AS 2001.7.19-1990 Methods of test for textiles Part 7.19: Quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures - Binary mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using concentrated sulfuric acid)

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Abbreviation
AS 2001.7.19-1990
Valid from
12/03/1990

Information provider
SAI Global
Author
Standards Australia
Information type
Australian Standard
Format
PDF, Hard copy

Cited By
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Description

This Standards sets out a method for the quantitative analysis of binary mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres using concentrated sulfuric acid as a solvent for the constituent other than chlorofibre.

Scope

This method is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary mixtures of chlorofibres based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride with cotton, viscose, cupro, polynosic (modal), acetate, triacetate, nylon, polyester, and certain acrylic or certain modacrylic fibres. (The modacrylics concerned are those which give a limpid solution when immersed in concentrated sulfuric acid).

It may be used in place of AS 2001.7.11 and AS 2001.7.12 in all cases where a preliminary test shows that the chlorofibres do not dissolve completely either in dimethylformamide or in the azeotropic mixture of carbon disulfide and acetone. Where samples are found to change state during drying at 105C either by melting or fusing (e.g. some chlorinated PVC fibres) a lower temperature may be used provided there is no influence on the results.

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Notes/comments

AS/NZS 4859.1:2002 cites this standard with reference to the material properties of textiles used for thermal insulation.

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