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CCS W 04



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

GB/T 29778-2013

**Textiles -- Tests for colour fastness -- Assessment of the
potential to phenolic yellowing of materials**

纺织品 色牢度试验 潜在酚黄变的评估

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

This standard uses redrafted law revision using ISO 105-X18.2007 "Textiles - Tests for color fastness - Part X18. Potential phenol Yellowing of assessments "(in English).

This standard and ISO 105-X18.2007 main differences are as follows.

- Deleted international standards in the preface;
- Normative references in the international standard to replace the corresponding national standards and industry standards;
- Simplifies the description of the principle in Chapter 4, an increase of note;
- Increased 5.3;
- Deleted the 7.3 dimensional tolerances;
- Increased 8.3 Note;
- The control sample 9.2 "yellowing phenomenon does not appear" to "yellowing series higher than grade 3";
- Increased 9.3 Note;
- Chapter 10 increased d).

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.

This standard is mainly drafted by. Textile Standard (Beijing) Inspection and Certification Center Co., Ltd., Fujian Provincial Fiber Inspection Bureau, Zhejiang Jia name has Dyeing Limited, Ba Jin Men (Shanghai) Co., Xtep (China) Co., joeone (China) Co., Ltd., Shenzhen City, Illinois Instrument Technology Surgery Services Limited.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method to assess the potential of textile materials phenolic yellowing.

This Standard applies only to produce phenolic yellowing situation for textile materials, not involved in the case for some other reason it yellowed.

NOTE: Use this method does not guarantee the test material non-yellowing in some other form. This method is used as a screening test in the actual situation on the detected hair Yellowing of the existing material to take remedial measures to effectively reduce the dispute arising from phenolic yellowing caused.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 251 Textiles Tests for color fastness Grey scale for assessing staining card (GB/T 251-2008, ISO 105-A03.1993, IDT) GB/T 6151 Textiles Tests for color fastness test General (GB/T 6151-1997, eqv ISO 105-A01.1994) FZ/T 01023 degree of staining of adjacent fabrics instrument rating method (FZ/T 01023-1993, neq ISO 105-A04. 1989)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Phenolic yellowing phenolicyellowing as the role of nitrogen oxides and phenolic compounds, and textile materials causing yellowing phenomenon.

Potential phenolic yellowing potentialtophenolicyellowing Produce phenol yellowing possibility or capability.

Principle 4

Each sample and control fabric sandwiched strips containing 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-nitro phenol, placed between glass plates and added together, not containing BHT (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methyl phenol) polyethylene film to bind tightly to form a test package at a predetermined pressure, discharge Into the oven or oven a certain time. By assessing staining Grey card evaluation sample yellowing series, in order to assess the sample produce phenolic yellowing Possibilities.

Note: 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-nitrophenol is composed of BHT (2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol) and nitrogen oxides produced by the reaction.

5 Sample

5.1

Select a representative sample of a sample can be, or by the relevant parties in consultation sampled.

5.2

For yarns or fibers to take a sufficient amount of yarn or loose fiber, comb hand pressed into dimensions of about 100mm x 30mm sheet.