



Designation: D3692 – 89 (Reapproved 2021)

Standard Practice for Selection of Zippers for Care-Labeled Apparel and Household Furnishings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3692; 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 practice provides guidelines to the manufacturer for the selection of zippers to be used in garments and household furnishings that have care labels. The use of this practice will facilitate the selection of a zipper compatible with the end-item requirements. In the absence of complete knowledge of end-item characteristics, it is not possible to stipulate specific universal characteristics for a care label. Therefore following initial selection, the chosen zipper should be tested in a prototype item to confirm its suitability. Zipper properties to be considered are those that may, following refurbishing, be the ones likely to adversely affect the continued use and enjoyment of the item in which the zipper is installed.

1.2 The product characteristics evaluated by this practice are shrinkage, colorfastness, and ironing deformation.

NOTE 1—Test methods of interest include Test Method **D2052**, Test Method **D2053**, Test Method **D2054**, Test Method **D2057**, Test Methods **D2060**.

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

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D13** on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D13.54** on Subassemblies. This practice was developed in cooperation with the Slide Fastener Association, Inc.

Current edition approved July 1, 2021. Published July 2021. Originally approved in 1978. Last previous edition approved in 2016 as D3692 – 89 (2016). DOI: 10.1520/D3692-89R21.

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.

D2050 Terminology Relating to Subassemblies Used in the Manufacture of Textiles

D2052 Test Method for Colorfastness of Zippers to Dry-cleaning

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

D2060 Test Methods for Measuring Zipper Dimensions

3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology related to D13.54, Subassemblies, refer to Terminology **D2050**.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: differential shrinkage, shrinkage.

3.2 For all other terminology related to textiles, see Terminology **D123**.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice is useful for the selection of zippers that will be compatible with items to be care labeled.

4.2 This practice is useful as a guide for the selection of test methods to evaluate zipper properties that are relevant to care-labeled items.

5. General

5.1 It is advisable that zippers be closed when items in which they are installed are being laundered or dry cleaned.

6. Shrinkage

6.1 Excessive differential shrinkage between the zipper and the material into which it is installed can impair item appearance and the functioning of the zipper. To avoid problems, zippers need to have compatible but not necessarily equal shrinkage to that of the fabric. The acceptable shrinkage differential may vary depending upon fabric weight and item construction. The fabric weight, method of zipper installation, and zipper shrinkage should be considered in determining how much shrinkage differential is acceptable.