

Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance)

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Article 1 Subject matter
- Article 2 Scope
- Article 3 Definitions
- Article 4 General requirement on the making available on the market of textile products

CHAPTER 2

TEXTILE FIBRE NAMES AND RELATED
LABELLING AND MARKING REQUIREMENTS

- Article 5 Textile fibre names
- Article 6 Applications for new textile fibre names
- Article 7 Pure textile products
- Article 8 Fleece wool or virgin wool products
- Article 9 Multi-fibre textile products
- Article 10 Decorative fibres and fibres with antistatic effect
- Article 11 Multi-component textile products
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CHAPTER 3

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Article 22	Exercise of the delegation
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Article 25	Study on hazardous substances
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Article 27	Repeal
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ANNEX I

ANNEX II

Minimum requirements regarding a technical file to be included in the application for a new textile fibre name

A technical file to be attached to an application for...
Proposed name of the textile fibre: The name proposed shall...
The manufacturer or any person acting on the manufacturer's behalf...

ANNEX III

Names referred to in Article 8(1)

— in Bulgarian ‘необработена вълна’ — in Spanish ‘lana virgen’...

ANNEX IV

ANNEX V

Textile products for which labelling or marking is not mandatory

1. Sleeve-supporting armbands
2. Watch straps of textile materials
3. Labels and badges
4. Stuffed pan-holders of textile materials
5. Coffee cosy covers
6. Tea cosy covers
7. Sleeve protectors

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8. Muffs other than in pile fabric
9. Artificial flowers
10. Pin cushions
11. Painted canvas
12. Textile products for base and underlying fabrics and stiffenings
13. Old made-up textile products, where explicitly stated to be such...
14. Gaiters
15. Packaging, not new and sold as such
16. Fancy goods and saddlery, of textile materials
17. Travel goods of textile materials
18. Hand-embroidered tapestries, finished or unfinished, and materials for their production,...
19. Slide fasteners
20. Buttons and buckles covered with textile materials
21. Book covers of textile materials
22. Toys
23. Textile parts of footwear
24. Table mats having several components and a surface area of...
25. Oven gloves and cloths
26. Egg cosy covers
27. Make-up cases
28. Tobacco pouches of textile fabric
29. Spectacle, cigarette and cigar, lighter and comb cases of textile...
30. Covers for mobile telephones and portable media players with a...
31. Protective requisites for sports with the exception of gloves
32. Toilet cases
33. Shoe-cleaning cases

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34. Funeral products
35. Disposable products, with the exception of wadding
36. Textile products subject to the rules of the European Pharmacopoeia...
37. Textile products including cordage, ropes and string, subject to item...
38. Textile products for protection and safety purposes such as safety...
39. Air-supported structures (e.g. sports halls, exhibition stands or storage facilities),...
40. Sails
41. Animal clothing
42. Flags and banners

ANNEX VI

Textile products for which inclusive labelling is sufficient

1. Floorcloths
2. Cleaning cloths
3. Edgings and trimmings
4. Passementerie
5. Belts
6. Braces
7. Suspenders and garters
8. Shoe and boot laces
9. Ribbons
10. Elastic
11. New packaging sold as such
12. Packing string and agricultural twine; string, cordage and ropes other...
13. Table mats
14. Handkerchiefs
15. Bun nets and hair nets

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16. Ties and bow ties for children
17. Bibs, washgloves and face flannels
18. Sewing, mending and embroidery yarns presented for retail sale
19. Tape for curtains and blinds and shutters

ANNEX VII

ANNEX VIII

Methods for the quantitative analysis of binary and ternary textile fibre mixtures

CHAPTER 1

I. Preparation of laboratory test samples and test specimens to...

- I. Preparation of laboratory test samples and test specimens to determine...
 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 2. DEFINITIONS
 - 2.1. Bulk source
 - 2.2. Laboratory bulk sample
 - 2.3. Laboratory test sample
 - 2.4. Test specimen
 3. PRINCIPLE
 4. SAMPLING FROM LOOSE FIBRES
 - 4.1. Unorientated fibres
 - 4.2. Orientated fibres (cards, webs, slivers, rovings)
 5. SAMPLING YARN
 - 5.1. Yarn in packages or in banks
 - 5.2. Yarn on warp
 6. SAMPLING FABRIC
 - 6.1. From a laboratory bulk sample consisting of a single cutting...
 - 6.2. From a laboratory bulk sample consisting of several cuttings
 7. SAMPLING MADE-UP AND FINISHED PRODUCTS
- II. Introduction to the methods for the quantitative analysis of textile...

