

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 1833-26:2013
01-junij-2013

Tekstilije - Kvantitativna kemična analiza - 26. del: Mešanice melaminskih in bombažnih ali aramidnih vlaken (metoda z uporabo vroče mravljične kisline) (ISO 1833-26:2013)

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 26: Mixtures of melamine and cotton or aramide fibres (method using hot formic acid) (ISO 1833-26:2013)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analyse - Teil 26: Mischungen aus Melamin und Baumwolle oder Aramidfasern (Verfahren mit heißer Ameisensäure) (ISO 1833-26:2013)
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Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 26: Mélanges de fibres de mélamine et de fibres de coton ou d'aramide (méthode à l'acide formique chaud) (ISO 1833-26:2013)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 1833-26:2013

ICS:

59.060.01 Tekstilna vlakna na splošno Textile fibres in general

SIST EN ISO 1833-26:2013

en,fr

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 1833-26

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2013

ICS 59.060.01

English Version

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 26: Mixtures of melamine and cotton or aramide fibres (method using hot formic acid) (ISO 1833-26:2013)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 26:
Mélanges de fibres de mélamine et de fibres de coton ou
d'aramide (méthode à l'acide formique chaud) (ISO 1833-
26:2013)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analyse - Teil 26:
Mischungen aus Melamin und Baumwolle oder
Aramidfasern (Verfahren mit heißer Ameisensäure) (ISO
1833-26:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 February 2013.

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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-CENELEC 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

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....3

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
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<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0886bb3e-6efe-4fa0-a6d1-57c1b992f798/sist-en-iso-1833-26-2013>

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1833-26:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with 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 September 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2013.

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.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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The text of ISO 1833-26:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1833-26:2013 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
1833-26

First edition
2013-03-01

**Textiles — Quantitative chemical
analysis —**

Part 26:

**Mixtures of melamine and cotton or
aramide fibres (method using hot
formic acid)**

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Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

*Partie 26: Mélanges de fibres de mélamine et de fibres de coton ou
d'aramide (méthode à l'acide formique chaud)*

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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.

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ISO 1833-26 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

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)*
- *Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)*
- *Part 16: Mixtures of polypropylene fibres and certain other fibres (method using xylene)*
- *Part 17: Mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)*
- *Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair (method using sulfuric acid)*