



Preparation of testing materials

- Sampling of testing materials
- Number of measurement
- Climate conditions in labs





Textile Material - Delivery

Fibers sampling



Threads sampling



Package

Sliver, Tow, Roving

Threads (yarns, multifils etc.)

Fabrics (2D, 3D)



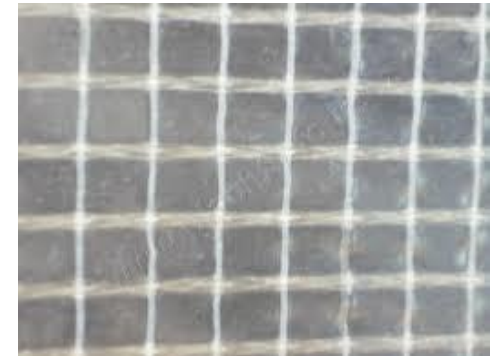
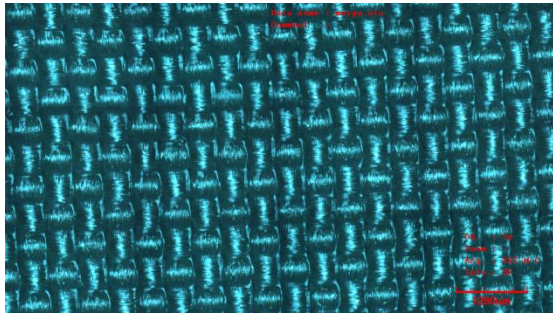
Bobbins

Warp beams

Fabrics



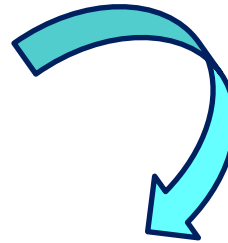
Fabrics Sampling



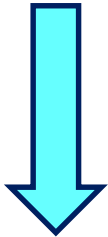


Sampling of testing specimen

We cannot test all amount of textile material!!!



It is necessary to select representative sample



Sampling must be **random!**



Number of specimen
⇒ **Range of sample**



„Each bobbin from delivery of 100 000 bobbins has same probability it will be selected for testing of yarn properties “



Sampling of textile specimen is governed by standard (ISO, ASTM etc.), e.g.:

ISO 5089:1977(en)

Textiles — Preparation of laboratory test samples and test specimens for chemical testing

ISO 1130:1975(en)

Textile fibres — Some methods of sampling for testing

It is impossible prescribe one sampling method for all textile specimen

In general, specimen are selected from units, which belong to one delivery:

Fiber packages
Boxes with bobbins
Fabric packages, etc.





Fiber sampling from package I.

Zoning



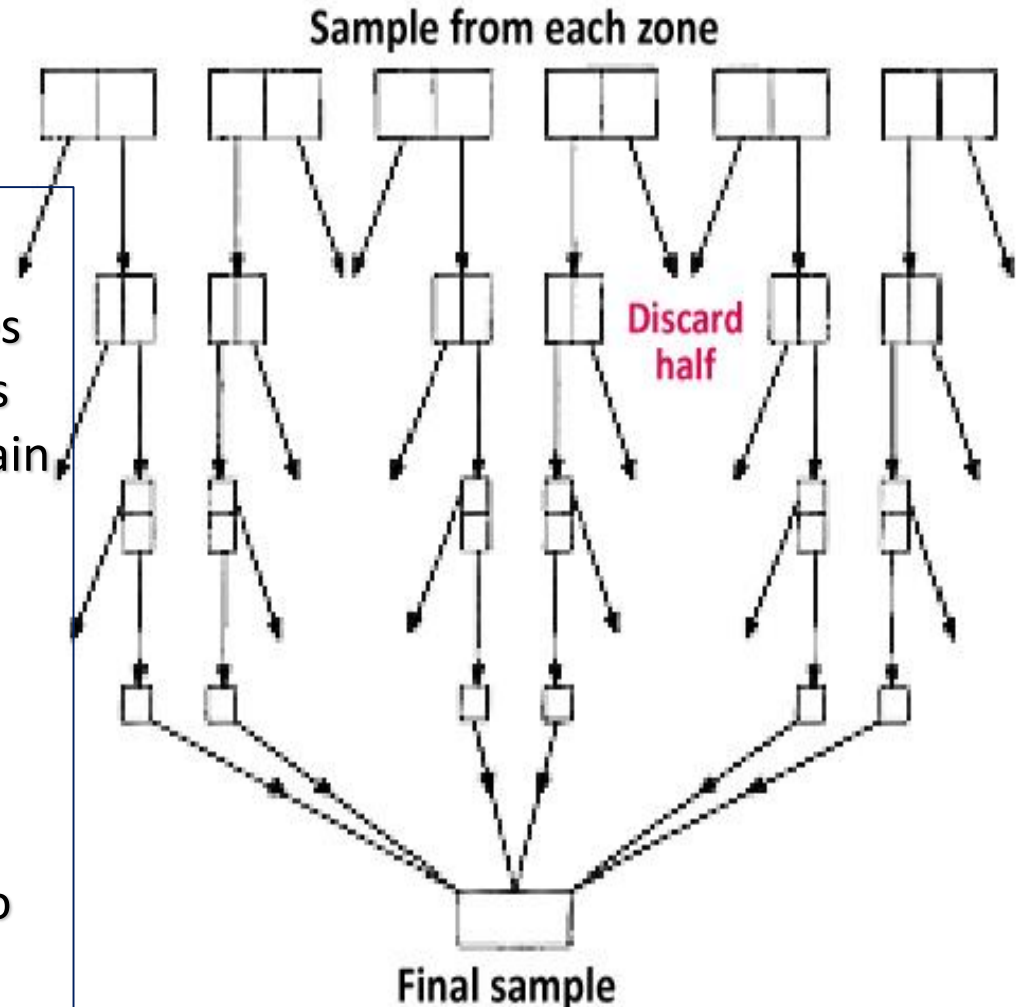
Samples of cotton or wool
min. 40 equally distributed zones
over all delivery, the selection is
repeated until each handful contain
approximately

