
**Textiles — Quantitative chemical
analysis —**

**Part 4:
Mixtures of certain protein fibres with
certain other fibres (method using
hypochlorite)**

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

*Partie 4: Mélanges de certaines fibres protéiniques avec certaines
autres fibres (méthode à l'hypochlorite)*



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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.....	3
9	Precision.....	3

Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1833-4:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- in 5.1.2, the instruction for the preparation of the sodium hypochlorite solution has been detailed.

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 4:

Mixtures of certain protein fibres with certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using hypochlorite, to determine the mass percentage of protein fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of certain non-protein fibres and certain protein fibres, as follows:

- wool, other animal-hair (such as cashmere, mohair), silk, protein, with
- cotton, cupro, viscose, modal, acrylic, chlorofibres, polyamide, polyester, polypropylene, glass, elastane, elastomultiester, elastolefin, melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

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 terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Principle

The protein fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture with alkaline hypochlorite. 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 protein fibre is found by the difference.

5 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1 together with those given in [5.1](#), [5.2](#) and [5.3](#).

5.1 Hypochlorite solution.

5.1.1 Preparation of hypochlorite solution

Either sodium hypochlorite (5.1.2) or lithium hypochlorite (5.1.3) can be used for the preparation of the hypochlorite solution. Lithium hypochlorite (5.1.3) should be used in cases involving a small number of analyses or for analyses conducted at fairly lengthy intervals. This is because the percentage of hypochlorite in solid lithium hypochlorite, unlike that in sodium hypochlorite, is virtually constant. If the percentage of hypochlorite is known, hypochlorite content does not need to be checked iodometrically for each analysis, since a constant weighed portion of lithium hypochlorite can be employed.

5.1.2 Sodium hypochlorite.

Sodium hypochlorite solution containing (35 ± 2) g/l of active chlorine (approximately 1 mol/l) to which $(5,0 \pm 0,5)$ g/l of previously dissolved sodium hydroxide is added.

It is important to get a hypochlorite solution with the required active chlorine content, and with sodium hypochlorite, this has to be checked regularly.

Prior to use, the active chlorine content of the solution shall be checked iodometrically, however, its concentration is not critical within the range 0,9 mol/l to 1,1 mol/l.

Calculate the dilution necessary to convert it to an active chlorine content of 3,5 %, and therefore the volume of concentrated hypochlorite solution needed to produce 1 l of the required reagent. To this amount of the concentrated solution, add the whole of a solution containing $(5,0 \pm 0,5)$ g of sodium hydroxide (5.2) in 200 ml of water and dilute to 1 l with water. Mix well. Prepare freshly each day.

5.1.3 Lithium hypochlorite.

Dissolve 100 g of lithium hypochlorite containing 35 % active chlorine (or 115 g containing 30 % active chlorine) in approximately 700 ml of water, add 5 g of sodium hydroxide (5.2) dissolved in approximately 200 ml of water and make up to 1 l with water.

The solution which has been freshly prepared does not need to be checked iodometrically.

5.2 Sodium hydroxide.

5.3 Acetic acid, dilute solution.

Dilute 5 ml of acetic acid ($\rho = 1,05$ g/ml at 20 °C) to 1 l with water.

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 250 ml.

6.2 Water-bath, at temperature (20 ± 2) °C.

7 Test procedure

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

To the test specimen contained in the conical flask, add 100 ml of hypochlorite solution per gram of test specimen, agitate vigorously to wet out the test specimen and agitate continuously for 40 min in a water bath at (20 ± 2) °C.