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(JTETC/JSA)

**Testing methods for quantitative analysis
of fibre mixtures — Part 2-6: Method of
quantitative analysis by microscopy
method**

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Foreword

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal for establishment of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Textile Evaluation Technology Council (JTETC)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with a draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12, paragraph (1) of the Industrial Standardization Act. This Standard partially replaces **JIS L 1030-2 : 2012**, which has been withdrawn.

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JIS L 1030-2 series consists of the following 6 parts under the general title *Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures* :

Part 2-1: General principles of testing

Part 2-2: Method of quantitative analysis by manual separation

Part 2-3: Methods of quantitative chemical analysis

Part 2-4: Method by determining nitrogen content

Part 2-5: Methods of quantitative chemical analysis of Ternary fibre mixtures

Part 2-6: Method of quantitative analysis by microscopy method

Testing methods for quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures — Part 2-6: Method of quantitative analysis by microscopy method

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on **ISO 17751-1** : 2016, Edition 1, and **ISO 17751-2** : 2016, Edition 1, with some modifications of the technical contents. The vertical lines on both sides and dotted underlines indicate changes from the corresponding International Standards. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JA.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the quantitative analysis by microscopy method used for determining the mixture ratio of fibres contained in textile products. Before applying the method specified in this Standard, it is required that all fibres contained in the textile product under test be identified. Difficulty may be encountered when attempting the analysis of deeply dyed or heavily pigmented fibres by a light microscope. In such cases, mild dye-stripping or pigment-bleaching procedures may be applied prior to analysis. Scanning electron microscope is not an appropriate technique for the analysis of mixtures containing medullated fibres, since the medullae will not be visible under this microscope.

The microscopic analysis of mixtures of fibres requires a high degree of operator skill and experience. Only when authentic reference samples have been successfully identified by multiple replications over a prolonged period, and trial mixtures of known composition have been tested with acceptable results should official analysis be performed by an operator.

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

ISO 17751-1 : 2016 *Textiles—Quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other specialty animal fibers and their blends — Part 1: Light microscopy method*

ISO 17751-2 : 2016 *Textiles — Quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other specialty animal fibers and their blends — Part 2: Scanning electron microscopy method* (overall evaluation: MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standards and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.