

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard METHODS OF TEST FOR TEXTILES

PART 2—PHYSICAL TESTS

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AS 2001.2.2

DETERMINATION OF CORRECTED INVOICE MASS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS

PREFACE

This standard method for the determination of the corrected invoice mass of textile materials for use in commercial transactions is a revision and metrication of AS L16—1963, which it accordingly supersedes.

A sampling procedure is given in some detail, together with information on the establishing of whether or not the procedure has been such that the sampling error does not exceed one percent. A method of treatment for the removal of lubricants and extraneous materials, appropriate to the various types of fibre, is also given.

The calculation of the corrected invoice mass is based on the addition of recommended commercial allowances to either the oven-dry mass or the oven-dry mass after cleaning. Because of the difficulty in obtaining complete agreement from all sections of the textile industry on appropriate allowances, standard allowances for the various fibres have not been specified, but an appendix (A) includes a list of commercial allowances which are recommended for use. Where those allowances are not acceptable, the actual value to be used should be a matter of agreement between parties concerned.

Because of the unsatisfactory nature of trading on the basis of corrected invoice mass, with the increasing application of blended fibre and for other reasons, increasing use should be made of *oven-dry mass* of textile materials as a basis for commercial transactions.

The method is similar to that described in BS 4784, Method for the Determination of Correct Invoice Mass (Weight) of Textiles.

This standard requires reference to the following standards:

- AS 1090 Method for Conditioning Textile Materials for Test*
- AS 1134 Method for the Determination of Wool Content in Raw Wool
- BS 1051 Glossary of Terms Relating to the Conditioning and Testing of Textiles
- BS 1912 Specification for Soap Flakes
- BS 2071 Soxhlet Extractors

*To become AS 2001.1.1, Methods of Test for Textiles—Conditioning Procedures.

METHOD

1 SCOPE. This standard defines corrected invoice mass and describes a method for its determination for all textile materials except raw wool.* The determination is based on the addition of recommended allowances to either the oven-dry mass or the oven-dry mass after cleaning.

NOTES:

1. The standard recognizes the convention that an adjustment to the invoice mass is made only when the corrected mass differs from the stated invoice mass by more than 1 percent.
2. Appendix A lists recommended commercial allowances for the various textile materials.

2 PRINCIPLE. Samples are taken from the consignment at the time of determining its mass and are combined to form the test specimen.

The masses of the test specimens are determined and, if required by the contract of sale, lubricants and other extraneous material removed. After oven-drying, the masses are again determined. Alternatively, the specimens are dried and their mass determined without removal of non-textile material.

Where a consignment consists of one or more lots or sublots which are delivered at different times the procedure given in this standard is repeated for each delivery made.

The corrected invoice mass of the consignment is then calculated from the oven-dry mass plus an appropriate allowance.

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

Consignment—any quantity, lot or sub-lot of textile material for which the corrected invoice mass is required.

Commercial allowance—an arbitrary value covering moisture regain and an allowance for added finish, formally adopted for use with the clean oven-dry mass when calculating the commercial or legal mass of a consignment of any textile material.

Corrected invoice mass—the sum of the masses of the clean oven-dry textile material in the consignment and the commercial allowance.

Gross mass—the sum of the masses of the textile material, all packaging materials and spools, tubes or other formers on which the textile material is wound.

*Refer to AS 1134, Method for the Determination of the Wool Content in Raw Wool.