

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 25:1981**  
UDC 677.014.23/.24:543.05

**METHOD FOR  
THE REMOVAL OF NON-FIBROUS MATTER  
PRIOR TO QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF  
FIBRE MIXTURES  
(SECOND REVISION)**

**BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS**

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**FOREWORD**

This Sri Lanka Standard Specification was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards on 1981-11-26, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Test Methods for Textiles, had been approved by the Textiles Divisional Committee.

This revision of CS 25 is technically identical with the ISO/TR 5090. In the first revision, a method for the removal of added matter was described but in the present standard, the term *added matter* has been replaced by *non-fibrous matter*. Dyes are not considered as non-fibrous matter and hence the procedure for the removal of dyes has been eliminated in this standard. The other change is that this revised method is extended to include procedures for the removal of more types of non-fibrous matter.

It is common practice for various additions to be made to fibres, yarns and fabrics for the purposes of assisting processing and manufacture or modifying the properties of the finished material. These usually result in an appreciable increase in mass and often affect the solubility of the fibres. It must also be borne in mind that fibres generally contain a small proportion of naturally occurring non-fibrous substances. The removal of these non-fibrous substances is therefore necessary before procedures for quantitative chemical analysis can be conducted successfully.

The removal of certain types of non-fibrous matter, particularly when more than one substance is present, may demand the exercise of considerable chemical resource, and each material to be treated for removal of its non-fibrous matter should be regarded as an individual problem. The procedures suggested in this standard may not be complete, and it should not be assumed that those described in the Appendix will have no effect on the physical and chemical properties of the textile materials concerned. Furthermore, these procedures are only applicable where the non-fibrous substances are known or can be identified with certainty.