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

**GB 1523-2013**

Replacing GB 1523-1993

**Sheep wool**

绵羊毛

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## Foreword

All the technical contents of this standard is mandatory. This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard replaces GB 1523-1993 "wool." The main change compared to the standard content and GB 1523-1993 as follows:

- Revised the "wool" of this important standard terms and definitions;
- The technical requirements "category, and so do" to "models, specifications," and refine the technical requirements;
- Technical requirements increased gross defects, vegetable matter content requirements;

- Clear all models of rough wool chamber allows content and enhance the operability standards;
- Increasing the calculation method based hair, vegetable matter base;
- The specifications A, B gross net gross rate of skirtings content made provision. This standard is proposed and managed by China Fiber Inspection Bureau. This standard was drafted. China Fiber Inspection Bureau, National Animal Husbandry, China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, the State Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine Administration of Inspection and Supervision Division, China wool textile industry association, Nanjing wool market, Jiangsu Sunshine Group Co., Ltd. Shanghai Shen a tops, Wuxi Association Group Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Fiber Inspection Bureau, Jiangsu Provincial Fiber Inspection Bureau, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Fiber Inspection Bureau. The main drafters of this standard. Du Shuying, Wang Hsiao-ping, Mao Jianxin Ma Jian original, easy to wind, Zhang Feng, Ho, Zhao Ying, Chen Gang, Songzhen Xiang, Liu Zhenjiang, Liu Changchun. This standard was first published in 1993, this is the first revision. Sheep wool

## 1 Scope

GB 1523 is the trading standard for raw sheep wool in China: it defines the grades and the specifications by which a clip is bought and sold, the technical requirements for fibre diameter, length, strength, vegetable matter and grease content, the inspection methods including the pneumatic test for mean diameter, the inspection rules, the certificate that accompanies a consignment, and the packaging, marking, storage and transport. Annex A carries the conversion between mean fibre diameter in micrometres and the traditional quality number, which is the table the trade actually uses. Issued on 19 July 2013, in force since 6 May 2014, replacing GB 1523-1993; it is itself replaced by GB 1523-2026 from 1 August 2027. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the edition it replaces are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are not reproduced on this page - they are in the document itself, which is delivered in full in English translation.

This standard specifies the wool type, specification (grade), technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, and packaging, labeling, storage and transport. This standard applies to sheep wool (including superfine wool, fine wool, semi-fine wool sheep, improved sheep wool, sheep wool soil types) of production, Transaction processing, Quality Assurance of Quality Supervision, Inspection and import and export.

### 1.03 Leather pieces or F4

2.00 Other alkali insolubles F5 1.05 5.3.3.3.3 vegetable matter, hard head seeds and branches, total alkaloids insoluble content is calculated According to equation (6) to (8)

computing vegetable matter, hard head seeds and branches, total alkaloids insoluble content.  $V_i = 100M_i \times \Sigma i =$

**1.5 Dry dead hair 5.0 2.0 1.0 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0 1.5**

4.2 Heterogeneity wool technical requirements below.

a) Technical Requirements Table

## 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 6976 natural wool staple length of the test method

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

GB/T 10685 Test method for wool fiber diameter projection microscopy

GB/T 14270 plush fiber type content of the test method

GB/T 21030 wool and other animal fibers with an average diameter of an optical fiber diameter distribution test method analyzer method

GB/T 27629 tufts of fiber breaking strength test method IWTO-

12 Siro (Sirolan) laser scanning fiber diameter analyzer method average fiber diameter and fiber diameter distribution

(Measurement of the mean and distribution of fiber diameter using the sirolan-laser scan fiber diameter analyzer)

## 3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Growth in sheep's wool fibers, referred to as wool.

3.2 Superfine wool superfine wool The average fiber diameter of 19.0μm and less homogeneous hair.

3.3 Fine wool finewool The average fiber diameter of 19.1μm ~ 25.0μm homogeneity hair.

3.4 Semi-fine wool medium finewool The average fiber diameter of 25.1μm ~ 55.0μm homogeneity hair.

3.5 Improved wool improved wool Growth in improving the process of hybridization of sheep, does not meet the homogeneity of wool fibers.

3.6 Soil types wool nativewool Growth without improvement, with the original characteristics of the breed of sheep wool fibers.

3.7 Fleece fleecewool Obtained from live sheep, staple among interconnected mesh was tight wool.

3.8 Greasy hair greasywool Wool washing, degreasing solvent, carbonization or otherwise un-treated.

3.9 Quality counts qualitynumber Press the corresponding fineness of wool fiber diameter micron average number specified characteristic index (see Appendix A).

3.10 Coarse cavity hair coarsewoolhair Shag refers to the diameter of 52.5 $\mu$ m or more wool fibers. Mao marrow cavity means 500 times the microscopic length of the projected image to enlarge 25mm and above the hair fibers.

3.11 Dry dead hair kemphair Oval cross section, a horseshoe shape, hair marrow developed cortical layer is thin or absent hirsute. The appearance of dry fiber, color stay white, fragile and easily broken, Difficulties staining.

3.12 Homogeneous hair homogeneousfleece By the same type of wool fibers wool.

3.13 Substantially homogeneous hair partialhomogeneousfleece In one set of each hair tufted on, most homogeneous form hair, the hair forms a small part of the heterogeneous.

#### 4.5 Coarse hair chamber

0.0 Dry dead hair

0.3 Dry dead hair

#### 5.0

b) the implementation of soil types wool accordance with relevant standards.

4.3 Subjective Evaluation of wool models and specifications, can step onto the next one each file, such as the controversial places objective test results shall prevail.

4.4 Staple strength between 25N/ktex ~ 20N/ktex section of hair is weak, less than 20N/ktex for serious weak section hair.

4.5 net gross rate marked in accordance with the actual test results.

4.6 skirtings content  $\leq 1.5\%$ .

4.7 flower hair should be packaged separately, and will be described.

4.8 loose wool and skirtings should be packaged separately, and will be described.

4.9 leg tail hair, bristles and other grass use value of gross defects, individually packaged,