

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 21:
Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain
elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres
(method using cyclohexanone)**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 1833-21:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1833-21:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.10.2010 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 11.08.2010.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 1833-21:2010 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 1833-21:2010.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 31.10.2010 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

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The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

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English Version

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone) (ISO 1833-21:2006)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 21:
Mélanges de chlorofibres, certains modacryliques, certains
élasthannes, acétates, triacétates et de certaines autres
fibres (méthode à la cyclohexanone) (ISO 1833-21:2006)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 21:
Mischungen aus Chlorfasern, bestimmten Modacrylfasern,
bestimmten Elasthanfasern, Acetatfasern, Triacetatfasern
und bestimmten anderen Fasern (Cyclohexanon-Verfahren)
(ISO 1833-21:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 September 2010.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Foreword

The text of ISO 1833-21:2006 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 1833-21:2010 by 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 April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-21:2006 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 1833-21:2010 without any modification.

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 21:

Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using cyclohexanone, to determine the percentage of chlorofibre, modacrylic, elastane, acetate and triacetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of

— acetate, triacetate, chlorofibre, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes

and

— wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, cupro, modal, viscose, polyamide, acrylic and glass fibre.

Where modacrylics or elastanes are present, a preliminary test should be carried out to determine whether the fibre is completely soluble in the reagent.

It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing chlorofibres by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-13 or ISO 1833-17.

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 acetate and triacetate fibres, chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, and certain elastanes are dissolved out from a known dry mass with cyclohexanone at a temperature close to boiling point. 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 chlorofibre, modacrylic, elastane, acetate and triacetate is found by the difference.