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Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 1833-15:2010

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content) (ISO 1833-15:2006)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 1833-15

October 2010

ICS 59.060.01

English Version

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content) (ISO 1833-15:2006)

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 15: Mélanges de jute et de certaines fibres animales (méthode par dosage de l'azote) (ISO 1833-15:2006)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 15: Mischungen aus Jutefasern und bestimmten tierischen Fasern (Bestimmung mittels Stickstoffgehalt) (ISO 1833-15:2006)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 1833-15:2006 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 1833-15:2010 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1833-15

First edition
2006-06-01

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

Partie 15: Mélanges de jute et de certaines fibres animales (méthode par dosage de l'azote)

Reference number
ISO 1833-15:2006(E)

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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.

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 1833-15 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This first edition of ISO 1833-15 cancels and replaces Clause 14 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)*

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— *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 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, by determining the nitrogen content, to calculate the proportion of each component, after the removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of

— jute

and

— animal fibres.

The animal-fibre component may consist solely of hair or wool, or of any mixtures of the two.

This part of ISO 1833 is not applicable to products in which dyestuffs or finishes contain nitrogen.

NOTE Because this method differs in principle from the general method based on selective solubility set out in ISO 1833-1, it is given in a form that is complete in itself.

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 nitrogen content of the mixture is determined, and from this and the known or assumed nitrogen contents of the two components, the proportion of each component is calculated.

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