



Designation: D 6077 – 9700

Standard Test Method for Trapezoid Tearing Strength of Leather¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6077; 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 measurement of the tearing load of nonwoven fabrics by the trapezoid method for leather. See Test Methods D 1117. This test method does not apply to wet blue.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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 1117 Test Methods for Nonwoven Fabrics²

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-31 on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D31.054 on Apparel and Upholstery. Current edition approved ~~Feb. 10, 1997~~; Sept. 10, 2000. Published ~~July 1997~~; October 2000. Originally published as D 6077 - 97. Last previous edition D 6077 - 97.

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 An outline of a trapezoid (see Fig. 1) is marked on a specimen cut for the determination of breaking load, and the nonparallel sides of the specimen are clamped in the jaws of a tensile testing machine. A continuously increasing load is applied to the specimen in such a way that the tear propagates across the specimen width. The value of the breaking load of the specimen is obtained from the load-elongation (stress-strain) curve recorded autographically.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The trapezoid tearing load is a tension test in which the strength is determined primarily by the fibers of the composite structure and their bonding or interlocking. It is useful for estimating relative ease of tearing of nonwoven fabrics.

4.2 The procedure can also be used to determine if there is any appreciable difference in the relative strength of the fabric in the machine and cross-machine directions.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Tensile Testing Machine*, constant-rate-of-traverse type, equipped with an autographic recorder to register the applied load.

5.2 *Clamps*, with faces measuring 25 by 75 mm (1 by 3 in.) with the longer dimension perpendicular to the direction of application of the load.

5.3 *Template*, optional, having the dimensions shown in Fig. 1.

5.4 *Pawls*, bolt on a machine to allow motion in only one direction.

6. Sampling

6.1 Unless otherwise specified, sample as directed, parallel and perpendicular to backbone or parallel and perpendicular to the cut part.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 Unless otherwise specified, test ten specimens.

7.2 Cut the test specimens in the machine direction and in the cross-machine direction.

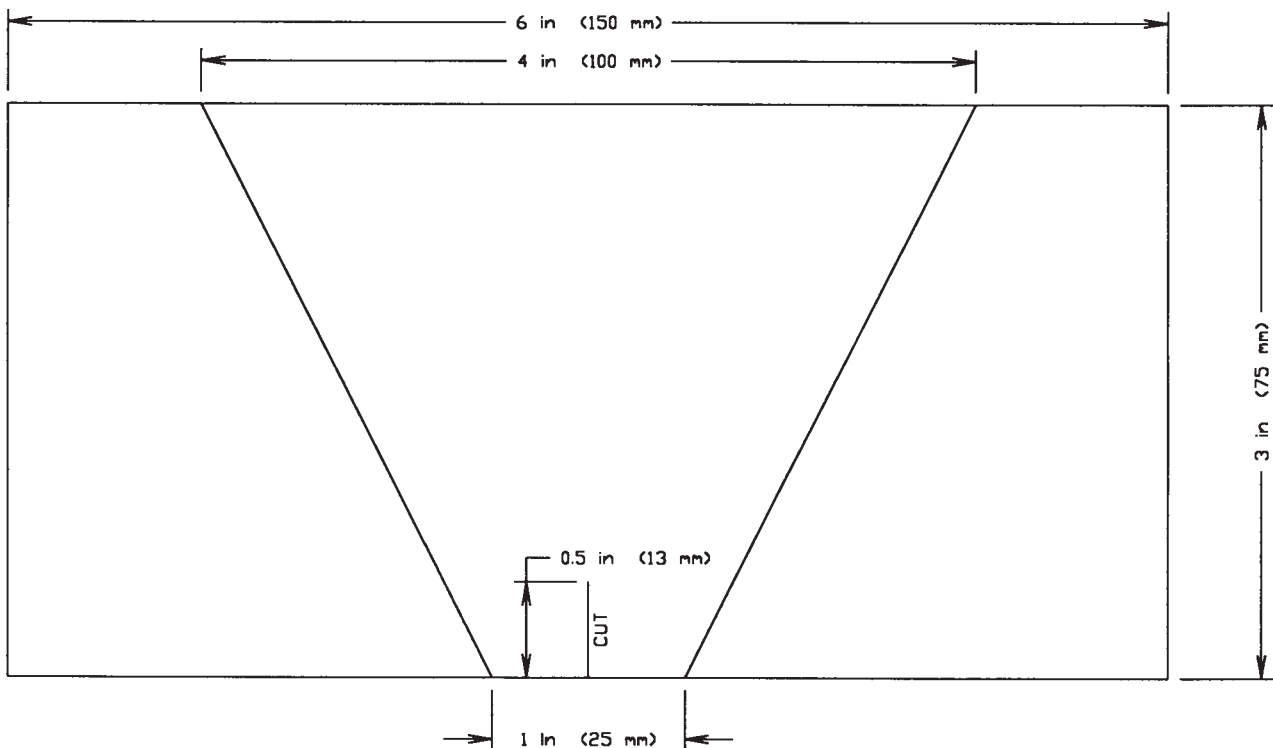


FIG. 1 Template for Trapezoid Tearing Load Test

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.01.
³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.04.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Condition the test specimens for 24 h at $21 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($70 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity or in accordance with Practice D 1610. (The customer may specify.)

9. Procedure

9.1 Test properly conditioned test specimens in the standard atmosphere for testing.

9.2 Set the clamps at the start of the test 25 ± 1 mm (1 ± 0.05 in.) apart and operate the machine at 300 ± 10 mm (12 ± 0.40 in.)/min. Select the load range of the testing machine such that the break occurs between 10 and 90 % of the full-scale load.

9.3 Secure the test specimen in the machine, clamping along the nonparallel sides of the trapezoid with the cut halfway between the clamps. Hold the short edge taut and let the long edge lie in folds.

9.4 Start the machine with pawls disengaged, and record the tearing load on the autographic recorder. The tearing load will not be a single value, but will appear as a series of maxima and minima.

10. Calculation

10.1 Visually fit a straight line parallel to the elongation axis through the maxima, and use this as the maximum load. Repeat this for the minima. Take the average of these two values as the tearing load for that specimen.

10.2 Separately calculate the average of the tearing load of the five machine direction test specimens and the average of the five cross-machine direction specimens.

11. Report

11.1 Report the following information:

11.1.1 Test specimens were tested in accordance with Test Methods D 1117,

11.1.2 Describe the material or product samples, and

11.1.3 Describe the method of sampling used.

12. Precision and Bias

12.1 *Precision*—A coefficient of variation of about 5 % can be anticipated.

12.2 *Bias*—The true value of the trapezoid tearing strength can be defined only in terms of a specific test method. Within this limitation, the procedure for testing trapezoid tearing strength has no known bias.

13. Keywords

13.1 tear strength; tearing load; template; tension test; trapezoid

ASTM International 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 International 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, at the address shown below.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, 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 (www.astm.org).