CHAPTER 2

METHODS FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN BINARY TEXTILE FIBRE MIXTURES...

METHODS FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN BINARY TEXTILE FIBRE MIXTURES...

- I. General information common to the methods given for the quantitative...
 - I.1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - I.2. PRINCIPLE
 - I.3. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT
 - I.3.1. Apparatus

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- I.3.1.1. Filter crucibles and weighing bottles large enough to contain such...
- I.3.1.2. Vacuum flask.
- I.3.1.3. Desiccator containing self-indicating silica gel.
- I.3.1.4. Ventilated oven for drying specimens at 105 ± 3 °C....
- I.3.1.5. Analytical balance, accurate to 0,0002 g.
- I.3.1.6. Soxhlet extractor or other apparatus giving identical results.
- I.3.2. Reagents.
 - I.3.2.1. Light petroleum, redistilled, boiling range 40 to 60 °C.
 - I.3.2.2. Other reagents are specified in the appropriate section of each...
 - I.3.2.3. Distilled or deionised water.
 - I.3.2.4. Acetone.
 - I.3.2.5. Orthophosphoric acid.
 - I.3.2.6. Urea.
 - I.3.2.7. Sodium bicarbonate.
- I.4. CONDITIONING AND TESTING ATMOSPHERE
- I.5. LABORATORY TEST SAMPLE
- I.6. PRE-TREATMENT OF LABORATORY TEST SAMPLE
- I.7. TEST PROCEDURE
 - I.7.1. General instructions
 - I.7.1.1. Drying
 - I.7.1.2. Cooling
 - I.7.1.3. Weighing
 - I.7.2. Procedure
- I.8. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 - I.8.1. Calculation of percentage of insoluble component on clean, dry mass...
 - I.8.2. Calculation of percentage of insoluble component on clean, dry mass...
- II. Method of quantitative analysis by manual separation
 - II.1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - II.2. PRINCIPLE
 - II.3. APPARATUS
 - II.3.1. Weighing bottle or any other apparatus giving identical results.
 - II.3.2. Desiccator containing self-indicating silica gel.
 - II.3.3. Ventilated oven for drying specimens at 105 ± 3 °C....
 - II.3.4. Analytical balance, accurate to 0,0002 g.
 - II.3.5. Soxhlet extractor, or other apparatus giving an identical result.
 - II.3.6. Needle.
 - II.3.7. Twist tester or similar apparatus.
 - II.4. REAGENTS
 - II.4.1. Light petroleum, redistilled, boiling range 40 to 60 °C.
 - II.4.2. Distilled or deionised water.
 - II.4.3. Acetone.
 - II.4.4. Orthophosphoric acid.
 - II.4.5. Urea.
 - II.4.6. Sodium bicarbonate.
 - II.5. CONDITIONING AND TESTING ATMOSPHERE
 - II.6. LABORATORY TEST SAMPLE
 - II.7. PRE-TREATMENT OF LABORATORY TEST SAMPLE
 - II.8. PROCEDURE

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- II.8.1. Analysis of yarn
- II.8.2. Analysis of cloth
- II.9. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 - II.9.1. Calculation of percentage masses of clean, dry fibre, disregarding loss...
 - II.9.2. For calculation of the percentage of each component with adjustment...
- III.1. PRECISION OF THE METHODS
- III.2. TEST REPORT
 - III.2.1. State that the analysis was conducted in accordance with this...
 - III.2.2. Give details of any special pre-treatment (see I.6).
 - III.2.3. Give the individual results and the arithmetic mean, each to...
- IV. Special methods
 - METHOD No 1 ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Acetone method) 1. FIELD OF... (Acetone method) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This method is applicable,...
 - 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - 2. PRINCIPLE
 - 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (additional to those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - 3.2. Reagent
 - 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 - 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 - 6. PRECISION
 - METHOD No 2 CERTAIN PROTEIN FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using hypochlorite)... (Method using hypochlorite) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This method is...
 - 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - 2. PRINCIPLE
 - 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Erlenmeyer flask with ground-glass stopper, 250 ml.
 - (b) Thermostat, adjustable to 20 ± 2 °C.
 - 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Hypochlorite reagent
 - (i) Lithium hypochlorite solution
 - (ii) Sodium hypochlorite solution
 - (b) Acetic acid, dilute solution
 - 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 - 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 - 6. PRECISION
 - METHOD No 3 VISCOSE, CUPRO OR CERTAIN TYPES OF MODAL AND CERTAIN OTHER... (Method using formic acid and zinc chloride) 1. FIELD OF...
 - 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - 2. PRINCIPLE
 - 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus

