QUANTITATIVE WICKING AND DRYING ASSESSMENTS USING AVRA-ENABLED FABRICS

While the visual evidence of faster drying is compelling, there are analytical moisture management tests such as *AATCC 195: Liquid Moisture Management Properties of Textile Fabrics*[1] and *AATCC 201: Drying Rate of Fabrics: Heated Plate Method*[2] which can provide a more objective, more quantitative comparison of the key fabric attributes of wicking and drying. The first, also known as the Moisture Management Tester (MMT), monitors the adsorption and spreading of simulated sweat on both the top and bottom of a fabric sample. The second, referred to as the Heated Plate Drying Rate (HPDR), measures, as its name suggests, the rate at which a prescribed amount of water evaporates from a fabric subjected to both heat (37°C or elevated/exercising skin temperature) and a constant airflow. Figures 3 and 4 indicate that under these very controlled conditions, fabrics based on Avra both wick (MMT) and dry (HPDR) significantly faster—again, by up to 50%—than fabrics of similar weight/construction made from fibers typically associated with performance baselayer applications.

Figure 3. Interlock knit fabrics having similar constructions and basis weights. The "top" side of this test refers to the skin side when fabric is worn as a garment.