

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 29:
Mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide
bicomponent (method using sulfuric acid) (ISO
1833-29:2020)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 1833-29:2020 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1833-29:2020 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 1833-29:2020 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 1833-29:2020.
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English Version

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 29:
Mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide
bicomponent (method using sulfuric acid) (ISO 1833-
29:2020)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 29:
Mélanges de polyamide avec bicomposant
polypropylène/polyamide (méthode à l'acide
sulfurique) (ISO 1833-29:2020)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 29:
Mischungen aus Polyamid mit Polypropylen/Polyamid-
Bikomponente (Verfahren mit Schwefelsäure) (ISO
1833-29:2020)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 May 2020.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 1833-29:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-29:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1833-29:2020 without any modification.

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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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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.

Introduction

Mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent are often used for carpets. Polypropylene is the matrix of the bicomponent which includes polyamide fibrils.

The method described in ISO 1833-18 was found suitable to dissolve polyamide fibres without dissolving the polyamide fibrils inside the bicomponent.

As the scope of ISO 1833-18 is specific to mixtures of silk with protein fibres, a specific part was developed for mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, using the same operating conditions.

The method described in ISO 1833-7 was not found suitable as formic acid dissolves all polyamide.

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 29:

Mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (method using sulfuric acid)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using sulfuric acid, to determine the mass percentage of polyamide, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of

- polyamide
- with
- polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

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

bicomponent

two strongly bonded polymers of different chemical and/or physical construction

3.2

polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent

bicomponent (3.1) where between 10 % and 25 % by mass of polyamide fibrils span inside the polypropylene matrix

[SOURCE: ISO 2076:2013, 4.33, modified — The definition has been modified.]

4 Principle

The polyamide is dissolved from a known dry mass of the mixture with 75 % (mass fraction) sulfuric acid. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of polyamide/polypropylene bicomponent is found by the difference.