ICS 59.080.01

W 04



NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

OF CHINA

中华人民共和国国家标准

GB/T 2910.5-2009/ISO 1833-5: 2006

Textiles—Quantitative chemical analysis—Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres(method using sodium zincate)

纺织品 定量化学分析

第5部分:粘胶纤维、铜氨纤维或莫代尔纤维与棉的 混合物(锌酸钠法)

(ISO 1833-5: 2006, IDT)

Issued on June 15, 2009

Implemented on January 01, 2010

Issued by General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China

Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China

Contents

| Foreword | | . 1 |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Scope | . 1 |
| 2 | Normative references | . 1 |
| 3 | Principle | . 1 |
| 4 | Reagents | . 2 |
| 5 | Apparatus | . 2 |
| 6 | Test procedure | . 3 |
| 7 | Calculation and expression of results | . 3 |

Foreword

GB/T 2910 Textiles—Quantitative chemical analysis consists of parts are as follows:

- Part 1: General principles of testing;
- Part 2: Ternary fibre mixture;
- Part 3: Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone);
- Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibers (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 modacrylic, certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide);
- Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibers and certain other fibers(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 and certain other fibres(method using xylene);
- Part 17: Mixtures of chlorofibers (homopolymers of vinyl chloride)and certain other fibers(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 some other fibers(method of using dimethylacetamide);
- Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibers, certain modacrylics,certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibers (method using cyclohexanone);
- Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax of ramie fibres(method using formic acid and zinc chloride);
- Part 23: Mixtures of polyethylene and polypropylene(method using cyclohexanone);
- Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and some other fibers(method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)
- Part 101: Mixtures of soybean protein composite fibre and certain other fibers.

This part is part 5 of GB/T 2910.

GB/T 2910-1997 replaced by following standard:

GB/T 2910.1, GB/T 2910.3, GB/T 2910.4, GB/T 2910.6, GB/T 2910.7, GB/T 2910.8, GB/T 2910.9, GB/T 2910.10, GB/T 2910.11, GB/T 2910.12, GB/T 2910.13, GB/T 2910.14, GB/T 2910.15, GB/T 2910.16, GB/T 2910.17, GB/T 2910.18, GB/T 2910.19 and GB/T 2910.22.

This part is identical to ISO 1833-5: 2006 *Textiles* — *Quantitative chemical analysis* —*Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate).* Comparison with ISO 1833-5: 2006, following editorial changes are as follows:

Replaced International Standard by National Standard in Normative references;

Deleted FOREWORD of International Standard.

This part is proposed by China Textile Industry Association.

This part is under the jurisdiction of Basic Standard Subcommittee of National Technical Committee (SAC/TC 209/SC 1) on Textiles of Standardization Administration of China

The responsible drafting organizations of this part are National Textile Product Quality Supervision Inspection Center, Shenzhen Testing Center of China Textile Academy and Shanghai Wool-Flax Textile Technology Research Center.

The chief drafting staff of this part includes Yan Chunhong and Chen Pei.

Textiles—Quantitative chemical analysis—Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres(method using sodium zincate)

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 2910 specifies a method, using sodium zincate, to determine the percentage of viscose, cupro or modal fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of viscose or most of the current cupro or modal fibres and raw, scoured, kiered or bleached cotton. Where a cupro or modal fibre is present, a preliminary test should be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent.

This part is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation, nor when the viscose, cupro or modal fibre is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain permanent finishes or reactive dyes that cannot be removed completely.

2 Normative references

The articles contained in the following documents have become this part of GB/T 2910 when they are quoted herein. For the dated documents so quoted, all the modifications (excluding corrections) or revisions made thereafter shall not be applicable to this part. For the undated documents so quoted, the latest editions shall be applicable to this part.

GB/T 2910.1 Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 1: General principles of testing (GB/T 2910.1-2009, ISO 1833-1: 2006, IDT)

3 Principle

The viscose, cupro or modal fibre is dissolved from a known dry mass of the mixture, with sodium zincate solution. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its corrected mass is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of viscose, cupro or modal fibre is found by the difference.



北京文心雕语翻译有限公司 Beijing Lancarver Translation Inc.

完整版本请在线下单/Order Checks Online for Full version

联系我们/or Contact:

TEL: 400-678-1309

QQ: 19315219 | Skype: Lancarver

Email: info@lancarver.com

http://www.lancarver.com

线下付款方式:

I. 对公账户:

单位名称:北京文心雕语翻译有限公司

开户行:中国工商银行北京学清路支行

账 号: 0200 1486 0900 0006 131

II. 支付宝账户 : info@lancarver.com

III. Paypal: info@lancarver.com

注: 付款成功后,请预留电邮,完整版本将在一个工作日内通过电子 PDF 或

Word 形式发送至您的预留邮箱,如需索取发票,下单成功后的三个工作日内安

排开具并寄出,预祝合作愉快!

NOTE All documents on the store are in electronic Adobe Acrobat PDF format, there is not sell or ship documents in hard copy. Mail the order and payment information to <u>info@lancarver.com</u>, you will shortly receive an e-mail confirming your order.

