



Designation: D2053 – 99 (Reapproved 2022)

Standard Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Light¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2053; 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 alteration in shade of the textile portion of zippers when exposed to light, regardless of the materials of manufacture.

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

D2051 Test Method for Durability of Finish of Zippers to Laundering

D2052 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Dry-cleaning

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. This test method was developed in cooperation with the Slide Fastener Association, Inc.

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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.

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 Methods:*

Test Method 16 Colorfastness to Light³

AATCC Gray Scale for Color Change³

Evaluation Procedure 1 Gray Scale for Color Change³

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 A specimen of zipper tape and chain is exposed to continuous artificial light for a predetermined period of exposure. Fading of the specimen is evaluated and rated by means of the AATCC Gray Scale for Color Change.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is useful in determining if the loss of color due to light exposure is satisfactory for the intended end-use.

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 tests 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 testing. Other materials with established test values may be used for this purpose. The test results from the two laboratories should be compared using a statistical test for

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