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**METHOD FOR
DETERMINATION OF THE FLUIDITY OF
COTTON, RAYONS AND CELLULOSE ACETATE
IN CUPRAMMONIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION
(FIRST REVISION)**

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the sectoral committee on Textiles Clothing & Leather and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2000-07-27.

This standard was first published in 1974. This revision incorporate some changes in techniques and apparatus, and also provides a procedure for mixtures of cellulosic fibers.

It is found that for many chemical treatments that weaken cellulose the cuprammonium fluidity increase linearly with the percentage fall in strength over a wide range. For practical purposes, therefore, the cuprammonium fluidity enables a distinction to be made between mechanical and chemical damages and affords a very convenient measure of the extent of chemical attack that the cellulose has undergone.

When mixtures of cellulosic fibers are to be tested somewhat different concentrations apply, depending on the nature of the blend and on the source of the non cotton components. It would be more appropriate to estimate the fluidity of the cotton component only. Since the majority of mixtures are prepared before any treatment is applied which is likely to affect the fluidity it can be assumed that any increase in the fluidity value for the cotton component reflects an increase in the fluidity value for the other component, although it should be noted that these changes may not be proportional.

Because of these considerations three basic methods for calculating test specimen size and test results are given, the first dealing with pure fibre, the second and the third dealing with mixtures of cotton with cellulosic man-made fibres.

In reporting the result of a test made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with CS 102.

In the preparation of this standard the valuable assistance derived from the following publication is gratefully acknowledged.

BS 2610 : 1978 Method of test for the determination of cuprammonium fluidity of cotton and certain cellulosic man-made fibres.

1 SCOPE

This Sri Lanka Standard specifies a method for the determination of the cuprammonium fluidity of cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, deacetylated acetate, acetate or triacetate, and blends of cotton with cellulosic man-made fibres, in cuprammonium hydroxide solution.