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**Textiles — Quantitative chemical  
analysis —**

Part 16:

**Mixtures of polypropylene fibres and  
certain other fibres (method using xylene)**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

*Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —*

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*Partie 16: Mélanges de fibres de polypropylène et de certaines autres  
fibres (méthode au xylène)*

ISO 1833-16:2006

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Published in Switzerland

## 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 1833-16 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This first edition of ISO 1833-16 cancels and replaces Clause 15 of ISO 1833:1977.

ISO 1833:1977 will be cancelled and replaced by ISO 1833-1, ISO 1833-3, ISO 1833-4, ISO 1833-5, ISO 1833-6, ISO 1833-7, ISO 1833-8, ISO 1833-9, ISO 1833-10, ISO 1833-11, ISO 1833-12, ISO 1833-13, ISO 1833-14, ISO 1833-15, ISO 1833-16, ISO 1833-17, ISO 1833-18 and ISO 1833-19.

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 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)*

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- *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)*
- *Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)*
- *Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *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 20: Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)*
- *Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chlorate)*
- *Part 23: Mixtures of polyethylene and polypropylene (method using cyclohexanone)*
- *Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and some other fibres (method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)*

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## 5 Apparatus

Use the apparatus described in ISO 1833-1 together with those given in 5.1 and 5.2.

**5.1 Conical flasks**, of minimum capacity 200 ml, glass stoppered.

**5.2 Reflux condenser**, suitable for liquids of high boiling point, fitting the conical flasks.

## 6 Test procedure

Follow the general procedure given in ISO 1833-1, and then proceed as follows.

Preheat the filter crucible through which the xylene is to be filtered.

To the specimen contained in the conical flask, add 100 ml of the xylene per gram of specimen. Attach the condenser and boil the contents for 3 min. Decant the hot liquid through the weighed filter crucible.

Repeat this treatment twice more, each time using a fresh 50 ml portion of solvent.

Wash the residue remaining in the flask with 30 ml of boiling xylene (twice).

After the treatment with boiling xylene, ensure that the flask containing the residue is cooled sufficiently before the light petroleum is introduced.

Then wash the residue remaining in the flask with 75 ml of the light petroleum (twice).

After the second wash with light petroleum, filter the residue through the filter crucible and allow it to drain.

Finally, dry the crucible and residue, then cool and weigh them.

NOTE Hot extraction apparatus, using the appropriate procedures, giving identical results, may be used.<sup>1)</sup>

## 7 Calculation and expression of results

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions of ISO 1833-1.

The value of  $d$  is 1,00.

## 8 Precision

For homogeneous mixtures of textile materials, the confidence limits of results obtained by this method are not greater than  $\pm 1$  for the confidence level of 95 %.

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1) See, for example, the apparatus described in Melliand Textilberichte 56 (1975), pp. 643-645.

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**ICS 59.060.01**

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