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Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide with certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

Partie 10: Mélanges de triacétate ou de polylactide avec certaines autres fibres (méthode au dichlorométhane)

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles.*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1833-10:2006) which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the title was changed from "Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide **and** certain other fibres…" to "Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide **with** certain other fibres…";

— in Clause 1, several remaining fibres have been added;

— the mandatory Clause 3 "Terms and definitions" has been added and the subsequent clauses have been renumbered;

— in Clause 7 (former Clause 6), some precise details have been added in the test procedure;

— in Clause 8 (former Clause 7), a specific *d* factor for elastomultiester, elastolefin and melamine has been added;

— in Clause 9 (former Clause 8), "percentage point" has been added to avoid confusion.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1833 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide with certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using dichloromethane, to determine the mass percentage of triacetate or polylactide, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

— triacetate or polylactide

with

— wool or other animal hair, silk, protein, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal,lyocell, polyamide, polyester, acrylic, elastomultiester, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent,polyacrylate and glass fibres.

Triacetate fibres which have been partially hydrolysed (i.e. saponification) cease to be completely soluble in the reagent. In such cases, this method is not applicable.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1833-1, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Principle

The triacetate or polylactide fibres are dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with dichloromethane. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of triacetate or polylactide is found by the difference.

5 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1 together with that given in 5.1.

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