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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 2910.19-2009

**Textiles -- Quantitative chemical analysis -- Part 19: Mixtures of
cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)**

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 2910 "Textiles - Quantitative Chemical Analysis" includes the following parts.

- Part 1.General principles of testing;
- Part 2.Ternary fiber 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);
- Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 19. Mixtures of cellulose fibers and asbestos (method by heating)
- Safety precautions. When cutting yarn or fabric containing asbestos, safety precautions shall be taken to avoid inhalation of asbestos dust.

1 Scope

This Part of GB/T 2910 specifies the method for determining the cellulose fiber content in a two-component mixture consisting of the following fibers, by heating method.

- Cotton or regenerated cellulose fiber

AND

- Chrysotile and crocidolite.

If the stakeholders agree, this Part is also applicable to other types of asbestos.

Note: This method is different in principle from the selective dissolution of GB/T 2910.1.

2 Normative references

The clauses in the following documents become the clauses of this Part through reference in this Part of GB/T 2910. For dated references, all subsequent amendments (excluding errata) or revisions are not applicable to this Part. However, parties to an agreement based on this Part are encouraged to investigate whether the latest versions

of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest versions apply 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

Remove cellulose fibers from a mixture of known dry mass by heating at $(450 \pm 10) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h. Weigh the residue. Calculate its dry mass fraction of the mixture using the corrected mass. Calculate the mass fraction of cellulose fibers from the difference.

Note: It is not necessary to remove non-fibrous materials in advance.

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