

JIS

JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS L 1903 : 2017

(JDPCA/JSA)

Testing methods for feathers

ICS 59.060.10

Reference number : **JIS L 1903 : 2017 (E)**

L 1903 : 2017

Date of Establishment: 1990-11-01

Date of Revision: 2017-02-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2017-02-20

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

Standards Board for ISO area

Technical Committee on Consumer Life Products

JIS L 1903:2017, First English edition published in 2017-05

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
Mita MT Building, 3-13-12, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-0073 JAPAN

In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Printed in Japan

NH/AT

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Down Products Corporative Association (JDPCA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS L 1903:2011** is replaced with this Standard.

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Testing methods for feathers

1 Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies testing methods for feathers intended for filled manufactured articles.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS G 3555 *Woven wire cloth*

JIS K 0102 *Testing methods for industrial wastewater*

JIS K 0557 *Water used for industrial water and wastewater analysis*

JIS K 0970 *Piston pipettes*

JIS K 8001 *General rule for test methods of reagents*

JIS K 8103 *Diethyl ether (Reagent)*

JIS K 8247 *Potassium permanganate (Reagent)*

JIS K 8951 *Sulfuric acid (Reagent)*

JIS L 0105 *General principles of physical testing methods for textiles*

JIS L 0216 *Glossary of terms used in feathers*

JIS R 3503 *Glass apparatus for chemical analysis*

JIS R 3505 *Volumetric glassware*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the terms and definitions given in **JIS L 0216**, and the following apply.

3.1 sample

feathers taken according to a reasonable sampling plan and mixed uniformly

3.2 test sample

a specified amount of feathers taken at random from the sample to be used directly for test

3.3 absolute dry mass

mass of a sample when the sample, left in a drier at a temperature of $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, has reached a state where the discrepancy between two successive measurements of its mass taken at intervals of 15 min or longer is 0.1 % or smaller