COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2011/74/EU

of 29 July 2011

amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical progress, Annex II to Directive 96/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain methods for quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 96/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 on certain methods for quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures [1], and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 January 2009 on textile names [2] requires labelling to indicate the fibre composition of textile products, with checks being carried out by analysis on the conformity of these products with indications given on the label.

(2) Uniform methods for quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures are provided for in Directive 96/73/EC.

(3) On the basis of recent findings by a technical working group, Directive 2008/121/EC was adapted to technical progress, by adding the fibre polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent to the list of fibres set out in Annexes I and V to that Directive.

(4) It is therefore necessary to define uniform test methods for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.

(5) Directive 96/73/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.

(6) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Directives relating to Textile Names and Labelling,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annex II to Directive 96/73/EC is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 30 July 2012 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 July 2011.

For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO

[1] OJ L 32, 3.2.1997, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 19, 23.1.2009, p. 29.

ANNEX

Chapter 2 of Annex II to Directive 96/73/EC is amended as follows:

(1) the Summary Table is replaced by the following:

'2. SUMMARY TABLE

Method	Field of application [1]		Reagent
	Soluble component	Insoluble component	
1.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Acetone
2.	Certain protein fibres	Certain other fibres	Hypochlorite
3.	Viscose, cupro or certain types of modal	Certain other fibres	Formic acid and zinc chloride
4.	Polyamide or nylon	Certain other fibres	Formic acid, 80 % m/m
5.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Benzyl alcohol
6.	Triacetate or polylactide	Certain other fibres	Dichloromethane
7.	Certain cellulose fibres	Certain other fibres	Sulphuric acid, 75 % m/m
8.	Acrylics, certain modacrylics or certain chlorofibres	Certain other fibres	Dimethylformamide
9.	Certain chlorofibres	Certain other fibres	Carbon disulphide/acetone, 55,5/44,5 v/v
10.	Acetate	Certain other fibres	Glacial acetic acid
11.	Silk, polyamide or nylon	Certain other fibres	Sulphuric acid, 75 % m/m
12.	Jute	Certain animal fibres	Nitrogen content method
13.	Polypropylene	Certain other fibres	Xylene
14.	Certain fibres	Certain other fibres	Concentrated sulphuric acid method
15.	Chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates	Certain other fibres	Cyclohexanone
16.	Melamine	Certain other fibres	Hot formic acid 90 % m/m

[1] Detailed list of fibres under each method.'

(2) point 1.2 of method No 1 is replaced by the following:

'2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), flax (7) true hemp (8), jute (9), abaca (10), alfa (11), coir (12), broom (13), ramie (14), sisal (15), cupro (21), modal (22), protein (23), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (46), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

In no circumstances is the method applicable to acetate fibres which have been deacetylated on the surface.';

(3) point 1.2 of method No 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. cotton (5), cupro (21), viscose (25), acrylic (26), chlorofibres (27), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastane (43), glass fibre (44) elastomultiester (46), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

If different protein fibres are present, the method gives the total of their amounts but not their individual quantities.';

(4) method No 3 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'VISCOSE, CUPRO OR CERTAIN TYPES OF MODAL AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using formic acid and zinc chloride)'

(b) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. cotton (5), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (47) and melamine (48).

If a modal fibre is found to be present, a preliminary test shall be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent.

This method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation nor when the viscose or cupro is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain dyes or finishes that cannot be removed completely.';

(c) point 5 is replaced by the following:

'5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for cotton, for which "d" = 1,02 and for melamine, for which "d" = 1,01.';

(5) method No 5 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using benzyl alcohol)'

(b) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. triacetate (24), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).';

(6) method No 6 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'TRIACETATES OR POLYLACTIDE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using dichloromethane)'

(b) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal (22), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), glass fibre (44) elastomultiester (46), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

Note

Triacetate fibres which have received a finish leading to partial hydrolysis cease to be completely soluble in the reagent. In such cases, the method is not applicable.';

(7) method No 7 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'CERTAIN CELLULOSE FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid)'

(b) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (46), elastolefin (47) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).';

(c) point 5 is replaced by the following:

"5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which the value of "d" is 1,01.';

(8) point 1.2 of method No 8 is replaced by the following:

'2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal (22), viscose (25), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), elastomultiester (46), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

It is equally applicable to acrylics, and certain modacrylics, treated with pre-metallised dyes, but not to those dyed with afterchrome dyes.';

(9) point 1.2 of method No 9 is replaced by the following:

'2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), silk (4), cotton (5), cupro (21), modal (22), viscose (25), acrylic (26), polyamide or nylon (30), polyester (35), polypropylene (37), glass fibre (44), elastomultiester (46), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

When the wool or silk content of the mixture exceeds 25 %, method No 2 shall be used.