n/x fibers

n required number of fiber

x initial number of zones

Final handfuls are assembled to
make specimen with *n fibers*





Fiber sampling from package II.

Core sampling

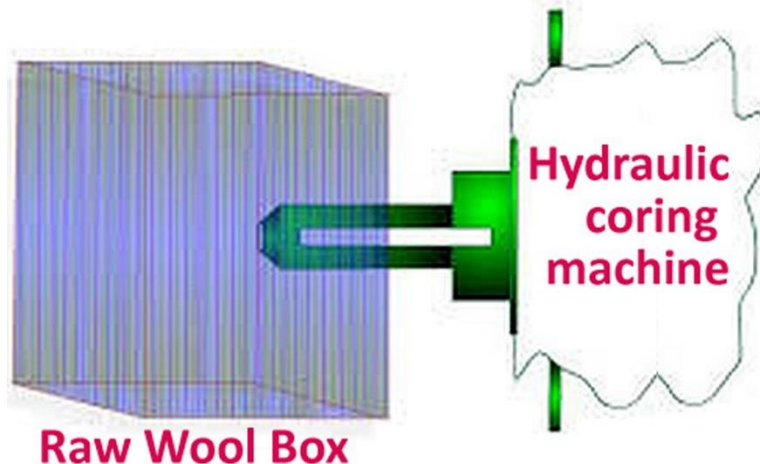
The package must not be open!!!

Estimation of fat ratio, plant residues or moisture in fibers

Tubes for manual sampling – length of approx. 600 mm

Nominal diameters are 14, 15, and 18 mm

Samples are placed into air-proof case

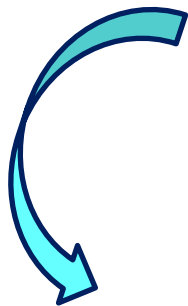




Sampling from slivers, tows, rovings or yarns

Comlicated if we want really
random selection!!!

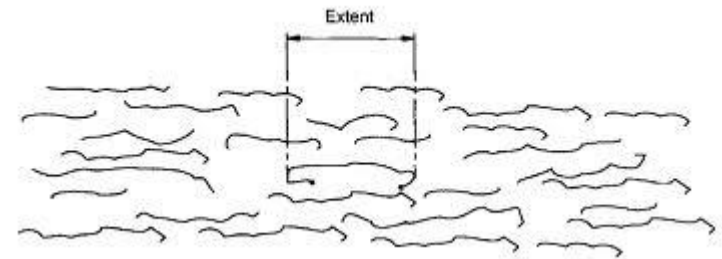
eg. longer fibers have higher probability
to be selected, which decrease
the objectivity of selection



Two standardized methods

Random draw method

Cut square method





Sampling of fibers from fabrics

Wovens

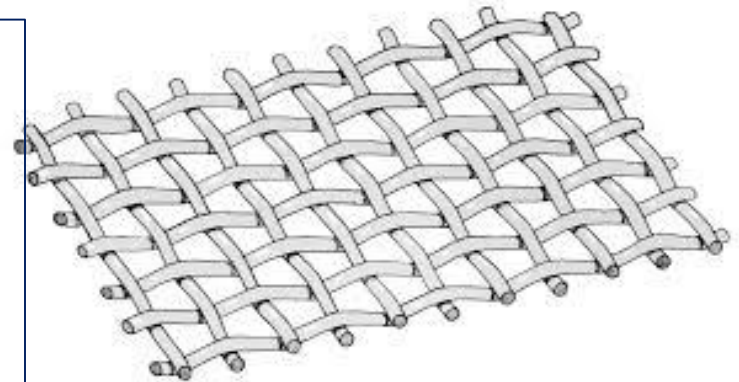
Untwisting of minimum
4 warp threads, and 4 weft threads

