



Designation: D 1334 – 96 (Reapproved 2005)

Standard Test Method for Wool Content of Raw Wool—Commercial Scale¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the wool base content and the clean wool fiber present in a lot of raw wool by commercial-scale scouring of the lot followed by laboratory tests on samples of the scoured wool.

NOTE 1—The sampling of lots of raw wool in packages is covered in Practice D 1060, and the determination of the wool content of such samples is covered in Test Method D 584. The determination of vegetable matter and other alkali-insoluble impurities in scoured wool is covered in Test Method D 1113. For factors for the conversion of wool base content to its equivalent in terms of scoured wool, top, or noil of various commercially specified compositions, refer to Practice D 2720.

NOTE 2—The values stated in U.S. Customary Units are to be regarded as the standard because of common commercial practice. The S.I. units in parentheses are provided for information only.

NOTE 3—Because of trade practice the term “weight” is used in this test method instead of the technically correct term “mass”.

1.2 *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

D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D 584 Test Method for Wool Content of Raw Wool—Laboratory Scale

D 1060 Practice for Core Sampling of Raw Wool in Packages for Determination of Percentage of Clean Wool Fiber Present

D 1113 Test Method for Vegetable Matter and Other Alkali-Insoluble Impurities in Scoured Wool

D 2720 Practice for Calculation of Commercial Weight and Yield of Scoured Wool, Top, and Noil for Various Com-

mercial Compositions

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *clean wool fiber present, n—in raw wool*, the mass of wool base present in the raw wool, adjusted to a moisture content of 12 %, an alcohol-extractable content of 1.5 %, and a mineral matter content of 0.5 %.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—the term “clean wool fiber present” is synonymous with the term “absolute clean content” as defined in the Tariff Schedules of the United States of America. (See Test Method D 584.)

3.1.2 *other alkali-insoluble impurities, n—in scoured wool*, the oven-dried, ash-free, alcohol-extractives-free, alkali-insoluble substances other than vegetable matter base, such as skin, cotton or other fibers, paper, string, tag (dung) pieces, and paint pieces. etc.

3.1.3 *oven-dried, adj*—the condition of a material that has been heated under prescribed conditions of temperature and humidity until there is no further significant change in its mass.

3.1.3.1 *Discussion*—The conditions prescribed in this test method are heating at $105 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ in a forced-draft oven supplied with air from an atmosphere having a relative humidity of $65 \pm 2\%$ at a temperature of $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. A temperature of $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ is used in this test method instead of $21.1 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ because international testing is frequently involved.

3.1.4 *raw wool, n*—wool or hair of the sheep in the grease, pulled or scoured state (see also, scoured wool).

3.1.5 *vegetable matter base, n—in raw wool*, oven-dried scoured burrs, seeds, twigs, leaves, and grasses, free of mineral matter and alcohol-extractable matter.

3.1.6 *vegetable matter present, n—in raw wool*, the weight of vegetable matter base present in the raw wool, adjusted to a moisture content of 12 %, an alcohol-extractives content of 1.5 %, and a mineral matter content of 0.5 %.

3.1.7 *wool base, n*—oven-dried scoured wool free of alcohol-extractable matter, mineral matter, vegetable matter, and all impurities.

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

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 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.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The entire lot of raw wool is weighed, prepared, scoured, and dried in the usual commercial equipment, with special precautions against loss of wool at any stage of the operations. The commercially dried scoured wool is weighed, then sampled for laboratory determination of its oven-dried weight (mass) and its content of alcohol-extractable matter, mineral matter, vegetable-matter base, and other alkali-insoluble impurities. The wool base content and the clean wool fiber present are calculated as percentages of the net weight (mass) of the lot of raw wool.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is considered satisfactory for use as a referee method for the determination of the wool base content and the clean wool fiber present in a lot of raw wool.

5.2 This test method is also used in studies aimed at deriving suitable formulas for estimating the allowances to be made for wool unavoidably lost or destroyed in such commercial operations as carding, combing, or carbonizing.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Wool Opener, Scouring Bowl Train, Dryer*—Usual commercial equipment, with accessories, modified, if necessary, to prevent loss of any significant quantity of wool.

6.2 *Laboratory Apparatus*, for the determination of oven-dried weight (mass), alcohol-extractable matter, mineral matter, and total alkali-insoluble impurities, as described in Test Methods [D 584](#) and [D 1113](#).

