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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 1833-18:2010

Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis -  
Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair  
(method using sulfuric acid) (ISO 1833  
-18:2006)

## I.S. EN ISO 1833-18:2010

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:*

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<i>This document replaces:</i>	<i>This document is based on:</i> EN ISO 1833-18:2010	<i>Published:</i> 13 October, 2010
This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on: 1 November, 2010		ICS number: 59.060.01
<b>NSAI</b> 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry Dublin 9	T +353 1 807 3800 F +353 1 807 3838 E standards@nsai.ie W NSAI.ie	<b>Sales:</b> T +353 1 857 6730 F +353 1 857 6729 W standards.ie
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ICS 59.060.01

English Version

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair (method using sulfuric acid) (ISO 1833-18:2006)**

Textiles - Analyse chimique quantitative - Partie 18:  
Mélanges de soie et de laine ou poils (méthode à l'acide  
sulfurique) (ISO 1833-18:2006)

Textilien - Quantitative chemische Analysen - Teil 18:  
Mischungen aus Seide und Wolle oder Haaren  
(Schwefelsäure-Verfahren) (ISO 1833-18:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 September 2010.

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**Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

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## **Foreword**

The text of ISO 1833-18:2006 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 1833-18:2010 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.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 1833-18:2006 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 1833-18:2010 without any modification.

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I.S. EN ISO 1833-18:2010

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 1833-18

First edition  
2006-06-01

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## Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

### Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair (method using sulfuric acid)

*Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —*

*Partie 18: Mélanges de soie et de laine ou poils (méthode à l'acide  
sulfurique)*



Reference number  
ISO 1833-18:2006(E)

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Published in Switzerland



## 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 1833-18 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This first edition of ISO 1833-18 cancels and replaces Clause 17 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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