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Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures of textiles — Part 2: Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Textile Evaluation Technology Council (JTETC)/ Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS L 1030-2**:2006 is replaced with this Standard.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying any of such patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights.

JIS L 1030 consists of the following two parts under the general title "*Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures of textiles*":

Part 1: Testing methods for fibre identification

Part 2: Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures

Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures of textiles — Part 2 : Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the first editions of **ISO 1833-1**, **ISO 1833-2**, **ISO 1833-3**, **ISO 1833-4**, **ISO 1833-5**, **ISO 1833-7**, **ISO 1833-8**, **ISO 1833-9**, **ISO 1833-10**, **ISO 1833-11**, **ISO 1833-12**, **ISO 1833-13**, **ISO 1833-14**, **ISO 1833-15**, **ISO 1833-16**, **ISO 1833-17**, **ISO 1833-18**, **ISO 1833-19** and **ISO 1833-21** published in 2006 and the first editions of **ISO 1833-6** and **ISO 17751** published in 2007, the first edition of **ISO 1833-20** published in 2009 and the first edition of **ISO 1833-24** published in 2010 with some modifications of the technical contents.

The portions with continuous sidelines or dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with explanations is given in Annex JA.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies three kinds of test methods, namely the release method, the dissolution method and the microscopy as the test methods for obtaining the mixture ratio of fibre mixed in textile goods. Before these test methods are applied, it is required that all fibres mixed in textile goods are identified. The fibre identification is specified in **JIS L 1030-1**.

Generally, for those textile products of fibre mixtures to which the release method is applicable, the release method shall be used, and for those to which it is not applicable, the dissolution method shall be used. For the textile products of fibre mixtures to which neither of the above methods is applicable, the microscopy shall be used.

WARNING : This Standard calls for the use of substances[1)] and/or procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage. It has been assumed in the drafting of this Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to people appropriately qualified and/or experienced in handling chemicals.

Note [1)] Information on substances which may damage the health is described in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in detail.

NOTE : The International Standards corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows :

ISO 1833-1 : 2006 *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1 :*