
**Textiles — Quantitative chemical
analysis —**

Part 13:

**Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and
certain other fibres (method using carbon
disulfide/acetone)**

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

*Partie 13: Mélanges de certaines chlorofibres et de certaines autres
fibres (méthode au sulfure de carbone/acétone)*



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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

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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 1833-13 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This first edition of ISO 1833-13 cancels and replaces Clause 12 of ISO 1833:1977.

ISO 1833:1977 will be cancelled and replaced by ISO 1833-1, ISO 1833-3, ISO 1833-4, ISO 1833-5, ISO 1833-6, ISO 1833-7, ISO 1833-8, ISO 1833-9, ISO 1833-10, ISO 1833-11, ISO 1833-12, ISO 1833-13, ISO 1833-14, ISO 1833-15, ISO 1833-16, ISO 1833-17, ISO 1833-18 and ISO 1833-19.

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

The following parts are under preparation:

- 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 20: Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)
- Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chlorate)
- Part 23: Mixtures of polyethylene and polypropylene (method using cyclohexanone)
- Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and some other fibres (method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)

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Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 13:

Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using carbon disulfide/acetone, to determine the percentage of chlorofibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

— certain chlorofibres, whether after chlorinated or not,

and

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

When the wool or silk content of a mixture exceeds 25 %, the method described in ISO 1833-4 should be used.

When the polyamide content of a mixture exceeds 25 %, the method described in ISO 1833-7 should be used.

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 chlorofibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with the azeotropic mixture of carbon disulfide and acetone. 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 is found by the difference.