6.3 *Scales*, accurate to 1 lb (0.5 kg), for weighing the raw wool and the scoured product.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Scouring Solution A*—A solution containing approximately 0.3 % by weight (mass) of soda ash (Na_2CO_3), 0.1 % by weight (mass) of soap having a titer of not over 25°C, and a water-softening agent of the polyphosphate type slightly in excess of the quantity required to soften the water used.

7.2 *Scouring Solution B*—Same as Scouring Solution A but with only one half the concentration of soda ash and soap.

NOTE 4—Neutral nonionic detergent of the ethoxylated alkylphenol type may be substituted for the soap and soda ash or the soap alone in Scouring Solutions A and B. Quantity used should reflect normal commercial practice for obtaining residual grease levels in the range of 0.4–0.8 %.

7.3 *Test Reagents*—As described in Test Methods [D 584](#) and [D 1113](#) for the determination of alcohol-extractable matter and alkali-insoluble impurities.

8. Sampling

8.1 Sampling of the lot of raw wool is not required.

8.2 For sampling of the scoured wool for determination of its oven-dried weight (mass) and its residual impurities, see [10.4.4](#).

9. Conditioning

9.1 Neither preconditioning nor conditioning in the standard atmosphere is required.

10. Procedure

10.1 *Weighing*—Determine the net weight (mass) of the lot by weighing each package of raw wool to the nearest 1 lb (0.5 kg) and deducting the known or ascertained tare.

10.2 *Grading and Sorting*—If required, grade or sort the weighed wool, or both. Treat each grade or sort, or both, separately as directed in [10.4](#), and each waste or off-sort, or both, as directed in [10.5](#).

10.3 *Opening and Dusting*—If the use of a wool opener or duster is required prior to scouring, recover all wool wastes from these operations for treatment as directed in [10.5](#).

10.4 *Treatment of Grades and Sorts*—Separately treat each grade and sort as follows:

10.4.1 *Scouring*—Using Scouring Solution A in the first bowl and Scouring Solution B in the second bowl, both at $52 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, scour and rinse by the usual commercial procedure. Make sure that the equipment is free of wool both before and after the scouring and that all wool wastes are recovered.

10.4.2 *Drying*—Dry the scoured wool at the temperature and under the operating conditions customary with the equipment being used and the type of wool involved. Make sure that the equipment is free of wool both before and after the drying and that all wool wastes are recovered. Store the dried wool, either in bulk form or packaged, for at least 24 h, preferably in a space having an atmosphere not subject to large variations in temperature or humidity during that period.

10.4.3 *Weighing*—Determine to the nearest 1 lb (0.5 kg) the net weight (mass) of the scoured wool in each package, or other unit, after storage for 24 h ([10.4.2](#)).

10.4.4 *Sampling*—During or immediately after the weighing ([10.4.3](#)) select a sample for the laboratory determination of oven-dried weight (mass), alcohol-extractable matter, mineral matter, vegetable matter, and other residual impurities, as follows:

10.4.4.1 If the scoured wool is weighed in bulk form or in soft bags, take at random from each 100 lb (50 kg) a handful of wool weighing about 1 oz (30 g). Promptly place each selected portion of wool in a moisture-proof container of suitable size. Seal the container when sampling is complete.

10.4.4.2 If the scoured wool is weighed in compressed bales, core sample the bales with the equipment described in Practice [D 1060](#), taking 2 cores ([Note 4](#)) from each bale at random locations on the sampling surfaces. Promptly place each core in a moisture-proof container of suitable size. Seal the container when sampling is complete.

NOTE 5—If the number of bales and the diameter of the sampling tube are such that the expected weight (mass) of a sample consisting of 2 cores per bale is less than 100 g, increase the number of cores per bale sufficiently to ensure a sample weight (mass) of 100 g or more.

10.4.5 *Laboratory Tests*—After the sample ([10.4.4.1](#) or [10.4.4.2](#)) has been in its sealed container for at least 24 h, determine its net weight (mass) to 4 significant figures and make the following tests:

10.4.5.1 *Oven-Dried Weight*—Determine the oven-dried weight (mass) of the entire sample, or of a representative specimen thereof weighing at least 100 g, as directed in Test Method [D 584](#).