Chinastandards.org

SN

INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3315.7-2012

Textiles. Quantitative analysis of regeneration cellulose fiber and cotton. Part 7: Sodium hydroxide/thiourea/urea method

纺织品 再生纤维素纤维与棉的定量分析 第7部分：氢氧化钠/硫脲/尿素法

(English Translation)

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

Issued by: General Administration of Customs

Preview: page 1 of 3 shown, 4 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/sn-t-3315-7-2012

Chinastandards.org

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

4 Reagents

4.1 NaOH/thiourea/urea solution

4.2 Dilute aqueous ammonia solution

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 7.

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 sodium hydroxide/thiourea/urea determination to go after unless fibrous material viscose fibers, regenerated Quantitative analytical fiber bamboo fiber, modal fiber, copper ammonia fiber, fiber Richcel, New York or San Dyer fiber hemp fiber and cotton fiber mixtures law. As the sample there except viscose fibers,

Preview: page 2 of 3 shown, 4 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/sn-t-3315-7-2012

regenerated bamboo fiber regenerated cellulose fibers are present, it should test whether pre-dissolved reagents.

The method in this section applies to regenerated cellulose fiber and cotton blended products.

This section does not apply to a mixture of cotton fibers has been seriously chemical degradation, does not apply to viscose fibers, modal fibers, Copper ammonia fiber, fiber exists Richcel, New York or San Dyer fiber hemp fiber can not be completely removed durable finishes or reactive dyes, resulting in the not completely dissolved.

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 sodium hydroxide/thiourea/urea solution viscose fibers, regenerated bamboo fiber, modal fiber, copper ammonia fiber, Richcel fiber, fiber Zealand Lauderdale Victoria, San hemp fiber from a known dry mass of the mixture of 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 NaOH/thiourea/urea solution

Sodium hydroxide/thiourea/urea/water by weight percentage of 7.5%/6%/8%/78.5% match the solution, now with the current.

4.2 Dilute aqueous ammonia solution

Take 200mL concentrated aqueous ammonia (density 0.880g/mL), diluted with water to 1L.

4.3 in dilute acetic acid Take 80mL glacial acetic acid, diluted with water to 1L.

Preview: page 3 of 3 shown, 4 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/sn-t-3315-7-2012