STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 2001.3.6—2005
Methods of test for textiles
Method 3.6: Chemical tests—Determination of cuprammonium fluidity of cotton and cellulosic man-made fibres

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

Ag Research
Australian Wool Processors Council
AWTA Textile Testing
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
Drycleaning Institute of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
The Textile Institute

NOTES

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Australian Standard™

Methods of test for textiles

Method 3.6: Chemical tests—Determination of cuprammonium fluidity of cotton and cellulosic man-made fibres

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee TX-020, Testing of Textiles to supersede AS 2001.3.6—1980.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and testing bodies with a suitable test method for determining the cuprammonium fluidity of cellulosic fibres.

In the interest of safer laboratory practice, the use of mercury in the previous edition has been replaced with a stainless steel spring to agitate the cuprammonium hydroxide and cellulose solution during testing.

In preparation of this Standard cognisance was taken of BS 2610:1978, *Method of test for the determination of the cuprammonium fluidity of cotton and certain cellulosic man-made fibres*.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for determining the cuprammonium fluidity of cotton, cupro*, modal*, viscose* or deacetylated acetate* fibre in a standard solution of cuprammonium hydroxide using an outflow viscometer.

This method applies to cotton and all cellulosic man-made fibres in all forms.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT

The following Standard is referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS
2450 Textiles—Natural and man-made fibres—Generic names

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

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* See AS/NZS 2450.