Warp

Equal distance in full width of fabric

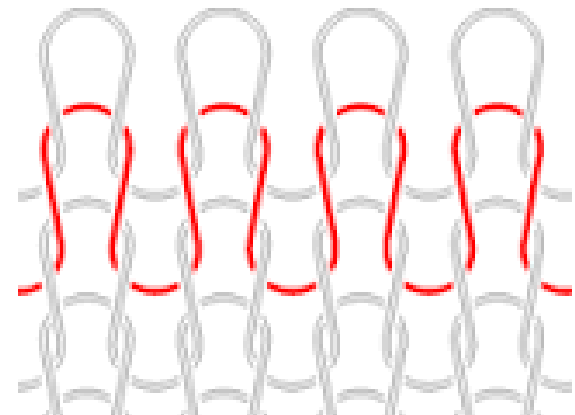
Weft

Yarns from various windings



Knitted fabric

Untwisting of minimum 4 threads from
different rows and different bobbins





Sampling of yarns

❑ Standards specify yarn selection for:

- ❑ single yarns
- ❑ spun yarns
- ❑ multifilaments (rovings)
- ❑ folded yarns
- ❑ cable and cord yarns



❑ Applicable also for sampling of yarns from fabrics

❑ It is described for sampling from:

- ❑ one delivery
- ❑ parts from manufacturing
- ❑ number of packages
- ❑ number of bobbins, etc.





Sampling from warp beams

Specimen are wound in form of belts

Yarns are wound under angle lower than 20° in minimum speed and strength

Sample contains at least 1 m of warp threads length

If the threads are not long enough it is necessary to sample more wind-ups





Sampling of yarns from fabric

Sufficient size of fabric

Sufficient amount of threads

Threads from high number of wind-ups

Sampling must not change properties of threads

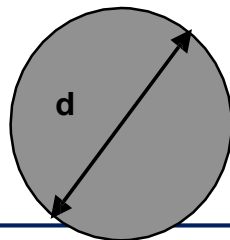
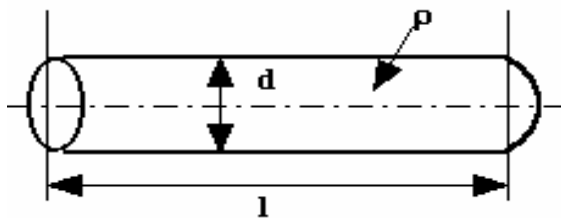




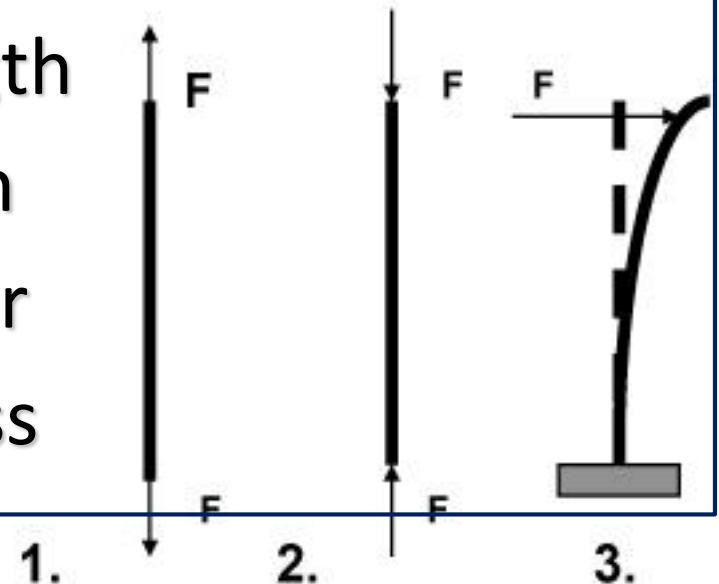
Number of measurement

Specified by measurement standards

Minimum number of measurement is specified e.g. for:



Fiber length
Strength
Diameter
Fineness





Climatic conditions for textile testing

Atmosphere for textile testing is standardized due to sensitivity of textile materials to surrounding environment:

ISO 139:2005(en) - Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

Standard atmosphere

Air temperature: 20 ± 2 °C

Humidity: 65 ± 4 %

Alternate standard climate:

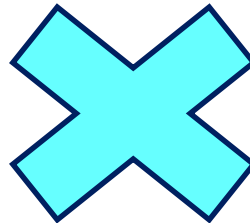
Air temperature: 23 ± 2 °C

Humidity: 50 ± 4 %



Ensuring laboratory conditions

**Air conditioning of whole room
(laboratory)**



Climatic boc



Measurement of climatic conditions

Standardized measuring devices:

For temperature

device deviation $\pm 0,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, scale $0,1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

For moisture

device deviation $\pm 2,0 \%$, scale $0,1$

Temperature measurement

Parameters of thermometer:

Range $0 - 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Precision $0,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Moisture measurement

psychrometers or hygrometers

