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विशिष्टि

भाग 2 नारियल रेशे के गद्दे

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

**Specification for Mechanically
Extracted Coir Fibres**

Part 2 Mattress Coir Fibre

(*Second Revision*)

ICS 59.060.01

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 2) (Second Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Coir and Coir Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

This standard was first published in March 1987 and further revised in September 1987. Further it has now been revised to incorporate the following changes:

- a) Additional requirements for Ecomark (optional) have been incorporated; and
- b) Amendment no. 1 has been incorporated.

This Indian Standard is published in three parts. The other parts in this series are:

Part 1 Bristle coir fibres

Part 3 Decorticated coir fibres

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has instituted a scheme for labelling environment friendly products known as 'Ecomark scheme'. This standard is based on the criteria as notified by the Government of India *vide* Gazette Notification No. 893(E), dated 18 September 2018 for labelling coir and coir products as environment friendly.

The Ecomark scheme is being operated by the Bureau of Indian Standards. However, to obtain the licence to use the Ecomark on a product, it is also essential to obtain BIS licence to use the Standard Mark as per the relevant Indian Standard for that product.

The composition of the committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given at Annex F.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Indian Standard*SPECIFICATION FOR MECHANICALLY
EXTRACTED COIR FIBRES

PART 2 MATTRESS COIR FIBRE

*(Second Revision)***1 SCOPE**

This standard (Part 2) prescribes the requirements for mechanically extracted mattress coir fibres.

2 REFERENCES

The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provision of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards.

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the following definition shall apply:

3.1 Mattress Fibre — Mattress fibre is comparatively short and resilient fibre mechanically extracted from the husks of matured and ripe coconut after soaking these husks in water.

4 LENGTH OF FIBRE

Based on their length the fibres shall be grouped as follows:

<i>Group</i>	<i>Length</i> mm
Long fibres	Above 150
Medium fibres	Above 100 and up to 150
Short fibres	Above 50 and up to 100

5 REQUIREMENTS**5.1 Mass**

The percent by mass of 'long', 'medium' and 'short' fibres in mattress coir fibres shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier. Where no such agreements exist, the proportion by mass of 'long', 'medium' and 'short' fibres in mattress coir fibres shall be in accordance with the requirements of Table 1. The

percent by mass of the fibres shall be determined by the method prescribed in Annex B.

5.2 Impurities

The maximum permissible impurities, chiefly pith, dust, bits of exocarp and fibre bits below 50 mm in mattress coir fibre shall be in accordance with Table 1. The percentage impurities in a consignment shall be determined by the method prescribed in Annex C.

Table 1 Percent by Mass of Long, Medium and Short Fibres and Impurities

(Clauses 5.1 and 5.2)

	Long/Medium Fibres	Short Fibres	Impurities
	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Max</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Mattress fibre	10	90	20

5.3 Moisture Content

The moisture content for mattress coir fibre shall not exceed 15 percent when determined by the method prescribed in Annex D.

5.4 Chloride Content

The chloride content of the mattress coir fibres, calculated as Cl, when determined by the method prescribed in Annex E, shall not exceed 0.6 percent by mass.

5.5 Sulphate Content

The sulphate content of the mattress coir fibres, when determined by the method prescribed in IS 4203 shall not exceed 0.25 percent by mass.

6 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ECOMARK (OPTIONAL)

6.1 The product(s) shall meet the requirement specified in this Indian Standard.

6.2 The manufacturer shall produce the consent clearance as per the provisions of *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974* and *Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981* and the authorization(s), if required under the rules notified under the *Environment (Protection) Act, 1986* and the rules made there under while applying for the Ecomark as per *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016*.

6.3 The product(s) or product packaging(s) may display in brief the criteria based on which the product(s) has/ have been labeled environment friendly.

6.4 The material used for product packaging(s) shall be recyclable, reusable or biodegradable.

6.5 The product shall meet the specific requirements as given in Table 2.

Table 2 Specific Requirements for Ecomark (Optional)
(Clause 6.5)

Sl No.	Parameter	Requirement	Method of Test
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Residual pesticides (sum parameter) (ppm) (Max)	1.0	IS 15651
ii)	pH of aqueous extract	6-7	IS 8391 (Part 1)

7 CORRECT INVOICE MASS

7.1 The correct mass of the lot shall be taken to be equal to the mass determined by adding 18 percent to its oven-dry mass.

7.2 The oven-dry mass of each lot shall be calculated from its net mass, and the moisture content of the lot, the latter being determined by the method prescribed in Annex D.

8 PACKING AND MARKING

8.1 Mattress coir fibre shall be suitably packed in bales or as otherwise agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

8.2 The following particulars shall be marked on each bale or package:

- a) Name of the material;
- b) Manufacturer’s name, initials or trade-mark;
- c) Month and year of manufacture;
- d) Criteria for which coir fibre has been labeled as Ecomark; and
- e) Any other information required by the buyer or by the law in force.

8.3 BIS Certification Marking

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016* and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, and the products may be marked with the Standard Mark.

9 SAMPLING AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

9.1 Sampling

9.1.1 Lot

The bales of coir fibre of the same type delivered to one buyer against one despatch note shall constitute a lot.

