
Tekstilije - Kvantitativna kemijska analiza - 2. del: Trikomponentne vlakninske mešanice (ISO/DIS 1833-2:2019)

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures (ISO/DIS 1833-2:2019)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 2: Ternäre Fasermischungen (ISO/DIS 1833-2:2019)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 2: Mélanges ternaires de fibres (ISO/DIS 1833-2:2019)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 1833-2

ICS:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 59.060.01 | Tekstilna vlakna na splošno | Textile fibres in general |
| 71.040.40 | Kemijska analiza | Chemical analysis |

oSIST prEN ISO 1833-2:2019**en,fr,de**

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DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 1833-2

ISO/TC 38

Secretariat: SAC

Voting begins on:
2019-09-04Voting terminates on:
2019-11-27

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures

*Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —**Partie 2: Mélanges ternaires de fibres*

ICS: 59.060.01

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Reference number
ISO/DIS 1833-2:2019(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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, in technical cooperation with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1833-2:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- (old) Introduction: removal of the explanation of the variants in the [Clause 3](#). Principle
- [Clause 2](#): updated normative reference
- addition of the mandatory [Clause 3](#) Terms and definitions
- [Clause 4](#) (former [Clause 3](#)): introduction of the explanation of the 4 variants
- Sub-clause [9.3](#): additional instruction in case of pre-treatment by extraction with light petroleum and water
- [Table 1](#): addition of reference to lyocell (beside viscose, cupro and/or modal). Additional cases: n°36 for Variant 3; n°37 and n°38 for new fibres (elastolefin, melamine); n°39 and n°40 for mixtures with elastane.
- Bibliography: updated list (removal of references to parts of ISO 1833)

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

A list of all parts in the ISO 1833 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures

1 Scope

This document specifies methods of quantitative analysis of various ternary mixtures of fibres.

The field of application of each method for analysing mixtures, specified in the parts of ISO 1833, indicates the fibres to which the method is applicable.

This document is applicable to mixtures of fibres with more than three components provided that the combination of test methods leads back to simple cases of fibre mixtures.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Principle

After identification of the components of a mixture, the non-fibrous matter is removed by a suitable pre-treatment, and then one or more of the four variants of the process of selective solution described in this Clause is applied.

Except where this presents technical difficulties, it is preferable to dissolve the major fibre component so as to obtain the minor fibre component as the final residue.

In general, the methods for quantitative chemical analysis of ternary fibre mixtures are based on the selective solution of the individual components. Four variants of this procedure are possible:

- Variant 1: Using two different test specimens, component (a) is dissolved from the first test specimen and component (b) from the second test specimen. The insoluble residues of each test specimen are weighed and the percentage of each of the two soluble components is calculated from the respective losses in mass. The percentage of the third component (c) is calculated by difference.
- Variant 2: Using two different test specimens, a component (a) is dissolved from the first test specimen, and two components (a and b) from the second test specimen. The insoluble residue of the first test specimen is weighed and the percentage of the component (a) is calculated from the loss

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in mass. The insoluble residue of the second test specimen is weighed: it corresponds to component (c). The percentage of the third component (b) is calculated by difference.

- Variant 3: Using two different test specimens, two components (a and b) are dissolved from the first test specimen and two components (b and c) from the second test specimen. The insoluble residues correspond to the two components (c) and (a) respectively. The percentage of the third component (b) is calculated by difference.
- Variant 4: Using only one test specimen, after removal of one of the components, the insoluble residue formed by the two other fibres is weighed and the percentage of the soluble component is calculated from the loss in mass. One of the two fibres of the residue is dissolved, the insoluble component is weighed and the percentage of the second soluble component is calculated from the loss in mass. If this variant is used when a test specimen is subjected to the successive action of two different solvents, correction factors shall be applied for possible losses in mass undergone by the test specimen in the two treatments.

Where a choice is possible, it is advisable to use one of the first three variants. Where chemical analysis is used, take care to choose methods prescribing solvents which dissolve only the required fibre or fibres, and leave undissolved the other fibre or fibres.

NOTE 1 In order to reduce the possibility of error to a minimum, it is recommended that, whenever possible, chemical analysis using at least two of the four above-mentioned variants should be made.

NOTE 2 By way of example, [Annex B](#) contains a certain number of ternary mixtures, together with methods for analysing binary mixtures which can, in principle, be used for analysing these ternary mixtures.

