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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3315.6-2012

Textiles. Quantitative analysis of regeneration cellulose fiber and cotton. Part 6: Hydrochloric acid method

纺织品 再生纤维素纤维与棉的定量分析 第6部分：盐酸法

(English Translation)

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Preview: page 1 of 4 shown, 4 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
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Table of Contents

Foreword
1 Scope
2 Normative references
4 Reagents
5 Device

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 6.

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 Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Qingdao University.

1 Scope

SN/T 3315 provisions of this part of the method was determined by hydrochloric 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. lyocell fiber and cotton fiber mixture.

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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 35% hydrochloric acid, viscose fibers, regenerated bamboo fiber, modal fiber, copper ammonia fiber, fiber Richcel, New Dyer fiber, hemp fiber or St.

Lyocell, from a known dry mass of the mixture is dissolved and removed, the residue was collected, washed, dried and weighed; the mass corrected count Operators which accounts for the percentage of 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 35% hydrochloric acid. water and diluted hydrochloric acid, so as to achieve the density rho = 1.175g/mL (20 °C). The need for strict implementation of the provisions of the temperature Density of the solution under calibration.

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.

5 Device

5.1
mechanical oscillator. amplitude of 5cm ~ 7cm, 150 oscillations per minute and from the device.

5.2
plug Erlenmeyer flask. capacity of not less than 250mL, with a glass stopper.

Preview: page 3 of 4 shown, 4 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
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5.3

Other. sintered glass crucible filtration device, dryers, drying oven, analytical balance, halogen Dryer, Soxhlet extractor, a pick, see SN/T 3315.1.

Preview: page 4 of 4 shown, 4 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
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