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

GB/T 24218.13-2010

**Textiles -- Test methods for nonwovens -- Part 13: Repeated
liquid strike-through time**

纺织品 非织造布试验方法 第13部分：液体多次穿透时间的测定

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 24218 "textile non-woven fabric test method" is divided into the following sections.

- Part 1. Determination of mass per unit area;
- Part 2. Determination of thickness;
- Part 3. breaking strength and elongation measurement (strip method);
- Part 5. Determination of resistance to mechanical penetration (ball burst method);
- Part 6. Determination of absorption;
- Part 8. Determination of liquid penetration time (simulated urine);
- Part 10. Determination of Luoxu;
- Part 11. Determination of overflow traffic;
- Part 12. Determination of compression of the absorbent;
- Part 13. Determination of liquid repeatedly through the time;
- Part 14. Determination of wet coating material return amount;
- Part 15. Determination of permeability;
- Part 16. Determination of resistance to water (hydrostatic method);
- Part 17. Determination of water permeability (spray impact method);
- Part 18. breaking strength and elongation measurement (Grab method);

Determination of resistance to saline properties (Mason flask method). Part --- 101.

GB/T 24218 "textile non-woven fabric test method" 1 to 18 portions corresponding to ISO 9073 series of standards, in addition to the standard Registration, the other part of the correspondence with ISO 9073 as follows.

--- GB/T 3917.3 "Textiles Tear properties of fabrics - Part 3. Determination of tear force of trapezoidal shaped test specimens" (GB/T 3917.3-1997, eqvISO 9073-4. 1989);

--- GB/T 18318.1 "Textiles - Determination of flexural properties - Part 1. slant Law" (GB/T 18318.1-2009, ISO 9073-7:1995, MOD);

--- GB/T 23329 "Textiles - Determination of fabric drape" (GB/T 23329-2009, ISO 9073-9:2008, MOD).

This section GB/T Part of 1,324,218.

The partial modification of the use of ISO 9073-13:2006 "Textiles nonwovens Test methods - Part 13. Liquid repeatedly breakthrough time Determination "(in English).

According to this part of ISO 9073-13:2006 redrafted and ISO 9073-13:2006 main differences are as follows.

--- Delete the contents of international standards in the foreword and footnotes;

--- Normative references in the international standard to replace the corresponding national standards, removed the reference to ISO 186;

--- Delete Chapter 6 of the note;

--- In Chapter 7, the test report adds "a) tests are carried out in accordance with this section," behind the numbers successively postponed;

--- References to the corresponding international standards to replace national standards.

Appendix A of this section is an informative annex.

This part is proposed by the China Textile Industry Association.

This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee based textile branch (SAC/TC209/SC1) centralized.

This part mainly drafted by. Textile Standard (Beijing) Co., Inspection and Certification Center.

1 Scope

This section GB/T 24218 specifies the liquid (simulated urine) has three points to the role of non-woven material coated specimen on its penetration time (STT) method for the determination. STT refers to a certain amount of liquid through the shop in a dry standard liquid-absorbent pad of non-woven fabric Time required.

This method is suitable for the quality control of non-woven fabric coating material, as well as comparison of different non-woven fabric coated with the material STT. This method You can not simulate actual conditions of use of the final product.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference GB/T 24218 in this section constitute provisions of this section. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouraged to reach under this section Parties to research agreement to use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this section.

GB/T 24218.6 Textiles nonwovens - Part 6. Test method of determination of the liquid absorbent (GB/T 24218.6-2010, ISO 9073-6:2000, MOD) Principle 3 Under specified conditions, three simulated urine to flow at a constant speed has spread in the absorbent pad on a standard non-woven fabric sample electric conductivity detection each detector liquid were measured the time required to penetrate the nonwoven fabric specimen. In the liquid were added to each interval, the absorbent pad maintain the status quo and wet.

4 Materials and Reagents

4.1

standard absorbent pad 10 by the layers of filter paper (size of 100mm x 100mm) composition, test side up.

In the absence of the sample, the liquid-absorbent pad by the average of 10 measurements STT should be (1.7 ± 0.3) s inside.

According to GB/T 24218.6 Determination of the amount of liquid-absorbing filter of at least 480%.

4.2

simulated urine, prepared with deionized water 9g L sodium chloride solution/in (23 ± 2) °C under a surface tension of (70 ± 2) mN/m.

Because during storage prior to the surface tension of the liquid may change, therefore, during each test, the surface of the liquid should be tested tension.

5 Instruments

5.1

Buret capacity of 50mL, with a support frame, or 5mL pipette.

5.2

liquid distributor with liquid absorbing conductivity endpoint detection sensor, consists of the following components.

5.2.1

funnel with solenoid vent valve to control the liquid flow rate (3.5 ± 0.25) s internal flows 25mL.

5.2.2

ring frame supporting the hopper.

5.2.3

conductivity detector able to detect through salt solution 0.05s action time after the penetration plate (5.2.4) assembled together.

5.2.4

penetrate the disc (see Figures 1 and 2), an acrylic resin plate made of a thickness of 25mm, the total mass of (500 ± 5) g, and with resistance Electrode corrosion material by 1.6mm diameter platinum wire or stainless steel wire.