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Interested committees:

Title: Draft BS ISO 1130 Textiles - Some methods of sampling fibres, yarns and fabrics for testing.

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 1130

Textiles - Some methods of sampling fibres, yarns and fabrics for testing

ICS: 59.060.01

ISO/TC 38/SC 23

Secretariat: **SAC**

Voting begins on:
2025-03-10

Voting terminates on:
2025-06-02

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Fibres and yarns*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1130:1975), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- Title has been changed from “Textile fibres - Some methods of sampling for testing” to “Textiles - Some methods of sampling fibres, yarns and fabrics for testing”;
- This previous version of this document has been updated in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 and subsequent clauses have been renumbered;
- The Introduction has been updated;
- The Scope has been updated according to the changed title;
- In [Subclause 3.1](#), some definitions as well as their respective have been updated for yarns and fabrics;
- “Sampling without opening bales” has been revised from Note to Subclause [4.2.4.2.3](#);
- [Subclauses 4.2.4.2.2](#); [4.3.4](#) and [4.3.5](#) and [5.1.2](#) have been added;
- [Clause 5](#) has been revised;
- [Clauses 6](#); [7](#) and [8](#) have been added;
- [Figure 1](#) has been added;
- The Bibliography has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete list in 1 979 g of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

No single technique of sampling can be devised that will serve in all circumstances. Sampling from a bale of cotton, for example, presents problems quite different from those encountered in sampling from a consignment of yarn packages, while sampling from a card web is again different from either.

If the fibres in the bulk have been well mixed, so that there is no variation in composition from one part to another, i.e. the individual fibres are distributed at random, the sample can without disadvantage be taken from one place anywhere in the bulk.

If the fibres in the bulk are not known to have been well mixed, so that the composition may vary from one part to another, a sample taken from any one place would not be representative of the whole bulk.

The samples are generally taken as the shipping units making up a lot; such as bales of fibre, cases of yarn, rolls of fabric, or cartons of garments or other finished products. Adequate sampling for acceptance testing requires taking into account not only the variability between the laboratory samples but also the variability between the laboratory test samples and between the test specimens.

The objective of sampling may vary with the purpose for which the test method is used. The objective of sampling for acceptance testing is to obtain material which will estimate without bias a property of the lot being evaluated and which allows making a decision on whether to accept or reject a lot with reasonable procedures and consumers risks when the acceptable quality level and the limiting quality level are at realistic levels. There are normally many ways to estimate the property of interest to specified degree of precision. The most economical way to do so will depend on the relative size the sources of variability associated with sampling the laboratory samples.

A selection of methods is therefore presented, illustrating techniques that have been found acceptable in meeting the commoner types of problem encountered in sampling for the assessment of fibre quality. Methods peculiar to the requirements of research are not included, nor are such special techniques as have to be used, for example, in sampling of wool from the fleece, or cotton from the seed.

