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

GB 1103.2-2012

Cotton - Part 2: Roller ginned upland cotton

棉花 第2部分：皮辊加工细绒棉

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Foreword

GB 1103 All technical content of this section is mandatory. GB 1103 "cotton" is divided into two parts.

--- Part 1. sawtooth processing Upland;

--- Part 2. Paper roll processing Upland. This is Part 2 GB 1103's. This section drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This portion instead of GB 1103-2007 "upland cotton", compared with GB 1103-2007, in addition to editorial changes, the main Technical

changes are as follows:

- Cancel the color feature level quality indicators remain grade quality indicators;
- Modified "Kimisada weight" is defined;
- Abolition of the "quasi-heavy, quasi-heavy seed cotton lint ratio" definition and calculation;
- Package will become lint quality inspection and test weight can be modified to separate the sampling, testing, and certification;
- Modified seed sampling quantity;
- Slide the lint into bales before sampling modified to test sampling;
- Canceled by the examination unit trash content inspection rules when per-packet inspection;
- Added "breaking strength, length uniformity index" sub-file code;
- The micronaire "according to GB/T 6498 test, the random 30% sample batch number as micronaire test sample" was changed to Lot sample by sample for testing micronaire;
- Modified seed cotton and lint bales of test items, test sequence and Batch rules;
- Modify the range of values into bales of lint fiber content heterosexual bins;

1 Scope

Part 2 of China's mandatory national standard for cotton, covering roller-ginned upland cotton. Ginning is the separation of the fibre from the seed, and the two methods used give different products from the same crop: the saw gin is faster and dominates world production, while the roller gin is gentler and preserves fibre length, which is why it is used for the longer and finer cottons and why roller-ginned lint commands a premium. It also leaves more seed coat fragments, which is the trade-off. Because China is both the largest producer and the largest consumer of cotton, its grading standard governs an enormous flow of value, and grading is where the money is: colour grade, staple length, micronaire, strength and trash content together set the price of every bale. This part specifies the grades, the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking and packaging for roller-ginned upland cotton.

GB This section 1103 specifies the quality requirements of upland cotton roller processing, sampling, testing methods, inspection rules, inspection certificate, package Installation and marking, storage and transportation requirements. This section applies to the production, acquisition, processing, trade, storage and use of the roller processing Upland.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 6102.1 Test methods for raw cotton regain oven method

GB/T 6102.2 Test methods for raw cotton regain resistance method

GB/T 6498 Test Method for cotton fiber micronaire

GB/T 6499 Test Method for cotton trash content GB 6975 Cotton Packaging

GB/T 8170 repair value expressed about the rules and limit values and judgment

GB/T 13786 for cotton classing rooms simulate daylight lighting

GB/T 19617 Test method for length of cotton hand pulling a measuring tape method

GB/T 20392 HVI cotton fiber physical performance test method

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Subject grade cottonmajorgrade When the test batches, accounting for 80% and above grade, the remaining adjacent grade only.

3.2 Gross grossweight Cotton and the weight of the packaging and.

3.3 Net netweight Gross weight packaging deduction weight after.

3.4 Kimisada weight conditionedweight According to the actual net weight cotton trash content and actual moisture regain weight converted into standard trash content and moisture regain after.

3.5 Kimisada seed cotton lint percentage rate conditionedlintpercentageofseedcotton Rolled out from the seed cotton lint Pub seed cotton weight percentage of the corresponding weight.

3.6 Foreign fibers foreignfiber Mixed cotton and non-cotton fiber qualities of non-cotton fibers, such as chemical fiber, hair, silk, linen, plastic film, plastic rope, dyeing line (rope, cloth Block) and the like.

3.7 Lint bales heterosexual fiber content thecontentofforeignfiberinabaledcotton Pick out from the weight of the sample was picking foreign fibers and the ratio of the sample weight, in grams per tonne (g/t).

3.8 Hazardous debris dangerousforeignmatters Sundries mixed in the cotton hard and soft