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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3315.1-2012

Textiles. Quantitative analysis of regeneration cellulose fiber and cotton. Part 1: General principles of testing

纺织品 再生纤维素纤维与棉的定量分析 第1部分：试验通则

(English Translation)

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Foreword

"Quantitative analysis of regenerated cellulose fiber and cotton textiles of" SN/T 3315 is divided into seven sections.

--- Part 1. General principles of testing;

--- Part 2. formic acid/zinc chloride method;

--- Part 3. Sodium zinc law;

--- Part 4. sulfuric acid;

--- Part 5. mixed acid;

--- Part 6. hydrochloric acid method;

--- Part 7. sodium hydride/thiourea/urea method.

This section SN/T 3315 Part 1.

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

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

This section is drafted. Shenzhen Inspection and Quarantine Science Research Institute, Shenzhen People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and Quarantine, the Chinese people Republic Hebei CIQ.

1 Scope

SN/T 3315 This section lays down the quantitative analysis of fiber regenerated cellulose fiber and cotton blends by hand separation method General test and quantitative analysis of fibers regenerated cellulose fiber and cotton mixture by dissolution method.

The method of this section and method SN/T 3315 applicable to other parts of the

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regenerated cellulose fiber and cotton blended 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 4146.1 Textiles chemical fiber - Part 1. generic name GB/T 8170 repair value expressed about the rules and limit values and judgment GB 9994 the moisture regain of textile materials Prepare for chemical testing laboratory samples and specimens GB/T 10629 Textiles ISO 1833-1:2006 Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 1. General principles of testing

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 4146.1 and define the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Regenerated bamboo fiber regenerationbamboofiber with bamboo as raw material by a wet method of production of recycled fiber spinning, the degree of polymerization of 400 to 500, the degree of crystallinity of about 40%.

Richcel fiber richcel Japan Toyobo's proprietary technology viscose fiber production of a new prosperity (polynosic Polynosic), fiber raw materials is Using purified natural conifer wood pulp, polymerization degree of 550 to 650, the degree of crystallinity of about 48%.

New Modal fiber newdal High quality cotton/pulp as raw material production of a high wet modulus regenerated fibers, the degree of polymerization of 380 to 410, the degree of crystallinity of 30%.

San hemp fiber shengma Hemp as raw material using a proprietary technology refined into pulp, and then by spinning into a high wet modulus regenerated fibers, the degree of polymerization at 400 ~ 500, the degree of crystallinity of 25% to 40%.

Principle 4

4.1 Manual decomposition

Textiles made of different kinds of fibers, the fiber component after a qualitative identification, yarn or fabric manually decomposed different classes

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