STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 2001.3.1—1998
Methods of test for textiles
Method 3.1: Chemical tests—Determination of pH of aqueous extract

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 3.1: Chemical tests—Determination of pH of aqueous extract

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TX/20, Testing of Textiles to supersede AS 2001.3.1—1977. This Standard is the result of a consensus among the representatives of the Joint Committee to produce it as an Australian Standard. The test method is largely based on British Standard, BS 3266:1981, *Methods of test for the determination of conductivity, pH, water soluble matter, chloride and sulphate in aqueous extracts of textile materials*.

Methods for preparing an aqueous extract, Method A—Cold water, and Method B—Boiling water under reflux, are described. The pH results from the two different types of extracts can in no way be related to each other.

The pH value of extracts is a significant factor in determining the efficiency of washing operations after preparation and other processes, and serves as a guide to the treatment necessary in subsequent operations.

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 pH of aqueous extract from a textile. It describes two methods for preparing the extract: Method A—Cold water and Method B—Boiling water under reflux.

These methods are applicable to textiles in all forms.

2 OBJECTIVE This Standard is intended to provide manufacturers and others with a method for determining the pH of aqueous extract taken from a textile sample.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENT The following document is referred to in this Standard:

AS
1199 Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes

4 DEFINITION For the purpose of this Standard, the definition below applies.

4.1 pH—a system for the measurement of acidity and alkalinity of aqueous solutions with a scale of 0 to 14 where below seven is acidic, seven represents neutrality and above seven is alkaline.