



Designation: D6644 – 01 (Reapproved 2021)

Standard Test Method for Tension Strength of Sew-Through Flange Buttons¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6644; 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 measures the resistance of the bridge of a sew-through button to a steadily increasing strain.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

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 Standard:*²

D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing

D5497 Terminology Relating to Buttons (Withdrawn 2011)³

3. Terminology

3.1 For button definitions, refer to Terminology D5497.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The sew-through flange button is sewn onto fabric and positioned in a clamping fixture. The combination is subjected to a strain recorded on a force gauge.

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.

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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.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

4.2 Tests are made on sew through flange buttons before laundering or dry cleaning with the option of testing again after a predetermined number of launderings or dry cleanings.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test measures an important property to users of sew through flange buttons. This is a means of determining the resistance of the bridge of the button to a strain which can cause it to fall off a garment to which it is attached.

5.2 If there are differences of practical significance between the 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, 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 for the two laboratories should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data, at a probability level chosen prior to the testing series. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected, or future test results must be adjusted in consideration of the known bias.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Force Gauge*—One capable of measuring 20 kg [44 lb] of tension or compression with an accuracy of ± 0.1 kg [± 0.22 lb]. The gauge may be hand held or specially mounted.

6.2 *Testing Machine*—A constant rate of extension (CRE) Tester shall be used. The capacity of the machine must be selected for the break position on the gauge to fall within 20 % to 90 % of full scale.

6.3 *Jaw Clamping Fixture*—One capable of firmly holding the button, such as a long nose locking wrench or a 3-pronged clamping device.

6.4 *Commercial Sewing Machine*—One capable of automatically sewing the button to two or more layers of fabric.