When the polyamide or nylon content of the mixture exceeds 25 %, method No 4 shall be used.';

(10) method No 10 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'ACETATE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using glacial acetic acid)'

(b) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. certain chlorofibres (27) namely polyvinyl chloride fibres, whether after-chlorinated or not, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).';

(11) method No 11 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'SILK OR POLYAMIDE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using 75 % m/m sulphuric acid)'

(b) point 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method is applicable, after removal of non-fibrous matter, to binary mixtures of:

1. silk (4) or polyamide or nylon (30)

with

2. wool (1), animal hair (2 and 3), polypropylene (37), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).';

(c) point 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. PRINCIPLE

The silk or polyamide or nylon fibre is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture, with 75 % m/m sulphuric acid.

The residue is collected, washed, dried and weighed. Its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of the dry silk or polyamide or nylon is found by difference.'

(d) point 4 is replaced by the following:

'4. TEST PROCEDURE

Follow the procedure described in the general instructions and proceed as follows:

To the specimen contained in a glass-stoppered conical flask of at least 200 ml capacity, add 100 ml of 75 % m/m sulphuric acid per gram of specimen and insert the stopper. Shake vigorously and stand for 30 minutes at room temperature. Shake again and stand for 30 minutes. Shake a last time and filter the contents of the flask through the weighed filter crucible. Wash any remaining fibres from the flask with the 75 % sulphuric acid reagent. Wash the residue on the crucible successively with 50 ml of the dilute sulphuric acid reagent, 50 ml water and 50 ml of the dilute ammonia solution. Each time allow the fibres to remain in contact with the liquid for about 10 minutes before applying suction. Finally rinse with water, leaving the fibres in contact with the water for about 30 minutes. Drain the crucible with suction, dry the crucible and residue, and cool and weigh them.

In the case of binary mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, after filtering fibres through the weighed filter crucible and before applying the described washing procedure, wash twice the residue on the filter crucible with 50 ml of 75 % sulphuric acid reagent each time.';

(e) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:

'5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for wool, for which "d" = 0,985, for polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which "d" = 1,005 and for melamine, for which "d" = 1,01.

6. PRECISION

On a homogeneous mixture of textile materials, the confidence limits of results obtained by this method are not greater than ± 1 for a confidence level of 95 %, except for binary mixtures of polyamide with polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent for which the confidence limits of results are not greater than ± 2.';

(12) method No 14 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'CERTAIN FIBRES AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using concentrated sulphuric acid)'

(b) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. chlorofibres (27) based on homopolymers of vinyl chloride, whether after-chlorinated or not, polypropylene (37), elastolefin (47), melamine (48) and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (49).

The modacrylics concerned are those which give a limpid solution when immersed in concentrated sulphuric acid (relative density 1,84 at 20 °C).

This method can be used in place of methods No 8 and No 9.';

(c) point 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. PRINCIPLE

The constituent other than the chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent (i.e. the fibres mentioned in paragraph 1.1) is dissolved out from a known dry mass of the mixture with concentrated sulphuric acid (relative density 1,84 at 20 °C). The residue, consisting of the chlorofibre, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine or polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent is collected, washed, dried and weighed; its mass, corrected if necessary, is expressed as a percentage of the dry mass of the mixture. The percentage of the second constituents is obtained by difference.';

(d) point 5 is replaced by the following:

'5. CALCULATION AND EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Calculate the results as described in the general instructions. The value of "d" is 1,00, except for melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, for which the value of "d" is 1,01.';

(13) method No 16 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'MELAMINE AND CERTAIN OTHER FIBRES

(Method using hot formic acid)'

(b) point 1.2 is replaced by the following:

'2. cotton (5), aramid (31) and polypropylene (37).'.