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Textiles - Quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other specialty animal fibers and their blends - Part 2: Scanning Electron Microscopy method (ISO 17751-2:2016)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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## Textiles - Quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other specialty animal fibers and their blends - Part 2: Scanning Electron Microscopy method (ISO 17751-2:2016)

Textiles - Analyse quantitative du cachemire, de la laine, d'autres fibres animales spéciales et leurs mélanges - Partie 2: Méthode par microscopie électronique à balayage (ISO 17751-2:2016)

Textilien - Quantitative Analyse von Kaschmir, Wolle, anderen speziellen tierischen Fasern und deren Mischungen - Teil 2: Rasterelektronenmikroskopie-Verfahren (ISO 17751-2:2016)

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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17751-2:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2016.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17751-2:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17751-2:2016 without any modification.

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**Textiles — Quantitative analysis  
of cashmere, wool, other specialty  
animal fibers and their blends —**

**Part 2:  
Scanning electron microscopy method**

*Textiles — Analyse quantitative du cachemire, de la laine, d'autres  
fibres animales spéciales et leurs mélanges —*

*Partie 2: Méthode par microscopie électronique à balayage*



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## Foreword

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

ISO 17751 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles — Quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other speciality animal fibres and their blends*:

- *Part 1: Light microscopy method*
- *Part 2: Scanning electron microscopy method*

## Introduction

Cashmere is a high value speciality animal fibre, but cashmere and other animal wool fibres such as sheep's wool, yak, camel, etc. exhibit great similarities in their physical and chemical properties so that their blends are difficult to distinguish from each other by both mechanical and chemical methods. In addition, these fibres show similar scale structures. It is very difficult to accurately determine the fibre content of such fibre blends by current testing means.

Research on the accurate identification of cashmere fibres has been a long undertaking. At present, the most widely used and reliable identification techniques include the light microscopy (LM) method and the scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The SEM method shows complementary characteristics to those of LM method.

- The advantage of the LM method is that the internal medullation and pigmentation of fibres can be observed; the disadvantage is that some subtle surface structures cannot be clearly displayed. A decolouring process needs to be carried out on dark samples for testing. An improper decolouring process can affect the judgment of the fibre analyst.
- The SEM method shows opposite characteristics to those of LM method so some types of fibres need to be identified by scanning electron microscope.

The LM and SEM methods need be used together to identify some difficult-to-identify samples in order to utilize the advantages of both methods.

It has been proven in practice that the accuracy of a fibre analysis is highly related to the ample experience, full understanding, and extreme familiarity of the fibre analyst to the surface morphology of various types of animal fibres so besides the textual descriptions, several micrographs of different types of animal fibres are given in Annex B.

# Textiles — Quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other specialty animal fibers and their blends —

## Part 2: Scanning electron microscopy method

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 17751 specifies a method for the identification, qualitative, and quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other speciality animal fibres, and their blends using scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

This part of ISO 17751 is applicable to loose fibres, intermediate products, and final products of cashmere, wool, other speciality animal fibres, and their blends.

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**