

Australian Standard™

Methods of test for textiles

Method 2.25.1: Physical tests—Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method—Martindale abrasion testing apparatus

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australian Committee TX-020, Testing of Textiles to supersede, in part, AS 2001.2.25—1990, *Methods of test for textiles*, Method 2.25: *Physical tests—Determination of flat abrasion resistance of textile fabrics (Martindale abrasion method)*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and testing bodies with a Standard for specifying the testing apparatus required for the determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 12947-1:1998, *Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method—Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus* and its Corrigendum 1:2002, which has been added after the main source text.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- In the source text 'this part of ISO 12947' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The reference to International Standard should be replaced by references to the following Australian Standards:

References to International Standards		Australian Standards	
ISO 137	Wool—Determination of fibre diameter—Projection microscope method	AS 2001 2001.2.1	Methods of test for textiles Method 2.1: Physical tests— Determination of mean fibre diameter of textile fibres by measurement of projected images
286 286-2	ISO system of limits and fits Part 2: Tables of standard tolerance grades and limit deviations for holes and shafts	1654 1654.2	ISO system of limits and fits Part 2: Tables of standard tolerance grades and limit deviations for holes and shafts
845	Cellular plastics and rubbers— Determination of apparent (bulk) density	2282 2282.3	Methods for testing flexible cellular polyurethane Method 3: Determination of apparent density

ISO		AS	
2060	Textiles—Yarn from packages—Determination of linear density (mass per unit length)—Skein method	2001 2001.2.23	Methods of test for textiles Method 2.23: Physical tests— Determination of linear density of textile yarn from packages
2061	Textiles—Determination of twist in yarns—Direct counting method	2001.2.14	Method 2.14: Physical test— Determination of twist in yarns
2286	Rubber-or plastics-coated fabrics—Determination of roll characteristics	—	—
2286-3:	Part 3: Method for the determination of thickness		
3074	Wool—Determination of dichloromethane—Soluble matter in combed sliver	2001.3.4	Method 3.4: Chemical tests— Determination of solvent extractable matter
3801	Textiles—Woven fabrics— Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area	2001.2.13	Method 2.13: Physical tests— Determination of mass per unit area and mass per unit length of fabrics
5084	Textiles—Determination of thickness of textiles and textile products	2001.2.15	Method 2.15: Physical tests— Determination of thickness of textile fabrics
7211	Textiles—Woven fabrics— Construction—Method of analysis	2001.2.5	Method 2.5: Physical tests— Determination of the number of threads per unit length in woven fabric
7211-2	Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length		
12947	Textiles—Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method	2001.2.25	Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method
12947-2	Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown	2001.2.25.2	Method 2.25.2: Physical tests— Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method—Determination of specimen breakdown
12947-3	Part 3: Determination of mass loss	2001.2.25.3	Method 2.25.3: Physical tests— Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method—Determination of mass loss

The AS 2001 series on Methods of test for textiles is in the process of revision. Editions listed above are current at the time of publication of this Standard but may be subsequently updated. The most recent edition of referenced documents should be used.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

FOREWORD

The Martindale abrasion machine was developed primarily to assess abrasion resistance of woven worsted wool fabrics. It was designed to give a controlled amount of multidirectional abrasion, between the fabric surface and a crossbred wool abradant fabric, at comparatively low pressures until thread breakdown, or unacceptable change in colour or appearance occurs.

Abrasion of the fabric surface does not necessarily cover all aspects of strains which are important in determining service life, however there are occasions when an abrasion test gives useful information.

The manner in which textile fabrics abrade is a complex process and is caused primarily by mechanical actions, such as rubbing, shearing, stretching, twisting and flexing, under a wide range of end use conditions. Fabric abrasion resistance can be influenced by such properties as fibre type, yarn properties, fabric construction, finishing and, in the case of fabrics containing hydrophilic fibres, moisture content.

Test result reproducibility can depend on such factors as the condition of the test apparatus, the removal of pills from the test specimen during testing, test specimen and abradant tension, the type of fabric under test and the consistency of abradant quality.

The Martindale abrasion test method is considered suitable for some knitted fabrics, but due to the inability of the test apparatus to maintain constant tension on the test specimen during testing, unstable knit structures can give highly variable test results unless a suitable backing is placed behind the test specimen.

The apparatus is not appropriate for the testing of long pile fabrics, because the pile tends to lie in one direction and they are therefore abraded in a manner inconsistent with normal use.

This test should not be used indiscriminately, and particularly not for comparing fabrics of widely different fibre composition or construction, without preliminary test correlation to the service life by the user laboratory.