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Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres with certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

Partie 13: Mélanges de certaines chlorofibres avec certaines autres fibres (méthode au sulfure de carbone/acétone)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1833-13:2006), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the title has been changed from “Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)” to “Mixtures of certain chlorofibres **with** certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)”;

— in Clause 1:

  — several remaining fibres have been added;

  — references on other methods used for analysing mixtures containing chlorofibes have been added;

— in 5.2 “minimum 92 % by volume” has been added to ethanol;

— in Clause 7, a specific *d* factor for melamine and polyacrylate has been added;

— in 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 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres with certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using carbon disulfide/acetone, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

— certain chlorofibres,

with

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

It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing chlorofibres by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-17 or ISO 1833-21.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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*

ISO 1833-4, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein fibres with certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)*

ISO 1833-7, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 7: Mixtures of polyamide with certain other fibres (method using formic acid)*

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 chlorofibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with the azeotropic mixture of carbon disulfide and acetone. 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 chlorofibre is found by the difference.

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