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- (a) Glass-stoppered conical flasks of at least 200 ml capacity.
- (b) Apparatus for maintaining flasks at 40 ± 2 °C.
- 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Solution containing 20 g of fused anhydrous zinc chloride and...
 - Note:
 - (b) Ammonium hydroxide solution: dilute 20 ml of a concentrated ammonia...
- 4. TEST PROCEDURE
- 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
- 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 4 POLYAMIDE OR NYLON, AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using 80...(Method using 80 % m/m formic acid) 1. FIELD OF...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
- 2. PRINCIPLE
- 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Formic acid (80 % m/m, relative density at 20 °C:...
 - (b) Ammonia, dilute solution: dilute 80 ml of concentrated ammonia solution...
- 4. TEST PROCEDURE
- 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
- 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 5 ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using benzyl alcohol) 1....(Method using benzyl alcohol) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This method...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
- 2. PRINCIPLE
- 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity.
 - (b) Mechanical shaker.
 - (c) Thermostat or other apparatus for keeping the flask at a...
 - 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Benzyl alcohol.
 - (b) Ethanol.
- 4. TEST PROCEDURE
- 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
- 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 6 TRIACETATES OR POLYLACTIDE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using dichloromethane)... (Method using dichloromethane) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This method is...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
- 2. PRINCIPLE

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3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - 3.2. Reagent
 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 7 CERTAIN CELLULOSE FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using 75...(Method using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid) 1. FIELD OF...
1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 2. PRINCIPLE
 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 500 ml capacity.
 - (b) Thermostat or other apparatus for maintaining the flask at 50...
 - 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Sulphuric acid, 75 ± 2 % m/m
 - (b) Ammonia, dilute solution
 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 8 ACRYLICS, CERTAIN MODACRYLICS OR CERTAIN CHLOROFIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES... (Method using dimethylformamide) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
This method is...
1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 2. PRINCIPLE
 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity.
 - (b) Water bath at boiling point.
 - 3.2. Reagent
 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 9 CERTAIN CHLOROFIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using 55,5/44,5 %...(Method using 55,5/44,5 % v/v mixture of carbon disulphide and...
1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 2. PRINCIPLE
 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity.
 - (b) Mechanical shaker.
 - 3.2. Reagents

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- (a) Azeotropic mixture of carbon disulphide and acetone (55,5 % by...
- (b) Ethanol (92 % by volume) or methanol.
- 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 - Note:
- 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
- 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 10 ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using glacial acetic acid)...(Method using glacial acetic acid)
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
- 2. PRINCIPLE
- 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity.
 - (b) Mechanical shaker.
 - 3.2. Reagent
- 4. TEST PROCEDURE
- 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
- 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 11 SILK OR POLYAMIDE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using 75...(Method using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid)
- 1. FIELD OF...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
- 2. PRINCIPLE
- 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Sulphuric acid (75 ± 2 % m/m)
 - (b) Sulphuric acid, dilute solution: add 100 ml sulphuric acid (relative...
 - (c) Ammonia, dilute solution: dilute 200 ml concentrated ammonia (relative density...
- 4. TEST PROCEDURE
- 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
- 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 12 JUTE AND CERTAIN ANIMAL FIBRES (Method by determining nitrogen content)...(Method by determining nitrogen content)
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
- 2. PRINCIPLE
- 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Kjeldahl digestion flask, 200-300 ml capacity.
 - (b) Kjeldahl distillation apparatus with steam injection.
 - (c) Titration apparatus, allowing precision of 0,05 ml.
 - 3.2. Reagents

