

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 6:
Mixtures of viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or
lyocell with certain other fibres (method using formic
acid and zinc chloride) (ISO 1833-6:2018)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 1833-6:2019 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1833-6:2019 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 1833-6:2019 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 1833-6:2019.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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English Version

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 6: Mixtures
of viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell with
certain other fibres (method using formic acid and zinc
chloride) (ISO 1833-6:2018)**

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 6:
Mélanges de viscose, certains types de cupro, modal ou
lyocell avec certaines autres fibres (méthode à l'acide
formique et au chlorure de zinc) (ISO 1833-6:2018)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 6:
Mischungen aus Viskose oder bestimmten Cupro-,
Modal- oder Lyocellfasern und Baumwollfasern
(Ameisensäure-/Zinkchlorid-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-
6:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 October 2018.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 1833-6:2019) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2019.

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 supersedes EN ISO 1833-6:2010.

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

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-6:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1833-6:2019 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Principle.....	2
5 Reagents.....	2
6 Apparatus.....	2
7 Test procedure.....	2
8 Calculation and expression of results.....	3
9 Precision.....	3

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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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1833-6:2007), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the title has been changed from “Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell **and** cotton fibres...” to “Mixtures of viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell **with** certain other fibres...”;
- in [Clause 1](#), the list of fibres has been updated;
- [Clause 3](#) (Terms and definitions) has been added;
- in [5.1](#), additional instruction in case of the use of zinc chloride other than fused anhydrous zinc chloride has been added;
- in [Clause 7](#), the testing temperature of 40 °C has been removed and changed to 70 °C, and the neutralisation stage has been detailed;
- in [Clause 8](#), a specific d-factor for melamine has been added;
- in [Clause 9](#), “percentage point” to avoid confusion has been added.

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.

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 6:

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

WARNING — This document 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 document specifies a method, using a mixture of formic acid and zinc chloride, to determine the mass percentage of viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell, after removal of nonfibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

— viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell,

with

— cotton.

This document has been initially specifically established for mixtures of viscose, certain types of cupro, modal or lyocell with cotton, it is also applicable to mixtures with polypropylene, elastolefin and melamine.

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

The method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation. It is not applicable 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 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

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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/>