

ICS 59.060.10

CCS W 40



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

GB/T 1798-2008

Replacing GB/T 1798-2001

Test methods for raw silk

生丝试验方法

Issued on: August 6, 2008

Implemented on: June 1, 2009

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Batch and sampling
- 3.3 Number of samples
- 3.3.1 Weight test sample
- 3.3.2 Quality inspection sample
- 4.1.1 Equipment

Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 1798-2001 "Test Method for silk." This standard compared with GB/T 1798-2001 The main changes are as follows:

- Modified packet inspection prescribed weight like silk;
- Modify the calculation method of the whole batch of yarn moisture regain;
- Value adjustment to the starting point of the cleaning defect long knot;
- Increased the short section of the assessment of the defect in the clean;
- Test method for increasing the rate of gum containing raw silk. The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C is a normative appendix. The standard proposed by China Textile Industry Association. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee silk textile branch. This standard is drafted by: Zhejiang Cathaya International Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Silk Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, China silk trading market, Anhui source licensing Kong (Holdings) Co., Ltd., Xin edge of Silk Group Co., Ltd., Rizhao Tong Silk Group Co., Ltd., Guangdong Silk Textile Group Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this standard. Bian fortunate children, Zhou Ying, Xu Jin, Lu Xing, Chen Jinming, Wang Haitao, Qian Ying Hua Xia security, Chennan Sheng, Xu Qin, Wei Junling. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
- GB 1798-1979, GB 1798-1986, GB/T 1798-2001.
- GB n72-1979, GB n72-1986 (FZ/T 40004-1999). Silk Test Method

1 Scope

China's national test methods for raw silk - the procedures behind every figure on which raw silk is graded and paid for under GB/T 1797. It specifies the weight determination, the

quality tests and the test methods for skeins and packages of raw silk, and it applies to raw silk of nominal size 69 denier and finer. Silk is bought by weight and graded on properties that only exist as measurements, so the methods carry the commercial weight of the trade. The document covers the weighing of a lot and the determination of moisture regain and of the boil-off loss, which together establish how much silk is actually present in a shipment - a hygroscopic fibre invoiced by gross weight can otherwise be sold with several per cent of water. It covers the size tests: size deviation and maximum size deviation, measured by reeling and weighing defined skein lengths, which are the numbers that decide whether a fabric will show bars. It covers the visual grading of evenness variation, cleanness and neatness against standard photographs under prescribed illumination, with the seriplane preparation and inspection procedure that makes the comparison repeatable between one inspector and another. And it covers the mechanical tests - tenacity and elongation, cohesion, winding - and the tests on the skein and package themselves. The 2008 edition changed the prescribed weight of the inspection package, changed the calculation of the moisture regain for a whole lot, adjusted the starting point for the long knot defect in the cleanness assessment, added the assessment of short-section defects in cleanness, and added a test method for the sericin content of raw silk. Issued on 6 August 2008 and in force since 1 June 2009, it replaces GB/T 1798-2001.

This standard specifies the weight, quality and test methods for loading cartridges twist of raw silk. This standard applies to the following nominal fineness of 69den and raw silk.

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 3916-1997 Textiles - Determination of yarn single yarn breaking strength and elongation at break

GB/T 6529 Textiles Standard conditioning and testing atmosphere

GB/T 8170 numerical rounding rules

GB/T 9995 Textile material moisture content and moisture determination oven drying method

3 Batch and sampling

3.1 Batch Silk mouth in the same village, the same technology, the same model, the same specifications of products, each batch of 20 boxes, each containing about 30kg, or batch 10, each of about 60kg. Less than 20 cases or 10 based upon the number of calculations.

3.2 Sampling Method Raw silk should be the subject of visual inspection, while the weight of extraction and quality testing of representative samples. Each wire cutter installed to limit pumping 1 cutter, tube Mounted wire 1 carton limit pumping tube.

3.3.1 Weight test sample

3.3.1.1 twisted wire loaded 16 boxes to 20 boxes (8 ~ 10) for the number of persons, each consisting of four pumping, each twist 2 of 8 twist. Wherein the wire edge 3 pumping twist, twist the corners sauce 1,

4 Central pumping twist.

3.3.1.2 mounted wire cutter 15 cases (7) and the following batch, each batch of sauce 2 copies, each twist 2 of 4 twisted. Wherein the wire cutter edge sauce 2, in Section 2 pumping twist.

3.3.1.3 barreled wire batch pumping 4 parts, each cylinder 1 of 4 cylinder. Wherein the wire tube, each of the lower pumping barrel 1, 2 middle pumping tube.

3.3.2 Quality inspection sample

3.3.2.1 mounted wire cutter wire from each batch of the edges, the corner twist three parts were drawn 12, 9 twisted, twisted 4 of 25 twist.

3.3.2.2 barreled wire batch extraction tube 20 from the wire box randomly.

4.1 weight inspection

4.1.1 Equipment

a) Scales. division value $\leq 0.05\text{kg}$.

b) balance. dividing the value $\leq 0.01\text{g}$.

c) with the balance of the oven. Balance. division value $\leq 0.01\text{g}$.