

ICS 59.080.01
CCS W 04



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

GB/T 10629-2009

Replacing GB/T 10629-1989

**Textiles -- Preparation of laboratory test samples and test
specimens for chemical testing**

纺织品 用于化学试验的实验室样品和试样的准备

(English Translation)

Issued on: June 15, 2009

Implemented on: January 1, 2010

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

This standard uses redrafted law revision adopted ISO 5089. 1977 "Textiles laboratory samples for chemical testing and specimen Preparation "(in English), and ISO 5089. 1977 compared to the main changes are as follows.

- Canceled ISO foreword;
- Modify the terms and definitions;
- The first four chapters 5, 6 and 7 combined into one chapter.

This standard replaces GB/T 10629-1989 "Textiles ready for chemical testing laboratory samples and specimens", and GB/T 10629-1989 main changes are as follows.

- Increased introduction;
- Modify the scope;
- Modify the terms and definitions;
- Certain provisions of Chapter 4 made editorial changes.

The standard proposed by China Textile Industry Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee on Basic Standards Subcommittee Textiles (SAC/TC209/SC1) centralized.

Drafting of this standard. National Textile Products Quality Supervision and Inspection Center.

Introduction

In the method given in this standard, the laboratory sample by sample from different parts of the batch extraction of many small samples thereof. Therefore, from any test results of

samples obtained in these laboratory samples reflect only sample batch average, it does not reflect the difference between the various parts of the lot sample Different levels. This method is applicable to the assessment of the lot sample, such as a fiber component (as determined proportions of the different fibers in a blended sample), Does not apply to a very significant difference (such as when measuring pH value pH value of the sample pH value of one of its parts with other parts there is a difference Isobutyl; or in the determination of the content of fungicides, the content of a certain part of the sample is higher and lower levels of other parts). This method does not apply Determination of commercial quality.

Textile laboratory for chemical testing Preparation of samples and test

1 Scope

This standard specifies the number of samples taken from batches of textiles acquired laboratory sample, and gives the appropriate samples for chemical testing Appropriate size preparation.

The standard sampling method from the group of textiles is not specified, because we assume that the sample is granted through an appropriate program screened, it is possible Representative of the real situation of a group of textiles.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Depending on the purpose, according to raw materials, production processes and other division counts.

According to the provisions of a number of products at random from one or more of the packaging unit, as a laboratory sample source.

According to the provisions taken from the lot sample product unit or part of the material, as the test sample sources.

Samples taken from the laboratory for performing part of the test.

Principle 3

Laboratory sample representative of the batch sample, and the sample taken from the laboratory sample, each sample represents a laboratory sample.

4.1.1 Loose fiber

4.1.1.1

If the batch sample is less than 5kg, the fibers will be evenly paved layer in which any part of the laboratory samples drawn at random, each place Take a bunch of each beam quality

to be roughly equal to the amount of not less than 100 samples of the beam, and the total quality to meet the needs of the laboratory sample.

4.1.1.2

If the batch samples equals or exceeds 5kg, then it is divided into two equal portions. Some extracts from various parts of the equal number of Parts of an appropriate amount of the fiber bundle, to the total number of more than 100 bundles.

4.1.1.3

if necessary, according to the specified test methods for laboratory sample pretreatment. Pretreated with tweezers from the laboratory sample Random gripping, each bundle quality is roughly equivalent to the quality of a sample.

4.1.2 Oriented fibers (carding webs, slivers, rovings, etc.)

Randomly selected samples from the batch of not less than 10 parts of the sample, as a laboratory sample. Each mass is about 1.0g, after pretreatment (If required) 10 parts together, as part of a sample from the clipping.