Designation: D 629 – 99

Standard Test Methods for Quantitative Analysis of Textiles[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 629; 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.

INTRODUCTION

Methods D 629-59 T, Quantitative Analysis of Textiles, were discontinued in 1969 because the responsible subcommittee failed to recommend their adoption as a standard after several years of publication as a tentative. The subcommittee action was based on the members' knowledge that the standard did not include several fiber types introduced to the textile trade after the method was published, and that the techniques required for their identification were lacking in the text, allowing it to become out of date. The procedures included in the text, however, are believed to be reliable for the fiber types named and the techniques described are currently being used in the trade and are referenced by other standards sponsored by Committee D-13 on Textiles. Reinstatement as a standard using the previously assigned number was requested since the listed procedures were reliable and the text considered to be the best available, though not all inclusive. Extensive editorial changes were made in various sections in 1972, and the methods were reinstated as D 629-72. Editorial changes have again been made throughout the text, and statements on precision and bias and suitability for acceptance testing have been added.

The text of Methods D 629-59 T was published by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in that society's Technical Manual as "Test Method 20A-1959" issued in the years 1959 through 1974. The AATCC Method was revised completely in 1975 and since published as "Test Method 20A-1975."

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for the determination of the fiber blend composition of mixtures of the fibers listed in 1.2. Procedures for quantitative estimation of the amount of moisture and certain nonfibrous materials in textiles are also described, for use in the analysis of mixtures, but these are not the primary methods for the determination of moisture content for commercial weights.

1.2 These test methods cover procedures for the following fiber types:

1.2.1 *Natural Fibers*:

1.2.1.1 *Cellulose-Base Fibers*:

Cotton
Hemp
Flax
Ramie

1.2.1.2 *Protein-Base Fibers*:

Animal hairs (other than wool)
Silk, cultivated
Silk, Tussah
Wool

1.2.2 *Man-Made Fibers*:

1.2.2.1 *Cellulose-Base Fibers*:

Acetate (secondary)
Rayon, viscose or cuprammonium
Triacetate

1.2.2.2 *Synthetic-Base Fibers*:

Acrylic
Aramid
Modacrylic
Nylon 6, Nylon 6-6, others
Olefin
Polyester
Spandex

1.3 These test methods include the following sections and tables:

	Section
Referenced Documents	2
Terminology	3
Summary of Methods	4
Uses and Significance	5
Sampling	7
Purity of Reagents	6
Moisture Content or Moisture Regain	9
Nonfibrous Materials	8

[1] These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.51 on Chemical Conditioning and Performance.

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