



Designation: D1464 – 12

Standard Practice for Differential Dyeing Behavior of Cotton¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers a test for the characterization of certain dyeing behavior of cotton. This practice is especially applicable to raw cotton fibers, but may also be adapted to cotton yarns and fabrics.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D1441 Practice for Sampling Cotton Fibers for Testing

D3775 Test Method for Warp (End) and Filling (Pick) Count of Woven Fabrics

D7139 Terminology for Cotton Fibers

3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology related to D13.11, Cotton Fibers, see Terminology D7139.

3.1.1 The following term is relevant to this standard: differential dyeing behavior.

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

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 Specimens are dyed under specified conditions in a bath containing a mixture of prescribed red and green dyes. The

resultant colors are compared with those of cottons of known dyeing behavior or fiber properties.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice is not recommended for acceptance testing because the information obtained is qualitative rather than quantitative in nature.

5.2 The response of fibers to the dye mixture is indicative of the uniformity of dyeing, the probability of dyeing defects due to neps, and the difficulties to be expected from heterogeneity of fibers that differ in dyeing characteristics. In general, the red dye is retained predominantly by the thick-walled fibers and the green by the thin-walled fibers.

5.3 The color response of the specimens to the dyes in the binary mixture reflects the behavior to be expected with many other dyes. The colors from red to green may be influenced by factors such as weather during the growing period, exposure of open bolls in the field before harvest, natural color, fineness, and degree of wall development.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Balance*, having a capacity of 1000 g and a sensitivity of 0.05 g.

6.2 *Beakers*, preferably of stainless steel, having capacities of 400, 1200, 2000, and 3000 mL.

6.3 *Clothes Wringer, or Centrifuge.*

6.4 *Cylinders*, graduated, having capacities of 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500 mL or *Burets* (automatic, screw-top, acid-bottle type preferred).

6.5 *Büchner Filter Funnel*, coarse, fritted-disk, 80-mm.

6.6 *Source of Suction.*

6.7 *Sewing Machine, or Needle and Thread.*

6.8 *Timer (with Second Hand), or Stop Watch.*

6.9 *Wiley Mill*, laboratory model.

7. Reagents and Material

7.1 *Dyes:*

7.1.1 *CI Direct Green 26* (Color Index No. 34045), 1 g/100 mL stock solution.

7.1.2 *CI Direct Red 81* (Color Index No. 28160), 0.5 g/100 mL stock solution.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.11 on Cotton Fibers.

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² 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.