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

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Textiles -- Determination of resistance to certain insect pests

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3.2 tweezers and camel-hair brush (do not contain pesticides mane).

3.3 covered weighing bottle.

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3.5 Circular sampler CD, stamping and cut a circular sample punching diameter of 40mm
+/- 1.5mm.

4 The humidity, nurturing and testing atmosphere

5 Sample

5.1 Number of

4 as the decay control sample, 4 as a resurgence of reference samples.

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard uses the translation method identical with ISO 3998. 1977 "Textiles - Determination of the performance of anti-moth" (in English).

The standard proposed by China Textile Industry Association.

The standard basis by the National Textile Standards Technical Committee of Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC209/SC1) centralized.

Drafting of this standard. Shanghai Textile Science and Technology Institute of wool and linen.

Introduction

Conventional method of measuring the performance of the textile anti-moth, moth larvae decay sample is only a result of mass loss as to evaluate the damage

The degree of harm basis of this evaluation method can draw the most objective conclusion. However, plush fabric, if moth larvae gnaw its tuft

Or root fluff, before the death of the moth larvae often cause a lot of hair loss. In this case, although again not see with the naked eye

Kind of decay phenomenon is believed to have anti-moth properties, but the mass loss of the sample may be allowed to go beyond the usual range. In contrast, for the table

Smooth surface of the fabric and fine knitwear, mass loss may be within the allowable range, but still face serious visible decay phenomenon,

Anti-moth is considered good enough. Therefore, this standard while using comprehensive evaluation method for the determination of mass loss observed and fabric damage. most

Case, the sample mass loss can be a good method of evaluating visual observation supplement.

Textiles - Determination of anti-moth properties

1 Scope

This standard specifies the test methods for textile performance of some moth larvae of worms.

This standard applies to all textile fibers containing animal products.

Principle 2

Moth larvae were selected on the known quality control sample and the sample 14 days. In the mass loss of the sample, as well as the extent of damage

Survival of the larvae to moth comprehensive assessment of the performance of each specimen.

3 Test Equipment

Shallow metal container 3.1 container, cover with ventilation holes, the volume is large enough to allow the moth larvae contact with the sample and activities appropriate size

Diameter 45mm, height 10mm.

4 The humidity, nurturing and testing atmosphere

The humidity, nurturing and test the relative humidity of the atmosphere of (65 +/- 2)%, temperature varies depending on the type of moth provides as follows.

--- Black beetle (*Attagenus piceus*), Huang Lai round leather beetle (*Anthrenus flavipes*). 27 degrees C +/- 1 degrees C;

--- Webbing clothes moth (*Tineola bisselliella*). 24 degrees C +/- 1 degrees C;

--- Webbing clothes moth (*Tineola bisselliella*). 25 degrees C +/- 1 degrees C.

5.1.1 specimens and reference samples

On a larger sample to be detected at any interval and cut eight samples, of which four were used as test, four resurgence as reference samples.

5.1.2 control samples and reference samples

Test cases need to control decay, taking eight of the sample corresponding undyed wool fabric or yarn and without anti-moth treatment, wherein

4 as the decay control sample, 4 as a resurgence of reference samples.

Note. recommended in favor of controlling the growth of worms like the control sample and the sample material is preferably the same fabric or yarn. Control samples are used to check test

Effectiveness and vitality of larvae.