Designation: D1442 – 06 (Reapproved 2012)

Standard Test Method for Maturity of Cotton Fibers (Sodium Hydroxide Swelling and Polarized Light Procedures)[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1442; 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 determination of the percentage of mature fibers in a sample of loose, chemically untreated cotton fibers, whether taken before processing or unravelled from a textile product.

1.2 This test method gives two optional procedures for determining maturity, as follows:

1.2.1 *Procedure 1*—Sodium Hydroxide Swelling.

1.2.2 *Procedure 2*—Polarized Light.

NOTE 1—For other test methods for the determination of maturity of cotton fibers refer to Test Methods D1464 and D2480.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measure 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

D1440 Test Method for Length and Length Distribution of Cotton Fibers (Array Method)

D1447 Test Method for Length and Length Uniformity of Cotton Fibers by Photoelectric Measurement

D1464 Practice for Differential Dyeing Behavior of Cotton

D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D2480 Test Method for Maturity Index and Linear Density of Cotton Fibers by the Causticaire Method (Withdrawn 1992)[3]

D7139 Terminology for Cotton Fibers

3. Terminology

3.1 For all terminology relating to D13.11, Cotton Fibers, refer to Terminology D7139.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: cotton fiber maturity, immature fibers, in testing with sodium hydroxide solutions (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2), immature fibers, observed under polarized light, lumen, mature fibers, in testing with sodium hydroxide solutions (see Fig. 3), mature fibers, observed under polarized light (see Table 1), micronaire reading, test specimen, in cotton maturity test.

3.2 For all other terminology related to textiles, refer to Terminology D123.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Fibers are laid parallel on a microscope slide, covered with a cover glass, treated with a mounting medium, and the magnified images are then classified as mature or immature fibers.

4.2 The method offers two procedures for classifying the fibers as mature or immature:

4.2.1 *Procedure 1, Sodium Hydroxide Swelling,* which uses an 18 % solution of sodium hydroxide as the mounting medium and a laboratory microscope for viewing the fibers at a magnification of 400×.

4.2.2 *Procedure 2, Polarized Light,* which uses clear mineral oil as the mounting medium and requires a polarizing microscope giving a magnification of 100×. Fibers are classified according to their second-order interference colors, using a first-order (or full wave) retardation plate (Table 1).

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Information regarding the percentage of immature fibers is desirable because immature fibers: (*1*) break easily during

[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.

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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.

[3] The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

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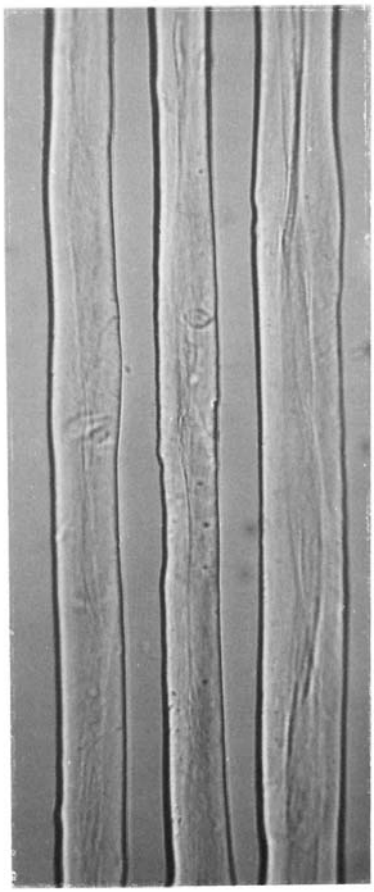

FIG. 1 Mature Fiber

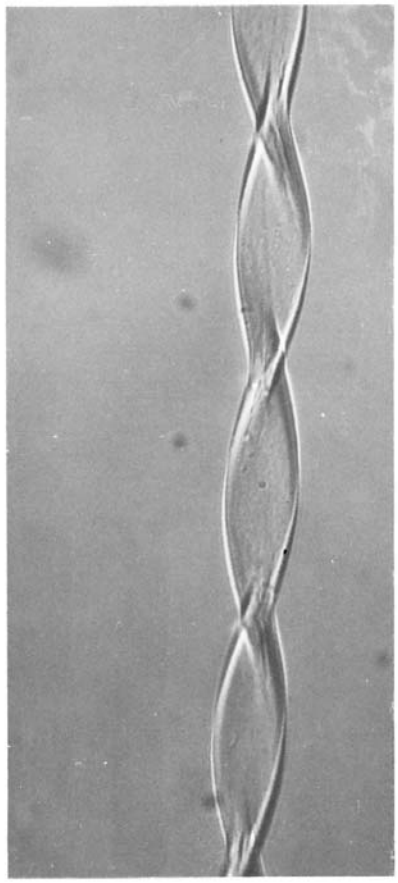

FIG. 2 Immature Fiber (Type A)

processing; (*2*) have a tendency to form neps; (*3*) have a tendency to become entangled around particles of trash and leaf, thus making cleaning more difficult and increasing the amount of fiber removed with foreign matter; (*4*) adversely affect yarn and fabric appearance; and (*5*) may appear differently after dyeing.

5.2 Maturity has a high positive correlation with linear density, but genetic differences and differences in wall thickness caused by plant diseases, soil, and water conditions during the growing season interfere with this relationship. Thus two cottons having the same linear density, or having the same average wall thickness as indicated by air-flow instruments, may vary greatly in maturity, that is, a cotton having extremely variable wall thickness may contain more immature fibers than another cotton of the same Micronaire reading composed of fibers having very uniform wall thickness.

5.3 The Sodium Hydroxide Swelling (Procedure 1) has been used in judging other maturity tests such as the Causticaire and the differential dye methods, in which the individual fibers are not examined.

5.4 Finer distinctions between different degrees of fiber wall development can be made with the Polarized Light procedure than with the Sodium Hydroxide Swelling procedure. The Polarized Light procedure gives a view of the fiber in its natural state so that fibrillar structure, striations, reversals, etc., are clearly visible as are growth abnormalities and variations in wall thickness. This method may be preferred by botanists, geneticists, and plant physiologists, while the Sodium Hydroxide Swelling procedure may be preferred for routine testing of large numbers of samples. Technicians are more easily trained for the latter method. Arbitrary classification as to maturity must be made with both methods.

5.5 This method is not considered satisfactory for acceptance testing because between laboratory precision can be poor. In some cases the purchaser and seller may have to test a commercial shipment of one or more specific material by an appropriate method even though the method has not been recommended for acceptance testing of commercial shipments. In such a case, 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. As a minimum, ensure the test samples to be used are as homogeneous as possible, are drawn from the material from which the disparate test result were obtained, and randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The test results from the two laboratories should be compared using statistical test for unpaired data, at a probability level chosen prior to the testing series. If a bias is found,

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