9.1.2 The conformity of a lot to the requirements of this standard shall be determined on the basis of tests carried out on the bales selected from it.

9.1.3 Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, the number of bales to be selected from the lot shall be in accordance with column 2 of Table 3.

Table 3 Number of Bales to be Selected
(Clause 9.1.3)

Lot Size	Sample Size
<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>
(1)	(2)
Up to 50	3
51 to 100	5
101 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 500	8
501 to 800	9
801 and above	10

9.1.3.1 The bales shall be selected at random. In order to ensure randomness of selection, all the bales in the lot may be serially numbered as 1, 2, 3 . . . and so on and every rth bale may be selected until the requisite number is obtained, r being the integral part of N/n where N is the lot size and n is the sample size.

9.1.4 For evaluating:

- a) percentage of impurities;
- b) percent by mass of ‘long’, ‘medium’ and ‘short’ fibres;
- c) chloride content; and
- d) sulphate content, about 1 kg of the coir fibre shall be collected from 20 different randomly

distributed places in the bale by taking about 50 g of the fibre from each place. The quantity drawn from each bale shall be kept separately.

9.1.4.1 For evaluating moisture content, about 500 g of the coir fibre shall be collected from 10 different randomly distributed places in the bale by taking 50 g of the fibre from each place. The quantity so drawn from each place shall be immediately transferred to a suitable air-tight container and the container sealed to avoid any moisture difference.

9.1.5 *Criteria for Conformity*

The lot shall be considered as in conformity with the requirements of the standard if the following conditions are satisfied:

The average percent by mass of long, medium and short fibres, and impurities shall satisfy the requirements as specified in **5.1** and **5.2**.

From the observed values of moisture content, chloride content and sulphate content, the average (\bar{X}) and the range (R) are calculated and the expression $\bar{X} + 0.4 R$ is less than or equal to the values specified in **5.3**, **5.4** and **5.5**.

NOTES:

- 1 The average \bar{X} is the value obtained by dividing the sum of the observed values by the number of tests.
- 2 The range R is the difference between the maximum and the minimum in a set of observed values.

ANNEX A

(Clause 2)

LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
4203 : 1967	Method for determination of sulphate content in textile materials	15651 : 2006	Textiles — Requirements for environmental labelling — Specification
6359 : 1971	Method for conditioning of textiles	8391 (Part 1) : 2018	Rubberized coir sheets for cushioning — Specification: Part 1
1070 : 1992	Reagent grade water		Curled

ANNEX B

(Clause 5.3)

METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF THE PERCENT BY MASS OF LONG, MEDIUM AND SHORT FIBRES

B-1 TEST SPECIMENS

Draw 3 test specimens weighing approximately 2 g each from the test sample (see 9.1.4).

B-2 EQUIPMENT

For the purpose of this test, a flat table marked with a scale with 10 mm graduations shall be used.

B-3 PROCEDURE

B-3.1 Take one of the test specimens and measure the length of its individual fibres on the scale marked on the table by holding one end of each fibre with the forefinger of the one hand and stretching the other end with the fingers of the other hand. Arrange the fibres so measured into three groups according to their length as

given below:

Length of the Fibre mm	Group
Above 150	Long fibres
Above 100 and up to 150	Medium fibres
Above 50 and up to 100	Short fibres

B-3.2 Weigh the fibres in each group and calculate the percentage of the mass of fibres in each group to the total mass of fibres in all the three groups.

B-3.3 Repeat the test with the remaining two test specimens.

B-3.4 Average of the percentage by mass, of fibres in respective groups shall be deemed to be the percent by mass of long, medium and short in the consignment.

ANNEX C

(Clause 5.4)

METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF THE PERCENTAGE OF
IMPURITIES IN BRISTLE FIBRE

C-1 TEST SPECIMENS

Draw 5 test specimens weighing approximately 60 g each from the test sample (see 9.1.4).

C-2 PROCEDURE

C-2.1 Dry one of the test specimens in a conditioning oven (D-1.1). Determine its oven-dry mass correct to the nearest 0.05 g.

C-2.2 Immediately after drying, remove all pith, dust and other impurities adhering to the fibre and determine the oven-dry mass of the cleaned test specimen correct to the nearest 0.05 g.

C-2.3 Calculate the percentage of impurities in the test specimen by the following formula:

$$\text{Impurities, percent by mass} = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{m_1} \times 100$$

where,

m_1 = Oven-dry mass of the test specimen before cleaning, and

m_2 = Oven-dry mass of the test specimen after cleaning.

C-2.4 Repeat the test with the remaining test specimens. The average of all the values thus obtained shall be deemed to be the percentage of impurities in the bristle fibre consignment.

ANNEX D

(Clauses 5.5 and 7.2)

METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT IN BRISTLE FIBRE

D-1 APPARATUS

D-1.1 Conditioning Oven

With forced ventilation, provided with positive valve control and capable of maintaining a temperature of 100 to 110°C, equipped with a weighing balance arranged to weigh bristle fibre with an accuracy of 0.5 g while suspended within the drying chamber, the holder of the fibre to be of such a type as to ensure free access of the dry air to all portions of the fibre.

