INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1833-17

Second edition
2019-09

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 17: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

Partie 17: Mélanges de fibres cellulosiques et certaines fibres avec des chlorofibres et certaines autres fibres (méthode à l'acide sulfurique concentré)

Reference number
ISO 1833-17:2019(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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 on 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 the following URL: 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 1833-17:2006), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the title has been changed from "Mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)" to "Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)";

— Clause 1 has been rearranged and several remaining fibres have been added;

— Clause 4 has been rearranged according to the scope;

— in 5.2, "dilute solution" has been added;

— in Clause 8, a specific *d* factor for melamine and propylene/polyamide bicomponent has been added;

— in Clause 9, "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.

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Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 17: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using concentrated sulfuric acid, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibres and certain other fibres, after removal of non-fibrous material, in textiles made of mixtures of

— cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, elastomultiester, certain acrylic and certain modacrylic fibres

with

— chlorofibres (based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride), polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

The modacrylics concerned are those which give a clear solution when immersed in concentrated sulfuric acid.

This method can be used, particularly in place of the methods described in ISO 1833-12 and ISO 1833-13, in all cases where a preliminary test shows that the chlorofibres do not dissolve completely either in dimethylformamide or in the azeotropic mixture of carbon disulfide and acetone.

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 cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, elastomultiester, certain acrylic or certain modacrylic fibres are dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with concentrated sulfuric acid. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass is

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