



**NSAI**  
Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 1833-3:2019

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis -  
Part 3: Mixtures of acetate with certain  
other fibres (method using acetone) (ISO  
1833-3:2019)

**I.S. EN ISO 1833-3:2019**

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## National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 1833-3:2019 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 1833-3:2019, Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 3: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using acetone) (ISO 1833-3:2019)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 1833-3**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2019

ICS 59.060.01

Supersedes EN ISO 1833-3:2010

English Version

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 3: Mixtures  
of acetate with certain other fibres (method using acetone)  
(ISO 1833-3:2019)**

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 3:  
Mélanges d'acétate et de certaines autres fibres  
(méthode à l'acétone) (ISO 1833-3:2019)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 3:  
Mischungen aus Acetatfasern mit bestimmten anderen  
Fasern (Aceton-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-3:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 May 2019.

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**EN ISO 1833-3:2019 (E)**

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## **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 1833-3:2019) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2019.

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 1833-3:2010.

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

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 1833-3:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1833-3:2019 without any modification.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**1833-3**

Second edition  
2019-04

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## **Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —**

### **Part 3: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using acetone)**

*Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —*

*Partie 3: Mélanges d'acétate avec certaines autres fibres (méthode à l'acétone)*



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## ISO 1833-3:2019(E)

### 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](http://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](http://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 1833-3:2006), 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 other fibres...” to “Mixtures of acetate **with** certain other fibres...”;
- in [Clause 1](#), some remaining fibres have been added;
- the mandatory [Clause 3](#) "Terms and definitions" has been added and the subsequent clauses have been renumbered;
- in [Clause 7](#) (former Clause 6), “stirring from time to time” has been added;
- in [Clause 8](#) (former Clause 7), a specific *d* factor for melamine and polyacrylate has been added;
- in [Clause 9](#) (former Clause 8), “percentage point” to avoid confusion has been added.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

## Part 3:

# Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using acetone)

## 1 Scope

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

— acetate

with

— wool, animal hair, silk, regenerated protein, cotton (scoured, kiered, or bleached), flax (or linen), hemp, jute, abaca, alfa, coir, broom, ramie, cupro, viscose, modal, polyamide, polyester, acrylic, elastolefin, elastomultiester, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, polyacrylate and glass fibres.

It is not applicable to mixtures containing modacrylic fibres, nor to mixtures containing acetate fibres that have been deacetylated on the surface.

## 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 acetone. 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 acetate is found by difference.

## 5 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1 together with that described in [5.1](#).

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

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