
**Textiles — Quantitative chemical
analysis —**

**Part 14:
Mixtures of acetate with certain
other fibres (method using glacial
acetic acid)**

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

*Partie 14: Mélanges d'acétate avec certaines autres fibres (méthode à
l'acide acétique glacial)*



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Published in Switzerland

Contents

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

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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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 1833-14:2006), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the title has been changed from “Mixtures of acetate **and** certain chlorofibres (method using acetic acid)” to “Mixtures of acetate **with** certain other fibres (method using **glacial** acetic acid)”;
- in [Clause 1](#) a sentence has been added to refer to other test methods for acetate with other fibres;
- in [5.1](#) a note has been added with the range of glacial acetic acid boiling point;
- in [Clause 8](#) “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 14:

Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using glacial acetic acid)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using glacial acetic acid, to determine the mass percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of

— acetate

with

— certain chlorofibres or after-chlorinated chlorofibres.

It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing acetate by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-3 or ISO 1833-9.

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/>

4 Principle

The acetate is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with glacial acetic acid. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of acetate is found by the difference.

5 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1 together with that given in 5.1.

5.1 Glacial acetic acid.

NOTE The boiling point is between 116 °C and 119 °C.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS — The harmful effects of this reagent shall be borne in mind, and full precautions shall be taken during use.

6 Apparatus

Use the apparatus described in ISO 1833-1 together with those given in [6.1](#) and [6.2](#).

6.1 Conical flask, minimum capacity 200 ml, glass-stoppered.

6.2 Mechanical shaker.

7 Test procedure

Follow the general procedure given in ISO 1833-1, and then proceed as follows.

To the specimen contained in the conical flask, add 100 ml of glacial acetic acid ([5.1](#)) per gram of specimen. Insert the stopper and shake the flask for (20 ± 1) min on the mechanical shaker.

Decant the supernatant liquid through the weighed filter crucible.

Repeat the treatment twice using 100 ml of fresh reagent each time, making three extractions in all.

Transfer the residue to the filter crucible, drain using suction, and rinse the crucible and residue with 100 ml of acetic acid and then three times with water. After each rinse, allow the liquor to drain through the crucible under gravity for about 2 min before draining using suction.

Finally, dry the crucible and residue, then cool and weigh them.

8 Calculation and expression of results

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions of ISO 1833-1.

The value of d is 1,00.

9 Precision

On a homogeneous mixture of textile materials, the confidence limits of the results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 percentage point for the confidence level of 95 %.