INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1833-19

First edition
2006-06-01

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

Partie 19: Mélanges de fibres de cellulose et d'amiante (méthode par chauffage)

Reference number
ISO 1833-19:2006(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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 1833-19 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This first edition of ISO 1833-19 cancels and replaces Clause 18 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)*

— *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)*

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS — When cutting yarn or fabric containing asbestos, normal safety precautions shall be taken to avoid inhalation of asbestos dust.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, by heating, to determine the percentage of cellulosic fibre in textiles made of binary mixtures of

— cotton or regenerated cellulose

and

— chrysotile and crocidolite asbestos.

This method may be applicable to other types of asbestos, subject to agreement between the interested parties.

NOTE This method differs in principle from the general method based on selective solubility set out in ISO 1833-1.

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 Principle

The cellulosic fibres are removed from a known dry mass of the mixture by heating at (450 ± 10) °C for 1 h. The residue is weighed; its corrected mass is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of cellulosic fibre is calculated by the difference.

NOTE The preliminary removal of non-fibrous matter is not necessary.

4 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1.

5 Apparatus

Use the apparatus described in ISO 1833-1 together with those given in 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

5.1 Weighing bottle.

5.2 Crucible.

5.3 Electric furnace, with automatic temperature control at (450 ± 10) °C.

6 Sampling

Take a laboratory test sample that is representative of the laboratory bulk sample and sufficient to provide all the specimens, each of about 5 g, that are required.

NOTE Pre-treatment of the laboratory test sample, described in ISO 1833-1, is not applicable to the analysis of this mixture.

7 Test procedure

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

Take from the laboratory test sample, a test specimen weighing about 5 g.

Determine the dry mass of the test specimen accurately in a weighing bottle, transfer it to an open crucible of known mass and heat it in the electric furnace with automatic temperature control at (450 ± 10) °C for 1 h.

Cool the crucible and its contents to room temperature in a desiccator.

Determine the mass of the crucible and residue within 2 min of its removal from the desiccator.

8 Calculation and expression of results

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

The value of d is 1,02.

ICS 59.060.01

Price based on 2 pages