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

GB/T 2910.9-2024

**Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 9: Mixtures of
acetate with certain other fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)**
(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document was drafted in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020

Directives for standardization - Part 1.Rules for the structure and drafting of standardizing documents.

This document is Part 9 of GB/T 2910 Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis. GB/T

2910 has been published in the following parts.

- 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 fibres with 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 with certain other fibres (method using benzyl alcohol);
 - Part 10.Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane);
 - Part 11.Mixtures of certain cellulose fibres with certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid);
 - Part 12.Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastane fibres with 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);
- Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 9.Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)

1 Scope

This document describes the determination of the acetate content of a mixture of the following fibres after the removal of non-fibrous matter using the benzyl alcohol method.

- acetate fiber, and
- triacetate fiber, polypropylene fiber, polyolefin elastic fiber, melamine fiber, polypropylene/polyamide composite fiber and polyacrylate fiber.

2 Normative references

The provisions of the following documents constitute the essential clauses of this document through normative references in this text. Among them, for referenced documents with dates, only the versions corresponding to the dates are applicable to this document; for referenced documents without dates, the latest versions (including all amendments) are applicable to this document.

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 Terms and definitions

There are no terms or definitions that require definition in this document.

4 Principle

The benzyl alcohol reagent is used to dissolve and remove acetate fiber from a mixture of known dry mass. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed. The corrected mass is used to calculate its percentage in the dry mass of the mixture and the mass fraction of acetate is obtained from the difference.

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