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**Textiles — Quantitative chemical
analysis —**

**Part 28:
Mixtures of chitosan with certain
other fibres (method using diluted
acetic acid)**

Textiles — Analyse chimique quantitative —

*Partie 28: Mélanges de chitosane avec certaines autres fibres
(méthode à l'acide acétique dilué)*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1833 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis —

Part 28:

Mixtures of chitosan with certain other fibres (method using diluted acetic acid)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method, using diluted acetic acid, to determine the mass percentage of chitosan fibres, after elimination of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of:

— chitosan fibre

with

— certain other fibres.

This method is applicable to fibre mixtures of chitosan fibre with cellulose fibres (cotton, linen, ramie, viscose, modal, lyocell), protein fibres (wool, cashmere, silk), or synthetic fibres (polyester, polyamide, acrylic).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1833-1, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

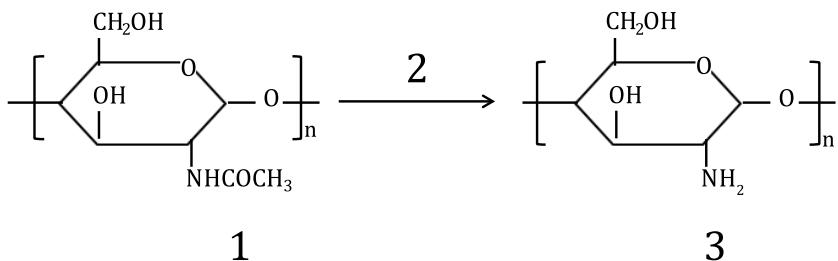
chitosan fibre

chitin fibre in which at least 55 % acetylated groups have been deacetylated

Note 1 to entry: Chitin as generic name, see ISO 2076.

Note 2 to entry: In the textile industry, the deacetylation degree is generally more than 90 %.

Note 3 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).



Key

- 1 chitin
- 2 deacetylation
- 3 chitosan

Figure 1 – Chitosan fibre

4 Principle

The chitosan fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture with diluted acetic acid. The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of chitosan fibre is found by the difference.

[Annex A](#) presents the statistical data for chitosan content.

5 Reagents

Use the reagents described in ISO 1833-1 together with those given in 5.1 and 5.2.

5.1 Diluted acetic acid, dilute 20 ml of acetic acid ($\rho = 1,05 \text{ g/ml}$ at 20°C) to 1 l with water.

5.2 Diluted ammonia solution, dilute 80 ml of ammonia solution ($\rho = 0,88 \text{ g/ml}$ at 20°C) to 1 l with water.

6 Apparatus

Use the apparatus described in ISO 1833-1 together with those given in 6.1 and 6.2.

6.1 Conical flask with stopper, minimum capacity 500 ml.

6.2 Mechanical shaker with water-bath, providing reciprocating movement with the capability to maintain at temperature of 90 °C to 95 °C.

7 Test procedure

Follow the general procedure described in ISO 1833-1, and then proceed as follows.

To the specimen contained in the conical flask (6.1), add 200 ml of diluted acetic acid (5.1) per gram of specimen, insert the stopper, agitate vigorously to wet out the specimen and shake continuously for 60 min in the mechanical shaker (6.2) at 90 °C to 95 °C.

Filter the contents of the flask through the weighed filter crucible and transfer any residual fibres to the crucible by washing out the flask with a little more diluted acetic acid of 90 °C to 95 °C. Drain the crucible using suction. Wash the residue successively with water of 90 °C to 95 °C, twice with dilute

ammonia solution (5.2), and finally with cool water, draining the crucible using suction after each addition. Do not apply suction until each washing liquid has drained under gravity.

Dry the crucible and residue, then cool and weigh them.

8 Calculation and expression of results

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions of ISO 1833-1.

The value of d is 1,00, except for wool, cotton, linen, viscose, modal, lyocell, and acrylic for which d is 1,01, and for cashmere and silk for which d is 1,02.

9 Precision

On a homogeneous mixture of textile materials, the confidence limits of the results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 percentage point for the confidence level of 95 %.

Annex A

(informative)

Statistic data of interlaboratory trial

The interlaboratory trial was carried out among 8 laboratories from Belgium, China, France, Germany, Italy, Korea (2 laboratories) and Portugal.

Six samples prepared were the mixtures of chitosan separately blended with cotton, polyester, polyamide, wool, acrylic and viscose. In the trial, two specimens from each sample were tested and the test result was expressed by dry mass fraction. The chitosan content obtained was analysed as statistic data.

The statistical data of mean value, repeatability and reproducibility are shown in [Table A.1](#). The robust mean x^* and the robust standard deviation s^* are calculated according to the algorithm A of ISO 13528:2015. The repeatability r is calculated according to the algorithm S of ISO 13528:2015. The variance intergroup s_L^2 is deduced from s^* and r . The reproducibility R is deduced from r and s_L [ISO 5725-5:1998, Formula (74)].

Z' -scores of the 8 laboratories were in satisfactory cases ($|Z'| < 2$), except for 2 in the case of the sample n°5.

Table A.1 — Statistical data for Chitosan content (Dry mass fraction, %)

Sample No.	Fibre composition	Mean value (n = 8)	Standard deviation	s_r	r	s_R	R
1	cotton/chitosan	10,9	1,3	0,4	1,1	1,3	3,8
2	polyester/chitosan	8,7	0,7	0,4	1,2	0,7	2,1
3	polyamide/chitosan	8,9	0,6	0,3	0,8	0,6	1,8
4	wool/chitosan	10,5	1,4	0,3	0,7	1,4	4,0
5	acrylic/chitosan	13,6	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,4	1,1
6	viscose/chitosan	14,8	1,2	0,5	1,3	1,3	3,6

where

s_r is the standard deviation of the repeatability;

r is the limit of the repeatability;

s_R is the standard deviation of the reproducibility;

R is the limit of the reproducibility.