

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 1833-6:2011

01-oktober-2011

Tekstilije - Kvantitativna kemična analiza - 6. del: Mešanica viskoznih ali nekaterih vrst bakro ali modal ali liocel vlaken in bombažnih vlaken (metoda z uporabo mravljične kisline in cinkovega klorida)

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride) (ISO 1833-6:2007)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 6: Mischungen aus Viskose oder bestimmten Cupro-, Modal- oder Lyocellfasern und Baumwollfasern (Ameisensäure-/Zinkchlorid-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-6:2007)

[SIST EN ISO 1833-6:2011](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a0694f9e-3676-4b43-b1c5-112e02200000/sist-en-iso-1833-6-2011)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 6: Mélanges de viscose ou de certains types de cupro, modal ou lyocell et de fibres de coton (méthode à l'acide formique et au chlorure de zinc) (ISO 1833-6:2007)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 1833-6:2010

ICS:

59.060.01 Tekstilna vlakna na splošno Textile fibres in general

SIST EN ISO 1833-6:2011

en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 1833-6

October 2010

ICS 59.060.01

English Version

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride) (ISO 1833-6:2007)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 6:
Mélanges de viscose ou de certains types de cupro, modal
ou lyocell et de fibres de coton (méthode à l'acide formique
et au chlorure de zinc) (ISO 1833-6:2007)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 6:
Mischungen aus Viskose oder bestimmten Cupro-, Modal-
oder Lyocellfasern und Baumwollfasern (Ameisensäure-
/Zinkchlorid-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-6:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 September 2010.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of ISO 1833-6:2007 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 1833-6:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-6:2007 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 1833-6:2010 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
1833-6

First edition
2007-06-01

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 6:

**Mixtures of viscose or certain types of
cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton
fibres (method using formic acid and zinc
chloride)**

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Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

*Partie 6: Mélanges de viscose ou de certains types de cupro, modal ou
lyocell et de fibres de coton (méthode à l'acide formique et au chlorure
de zinc)*
<https://standards.iteh.ai/en/standards/ISO/1833-6-2007/41007>
41007/sist-en-iso-1833-6-2011



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1833-6 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This method supersedes Clause 5 of ISO 1833:1977.

ISO 1833 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis*:

- *Part 1: General principles of testing*
- *Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures*
- *Part 3: Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone)*
- *Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)*
- *Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate)*
- *Part 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*
- *Part 7: Mixtures of polyamide and certain other fibres (method using formic acid)*
- *Part 8: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)*
- *Part 9: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)*
- *Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)*
- *Part 11: Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibres (method using sulfuric acid)*
- *Part 12: Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide)*
- *Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)*
- *Part 14: Mixtures of acetate and certain chlorofibres (method using acetic acid)*