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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3315.5-2012

Textiles. Quantitative analysis of regeneration cellulose fiber and cotton. Part 5: Sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid method

纺织品 再生纤维素纤维与棉的定量分析 第5部分：混酸法

(English Translation)

Issued on: December 12, 2012 **Implemented on: July 1, 2013**

Issued by: General Administration of Customs

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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. NaOH/thiourea/urea method.

This section SN/T 3315 Part 5.

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.

1 Scope

SN/T 3315 provisions of this part of the assay using mixed acid to remove non-fibrous material after the viscose fibers, regenerated bamboo fiber, modal Fiber quantitative analysis of fiber, copper, ammonia fiber, fiber Richcel, New Dyer fiber, hemp fiber or St.

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lyocell fiber and cotton fiber mixture.

The method in this section applies to 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.

SN/T 3315.1 Textiles regenerated cellulose fibers of cotton and quantitative analysis - Part 1. General principles of testing Principle 3 with mixed acid viscose fibers, regenerated bamboo fiber, modal fiber, copper ammonia fiber, fiber Richcel, New Dyer fiber, hemp fiber or St. LAISAI Seoul fibers, dissolved from a known dry mass of the mixture was removed, the residue was collected, washed, dried and weighed; the mass revised its calculation A percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. Derived from the difference between the mass fraction of the second component.

4 Reagents

The following reagents were analytical grade.

4.1 Mixed acid

It weighed about 15 °C 35% hydrochloric acid (density 1.175g/mL, 20 °C) 800mL was added slowly with stirring at the same temperature of 70% Sulfuric acid (density 1.610g/mL, 20 °C) 20mL to prepare a mixed acid.

Note 1: The water was added to the concentrated sulfuric acid is very dangerous, the water should be added to concentrated sulfuric acid.

Note 2: The need for strict implementation of the volume under specified conditions of temperature and density calibration solution amount of the solution.

4.2 Dilute aqueous ammonia solution

Take 80mL concentrated aqueous ammonia (density 0.880g/mL), diluted with water to 1L.

4.3 Other

Petroleum ether, distilled or deionized water, see SN/T 3315.1.

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