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

SN/T 0464-2013

Replacing SN/T 0464-2003

**Textile for import and export. Method for quantitative analysis
of fiber. Polyurethane fiber mixture textiles
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

Instead of the standard SN/T 0464-2003 "Test Method for Textiles spandex content." this standard compared with SN/T 0464-2003, the main technical changes are as follows.

- Modify the normative references;
- Sulfuric acid (mass fraction 75%) increase in the scope of law polylactic acid fiber;
- Hydrochloric acid (mass fraction is 20%) Law adds correction coefficient acetate fibers and polylactic acid fibers;
- Formic acid (mass fraction 75%) Law adds polyester fibers and polylactic acid fibers correction coefficient;
- Sodium thiocyanate (mass fraction 50%) increases the correction factor method of polylactic acid fiber;
- Increased acid (mass fraction 80%) of lyocell correction coefficient;
- Were dissolved with dimethyl acetamide instead of the method of dimethylformamide was dissolved method;
- Increasing the sodium hypochlorite solution method;
- Modify the sample is a laboratory sample;
- Modify the sample pretreatment;
- Drying of the sample, weighing method increases the halogen drying method;
- Revised Appendix A.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. Shenzhen Inspection and Quarantine Science Research Institute, Shenzhen People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and Quarantine, the Chinese people Republic of Jiangsu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Shandong People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for determining the quantitative analysis of textile spandex hand separation and dissolution method.

This standard applies to spandex containing two component, three component content analysis of textile products.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2910.1-2009 Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 1. General principles of testing
GB/T 2910.2-2009 Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 2.

Three-component fiber mixture GB/T 8170 repair value expressed about the rules and limit values and judgment Prepare for chemical testing laboratory samples and specimens GB/T 10629 Textiles Principle 3

3.1 Manual separation

After the textile fiber component qualitative identification, using manual separation decomposition fabric or yarns of different types of fibers, dried, weighed, counted Calculating the fiber content of each component.

3.2 Dissolution method

After the textile fiber component qualitative identification, depending on the sample fibers and choose the appropriate chemical reagents and dissolution conditions, the One or two component fibers in the product is dissolved, the residue dry weight, based on corrected mass needed, from dissolved or undissolved substance weightlessness Calculation of the content of each component fiber.

4.1 Sampling

According to GB/T 10629 regulations laboratory sample taken to be representative and sufficient to provide all the necessary samples, each sample at least 1g.

Fabric samples may include yarns of the different components in the sample should be considered during this.

4.2 Sample Pretreatment

According to GB/T 2910.1-2009 Appendix A, choose the appropriate way to go unless fibrous substance, and requires no substantial fiber component