



Designation: D1334 – 18

# Standard Test Method for Wool Content of Raw Wool—Commercial Scale<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1334; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the wool base content and the clean wool fiber present in a lot of raw wool by commercial-scale scouring of the lot followed by laboratory tests on samples of the scoured wool.

NOTE 1—The sampling of lots of raw wool in packages is covered in Practice D1060, and the determination of the wool content of such samples is covered in Test Method D584. The determination of vegetable matter and other alkali-insoluble impurities in scoured wool is covered in Test Method D1113. For factors for the conversion of wool base content to its equivalent in terms of scoured wool, top, or noil of various commercially specified compositions, refer to Practice D2720.

NOTE 2—The values stated in U.S. Customary Units are to be regarded as the standard because of common commercial practice. The S.I. units in parentheses are provided for information only.

NOTE 3—Because of trade practice the term “weight” is used in this test method instead of the technically correct term “mass”.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

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

D584 Test Method for Wool Content of Raw Wool—Laboratory Scale

D1060 Practice for Core Sampling of Raw Wool in Packages for Determination of Percentage of Clean Wool Fiber Present

D1113 Test Method for Vegetable Matter and Other Alkali-Insoluble Impurities in Scoured Wool

D2720 Practice for Calculation of Commercial Weight and Yield of Scoured Wool, Top, and Noil for Various Commercial Compositions

D4845 Terminology Relating to Wool

## 3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology related to wool and wool felt, refer to Terminology D4845.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: clean wool fiber present, other alkali-insoluble impurities, oven-dried, raw wool, vegetable matter base, vegetable matter present, wool base.

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

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The entire lot of raw wool is weighed, prepared, scoured, and dried in the usual commercial equipment, with special precautions against loss of wool at any stage of the operations. The commercially dried scoured wool is weighed, then sampled for laboratory determination of its oven-dried weight (mass) and its content of alcohol-extractable matter, mineral matter, vegetable-matter base, and other alkali-insoluble impurities. The wool base content and the clean wool fiber present are calculated as percentages of the net weight (mass) of the lot of raw wool.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is considered satisfactory for use as a referee method for the determination of the wool base content and the clean wool fiber present in a lot of raw wool. If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two laboratories (or more), comparative test should be performed to determine if there is a statistical bias between them, using competent statistical assistance. As a minimum, use the samples for such a comparative test that are as

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.13 on Wool and Felt.

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<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.