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Textiles — Determination of deodorant property —

Part 5: Metal-oxide semiconductor sensor method

Textiles — Détermination de la propriété de déodorant —

Partie 5: Méthode par capteur à semi-conducteur métal-oxyde

Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

ISO 17299 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles — Determination of deodorant property*:

— *Part 1: General principle*

— *Part 2: Detector tube method*

— *Part 3: Gas chromatography method*

— *Part 4: Condensation sampling analysis*

— *Part 5: Metal-oxide semiconductor sensor method*

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Introduction

This part of ISO 17299 describes a test method using a testing instrument equipped with multiple metal-oxide semiconductor sensors against composite odours for all textiles. The multiple sensors improve accuracy for several kinds of composite odours.

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Textiles — Determination of deodorant property —

Part 5: Metal-oxide semiconductor sensor method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17299 specifies a deodorant test method using an odour analyser equipped with multiple metal-oxide semiconductor sensors against composite odours. The artificial composite odours used in this part of ISO 17299 are a quasi sweat odour, a quasi body odour (nonenal mixture odour) and a quasi excrement odour.

This part of ISO 17299 applies to all kinds of textile products, such as woven fabrics, knits, threads, yarns, fibres, braids, cords, etc.

2 Normative references

ISO 17299-1, *Textiles — Determination of deodorant property — Part 1: General principle*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
quasi unpleasant odour
artificial composite odour used to simulate an unpleasant odour

Note 1 to entry: Artificial composite odours for the purpose of this part of ISO 17299 are as follows:

— quasi sweat odour: ammonia, acetic acid, isovaleric acid;

— quasi body odour (nonenal mixture odour): ammonia, acetic acid, isovaleric acid, nonenal;

— quasi excrement odour: ammonia, acetic acid, hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, indole.

3.2
odour unit concentration
concentration defined as the rate of the odour chemical concentration in µl/l against the olfactory threshold concentration

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in OU/m^3.

3.3
olfactory threshold concentration
minimum concentration at which human could perceive

Note 1 to entry: Olfactory threshold concentration value of the odour chemical substances used in this part of ISO 17299 is shown in Table 1.

Note 2 to entry: See Reference [1] in the Bibliography.

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