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Textiles — Qualitative and quantitative analysis of some cellulose fibres (lyocell, cupro) and their blends —

Part 3:

Blend quantification using spectral analysis method

Textiles — Analyses qualitative et quantitative de certaines fibres cellulosiques (lyocell, cupro) et leurs mélanges —

Partie 3: Quantification du mélange par une méthode d'analyse spectrale

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles.

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Introduction

The qualitative and quantitative determination of fibres is important for the distribution of textile products. In many countries, it is legally obligatory for producers to attach information on the type of fibres used and their mixing ratio to textile products.

Therefore, it is desirable that qualitative methods of all fibres used in textile products and quantitative methods in the case where fibres are mixed (all combinations that can be assumed) exist as test standards.

Cupro and lyocell described in this document are regenerated fibres made from plants and can be said to be materials that contribute to a sustainable society in that raw materials are not derived from petroleum.

However, cupro and lyocell are difficult to qualify. Because the characteristics of appearance, chemical resistance, infrared spectroscopy (IR) spectrum, etc. are almost the same, the qualitative property according to ISO/TR 11827 and the quantification by the ISO 1833 series cannot be performed in some cases. That is, even if we know that unknown fibre is a cupro or lyocell, we cannot identify which one is.

Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish cupro or lyocell if the cupro or lyocell exists in the textile product or the possibility that cupro and lyocell are mixed completely cannot be denied.

ISO 21915 is composed of three parts. ISO 21915-1 specifies the identification method of cupro and lyocell by scanning electron microscope and infrared spectrum analysis. Those may be the time-consuming methods to use the composition analysis. ISO 201915-2 and this document specify the methods for the composition analysis. The methods used is determined by the instrument availability and experience.

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