



Designation: D2051 – 14 (Reapproved 2022)

Standard Test Method for Durability of Finish of Zippers to Laundering¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2051; 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 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.

1.3 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *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

D2050 Terminology Relating to Subassemblies Used in the Manufacture of Textiles

D2052 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Drycleaning

D2053 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Light

D2054 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zipper Tapes to Crocking

D2057 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Laundering

D2058 Test Method for Durability of Finish of Zippers to Drycleaning

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 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.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM web site, 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 web site.

D2059 Test Method for Resistance of Zippers to Salt Spray (Fog)

D2060 Test Methods for Measuring Zipper Dimensions

D2061 Test Methods for Strength Tests for Zippers

D2062 Test Methods for Operability of Zippers

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 D2050. For definitions of other textile terminology used in this standard, refer to Terminology D123.

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 Test Method D2051 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 because the method has been used extensively in the trade for acceptance testing.

5.2.1 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, the test samples should be used that are as homogeneous as possible, that are drawn from the material from which the disparate test results were obtained, and that are randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for

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