three physical configurations of the specimen:

- 16.2.1 straight,
- 16.2.2 looped,
- 16.2.3 knotted.

17. Significance and Use

17.1 There are several properties of sewing thread that are significant with regards to sewing and seam performance,

including: straight breaking strength, loop breaking strength, loop elongation, elongation at sewing force, and knot strength.

17.1.1 *Straight Strength*—The straight breaking strength of a thread can be used to calculate the loop breaking strength once a regression equation has been determined because the loop properties are strongly dependent on the straight strength.

17.1.2 *Loop Strength*—The loop breaking strength is a measure of the thread’s ability to contribute to seam performance. Loop breaking strength of a thread bears a direct relationship to stitch breaking strength and hence to seam breaking strength.

17.1.3 *Loop Elongation*—The loop elongation of the thread is one important factor contributing to elongation of a seam, along with the stitch and seam type, the number of stitches per inch, and the nature of the material stitched.

17.1.4 *Elongation at Sewing Force*—The elongation at sewing force of a thread influences its behavior during the stitching cycle on a sewing machine.

17.1.5 *Knot Strength*—The reduction in breaking force due to the presence of a knot is considered a measure of the brittleness of the thread.

18. Conditioning

18.1 Condition the specimens as directed in Section 6 of these Test Methods D204.