



Designation: D 1234 – 85 (Reapproved 2001)

Standard Test Method of Sampling and Testing Staple Length of Grease Wool¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1234; 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 method² covers procedures for sampling and measuring the unstretched staple length, and variability in length, of grease or pulled wool staples. The test method is also applicable to mohair and other animal fibers in staple form. The procedure is not recommended for individual fibers or groups of straightened fibers.

NOTE 1—The determination of fiber length in wool top is covered in Test Method D 519, the determination of fiber length of wool is covered in Test Method D 1575.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values stated in SI units are provided for information purposes only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address 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:*

D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles³

D 519 Test Method for Length of Fiber in Wool Top³

D 1575 Test Method for Fiber Length of Wool in Scoured Wool and Card Sliver³

D 4271 Practice for Writing Statements on Sampling in Test Methods for Textiles⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

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

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² Further information covering the procedures and techniques described in this method appears in D. D. Johnston, H. Dean Ray, W. J. Manning, and E. M. Pohle, "Relationships of Staple Length in Grease Wool and Resultant Top," *Textile Research Journal*, Vol 21, October 1951, pp. 757–762.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.01.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.02.

3.1.1 *grease wool, n*—wool taken from the living sheep and which has not been commercially scoured.

3.1.2 *staple, n—in grease wool*, a tuft or lock of fibers which naturally cling together, as found in a fleece.

3.1.3 *staple length, n—in grease wool*, the length of a staple obtained by measuring the natural staple without stretching or disturbing the crimp of the fibers.

3.1.4 For definitions of other terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology D 123.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 By hand or by means of a sampling tool, staples (subsampling units) are withdrawn from randomly selected sampling units (bags, bales, or packages) from a lot of wool or other animal fibers. The unstretched lengths of the staples are measured and the average staple length, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation calculated.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The testing procedure in this test method for the determination of staple length is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of grease wool since the method has been used in the trade for acceptance testing.

5.1.1 In case of a 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 the 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 in the light of the known bias.

5.2 The test method is used for the determination of the average unstretched staple length and the staple length distribution of a lot of wool in order to assign length classes when determining the conformance of lots and shipments to length specifications.

5.3 In this test method, the size of a lot covered by the test procedure is limited to not more than 200 packages per test. Any shipment exceeding the above limits is divided into lots within the prescribed limits.

6.3 *Ruler*—A scale graduated in inches and 0.25-in. (5-mm) divisions or a metric scale graduated in millimetres.

7. Sampling

7.1 *Lot Sample*—As a lot sample for acceptance testing, take at random the number of packages of wool from a lot as directed in Table 1. Consider packages of wool as the primary sampling units.

7.2 *Laboratory Samples*—Consider the packages of wool in

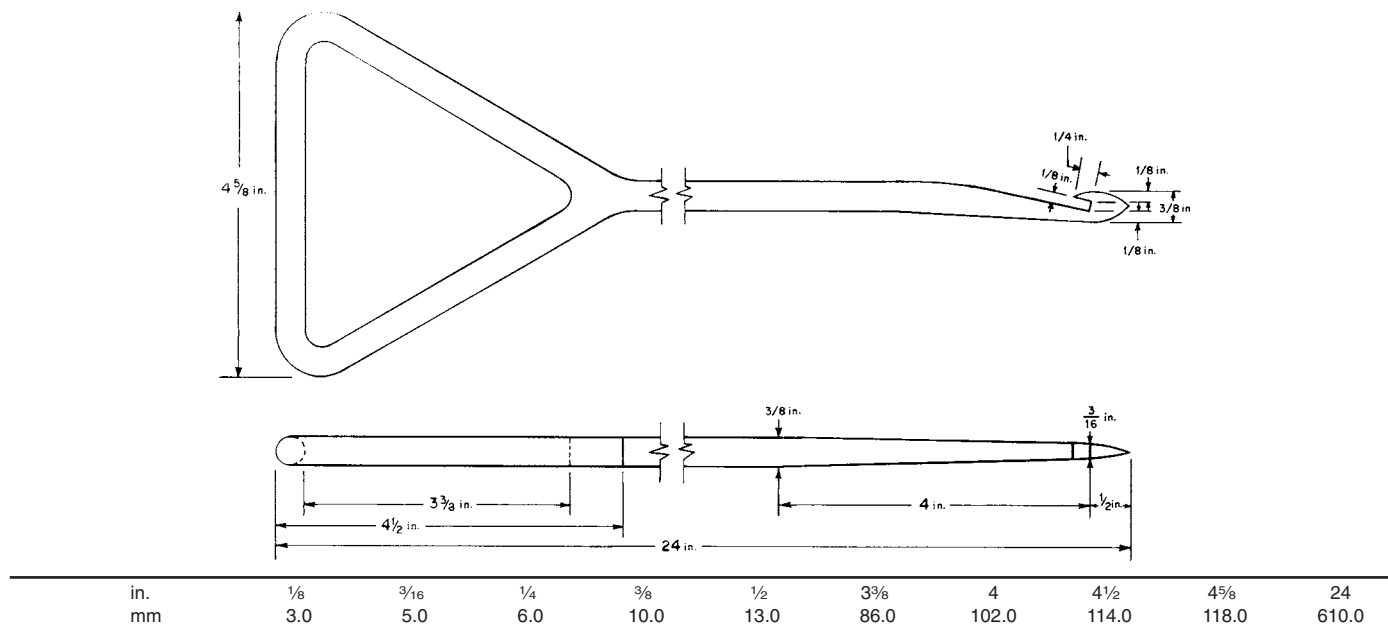


FIG. 1 Wool Staple Sampling Tool

5.4 The nature of the sampling procedure is such that grease wool staples as originally drawn from the wool of the lot require only a slight amount of preparation before measurement. The bulk and laboratory samples are synonymous in this method.

5.5 Compression of wool in the bale makes it difficult to penetrate the interior of the bale with the sampling tool. However, staples can be drawn from the surface of the bale with the sampling tool or by hand.

5.6 Practice D 4271 contains information on how to write a section on sampling in test methods.

NOTE 2—An extensive discussion of grease wool staple sampling can be found in the literature.⁵

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Sampling Tool*—A spear-shaped tool with a hook or barb at one end for use in extracting a small quantity of wool from within a bag (Fig. 1). This tool is not available commercially.

6.2 *Velvet Board*—A board or pad, 6 by 12 in. (150 by 300 mm), covered with black velvet or a black low-pile material.

the lot sample as the laboratory sample.

7.3 *Test Specimens*—From each package in the laboratory sample, take ten staples, with five staples being taken at equally spaced intervals from each of two opposite sides of the package. Each staple should be about 0.25 in. (5 mm) in diameter. If larger, reduce the staple to the correct size by gently withdrawing the excess fibers from one side of the staple. Take the staples as follows:

7.3.1 Sampling by Tool:

7.3.1.1 *Depth of Draw*—Gage the depth for inserting the sampling tool so that different levels of the package are sampled. For example, draw the first specimen from the center of the package, the next about two thirds of the distance from the outside to the center, and the third specimen about one third the distance from the outside to the center. Repeat this order at random locations along each side of the bag for drawing each successive test specimen.

TABLE 1 Sampling Schedule for Wool in Packages

Number of Packages in Lot	Number of Packages in Lot Sample
Less than 10	all
10 to 100	10
101 to 200	15
More than 200	20

⁵ Donald D. Johnston, H. Dean Ray, and Elroy M. Pohle, "Staple Length Sampling Schedules for Raw Wool Packaged in Bags," U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Marketing Service, No. 182, 1957, p. 15.