

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 25:  
Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method  
using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform) (ISO 1833-  
25:2013)**

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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English Version

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 25: Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform) (ISO 1833-25:2013)**

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 25:  
Mélanges de polyester et de certaines autres fibres  
(méthode à l'acide trichloracétique et au chloroforme) (ISO  
1833-25:2013)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 25:  
Mischungen aus Polyester und einigen anderen Fasern  
(Trichloressigsäure-/Chloroform-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-  
25:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 July 2013.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1833-25:2013) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2014.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-25:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1833-25:2013 without any modification.

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## Introduction

Chloroform is said to be harmful for operators. Safety shall be secured by strict operation according to safety regulations or precautions. However, alternative methods intended for the dissolution of polyester are included in the Bibliography.

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# Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

## Part 25:

### Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform)

**WARNING** — This part of ISO 1833 calls for the use of substances/procedures that may be injurious to the health/environment if appropriate conditions are not observed. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety/environment at any stage.

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform to determine the percentage of polyester fibres after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of polyester fibres with other fibres, except one type of aramid (polyamide imide), polyamide, chlorofibre and modacrylic.

#### 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 polyester fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with a reagent composed of trichloroacetic acid and chloroform. 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 polyester is found by difference.

#### 4 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1, together with those specified in [4.1](#), [4.2](#) and [4.3](#).

**4.1 Solution of crystallized trichloroacetic acid/chloroform reagent**, prepared at a mass ratio 1:1.

**SAFETY PRECAUTIONS** — The harmful effects of this reagent shall be borne in mind, and full precautions shall be taken during use.

**4.2 Solution of 15 g of trichloroacetic acid filled up to 100 g with chloroform.**

**4.3 Chloroform.**

#### 5 Apparatus

Use the apparatus described in ISO 1833-1, together with that described in [5.1](#).

**5.1 Conical flask**, of minimum capacity of 200 ml, glass stoppered.