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Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 28: Mixtures of chitosan with certain other fibres (method using diluted acetic acid)

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

Partie 28: Mélanges de chitosane avec certaines autres fibres (méthode à l'acide acétique dilué)

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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).

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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*.

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 28: Mixtures of chitosan with certain other fibres (method using diluted acetic acid)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using diluted acetic acid, to determine the mass percentage of chitosan fibres, after elimination of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of:

— chitosan fibre

with

— certain other fibres.

This method is applicable to fibre mixtures of chitosan fibre with cellulose fibres (cotton, linen, ramie, viscose, modal, lyocell), protein fibres (wool, cashmere, silk), or synthetic fibres (polyester, polyamide, acrylic).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
chitosan fibre
chitin fibre in which at least 55 % acetylated groups have been deacetylated

Note 1 to entry: Chitin as generic name, see ISO 2076.

Note 2 to entry: In the textile industry, the deacetylation degree is generally more than 90 %.

Note 3 to entry: See Figure 1.