If the fibre mixture in a sample contains more than 3 components, where relevant, the application of combined manual separations and chemical analysis leads to decrease the number of components in sub-samples so that the given procedure in ISO 1833-1 or ISO 1833-2 can be applied.

5 Reagents and apparatus

Use the apparatus and reagents described in ISO 1833-1.

6 Conditioning and testing atmosphere

See ISO 1833-1.

7 Sampling and pre-treatment of laboratory test sample

See ISO 1833-1.

8 Procedure

See ISO 1833-1.

9 Calculation and expression of results**9.1 General**

Express the mass of each component as a percentage of the total mass of fibre present in the mixture. Calculate the result on the basis of clean dry mass, to which is applied firstly the agreed conventional moisture regain and secondly the correction factor necessary to take account of loss of matter during pre-treatment and analysis.

9.2 Calculation of percentages of mass of clean dry fibres, disregarding loss of fibre mass during pre-treatment

NOTE Some examples of calculation are given in [annex A](#).

9.2.1 Variant 1

Formulae to be applied where a component of the mixture is removed from one specimen and another component from a second specimen:

$$P_1 = \left[\frac{d_2}{d_1} - d_2 \times \frac{r_1}{m_1} + \frac{r_2}{m_2} \times \left(1 - \frac{d_2}{d_1} \right) \right] \times 100$$

$$P_2 = \left[\frac{d_4}{d_3} - d_4 \times \frac{r_2}{m_2} + \frac{r_1}{m_1} \times \left(1 - \frac{d_4}{d_3} \right) \right] \times 100$$

$$P_3 = 100 - (P_1 + P_2)$$

where

- P_1 is the percentage of the first clean dry component (component in the first specimen soluble in the first reagent);
- P_2 is the percentage of the second clean dry component (component in the second specimen soluble in the second reagent);
- P_3 is the percentage of the third clean dry component (component undissolved in both specimens);
- m_1 is the dry mass of the first specimen after pre-treatment;
- m_2 is the dry mass of the second specimen after pre-treatment;
- r_1 is the dry mass of the residue after removal of the first component from the first specimen in the first reagent;
- r_2 is the dry mass of the residue after removal of the second component from the second specimen in the second reagent;
- d_1 is the correction factor for loss in mass, in the first reagent, of the second component undissolved in the first specimen¹⁾;
- d_2 is the correction factor for loss in mass, in the first reagent, of the third component undissolved in the first specimen¹⁾;
- d_3 is the correction factor for loss in mass, in the second reagent, of the first component undissolved in the second specimen¹⁾;
- d_4 is the correction factor for loss in mass, in the second reagent, of the third component undissolved in the second specimen¹⁾.

¹⁾ The values of d are indicated in the relevant parts of ISO 1833.

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9.2.2 Variant 2

Formulae to be applied in the case where a component (a) is removed from the first test specimen, leaving as residue, the other two components (b + c), and the two components (a + b) are removed from the second test specimen, leaving as residue the third component (c).

$$P_1 = 100 - (P_2 + P_3)$$

$$P_2 = 100 \times \frac{d_1 r_1}{m_1} - \frac{d_1}{d_2} \times P_3$$

$$P_3 = \frac{d_4 r_2}{m_2} \times 100$$

where

P_1 is the percentage of the first clean dry component (component of the first specimen soluble in the first reagent);

P_2 is the percentage of the second clean dry component (component soluble, at the same time as the first component of the second specimen, in the second reagent);

P_3 is the percentage of the third clean dry component (component undissolved in both specimens);

m_1 is the dry mass of the first specimen after pre-treatment;

m_2 is the dry mass of the second specimen after pre-treatment;

r_1 is the dry mass of the residue after removal of the first component from the first specimen in the first reagent;

r_2 is the dry mass of the residue after removal of the first and second components from the second specimen in the second reagent;

d_1 is the correction factor for loss in mass in the first reagent, of the second component undissolved in the first specimen ¹⁾;

d_2 is the correction factor for loss in mass, in the first reagent, of the third component undissolved in the first specimen ¹⁾;

d_4 is the correction factor for loss in mass, in the second reagent, of the third component undissolved in the second specimen ¹⁾.

¹⁾ The values of d are indicated in the relevant parts of ISO 1833.

9.2.3 Variant 3

Formulae to be applied where two components (a + b) are removed from a specimen, leaving as residue the third component (c), then two components (b + c) are removed from another specimen leaving as residue, the first component (a) :

$$P_1 = \frac{d_3 r_2}{m_2} \times 100$$

$$P_2 = 100 - (P_1 + P_3)$$