
**Textiles — Quantitative chemical
analysis —**

Part 22:

**Mixtures of viscose or certain types
of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax
fibres (method using formic acid and
zinc chloride)**

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

*Partie 22: Mélanges de viscose ou de certains types de cupro, modal
ou lyocell et de fibres de lin (méthode à l'acide formique et au
chlorure de zinc)*



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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1833-22 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

ISO 1833 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis*:

- *Part 1: General principles of testing*
- *Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures*
- *Part 3: Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone)*
- *Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)*
- *Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate)*
- *Part 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*
- *Part 7: Mixtures of polyamide and certain other fibres (method using formic acid)*
- *Part 8: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)*
- *Part 9: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)*
- *Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)*
- *Part 11: Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibres (method using sulfuric acid)*
- *Part 12: Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide)*
- *Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)*
- *Part 14: Mixtures of acetate and certain chlorofibres (method using acetic acid)*
- *Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)*
- *Part 16: Mixtures of polypropylene fibres and certain other fibres (method using xylene)*
- *Part 17: Mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)*
- *Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair (method using sulfuric acid)*

- *Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)*
- *Part 20: Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)*
- *Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)*
- *Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*
- *Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and some other fibres (method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)*
- *Part 25: Mixtures of polyester and cotton or aramid fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform)*
- *Part 26: Mixtures of melamine and cotton or aramide fibres (method using hot formic acid)*

The following part is cancelled:

- *Part 23: Mixtures of polyethylene and polypropylene (method using cyclohexanone)*

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 22:

Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)

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 is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary mixtures of

- viscose or certain types of the current cupro or modal or lyocell fibres
- with
- flax fibres.

If a cupro or modal fibre is found to be present, a preliminary test should be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent.

The part of ISO 1833 is not applicable to mixtures in which the flax fibre has suffered extensive chemical degradation, nor when the viscose, cupro, modal or lyocell fibre is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain permanent finishes or reactive dyes that cannot be removed completely.

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 1833-1:2006, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing*

3 Principle

After the removal of the non-cellulosic components (pectin, etc.) related to the flax fibre internal structure by means of pre-treatment with sodium hydroxide, the viscose, cupro or modal or lyocell fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with a reagent composed of formic acid and zinc chloride. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its corrected mass is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of viscose, cupro, modal or lyocell fibre is found by difference.

4 Reagents and apparatus

4.1 General

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