



Standard Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Knitted Robe, Negligee, Nightgown, Pajama, Slip, and Lingerie Fabrics¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This performance specification covers knitted fabrics comprised of any textile fiber or fibers and women's and girls' knitted robe, negligee, nightgown, pajama, slip, and lingerie fabrics composed of any fiber or mixture of textile fibers.

1.2 These requirements apply to the length and width directions for those properties where each fabric direction is pertinent.

1.3 *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 2594 Test Methods for Stretch Properties of Knitted Fabrics Having Low Power²
- D 2724 Test Methods for Bonded, Fused, and Laminated Apparel Fabrics²
- D 2905 Practice for Statements on Number of Specimens for Textiles²
- D 3786 Test Method for Hydraulic Bursting Strength of Knitted Goods and Nonwoven Fabrics—Diaphragm Bursting Strength Tester Method³
- D 3787 Test Method for Bursting Strength of Knitted Goods—Constant-Rate-of-Traverse (CRT) Ball Burst Test³

2.2 AATCC Methods:⁴

- 8 Colorfastness to Crocking: AATCC Crockmeter Method
- 15 Colorfastness to Perspiration
- 16 Colorfastness to Light
- 23 Colorfastness to Burnt Gas Fumes
- 61 Colorfastness to Washing, Domestic, and Laundering Commercial: Accelerated

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.56 on Performance Standards for Textile Fabrics.

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

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.02.

⁴ Available from the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

- 116 Colorfastness to Crocking: Rotary Vertical Crockmeter Method
- 124 Appearance of Durable Press Fabrics after Repeated Home Launderings
- 132 Colorfastness to Drycleaning
- 135 Dimensional Changes in Automatic Home Laundering of Durable Press Woven or Knit Fabrics Evaluation Procedure 1 Gray Scale for Color Change Evaluation Procedure 2 Gray Scale for Staining Evaluation Procedure 3 AATCC Chromatic Transference Scale
- 2.3 *Federal Standard:*⁵
- 16 CFR, Chapter II-Consumer Product Safety Commission Subchapter D-Flammable Fabrics Act Regulations
- 2.4 *Military Standard:*⁶
- MIL-STD-105D Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes

NOTE 1—Reference to test methods in this specification give only the permanent part of the designation of ASTM, AATCC, or other test methods. The current editions of each test method cited shall prevail.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *shear, n*—a fabric that is transparently thin or diaphanous.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—There is no clear distinction between sheer fabrics and non-sheer fabrics. The purchaser and the seller should agree in advance as to which category a fabric should be classified.

3.2 For definitions of other textile terms used in this specification, refer to the individual ASTM and AATCC test methods and to Terminology D 123.

3.3 Definitions found in a dictionary of common terms are suitable for terms used in this specification.

4. Specification Requirements

4.1 The properties of knitted fabrics for women's and girls' robes, negligees, nightgowns, pajamas, slips, and lingerie shall conform to the specification requirements in Table 1.

⁵ Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

⁶ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

TABLE 1 Specification Requirements^A

Characteristic	Requirements		Section
	Sheer Fabric	Non-Sheer Fabrics	
Bursting strength (ball burst) ^B	30 lbf (133 N), min	50 lbf (222 N), min	7.1
Dimensional change:			
Laundering (see 7.2.1.2)	5 % max	5 % max	7.2.1
Dry cleaning	5 % max	5 % max	7.2.2
Colorfastness:			
Burnt gas fumes, 2 cycles			7.3.1
Shade change, original	Class 4 ^C , min	Class 4 ^C , min	
Shade change, after one laundering or one dry cleaning	Class 4 ^C , min	Class 4 ^C , min	
Laundering:			7.3.2
Shade change	Class 4 ^C , min	Class 4 ^C , min	
Staining	Class 3 ^D , min	Class 3 ^D , min	
Dry cleaning:			7.3.3
Shade change	Class 4 ^C , min	Class 4 ^C , min	
Crocking:			7.3.4
Dry	Class 4 ^E , min	Class 4 ^E , min	
Wet	Class 3 ^E , min	Class 3 ^E , min	
Perspiration:			7.3.5
Shade change	Class 4 ^C , min	Class 4 ^C , min	
Staining	Class 3 ^D , min	Class 3 ^D , min	
Light (10 AATCC FU) (xenon-arc)	Step 4 ^C , min	Step 4 ^C , min	7.3.6
Fabric Appearance (see 7.4.1.1)	DP 3.5, ^F min	DP 3.5, ^F min	7.4
Flammability	pass	pass	7.5

^A Class in colorfastness and DP rating is based on a numerical scale of 5 for negligible color change or color transfer to 1 for very severe color change or color transfer.

^B There is more than one standard test method that can be used to measure bursting strength and lightfastness. These test methods cannot be used interchangeably since there may be no overall correlation between them (see 3.1.1 and Notes 2 and 5).

^C AATCC Gray Scale for Color Change.

^D AATCC Gray Scale for Staining

^E AATCC Chromatic Transference Scale.

^F For durable-press (DP) fabrics only.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Upon mutual agreement between the purchaser and the seller, fabrics intended for this end use should meet all of the requirements listed in Table 1 of this specification.

5.2 It is recognized that for purposes of fashion or aesthetics the ultimate consumer of articles made from these fabrics may find acceptable fabrics that do not conform to all of the requirements in Table 1. Therefore, one or more of the requirements listed in Table 1 may be modified by mutual agreement between the purchaser and the seller.

