



BSI Standards Publication

Textiles – Quantitative chemical analysis

Part 17: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 1833-17:2020. It is identical to ISO 1833-17:2019. It supersedes BS EN ISO 1833-17:2010, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/80, Chemical testing of textiles.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English Version

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 17:
Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with
chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using
concentrated sulfuric acid) (ISO 1833-17:2019)**

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative -
Partie 17: Mélanges de fibres de cellulose
et certaines fibres avec des chlorofibres et
certaines autres fibres (méthode à l'acide
sulfurique concentré) (ISO 1833-17:2019)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil
17: Mischungen aus Chlorfasern (Homopolymere
des Vinylchlorids) und bestimmten anderen Fasern
(Schwefelsäure-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-17:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 November 2019.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 1833-17:2020) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2020.

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 1833-17:2010.

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

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-17:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1833-17:2020 without any modification.

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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.

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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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: 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 1833-17:2006), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the title has been changed from “Mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)” to “Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)”;
- [Clause 1](#) has been rearranged and several remaining fibres have been added;
- [Clause 4](#) has been rearranged according to the scope;
- in [5.2](#), “dilute solution” has been added;
- in [Clause 8](#), a specific *d* factor for melamine and propylene/polyamide bicomponent has been added;
- in [Clause 9](#), “percentage point” has been added to avoid confusion.

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 17:

Mixtures of cellulose fibres and certain fibres with chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using concentrated sulfuric acid, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibres and certain other fibres, after removal of non-fibrous material, in textiles made of mixtures of

- cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, elastomultiester, certain acrylic and certain modacrylic fibres

with

- chlorofibres (based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride), polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

The modacrylics concerned are those which give a clear solution when immersed in concentrated sulfuric acid.

This method can be used, particularly in place of the methods described in ISO 1833-12 and ISO 1833-13, in all cases where a preliminary test shows that the chlorofibres do not dissolve completely either in dimethylformamide or in the azeotropic mixture of carbon disulfide and acetone.

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 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/>

4 Principle

The cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, elastomultiester, certain acrylic or certain modacrylic fibres are dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with concentrated sulfuric acid. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass is