

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 1130

METHODS OF FIBRE SAMPLING FOR TESTING

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1130, *Methods of fibre sampling for testing*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In July 1968, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 1610) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Australia	Iran	Spain
Belgium	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Colombia	Korea, Rep. of	Thailand
Cuba	New Zealand	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Norway	U.A.R.
Denmark	Poland	United Kingdom
France	Portugal	U.S.A.
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.
India	Romania	

Two Member Bodies opposed the approval of the Draft :

Germany
Netherlands

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in October 1969, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

METHODS OF FIBRE SAMPLING FOR TESTING

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.

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.

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This ISO Recommendation specifies several methods for preparing laboratory samples of fibres, and presents a limited treatment of the problem of drawing specimens for testing.

The purpose and scope of each method is given at the beginning of each section.

It is not possible for the scope of each sectional specification to be fully comprehensive; in many instances, the selection of test samples or test specimens must necessarily be covered by the appropriate specification for a given method of test.

The selection of length-biased samples is not within the scope of this ISO Recommendation, nor are particular requirements relating to the determination of commercial weights.

An Appendix and tables are given in this ISO Recommendation for general guidance in determining the size of the test sample to be taken in order that the determined sample mean shall have given confidence limits.