5.2.1 In such cases, any references to the specification shall specify that: "This fabric meets ASTM Specification D 4234 except for the following characteristic(s)."

5.3 Where no prepurchase agreement has been reached between the purchaser and the seller, and in case of controversy, the requirements listed in Table 1 are intended to be used as a guide only. As noted in 5.2, ultimate consumer demands dictate varying performance parameters for any particular style of fabric.

5.4 The uses and significance of particular properties and test methods are discussed in the appropriate sections of the specified test methods.

6. Sampling

6.1 *Lot Sample*—As a lot sample for acceptance testing, take at random the number of rolls as directed in an applicable specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier, such as an agreement to use MIL-STD-105D.

6.2 *Laboratory Sample*—From each roll or piece in the lot sample, cut two laboratory samples the full width of the fabric and at least 375 mm (15 in.) along the selvage.

7. Test Methods (see Note 1)

7.1 *Bursting Strength*—Determine the bursting strength as directed in Test Method D 3786 or Test Method D 3787 as agreed between the purchaser and the seller.

NOTE 2—Care should be taken to subtract the tare diaphragm pressure from the gross pressure to obtain actual bursting strength of fabric when using the diaphragm bursting tester. Calibrate the equipment according to the manufacturer's instruction before use. Since there is no overall correlation between the results obtained with the CRT machine equipped with a bursting attachment and the diaphragm bursting tester, these two bursting testers cannot be used interchangeably. In case of controversy, Test Method D 3786 shall prevail.

NOTE 3—The precision of the ball burst method using the CRT machine equipped with a bursting attachment and the precision of the diaphragm bursting tester method are being established by Subcommittee D13.59. The methods are accordingly not recommended for acceptance testing unless preceded by an interlaboratory check test in the laboratory of the purchaser and the laboratory of the seller using randomized replicate specimens of the type of material to be evaluated.

7.2 Dimensional Change:

7.2.1 *Laundering*—Determine the maximum dimensional change after five launderings, or as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller, as directed in the applicable procedure in AATCC Method 135 (Note 4).

7.2.1.1 The wash conditions and drying procedure shall be as specified by the seller.

7.2.1.2 When the dimensional change after five launderings exceeds 3 %, determine the stretch of the fabric after five launderings as directed in Test Methods D 2594 using a 0.5-lbf (227-gf) load. If the difference between the percent stretch of the laundered fabric and the percent shrinkage due to laundering does not exceed 3 % shrinkage, then the fabric meets the

specification requirement in Table 1.

7.2.2 Dry Cleaning—Determine the maximum dimensional change after three dry cleanings, or as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller, as directed in 10.1.1 through 10.1.5 of Test Methods D 2724.

NOTE 4—Launderable fabrics are expected to be dry-cleanable except where all or part of the fabric is not dry-cleanable and is so labeled. For example, the fabric could contain a functional finish soluble in the solvent, or the fiber could be degraded by the solvent, which would be the case with poly (vinyl chloride) fiber. “Dry-cleanable” goods are to be dry-cleaned only.

7.3 Colorfastness:

7.3.1 Burnt Gas Fumes—Determine the colorfastness to burnt gas fumes on the original fabric and after one laundering or one dry cleaning as directed in AATCC Method 23 after 2 cycles.

NOTE 5—Washing conditions shall be the same as those used in . Dry cleaning conditions shall be the same as those used in 7.2.2

7.3.2 Laundering—Determine the colorfastness to laundering as directed in the applicable procedure of AATCC Method 61. The test conditions shall be as specified by the seller (Note 4).

7.3.3 Dry Cleaning—Determine colorfastness to dry cleaning as directed in AATCC Method 132 (Note 4).

7.3.4 Crocking—Determine colorfastness to dry and wet crocking as directed in AATCC Method 8 for solid shades and AATCC Method 116 for prints or as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller.

7.3.5 Perspiration—Determine colorfastness to perspiration as directed in AATCC Method 15.

7.3.6 Light—Determine colorfastness to light as directed in AATCC Method 16.

NOTE 6—There are distinct differences in spectral distribution between the various types of machines listed in AATCC Method 16, with no overall correlations between them. Consequently, these machines cannot be used interchangeably. In case of controversy, results obtained with the water-cooled xenon-arc machine listed in Option E shall prevail.

7.4 Fabric Appearance—Determine the fabric appearance as directed in AATCC Method 124 after laundering using the wash-and-wear cycle or the normal cycle as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller as specified in 7.2.1.1 for washable fabrics or after dry cleaning as specified in 7.3.2 for dry-cleanable fabrics (see Note 4).

7.4.1 For fabrics not intended for use in durable press garments, determine the fabric smoothness after pressing as specified in 10.2.5 of Test Methods D 2724.

7.4.1.1 The fabric smoothness durable-press (DP) rating of such fabrics, and the DP rating of dry-cleaned fabrics, shall have decreased no more than ½ rating from that of the fabric before it is laundered or dry-cleaned.

7.5 Flammability—The flammability requirements shall be as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller, provided they meet or exceed those of Part 1610 of the Flammable Fabrics Act Regulations.

7.5.1 When the fabrics covered in this performance specification are used as intended to be used to make children’s sleepwear, they must meet or exceed the requirements set forth in Part 1615 (size 0 through 6x) or Part 1616 (sizes 7 through 14) of the Flammable Fabrics Act Regulations.

8. Keywords

8.1 bathrobe; pajama; underwear

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