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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 1103.1-2023

Replacing GB 1103.1-2012

Cotton - Part 1: Saw ginned upland cotton

棉花 第1部分：锯齿加工细绒棉

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. This document is Part 1 of GB 1103 "Cotton". GB 1103 has released the following parts.

1. Saw-toothed fine velvet cotton;

2. Top roller processing of fine velvet cotton;

3. Natural colored fine velvet cotton. This document replaces GB 1103.1-2012 "Cotton Part

1. Sawtooth Processed Fine Staple Cotton". Compared with GB 1103.1-2012, except for knotted In addition to structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---Added short fiber rate indicators and inspection content (see 3.5, 4.9, 6.1.8, 7.1.2.1, 7.2.2.2, 8.3.1);

---Changed the relevant requirements for "four points" (see 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.4 of the 2012 version);

---Changed the sampling rules by batch (see 5.3.1, 2012 version of 5.3.1);

---Changed the sampling requirements for heterosexual fibers (see 5.3.3, 2012 version of 5.3.3);

--- Added content for handling objections to color grade inspection results (see 6.1.1.1);

---Changed the production basis and production quantity requirements of the rolling quality

physical standard (see 6.1.2.1,
4.2.4.1 of the 2012 edition);

1 Scope

Part 1 of China's mandatory cotton standard, covering saw ginned upland cotton - the grading document on which the entire Chinese cotton trade settles. Almost all the cotton grown in China is upland cotton and most of it is saw ginned, so this is the standard against which a bale is classed, priced, warehoused and delivered, and a dispute between a grower, a ginner, a warehouse and a mill is a dispute about what this document says. It defines the terms and definitions of saw ginned upland cotton and sets its quality requirements, the inspection rules and the requirements for the inspection certificate, the packaging and marking, the storage and transport, and the transitional arrangements for the entry into force of the standard; it also describes the sampling and the inspection methods. It applies to the production, the purchase, the processing, the trading, the warehousing and the use of saw ginned upland cotton. The quality requirements are the ones that set the price: the colour grade, the staple length, the micronaire that governs how the fibre spins and dyes, the strength, the length uniformity, the trash content and the moisture content, together with the limits on foreign matter that damage a spinning mill out of all proportion to their weight. Around them the standard sets how a lot is sampled, how the instruments are used and how a result is expressed, and how a certificate is issued - because in this trade the certificate travels with the bale and is what the money moves against. The bale packaging itself follows GB 6975. Issued on 8 September 2023 and in force since 1 September 2024, it replaces GB 1103.1-2012.

This document defines the terms and definitions of sawtooth-processed fine-staple cotton, and stipulates the quality requirements, inspection rules, and inspection requirements for saw-tooth-processed fine-staple cotton. Certificates, packaging and marking, storage and transportation, transition period requirements for standard implementation, etc., describe the sampling and inspection methods of sawtooth processed fine lint cotton. This document applies to the production, acquisition, processing, trading, warehousing and use of serrated fine lint cotton.

2 Normative reference documents

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, the dated quotations For undated referenced documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated referenced documents, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 6097 Cotton fiber test sampling method

GB/T 6098 Cotton fiber length test method Roller analyzer method

GB/T 6102.1 Test method for moisture regain of raw cotton - Oven method

GB/T 6102.2 Test method for moisture regain of raw cotton - Resistance method

GB/T 6498 Cotton fiber micronaire test method

GB/T 6499 Test method for impurity content of raw cotton GB 6975 cotton packaging

GB/T 8170 Numerical rounding rules and representation and determination of limit values

GB/T 13786 Simulated daylight lighting for cotton grading rooms

GB/T 19617 Cotton length test method - hand ruler measurement method

GB/T 20392 Test methods for physical properties of cotton fibers - Large capacity fiber tester method

GB/T 35931 Test method for neps and short fiber ratio of cotton fibers Photoelectric method

GB/T 40628 Test method for laundry content of seed cotton - Zigzag test rolling method

GB/T 41690 Quantitative test method for foreign fiber in raw cotton Manual method

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Fine-staple cotton processed on a saw-tooth gin.

3.2 colorgradecolorgrade Types and grades of serrated fine-staple cotton colors.

Note. The type is determined by the depth of yellow, and the level is determined by the degree of lightness and darkness.