



Designation: D5103 – 07 (Reapproved 2018)

# Standard Test Method for Length and Length Distribution of Manufactured Staple Fibers (Single-Fiber Test)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5103; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of average staple length and staple length distribution of both manufactured and natural fibers by manually measuring single fiber lengths. This test method is also used to measure the length of fibers removed from a staple yarn, but such a measurement may not represent the fiber's staple length, as manufactured.

1.2 Because this test method requires measuring the length of only 50 fibers, it is not suitable for use in determining the number of long fibers that occur infrequently in a sample.

NOTE 1—For determination for overlength fibers, refer to Test Method D3513.

NOTE 2—For methods covering the determination of the average length and length distribution of natural fibers, refer to the following methods: for cotton, Test Method D1440, and Test Method D1447, for wool, Test Method D519, Test Method D1234, and Test Method D1575.

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:*<sup>2</sup>

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D519 Test Method for Length of Fiber in Wool Top

D1234 Test Method of Sampling and Testing Staple Length of Grease Wool

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.58 on Yarns and Fibers

Current edition approved July 1, 2018. Published August 2012. Originally approved in 1990. Last previous edition approved in 2012 as D5103 – 07(2012). DOI: 10.1520/D5103-07R18.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

D1440 Test Method for Length and Length Distribution of Cotton Fibers (Array Method)

D1447 Test Method for Length and Length Uniformity of Cotton Fibers by Photoelectric Measurement

D1575 Test Method for Fiber Length of Wool in Scoured Wool and in Card Sliver

D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D2258 Practice for Sampling Yarn for Testing

D3333 Practice for Sampling Manufactured Staple Fibers, Sliver, or Tow for Testing

D3513 Test Method for Overlength Fiber Content of Manufactured Staple Fiber

D4849 Terminology Related to Yarns and Fibers

## 3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology relating to D13.58, Yarns and Fibers, refer to Terminology D4849.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: length distribution, velveteen.

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

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Each fiber to be tested is gripped at the tips with forceps, fully extended without stretching, and measured. The average fiber length of the measured fibers is calculated and the length distribution curve is plotted.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is used for research, development, quality control, product specifications, and may be used for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of textile fibers. However, caution is advised since information on between-laboratory precision is lacking. Comparative tests as directed in 5.1.1 may be advisable.

5.1.1 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two laboratories (or more), comparative tests should be performed to determine if there is a statistical bias between them, using competent statistical assistance. As a minimum, test samples that are as homogenous as possible, drawn from the material from which the disparate test results were obtained, and randomly assigned in equal

numbers to each laboratory for testing. The test results from the two laboratories should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data, at a probability level chosen prior to the testing series. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected, or future test results for that material must be adjusted in consideration of the known bias.

5.2 This test method provides objective measurements for determining the average fiber length and length distribution in a sample of fiber.

5.3 The staple length diagram of a fiber sample can be used to determine the relative number of fibers above and below a specified length. If a fiber is too long, it will not process well in spinning, and if there is a preponderance of short fibers, the yarn might have lower than normal breaking strength.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Test Board*, covered with suitable material, for example, velveteen, of contrasting color to that of the fiber and at least 10 mm (½ in.) longer than the longest fiber to be measured.

6.2 *Precision Scale*, graduated with 1.0-mm (0.02-in.) divisions.

6.3 *Illuminated Magnifier*,<sup>3</sup> with a 3×–10× lens equipped with illumination, optional (see 9.7).

6.4 *Forceps*,<sup>4</sup> two pairs, fine-pointed forceps, curved or straight tips.

## 7. Sampling

7.1 *Lot Sampling*—As a lot sample for acceptance testing, take at random the number of shipping containers directed in the applicable material specification or other agreement between the purchaser and supplier, such as an agreement to use Practice **D3333** or Practice **D2258**. Consider shipping containers to be the primary sampling units.

NOTE 3—An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser or supplier requires taking into account the variability between shipping units, between packages, ends or other laboratory sampling units within a shipping unit if applicable, and within specimens from single package, end or other laboratory sampling units to provide a sampling plan with a meaningful producer's risk, consumer's risk, acceptable quality level, and limiting quantity level.

7.2 *Laboratory Sample*—As a laboratory sample for acceptance testing, take at random from each shipping container in the lot sample the number of laboratory sampling units as directed in an applicable material specification or other agreement between the purchaser and supplier such as an agreement to use Practice **D3333** or Practice **D2258**. Preferably, the same number of laboratory sampling units are taken from each

<sup>3</sup> A lamp satisfying this requirement is obtainable from Jenson Tools, Inc. Temple, AZ. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.

<sup>4</sup> A pair of forceps satisfying the requirements is obtainable from Fisher Scientific, 711 Forbes Ave, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.

shipping container in the lot sample. If differing numbers of laboratory sampling units are to be taken from shipping containers in the lot sample, determine at random which shipping containers are to have each number of laboratory units drawn.

7.2.1 *For Staple Fiber*—Take 50-g samples from laboratory units.

7.2.2 *For Sliver (or Top) or Tow*—Take 1 m from the leading end which has a clean, uniform appearance.

7.2.3 *For Yarns*—Prepare at least a 50-m skein from each package.

7.3 *Test Specimens*—From each laboratory sampling unit, take ten specimens at random. If the standard deviation determined for the ten specimens is more than a value agreed upon between the purchaser and supplier, continue testing in groups of ten specimens from the same laboratory sampling unit until the standard deviation for all specimens tested is not more than the agreed to value or, by agreement, stop testing after a specified number.

7.3.1 Carefully remove twist before taking specimens from yarn. Using tweezers and grasping the specimens at the ends, gently remove the required number of specimens from the laboratory sampling units for testing. In some cases, if specimens are not to be tested immediately, place them on an identified short-pile of plush surface for storage until ready to test.

## 8. Conditioning

8.1 Conditioning is not necessary unless the material is received in an unusual state, for example, water soaked. If a sample is received in an unusual state, precondition and condition as directed in Practice **D1776**.

## 9. Procedure

9.1 Test the specimens in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles, which is 70 ± 2°F (21 ± 1°C) and 65 ± 2 % relative humidity.

9.2 Clean the test board by using the sticky side of pressure-sensitive cellophane tape, vacuuming, or other suitable method to remove debris.

9.3 Switch on the illuminated magnifier.

9.4 Place the measuring scale on the test board.

9.5 Pull an individual fiber gently from the laboratory sample.

9.6 Grip both ends of the fiber with forceps perpendicular to the axis of the fiber. The ends of the fiber should be in line with the tips of the forceps.

9.7 Place the tip of the forceps that is gripping one end of the fiber at a reference point on the measuring scale. An illuminated magnifier may be useful for more precise alignment of the end of the fiber and the reference point.

9.8 Without stretching the fiber, extend it to full extension to remove the crimp by moving the forceps gripping the other end of the fiber along the measuring scale. Read the length of the fiber to the nearest 1.0 mm (0.02 in.).