
**Urine-absorbing aids for incontinence —
Test methods for characterizing
polymer-based absorbent materials —**

Part 6:

**Gravimetric determination of fluid retention
capacity in saline solution after
centrifugation**

*Aides pour absorption d'urine — Méthodes d'essai pour caractériser les
matériaux absorbants à base de polymères —*

*Partie 6: Détermination gravimétrique de la capacité de rétention de fluides
en solution saline après centrifugation*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 17190 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 17190-6 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 173, *Technical systems and aids for disabled or handicapped persons*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Aids for ostomy and incontinence*.

ISO 17190 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Urine-absorbing aids for incontinence — Test methods for characterizing polymer-based absorbent materials*:

- *Part 1: Determination of pH*
- *Part 2: Determination of amount of residual monomers*
- *Part 3: Determination of particle size distribution by sieve fractionation*
- *Part 4: Determination of moisture content by mass loss upon heating*
- *Part 5: Gravimetric determination of free swell capacity in saline solution*
- *Part 6: Gravimetric determination of fluid retention capacity in saline solution after centrifugation*
- *Part 7: Gravimetric determination of absorption under pressure*
- *Part 8: Gravimetric determination of flowrate*
- *Part 9: Gravimetric determination of density*
- *Part 10: Determination of extractable polymer content by potentiometric titration*
- *Part 11: Determination of content of respirable particles*

ISO 17190 is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 17191, *Urine-absorbing aids for incontinence — Airborne polyacrylate superabsorbent material in the workplace — Determination of the content in respirable dust by sodium atomic absorption spectrometry*.

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 17190 are given for information only.

Introduction

ISO 17190 consists of a series of test methods originally developed by *European Disposables and Nonwovens Association (EDANA)*. These test methods have been incorporated without technical changes into one International Standard consisting of eleven parts.

These test methods have been in practical use for several years, and have proven to be reliable with respect to common criteria of quality of test methods (validity, repeatability, etc.). They are applicable to polyacrylate superabsorbent materials, which occur in hygiene products, including urine-absorbing aids for incontinent persons. The test methods are addressed to the *material* exclusively. They are not intended to be used, and are not applicable for use with finished manufactured urine-absorbing aids.

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Urine-absorbing aids for incontinence — Test methods for characterizing polymer-based absorbent materials —

Part 6:

Gravimetric determination of fluid retention capacity in saline solution after centrifugation

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17190 specifies a method for determining the fluid retention capacity of polyacrylate (PA) superabsorbent powders in saline solution, following centrifugation.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 17190. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 17190 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 187, *Paper, board and pulps — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning of samples*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 5725-2, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 17190, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

nonwoven

manufactured sheet, web or batt of directionally or randomly orientated fibres, bonded by friction, and/or cohesion and/or adhesion, excluding paper and products which are woven, knitted, tufted, stitch-bonded incorporating binding yarns or filaments, or felted by wet-milling, whether or not additionally needed

NOTE 1 The fibres may be of natural or man-made origin. They may be staple or continuous filaments or be formed *in situ*.

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 9092 (see reference [1] in the Bibliography).

NOTE 3 See ISO 9092 for further details about the definition of nonwoven.