

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS

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Standard Methods of Testing and Tolerances for

CERTAIN WOOL AND PART WOOL FABRICS¹



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ASTM Designation: D 462 - 64

ADOPTED, 1944; REVISED, 1952, 1953, 1959, 1964.²

This Standard of the American Society for Testing and Materials is issued under the fixed designation D 462; the final number indicates the year of original adoption as standard or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision.

1. Scope

1.1 These methods of test and tolerances apply to fabrics made wholly or in part of yarn containing wool but do not apply to blankets, pile fabrics, knitted fabrics, or felts.

1.2 Due to the limitations of the analytical methods, it is not practicable to distinguish quantitatively the various classifications or kinds of animal fibers such as reprocessed or reused wool, or ordinary goat, horse, or cattle hair, or the so-called specialty fibers, by the procedures prescribed in ASTM Methods D 629, for Quantitative Analysis of Textiles.³

2. Definitions

2.1 *Wool*.—Except as described in Note 1, the word *wool* is used in these

methods in the generic sense and includes *reprocessed* and *reused* wool as defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act.⁴ The generic term *wool* is understood to cover not only the technical meaning, that is, the hair fiber of the sheep, but also the commercial meaning which includes the so-called specialty fibers, that is, the hair fiber of the alpaca, angora goat, camel, cashmere goat, llama, or vicuna.

NOTE 1.—Most of the fabrics which come within the scope of these methods are subject to the labeling requirements of the Wool Products Labeling Act which provides that wool products in interstate commerce must be labeled to show the percentage of the total fiber weight of the following: (1) wool, (2) reprocessed wool, (3) reused wool, (4) decorations over 5 per cent, (5) any other fiber, 5 per cent or over, and (6) total of all other fibers.

Wool products in interstate commerce must be labeled to show the maximum percentage of the total weight of the product of any loading, filling, or adulterating matter. The law defines certain of these terms as follows: (1) the term "wool" means the fibers from the fleece of the sheep or lamb, or hair of the angora or cashmere goat (and may include the so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, and vicuna) which has never been

¹ Under the standardization procedure of the Society, these methods are under the jurisdiction of the ASTM Committee D-13 on Textile Materials.

² Latest revision accepted August 31, 1964, by action of the Society at the Annual Meeting and confirming letter ballot.

Prior to adoption as standard, these methods were published as tentative from 1937 to 1944, being revised in 1942.

³ Appears in this publication.

⁴ Act of Congress, "Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939," 76th Congress, 3rd Session, approved October 14, 1940.