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

GB/T 11047.3-2024

**Textiles - Testing and evaluation for snagging resistance of
fabrics - Part 3: Card roller method**

纺织品 织物勾丝性能的检测和评价 第3部分：针布滚筒法

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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 for standardization documents" Drafting. This document is Part 3 of GB/T 11047 "Testing and evaluating the snagging properties of textile fabrics". The following parts are published.

---GB/T 11047-2008 Textiles - Assessment of fabric snagging properties - Hammer method;

---GB/T 11047.2-2022 Testing and evaluation of snagging properties of textile fabrics Part

2. Tumble box method; Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed by the China National Textile and Apparel Council. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Textiles (SAC/TC209). This document was drafted by: Guangzhou Inspection and Certification Group Co., Ltd., Anhui Jingwei Textile Garment Co., Ltd., Shanghai Mercury Home Textile Textile Co., Ltd., Xiamen Huaxi Knitting Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Rongda Fashion Technology Co., Ltd., Changxing Jintong Textile Co., Ltd., Textile Standards Inspection and Certification Co., Ltd., Fuzhou Leixiu Industrial Co., Ltd., China Textile Standards (Fujian) Testing Co., Ltd., Shandong Lulian New Materials Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd., Guangdong Xinhuiwei Industrial Investment Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Textile Product Quality Supervision and Inspection Institute, Zhejiang Dewei Technology Co., Ltd. Company, Shenzhen Quanmianshiji Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Weiyan Clothing Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are: Zhong Jiang, Dai Yanzi, Dai Yougang, Liu Delin, Wu Zhongping, Yu Long, Luo Shengli, Xu Xuelei, Wu Wenyi, Tian Meng, Chen Keyong, Yan Yaqun, Jin Fei, Gao Wei, Shen Xihui, Liang Jiajun, Jiang Yuexian, Lü Yufeng, Chen Ling.

The main tests for the snagging performance of textiles include the nail hammer method, the rolling box method, the needle cloth roller method, etc. For ease of use, according to different test principles GB/T 11047 "Testing and evaluating the snagging properties of textile fabrics" is planned to consist of the following three parts.

1. Hammer method. The purpose is to give a method for determining the snagging properties of fabrics using the hammer method;
2. Tumble box method. The purpose is to give a method for determining the snagging properties of fabrics using the tumble box method;
3. Card clothing drum method. The purpose is to give a method for determining the snagging properties of fabrics using the card clothing drum method. Testing and evaluation of snagging properties of textile fabrics Part

1 Scope

GB/T 11047.3-2024 is the Chinese national standard on textiles - testing and evaluation for snagging resistance of fabrics - part 3: card roller 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 15 March 2024 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 October 2024. 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 determination of the snagging properties of fabrics using the card clothing drum method and gives an evaluation of the snagging properties. This document applies to woven and knitted fabrics. This document does not apply to fabrics with mesh structures, tufted fabrics and nonwovens.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document. For referenced documents without a date, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for referenced documents without a date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to This document.

GB/T 699-2015 High-quality carbon structural steel

GB/T 6529 Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing textiles

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Snag A surface defect caused by the yarn or fiber in the fabric being caught by a sharp

object.

Note. Snagging usually includes protrusions formed by fibers or yarns being hooked out of the fabric surface, such as coils, fiber loops, fiber bundles, and fluff. The yarn or fiber is snared to form a tight yarn segment (tight streak). Snagging usually occurs in one or a combination of these phenomena. [Source: GB/T 11047.2-2022, 3.1]

3.2 Tight yarn distortion Tight streaks The local yarn or fiber in the fabric is hooked by a sharp object, resulting in a stripe-like deformation on the fabric surface that is obviously tighter than the adjacent yarn. Phenomenon. [Source: GB/T 11047.2-2022, 3.2]

4 Principle

After the sample with the gasket inside is sewn, one end is fixed on the rotating drum and the other end is free. When the sample is in contact with the hook needle periodically, it drives the needle cloth roller with a certain rotation resistance, and the sample is hooked by the needle tip, resulting in external defects such as snagging. After reaching the specified number of revolutions, the degree of wire snagging of the sample is rated.