D-2 PROCEDURE

D-2.1 Remove about 500 g of coir fibre from the test sample (see 9.1.4.1) and weigh it correct to the nearest 0.5 g. Place the test specimen in the conditioning oven and dry for one hour and weigh to the nearest 0.5 g. Dry for another 15 min and weigh to the nearest 0.5 g.

Provided the loss in mass in drying of the test specimen, as disclosed by the first and second weighings, does not exceed 0.25 percent of the first mass, take the second mass to be the dry mass of the test specimen. If the loss exceeds 0.25 percent, weigh the test specimen at 15 min intervals till the loss between two successive weighings is 0.25 percent or less.

D-2.2 Calculate the percentage of moisture content by the following formula:

$$\text{Moisture content, percent by mass} = \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{m_1} \times 100$$

Where,

m_1 = Mass of the original test specimen, and

m_2 = Mass of the oven-dried test specimen.

ANNEX E

(Clause 5.6)

METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDE CONTENT OF COIR FIBRE

E-1 PRINCIPLE

The aqueous extract of the coir fibre is prepared and then the chloride content is determined volumetrically by titration with standard silver nitrate solution using potassium chromate solution as indicator and expressed as percentage by mass of the material taken.

E-2 TEST SPECIMEN

Draw at least two test specimens each weighing about 10 g from the test sample (see 9.1.4). Cut the test specimens into small pieces.

E-3 CONDITIONING OF TEST SPECIMEN

Prior to test, the test specimens shall be conditioned for 24 h to attain moisture equilibrium in a standard atmosphere at 65 ± 2 percent relative humidity and $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ temperature (see IS 6359).

E-4 PREPARATION OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT

E-4.1 Procedure

Weigh the test specimen and transfer to a clean, chemically resistant glass flask, fitted with ground glass joint for reflux condenser. Add distilled water (see IS 1070) weighing 20 times the mass of the coir fibre taken for the test to the flask. Fit the flask to the reflux condenser and heat the contents of the flask to boil. Continue boiling for 1 h. Remove the flask and close while the liquid is still boiling gently using a clean ground glass stopper. Cool to room temperature.

E-5 DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDE CONTENT

E-5.1 Reagents

E-5.1.1 Calcium Carbonate (Chloride Free)

E-5.1.2 Standard Silver Nitrate Solution, 0.1 N.

E-5.1.3 Potassium Chromate Solution

Prepared by dissolving 50 g of potassium chromate in about 250 ml distilled water. Add silver nitrate solution till a distinct red precipitate is formed. Allow to stand overnight and filter. Dilute the filtrate to 1 litre with distilled water.

E-5.2 Procedure

Take a suitable measured portion of the aqueous extract as prepared in E-4.1. Neutralize with calcium carbonate till a pale yellow colour is obtained (usually 0.5 g is sufficient). Add 1 ml of potassium chromate indicator solution and titrate with standard silver nitrate solution, till a red colour is obtained.

E-5.3 Calculation

$$\text{Chloride (as Cl) percent by mass} = \frac{3.546(V_1 - V_2)N}{M}$$

Where,

V_1 = Volume in ml, of standard silver nitrate solution used in the titration with the material,

V_2 = Volume in ml, of the standard silver nitrate solution used in the blank determination,

N = Normality of standard silver nitrate solution, and

M = Mass in g, of the material taken for the test.

E-5.3.1 Repeat the test with the remaining test specimen and calculate the percent by mass.

ANNEX F

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Coir and Coir Products Sectional Committee, TXD 25

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor	DR ANITA DAS RAVINDRANATH (Chairman) SMT SUMI SEBASTIAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
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All India Rubberized Coir Products Manufacturers Association, Tirunelveli	SHRI SUNDARESAN SHRI MATHEW GEORGE (<i>Alternate</i>)
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Coir Board, Kochi	SECRETARY JOINT DIRECTOR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Coir Mats and Mattings Association,	SHRI V. A. JOEPH SHRI PAVITHRAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Coir on Foam Products, Coimbatore	SHRI HARIRAJAN SHRI PHILIP VARGHESE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Coir Shippers' Council, Cherthala	SHRI K. S. SANJEEV SHRI SAJAN B. NAIR (<i>Alternate</i>)
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Hindustan Coir, Coir Board Complex Alappuzha	WEAVING MASTER SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (<i>Alternate</i>)
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Kerala Organic Manure and Fertilizer	SHRI G. RAJESH
Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd, Alappuzha	SHRI G. SREEKUMAR SHRI. N. SUNURAJ (<i>Alternate</i>)
Kerala State Small Scale Coir Manufacturer's Federation, Alappuzha	PRESIDENT SECRETARY (<i>Alternate</i>)
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Natural Green Tech (P) Ltd, Bengaluru	SHRI TOMMY MATHEW SHRI ABHISHEK THOMAS (<i>Alternate</i>)
Orissa Co operative Coir Corporation Ltd, Bhubaneshwar	MANAGING DIRECTOR GENERAL MANAGER (<i>Alternate</i>)

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