

BS EN ISO 1833-20:2010



BSI Standards Publication

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis

Part 20: Mixtures of elastane and
certain other fibres (method using
dimethylacetamide) (ISO 1833-20:2009)

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 1833-20:2010. It is identical to ISO 1833-20:2009. It supersedes BS 4407:1988 which will be withdrawn on publication of the other parts of the BS EN ISO 1833 series.

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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ISBN 978 0 580 72141 0

ICS 59.060.01; 59.060.20

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 28 February 2011.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 1833-20

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 2010

ICS 59.060.01

English Version

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 20: Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide) (ISO 1833-20:2009)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 20:
Mélanges d'élasthane et de certaines autres fibres
(méthode à la diméthylacétamide) (ISO 1833-20:2009)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 20:
Mischungen aus Elasthanfasern und bestimmten anderen
Fasern (Dimethylacetamid-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-20:2009)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 1833-20:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 1833-20:2010 by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1833-20:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 1833-20:2010 without any modification.

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.

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ISO 1833-20 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This first edition, together with ISO 1833-1 to ISO 1833-19 and ISO 1833-21 to ISO 1833-24, cancels and replaces ISO 1833:1977, which has been technically revised.

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 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*
- *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 20: Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)*
- *Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)*
- *Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*
- *Part 25: Mixtures of polyester and some other fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform)*

Part 23 of ISO 1833, *Mixtures of polyethylene and polypropylene (method using cyclohexanone)* was withdrawn by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38.

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 20:

Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)

WARNING — This part of ISO 1833 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 part of ISO 1833 specifies a method using dimethylacetamide to determine the percentage of elastane, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of certain elastane fibres with cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, polyamide, polyester or wool fibres.

This method is not applicable when acrylic fibres are present.

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 1833-1:2006, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing*

3 Principle

The elastane fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture with dimethylacetamide (DMA). 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 elastane is found by difference.

4 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1, together with that specified in 4.1.

4.1 Dimethylacetamide (DMA)

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

5 Apparatus

Use the items of apparatus described in ISO 1833-1, together with those described in 5.1 and 5.2.

5.1 Conical flask, of minimum capacity 250 ml, glass stoppered.

5.2 Heating apparatus, suitable for maintaining the temperature of the flask within the limits 60 °C to 65 °C.

6 Test procedure

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

Place the specimen in the conical flask.

Add 150 ml of DMA per gram of specimen.

Shake to wet the specimen.

Leave it for at least for 30 min in the double boiler at 60 °C, shaking at intervals.

Filter the contents of the conical flask through the weighted filter crucible (6.1 in ISO 1833-1:2006) and transfer any residual fibres to the crucible by washing out the conical flask with DMA.

Drain the crucible using suction and wash with water. Do not apply suction until the washing liquor has drained under gravity.

Finally, drain the crucible with suction, dry the crucible and residue, cool and weigh them.

7 Calculation and expression of results

Calculate the results as described in the instructions in Clause 10 of ISO 1833-1:2006.

The value of d (correction factor of variation in mass of the insoluble component in the reagent) is 1,00, except for wool, for which d is 1,01; and for cotton, for which d is 1,02.

8 Precision

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

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 2076, *Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names*
- [2] ISO 6938, *Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions*

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