

ICS 59.060.10

CCS B 32



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

GB/T 15031-2025

Replacing GB/T 15031-2009

Sisal fibre

剑麻纤维

Issued on: October 5, 2025

Implemented on: May 1, 2026

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions

Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 15031-2009 "Sisal Fiber". Compared with GB/T 15031-2009, the main differences are structural adjustments and editorial changes. Aside from the changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- a) The definition of the term "sisal fiber" has been changed (see 3.1, 2009 edition 3.1);
- b) The terminology and definition of "fiber bundle" have been changed (see 3.2, 2009 edition);
- c) The term and definition of "impurity" have been added (see 3.5);
- d) Appearance requirements have been changed (see 5.1, 5.2 in the 2009 version);
- e) The requirements and test methods for impurity content have been changed (see 5.2, 7.3 in the 2009 edition);
- f) The test method for moisture regain has been changed (see 5.2, 7.4 in the 2009 edition);
- g) Added inspection rules (see Chapter 6);
- h) Packaging requirements have been changed (see 7.1, 7.6 of the 2009 edition);

1 Scope

GB/T 15031-2025 is the Chinese national standard on sisal fibre, 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 5 October 2025 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2026. Classification: ICS 59.060.10, CCS B 32. 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 specifies the product grades and markings, technical requirements, inspection rules, packaging and labeling, transportation and storage requirements for sisal fiber. The corresponding experimental methods are described. This document applies to the production, sale, and inspection of sisal fiber.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 11951 Terminology for Natural Fibers

NY/T 233 Terminology for Agave Fiber and Products

NY/T 243 Determination of moisture regain of sisal fiber and its products

NY/T 1539 Determination of the commercial nominal weight of sisal fiber and its products

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 11951 and NY/T 233, as well as the following terms and definitions, apply to this document.

3.1 Fibers obtained from the leaves of Agave L. [Source: GB/T 11951-2018, 3.2.3.8, with modifications]

3.2 fiber bundle A fiber weighing 1g is made by aligning and assembling single fibers with a length of 300mm cut from the middle of sisal fiber. [Source: NY/T 233-2014, 7.1, with modifications]

3.3 The force required to stretch a bundle of fibers to break under specified conditions.

3.4 fiber length The distance between the two ends of a fiber measured along its length without the influence of external force.

3.5 impurity Non-fibrous substances such as hemp shavings, hemp bran, spots, dried bark,

and green bark are mixed in with the fiber. [Source: NY/T 233-2014, 7.3, with modifications]

chinastandards.org · PREVIEW