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Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 22:

Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

Partie 22: Mélanges de viscose ou de certains types de cupro, modal ou lyocell et de fibres de lin (méthode à l'acide formique et au chlorure de zinc)



Reference number
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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.

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Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1833-22 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

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)*

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- *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 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*
- *Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and some other fibres (method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)*
- *Part 25: Mixtures of polyester and cotton or aramid fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform)*
- *Part 26: Mixtures of melamine and cotton or aramide fibres (method using hot formic acid)*

The following part is cancelled:

- *Part 23: Mixtures of polyethylene and polypropylene (method using cyclohexanone)*