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- (a) Toluene.
 - (b) Methanol.
 - (c) Sulphuric acid, relative density at 20 °C: 1,84.
 - (d) Potassium sulphate.
 - (e) Selenium dioxide.
 - (f) Sodium hydroxide solution (400 g/litre).
Dissolve 400 g of sodium...
 - (g) Mixed indicator. Dissolve 0,1 g of methyl red in 95...
 - (h) Boric acid solution. Dissolve 20 g of boric acid in...
 - (i) Sulphuric acid, 0,02N (standard volumetric solution).
4. PRE-TREATMENT OF TEST SAMPLE
Note:
5. TEST PROCEDURE
- 5.1. General instructions
 - 5.2. Detailed procedure
6. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
- 6.1. Calculate the percentage nitrogen content in the dry specimen as...
 - 6.2. Using the values of 0,22 % for the nitrogen content...
7. PRECISION
- METHOD No 13 POLYPROPYLENE FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Xylene method) 1. FIELD... (Xylene method) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This method is applicable,...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - 2. PRINCIPLE
 - 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity.
 - (b) Reflux condenser (suitable for liquids of high boiling point), fitting...
 - (c) Heating mantle at boiling point of xylene.
 - 3.2. Reagent
Note:
 - 4. TEST PROCEDURE
Notes:
 - 1. The filter crucible through which the xylene is to be...
 - 2. After the treatment with boiling xylene, ensure that the flask...
 - 3. In order to reduce the fire and toxicity hazards to...
 - 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 - 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 14 CERTAIN FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using concentrated sulphuric... (Method using concentrated sulphuric acid) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - 2. PRINCIPLE

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3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity.
 - (b) Glass rod with flattened end.
 - 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Sulphuric acid, concentrated (relative density at 20 °C: 1,84).
 - (b) Sulphuric acid, approximately 50 % (m/m) aqueous solution.
 - (c) Ammonia, dilute solution.
 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 15 CHLOROFIBRES, CERTAIN MODACRYLICS, CERTAIN ELASTANES, ACETATES, TRIACETATES AND CERTAIN OTHER...(Method using cyclohexanone) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This method is...
1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 2. PRINCIPLE
 3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Hot extraction apparatus suitable for use in the test procedure...
 - (b) Filter crucible to contain the test specimen.
 - (c) Porous baffle (porosity grade 1).
 - (d) Reflux condenser that can be adapted to the distillation flask....
 - (e) Heating device.
 - 3.2. Reagents
 - (a) Cyclohexanone, boiling point 156 °C.
 - (b) Ethyl alcohol, 50 % by volume.
 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 16 MELAMINE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES (Method using hot formic acid)...(Method using hot formic acid) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION This...
1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 2. PRINCIPLE
- Note:
3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS (other than those specified in the general...
 - 3.1. Apparatus
 - (a) Glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity.
 - (b) Shaking water bath or other apparatus to shake and maintain...
 - 3.2. Reagents

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- (a) Formic acid (90 % m/m, relative density at 20 °C:...
 - (b) Ammonia, dilute solution: dilute 80 ml of concentrated ammonia solution...
- 4. TEST PROCEDURE
 - 5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 - 6. PRECISION
- METHOD No 17 POLYESTER AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES
(Method using trichloroacetic acid and...(Method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform) 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION...
- 1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - 2. GENERAL INFORMATION

CHAPTER 3

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TERNARY TEXTILE FIBRE MIXTURES INTRODUCTION In general,...

