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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 11047.2-2022

Textiles - Testing and evaluation for snagging resistance of fabrics - Part 2: Rotating chamber method

纺织品 织物勾丝性能的检测和评价 第2部分：滚箱法

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Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" drafted. This document is part 2 of GB/T 11047.GB/T 11047 has released the following parts.

---GB/T 11047-2008 Assessment of the hooking performance of textile fabrics by hammer method; Please note that some content of this document may be patented. The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed by China National Textile and Apparel Council. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Textile Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC209). This document is drafted by: Liaoning Kenuo Textile and Garment Testing Co., Ltd., Shandong Nanshan Zhishang Technology Co., Ltd., Lixin County Jiahui Apparel Co., Ltd., Pathfinder Holding Group Co., Ltd., Xiamen Xinlubao Industry and Trade Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Shengfa Textile Printing and Dyeing Co., Ltd., China Textile Standard Inspection and Certification Co., Ltd., Shandong Jinhao Home Textiles Group Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Punala Textile Technology Co., Ltd., China Textile Standard (Shenzhen) Shenzhen) Testing Co., Ltd., Dalian Product Quality Inspection and Testing Research Institute Co., Ltd., Haixi Textile New Material Industrial Technology Jinjiang Research Institute, Foshan City Geling Silk Co., Ltd., Dongguan Zhiguo New Material Technology Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document. Sun Xuezhi, Xiao Ding, Sun Xin, Yu Long, Wang Chaoqun, Zeng Qinxue, Zhao Liang, Li Xiang, Du Qianqian, Wang Qiang, Du Haibiao, Sun Xudong, Bei Zhongjie, Huang Changyong, Li Zuyong, Wang Jun.

There are mainly hammer method, rolling box method, card clothing roller method, etc. for the testing of textile hooking performance. For convenience of use, according to different test principles The principles and methods are divided into several parts, GB/T 11047 "Testing and evaluation of the snagging properties of textile fabrics" is intended to be composed of the following three parts.

1.Mace method. The purpose is to provide a method for measuring the thread snagging properties of fabrics by the hammer method.

2.Rolling box method. The purpose is to provide a method for measuring the snagging properties of fabrics by using the rolling box method.

3.Card clothing roller method. The purpose is to provide a method for measuring the hooking performance of fabrics by the method of card clothing cylinders. Detection and evaluation of thread snagging properties of textile fabrics Part

1 Scope

GB/T 11047.2-2022 is the Chinese national standard on textiles - testing and evaluation for snagging resistance of fabrics - part 2: rotating chamber method, in the field of textile and leather technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 14 October 2022 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2023. Classification: ICS 59.080.30, CCS W04. 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 issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document describes the method for determining the snagging properties of fabrics using the rolling box method, and specifies requirements for the evaluation of snagging properties. This document applies to knitted and woven fabrics. This document does not apply to fabrics, tufted fabrics and nonwovens with a mesh structure.

2 Normative references

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

GB/T 6529 Standard atmosphere for textile humidity conditioning and testing

GB/T 21196.1 Determination of the abrasion resistance of textiles by the Martindale method - Part

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 hook snag A surface defect formed by the yarn or fiber in the fabric being caught by

sharp objects.

Note. Hooking usually includes protrusions formed by fibers or yarns hooked out of the surface of the fabric, such as coils, fiber loops, fiber bundles, fluff, etc.; local yarns A tight yarn segment (tight streak) formed by a thread or fiber being taut. Snagging usually occurs in one or a combination of these phenomena.

3.2 tight yarn distortion tight streaks Local yarns or fibers in the fabric are caught by sharp objects, resulting in a streak-like deformation on the surface of the fabric that is significantly tighter than the adjacent yarns Phenomenon.

4 Principles

The cylindrical sample is mounted on a polyurethane sample tube covered with felt, and then placed in a regular octagonal wire hook with 4 rows of wire hooking nails inside. in the test box. When the wire hooking test box rotates at a constant speed, the sample-carrying tube containing the sample is randomly turned over, rolled, and hooked with the wire hooking nail. Appearance changes such as threading may occur on the surface. After reaching the specified number of revolutions, the hook wire of the sample is rated.

5 Equipment and materials

5.1 Wire hook test chamber The wire hook test box should meet the following requirements.