



Designation: **D6961/D6961M—09 D6961/D6961M – 09 (Reapproved 2015)<sup>ε1</sup>**

## Standard Test Method for Color Measurement of Flax Fiber<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6961/D6961M; 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.

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<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—The Terminology section was updated in accordance with D13 policy.

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### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the instrumental color measurement of flax fiber.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the 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:*<sup>2</sup>

[D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles](#)

[D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles](#)

[D6798 Terminology Relating to Flax and Linen](#)

[E284 Terminology of Appearance](#)

[E308 Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System](#)

[E1164 Practice for Obtaining Spectrometric Data for Object-Color Evaluation](#)

2.2 *Other Standard:*

[AATCC Evaluation Procedure 6 Instrumental Color Measurement](#)<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *water retting, v—in flax*, the process of immersing flax straw for a period of time in water to effect retting.

3.1.2 *dew retting, v—in flax*, the process of pulling or cutting flax straw and leaving on the soil for a period of time to allow partial degradation of straw to effect retting.

3.1.3 *enzyme retting, v—in flax*, the process of mechanically adding enzyme formulations under precise conditions to pulled or cut flax straw for a period of time to effect retting.

3.2 For definitions of other textile terms used in this test method, refer to Terminologies [all terminology related to Flax D6798](#) and see Terminology [D123D6798](#).

3.2.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: [dew-retting](#), [enzyme-retting](#), and [water-retting](#).

3.3 For other textile terminology, see Terminology [D123](#).

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Samples of flax fiber are presented to a color spectrophotometer. Color measurements are taken through a large aperture port 25.4 millimeter [1-in.] diameter, in order to average over the natural color variation that occurs in flax fiber. The instrument

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<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D13](#) on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D13.17](#) on Flax and Linen. Current edition approved July 1, 2009Feb. 1, 2015. Published December 2009April 2015. Originally approved in 2003. Last previous edition approved in 20032009 as [D6961-03:D6961-09](#). DOI: [10.1520/D6961-C6961M-09-10.1520/D6961\\_C6961M-09\(15\)E01](#).

<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.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC), P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, [http://www.aatcc.org](#).

aperture is fitted with a quartz window. The window serves two functions, namely, to provide a base for compacting the sample during measurement, and to protect the instrument from accumulation of stray fiber particles. CIELAB  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ , and  $b^*$  measurements are taken and are instrumentally calculated from tristimulus X, Y and Z data, observer function, and illuminant data.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Few standards exist to objectively judge flax quality. Color is an important factor in the quality of flax fiber. Natural variations in raw flax fiber, various processing steps, fiber blending, and a wide range of end uses contribute to the need for a standard method of objectively measuring the color of flax fiber. Spectrophotometric data provide an accurate, precise determination of the color of flax fiber. Colorimetric data are obtained through specimen measurement by combining specimen spectral data with data representing a CIE standard observer and a CIE standard illuminant, as described in Method **E308**.

5.2 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two (or more) laboratories, comparative tests 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 homogeneous as possible, drawn from the same lot of material as the samples that resulted in disparate results during initial testing and randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory. The results from the laboratories involved should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data, 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 fiber sample type must be adjusted in consideration of the known bias.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 A visible range spectrophotometer (minimum of 20-point) is recommended. Such an instrument provides greater accuracy than colorimeters, spectro-colorimeters, or 10-point color spectrophotometers.

### 6.1.1 Instrument Configuration and Settings:<sup>4</sup>

6.1.1.1 Either a 0/45 or a spherical instrument/specimen geometry may be used. The selected geometry should be included in the report.

6.1.1.2 If the instrument offers a choice of specular modes, measurements should be taken using the specular excluded mode.

6.1.1.3 Use the recommended CIE Illuminant D65 unless otherwise specified in a material specification or contract order. If an alternate illuminant is selected, its specifications should be included in the report.

6.1.1.4 Use the recommended CIE 10-degree observer unless otherwise specified in a material specification or contract order. If an alternate illuminant is selected, its specifications should be included in the report.

6.2 A fiber compression cell capable of applying air pressure of 206,843 Pa [30 psi] or 275,790 Pa [40 psi] is recommended for assuring consistent pressure among specimens presented for measurement.

## 7. Sampling and Sample Preparation

7.1 For acceptance testing, take a lot of sample from shipping containers as directed in an applicable specification, or as agreed upon between the purchaser and supplier.

7.2 Take the measurement at a minimum of five sites within a specimen and three measurements at each site. Means of the three readings constitute the site reading. For each specimen, report means of the five site readings.

### 7.3 Sample Handling and Preparation:

7.3.1 In addition to natural color variation within a sample, other variables that may influence color measurements include fiber orientation within the sample, and the relative compactness of the sample. With a flax sample there may be considerable variation in fiber orientation. Some specimens may be totally randomly oriented, while in some specimens there may be areas in which fibers are parallel. In selecting measurement sites, care should be taken to avoid areas in which there are obvious changes in fiber orientation that could result in shadows that might contribute to error in measurement.

7.3.2 Users are advised that moisture may influence color of flax and linen. Samples should be conditioned prior to measurement, as described in Practice **D1776**.

7.3.3 Bundles of flax fiber presented for measurement are rather open-structured, capable of being easily compacted through pressure. Care should be taken in applying the same pressure to samples during measurement, because the density of the sample may influence readings. The sample should be compressed firmly against the glass-covered aperture to assure that the entire aperture is covered by fiber. Consistency in pressure can be achieved through the use of a fiber compression cell that consists of a cup fiber specimen holder and clamp that is pressed against the specimen through application of compressed air. Air pressure of 206,843 Pa [30 psi] or 275,790 Pa [40 psi] is recommended.

## 8. Procedure

8.1 Specimens are compressed at a pressure of 206,843 Pa [30 psi] or 275,790 Pa [40 psi] and presented to the instrument aperture so that the entire area of the aperture is filled with the specimen.

<sup>4</sup> All available apparatus may not be suitable for this application. Apparatus considered for use in this application shall be checked for suitability in accordance with the requirement of Method **E308**.