



Designation: **D5866—05 D5866 – 12**

Standard Test Method for Neps in Cotton Fibers (AFIS-N Instrument)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5866; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the quantity and size of neps in cotton using the AFIS-N instrument, various instruments.

1.2 This test method is intended primarily for testing raw-ginned cotton and processed cotton fibers, cotton taken from various fiber processing stages.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as ~~the standard.~~ No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *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](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[D7139 Terminology for Cotton Fibers](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology related to D13.11, refer to Terminology [D7139](#).

3.1.1 The following term-terms are relevant to this standard: nep-ginned lint, nep, sliver.

3.2 For all other terminology related to textiles, refer to Terminology [D123](#).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 ~~Fibers in a specimen are individualized and cleaned by an aeromechanical separator, then transported by an airstream to an optical sensor. Fibers and neps pass through an infrared light source. The scattered light is measured by detectors located at optimum angles to the light source. The detected light from the fibers and neps generate voltages and respective waveforms. A pre-weighed mass of cotton fibers is prepared per instrument manufacturer specifications. The instrument then quantifies the neps and measures the size (diameter) of each nep.~~

4.2 ~~The AFIS-N instrument counts the number of neps detected and measures the size (diameter) of each nep in a 0.4 to 0.6-g specimen. Test data are presented in a histogram showing Test data shows the mean or average nep size and the total number of neps.~~ neps per unit mass.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 ~~This test method provides a consistent and repeatable measurement of fiber nep count and size. Standard check cottons are supplied by the manufacturer to ensure consistent measurement levels and laboratory-to-laboratory precision.~~

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D13](#) on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D13.11](#) on Cotton Fibers. Current edition approved ~~March 1, 2005~~ Dec. 1, 2012. Published ~~April 2005~~ January 2013. Originally approved in 1995. Last previous edition approved in ~~1995~~ 2005 as ~~D5866—95-D5866 – 05~~. DOI: ~~10.1520/D5866-05~~ 10.1520/D5866-12.

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.

5.1 Results of the instrument correlate well to eye counts from card web samples. The instrument is more sensitive than the human eye, giving the instrument a higher level of count than is normally counted by the human eye. Entangled cotton fibers that form neps have two sources: those that occur naturally as the cotton fiber develops on the plant into lint that is ready to be harvested and those that occur from mechanical action in harvesting, ginning, cleaning, carding or from a combination of mechanical action.

5.2 This test method is an objective way to count neps in raw and processed cotton because there is no operator influence on nep count or size. does not identify whether the neps counted and measured are a result of seed variety, environmental influences, type of harvesting, or a result of mechanical processing. However, this information can be obtained from studies where samples are taken from plants in the field before harvesting and ginning, before and after cleaning, and carding before spinning.

5.3 Neps are made by one or more of the various mechanical processes from cotton harvesting to spinning. For almost all types of yarn or fabric, neps are considered defects. The measurement of nep size and quantity going into, and coming out of, a process is fiber processing stage are commonly used to make adjustments in the processing machinery to reduce or eliminate the manufacture generation of neps. mechanical neps. Neps that remain in spun yarns have a direct influence on neps in fabrics. For almost all types of yarn or fabric, neps are considered defects.

5.4 This test method provides a consistent and repeatable measurement of fiber nep count and size. Check cotton samples supplied by the manufacturer are used to verify consistent measurement levels and laboratory-to-laboratory precision.

5.5 This test method for determination of the quantity and size of neps in cotton samples used in the trade and is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments when the level of tests results in the laboratory of the purchaser and the laboratory of the supplier levels of the laboratories are controlled by the use of the same laboratory control samples. reference standard cotton samples because the current estimates of between-laboratory precision are acceptable under these conditions. 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. At a minimum, ensure the test samples to be used are as homogeneous as possible, are drawn from the material from which the disparate test results were obtained, and are randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The test 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.

5.5.1 In case of dispute arising from differences in reported test results when using this test method for acceptance testing of commercial shipments, the purchaser and the supplier should conduct comparative tests to determine if there is a statistical bias between their laboratories. Competent statistical assistance is recommended for the investigation of bias. As a minimum, the two parties should take a group of test specimens that are as homogeneous as possible and that are from a lot of material of the type in question. The test specimens should then be randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The average results from the two laboratories should be compared using Student's *t*-test for unpaired data and an acceptable probability level chosen by the two parties before testing is begun. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected or the purchaser and the supplier must agree to interpret future test results with consideration to the known bias.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2f540ef1-445a-4085-babe-5ed51293335b/astm-d5866-12>

6. Apparatus and Material

6.1 *AFIS-N Instrument*³ with accessories as shown in An instrument with a fiber individualizer for Fig. 1. The capacity of the balance is 300 g with at least 0.01-g sensitivity. opening, cleaning, and individualizing the fibers, and with an appropriate sensor for counting and sizing neps.

6.1.1 *Fiber Individualizer*, for opening, cleaning, and individualizing the fibers. See Fig. 2.

6.1.2 *Optical Sensor*, for counting and sizing neps. See Fig. 3.

6.2 *Check Cottons*³

7. Sampling

7.1 *Lot Sample*—For acceptance testing, take lot samples in the applicable material specifications or, in the absence of such a document, as directed in Practice D1441.

NOTE 1—An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser/buyer and the supplier/seller requires taking into account the variability between sampling units, between laboratory samples within a sampling unit, and between test specimens within a laboratory sample to provide a sampling plan with a meaningful producer's risk, acceptable quality level, and limiting quality level.

7.2 *Laboratory Samples*—For acceptance testing, take a 10 to 12-g sample from each laboratory-ginned cotton testing, take the recommended amount of cotton fiber as indicated by the manufacturer from each sampling unit in the lot sample. sample or subsamples from the lot samples.

7.2.1 For process evaluation, take card sliver samples while cards are operating at processing speeds. Take other processed material samples while the yarn mill opening and cleaning lines are operating at production flow rates.

³ Equipment and check cottons are available from Uster Technologies, Inc., 456 Troy Circle, P.O. Box 51270, Knoxville, TN 37950-1270. each specific manufacturer.