STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 2001.2.21—1989
Methods of test for textiles
Method 2.21: Physical tests—Determination of seam opening due to the application of force in the transverse direction

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

Ag Research
Australian Wool Processors Council
AWTA Textile Testing
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
Drycleaning Institute of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
The Textile Institute

NOTES

AS 2001.2.21—1989
Reconfirmed 2016

Australian Standard®

Methods of test for textiles

Method 2.21: Physical tests—Determination of seam opening due to the application of force in the transverse direction

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Testing of Textiles, under the direction of the Textile Standards Board.

The Standard describes a procedure for establishing the potential of a seam to open or 'gape' when force is applied within the fabric plane at the seam and perpendicular to the seam direction.

For the purpose of this Standard, seam opening is regarded as the combination of two properties as follows:

(a) The opening caused by the extension of the seam itself due to factors such as seam type, stitches per unit length, sewing thread tension and sewing thread properties.

(b) The opening caused by the slippage of yarn within a fabric, adjacent to the seam as is the case with certain woven fabrics. This can be due to several factors including weave type, fabric sett, yarn properties and seam allowance (the distance between the seam and the cut edge of the fabric).

This Standard relates specifically to seams prepared by a manufacturer and is therefore distinctly different from AS 2001.2.22, *Methods of test for textiles, Method 2.22: Physical tests—Determination of yarn slippage in woven fabrics at a standard stitched seam.*

At the time that this Standard was published a Standard (AS 2001.1.2) setting out procedures for sampling textiles was also being prepared. When available this Standard should be used in the absence of other sampling options.

METHOD

1 SCOPE. This Standard sets out a method for determining the seam opening of a given seam, due to the application of a standard force within the fabric plane at the seam, and perpendicular to the seam direction.

This method is applicable to single seams made in woven, non-woven and knitted fabrics for apparel and furnishing end-uses.

NOTES:

1. The application may be extended to seams of other end-use products as required by the selection of appropriate forces consistent with those encountered during the normal use of such products.
2. When it is required to measure the seam opening of a multiple seam, reference should be made to Appendix A of this Standard.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS
2001 Methods of test for textiles
2001.1 Method 1: Conditioning procedures