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TERNARY TEXTILE FIBRE MIXTURES INTRODUCTION

- I. General information on methods for the quantitative chemical analysis of...
 - I.1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - I.2. PRINCIPLE
 - I.3. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT
 - I.3.1. Apparatus
 - I.3.1.1. Filter crucibles and weighing bottles large enough to contain such...
 - I.3.1.2. Vacuum flask.
 - I.3.1.3. Desiccator containing self-indicating silica gel.
 - I.3.1.4. Ventilated oven for drying specimens at 105 ± 3 °C....
 - I.3.1.5. Analytical balance, accurate to 0,0002 g.
 - I.3.1.6. Soxhlet extractor or other apparatus giving identical results.
 - I.3.2. Reagents
 - I.3.2.1. Light petroleum, redistilled, boiling range 40 to 60 °C.
 - I.3.2.2. Other reagents are specified in the appropriate sections of each...
 - I.3.2.3. Distilled or deionised water.
 - I.3.2.4. Acetone.
 - I.3.2.5. Orthophosphoric acid.
 - I.3.2.6. Urea.
 - I.3.2.7. Sodium bicarbonate.
 - I.4. CONDITIONING AND TESTING ATMOSPHERE
 - I.5. LABORATORY TEST SAMPLE
 - I.6. PRE-TREATMENT OF LABORATORY TEST SAMPLE
 - I.7. TEST PROCEDURE
 - I.7.1. General instructions
 - I.7.1.1. Drying
 - I.7.1.2. Cooling
 - I.7.1.3. Weighing
 - I.7.2. Procedure
 - I.8. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

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- I.8.1. Calculation of percentages of mass of clean dry fibres disregarding...
 - I.8.1.1. - VARIANT 1 -
 - I.8.1.2. - VARIANT 2 -
 - I.8.1.3. - VARIANT 3 -
 - I.8.1.4. - VARIANT 4 -
- I.8.2. Calculation of the percentage of each component with adjustment by...
- I.8.3. Note:
- II. Method of quantitative analysis by manual separation of ternary fibre...
 - II.1. FIELD OF APPLICATION
 - II.2. PRINCIPLE
 - II.3. APPARATUS
 - II.3.1. Weighing bottles or other apparatus giving identical results.
 - II.3.2. Desiccator containing self-indicating silica gel.
 - II.3.3. Ventilated oven for drying specimens at 105 ± 3 °C....
 - II.3.4. Analytical balance accurate to 0,0002 g.
 - II.3.5. Soxhlet extractor, or other apparatus giving identical results.
 - II.3.6. Needle.
 - II.3.7. Twist tester or similar apparatus.
 - II.4. REAGENTS
 - II.4.1. Light petroleum, redistilled, boiling range 40 to 60 °C.
 - II.4.2. Distilled or deionised water.
 - II.5. CONDITIONING AND TESTING ATMOSPHERE
 - II.6. LABORATORY TEST SAMPLE
 - II.7. PRE-TREATMENT OF LABORATORY TEST SAMPLES
 - II.8. PROCEDURE
 - II.8.1. Analysis of yarn
 - II.8.2. Analysis of cloth
 - II.9. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS
 - II.9.1. Calculation of percentage masses of clean dry fibre, disregarding loss...
 - II.9.2. For calculation of the percentage of each component with adjustment...
- III. Method of quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures by a...
 - III.1. PRECISION OF THE METHODS
 - III.2. TEST REPORT
 - III.2.1. Indicate the variant(s) used to carry out the analysis, the...
 - III.2.2. Give details of any special pre-treatments (see I.6).
 - III.2.3. Give the individual results and the arithmetic mean, each to...
 - III.2.4. Wherever possible, state the precision of the method for each...
- IV. Examples of the calculation of percentages of the components of...
 - VARIANT No 1
 - VARIANT No 4
- V. Table of typical ternary fibre mixtures which may be analysed...

Status: Point in time view as at 15/02/2018.

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX IX

ANNEX X

Signature

Status: Point in time view as at 15/02/2018.

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) [OJ C 255, 22.9.2010, p. 37.](#)
- (2) Position of the European Parliament of 18 May 2010 ([OJ C 161 E, 31.5.2011, p. 179](#)) and position of the Council at first reading of 6 December 2010 ([OJ C 50 E, 17.2.2011, p. 1](#)). Position of the European Parliament of 11 May 2011 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 19 July 2011.
- (3) [OJ L 83, 30.3.1973, p. 1.](#)
- (4) [OJ L 32, 3.2.1997, p. 1.](#)
- (5) [OJ L 19, 23.1.2009, p. 29.](#)
- (6) [OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.](#)
- (7) [OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4.](#)
- (8) [OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22.](#)
- (9) [OJ L 364, 9.12.2004, p. 1.](#)
- (10) [OJ L 196, 2.8.2003, p. 7.](#)

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Changes to legislation:

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