

Indian Standard

TEXTILES — METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF LINEAR DENSITY OF TEXTILE FIBRES (GRAVIMETRIC AND VIBROSCOPE METHOD) — SPECIFICATION (*Second Revision*)

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes gravimetric and vibroscope method for determination of linear density of textile fibres. The gravimetric method is applicable to fibre bundles cut to a definite length. The vibroscope method is applicable for single fibres of long and medium staple samples. It is not applicable to short staple fibres, for example cotton.

1.2 Both the methods given are applicable only for discrete fibres (excluding fibres like Jute) which can be kept straight and in the case of bundles, parallel during test preparation. They are not applicable for blends having different nominal linear densities. They are not applicable to taper fibres and fibre having pronounced crimp (such as Indian wools).

NOTE — For high-modulus fibres (for example, aramid fibres) the use of the vibroscope method should be agreed to by the interested parties, because the high stiffness of such fibres may influence the results.

2 REFERENCES

The standards listed below contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
232: 1985	Glossary of textile terms — Natural fibres (<i>second revision</i>)
4807:1968	Methods of testing viscose yarn staple fibres
4952: 1968	Methods for sampling of cotton bales, slivers and rovings
6359 :1971	Method for conditioning of textiles