

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR TEXTILES

PART 7—QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FIBRE MIXTURES

AS 2001.7.1
TEST SAMPLES AND TEST SPECIMENS

PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on the Testing of Textiles as a prerequisite for methods for the quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures.

It is derived from and substantially similar to BS 4658:1978 and ISO 5089 — 1977, Methods of Test for Textiles—Preparation of Laboratory Test Samples and Test Specimens for Chemical Testing.

In the methods given in this standard, the laboratory test samples are obtained by the combination of numerous small portions each drawn from a different part of the laboratory bulk sample. Therefore, any results obtained on test specimens from these samples will estimate the mean level in the laboratory bulk samples but will not indicate the variability of level from portion to portion of the laboratory bulk sample.

METHOD

1 SCOPE. This standard sets out methods for obtaining laboratory test samples of textile materials from laboratory bulk samples taken from a bulk source, and gives general directions for the preparation of test specimens of convenient size for the quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures.

The standard does not specify the method of obtaining the laboratory bulk sample.

2 APPLICATION. The method is applicable to sampling of textile products where an estimate of the proportion by mass of each component of the blend in the bulk is required.

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

3.1 Bulk source—that quantity of material which is to be judged on the basis of one series of test results. This may comprise, for example, all the material in one delivery of cloth; all the cloth woven from a particular beam; a consignment of yarn, a bale or a group of bales of raw fibre.

3.2 Laboratory bulk sample—that portion of the bulk source taken to be representative of the whole.

3.3 Laboratory test sample—that portion of the laboratory bulk sample from which specimens are taken for testing.

3.4 Test specimen—the portion of material required to give an individual test result.

4 PRINCIPLE. The laboratory test sample is taken so that it is representative of the laboratory bulk sample. The test specimens are taken in such a way

that each of them is representative of the laboratory test sample.

5 PROCEDURE.**5.1 Sampling from Loose Fibre.****5.1.1 Loose fibre.**

- (a) If the laboratory bulk sample consists of less than 5 kg of fibre, spread it out in an even layer. Obtain the laboratory test sample by taking at random a minimum of 100 tufts of approximately equal size, the total mass being sufficient to give a 10 g sample representative of the bulk.
- (b) If the laboratory bulk sample consists of greater than 5 kg of fibre, divide it into a number of equal portions and take an equal number of tufts of suitable mass from each portion such that the total number from all portion exceeds 100 and again, as far as is possible, to give a sample representative of the bulk.
- (c) If required by the test method to be used, pretreat the laboratory test sample.
- (d) Using forceps, remove at random from the laboratory test sample, small tufts of approximately equal mass to give a test specimen of the mass required.

5.1.2 Card webs, slivers, rovings.

- (a) Cut from randomly selected parts of the laboratory bulk sample not less than ten pieces normal to the axis of the fibre assembly and across its full width. The mass of each piece shall be approximately 1.0 g.