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CCS W50



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

GB/T 14339-2008

Replacing GB/T 14339-1993

Testing method for defect of man-made staple fibres

化学纤维 短纤维疵点试验方法

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 14339-1993 "synthetic staple fiber defect test methods." This standard and GB/T 14339-1993 compared to the main changes are as follows:

- Scope. Scope contains cellulose fibers;
- Increased spare parts laboratory samples and sample extraction;
- Canceled the scope of manual method;
- Increasing the test methods and formulas oil yellow fibers;
- Increase in the content of the test report. The standard proposed by China Textile Industry Association. This standard by the Shanghai textile industry technical supervision of the centralized. This standard was drafted. textile fiber product quality supervision center, synthetic oil industry Quality Supervision and Inspection Center of Nanjing Fiber Co., Ltd., China branch of Sinopec Luoyang, China Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fibre Company Limited. The main drafters of this standard. Yang Yan, Zhang language Shi, Wang Yuan, Wang Han Tun, Lu Yunfang. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
 - GB/T 14339-1993. Chemical fiber staple defect test method

1 Scope

GB/T 14339-2008 is the Chinese national standard on testing method for defect of man-made staple fibres, 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 18 June 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 March 2009. Classification: ICS 59.060.01, CCS W50. 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 standard specifies the test method for chemical fiber raw cotton staple fibers

--- defect analyzer method (A method) and hand-picking method (B method), controversial When using raw cotton machine analysis method; also specifies the test methods for oil yellow fibers. This standard applies to polyester (PET), polyamide (nylon), polyacrylonitrile (acrylic), polypropylene (PP), polyvinyl formal (dimension Lun), determination of cellulose fibers and other chemical short fiber defect content.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 4146 Textile terms (chemical fibers)

GB/T 8170 numerical rounding rules

GB/T 14334 chemical fiber staple sampling method

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 4146 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Including stiff wire, and wire, hard wire, wire injection head, undrawn yarn, plastic blocks and a hard plate silk, crude fiber and other abnormal fibers.

3.2 Brittle and hard wire.

3.3 Bonded together is not easy to separate the number of fibers.

3.4 Much thicker than the undrawn filament yarn spinning due to abnormal produced.

3.5 Since spinning is not normal, middle or end of the wire form lumps.

3.6 Thick and hard wire or insufficient draft without drawing generated.

3.7 No small fiber-forming polymer.