***भारतीय मानक***

***Indian Standard***

 **IS XXXX:2024/ISO 21701:2019**

**वस्त्रादि — कपड़ा सामग्री के त्वरित हाइड्रोलिसिस और परिणामी हाइड्रोलाइज़ेट की नियंत्रित खाद स्थितियों के तहत बायोडिग्रेडेशन के लिए परीक्षण विधि**

**Textiles — Test method for accelerated hydrolysis of textile materials and biodegradation under controlled composting conditions of the resulting hydrolysate**

ICS 59.080.01

© BIS 2024

© ISO 2019

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110002

MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG

NEW DELHI - 110002

[www.bis.gov.in](http://www.bis.org.in) [www.standardsbis.in](http://www.standardsbis.in)

**XXXX 2024 Price Group X**

Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee, TXD 05

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical with ISO 21701:2019 ‘Textiles —Test method for accelerated hydrolysis of textile materials and biodegradation under controlled composting conditions of the resulting hydrolysate’ issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Chemical Methods of Test Sectional Committee and approval of the Textiles Division Council.

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

1. Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appear referring to this standard, they should be read as ‘Indian Standard’.
2. Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards which are to be substituted in their respective places are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *International Standard* | *Corresponding Indian Standard* | *Degree of Equivalence* |
| ISO 1628-1, Plastics — | IS 13360 (Part 11/Sec 9) : 2023/ | Identical with ISO |
| Determination of the viscosity | ISO 1628-1 : 2021 | 1628-1:2021. |
| of polymers in dilute solution | Plastics ― Methods of test Part 11 |  |
| using capillary viscometers — | Special properties Section 9 |  |
| Part 1: General principles | Determination of the viscosity ofpolymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers — General principles (*second revision*) |  |
| ISO 14855-1, Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials under controlled composting conditions — Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide — Part 1: General method | IS/ISO 14855-1 : 2012Determination of the Ultimate Aerobic Biodegradability of Plastic Materials Under Controlled Composting Conditions — Method by Analysis of Evolved Carbon Dioxide Part 1 General Method (*first revision*) | Identical with ISO 14855-1:2012. |

The technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standard referred in this adopted standard and has decided that it is acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *International/Other Standard* | *Title* |
| ISO 13885-1:2020 | Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) Part 1: Tetrahydrofuran(THF) as eluent |

In reporting the result of a test or analysis 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 IS 2: 2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*).