

ICS 59.080.01

CCS W 04



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

GB/T 29862-2013

Textiles - Identification of fibre content

纺织品 纤维含量的标识

Issued on: November 12, 2013

Implemented on: May 1, 2014

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

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Foreword

This Standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This Standard was proposed by China National Textile and Apparel Council. This Standard shall be under the jurisdiction of Basic Standard Subcommittee of National Technical Committee for Textile Standardization (SAC/TC 209/SC 1). The drafting organizations of this Standard. Textile Industry Standardization Institute, and China National Textiles Supervision Testing Center. Main drafters of this Standard. Zheng Yuying, Dou Ruzhen, Wang Baojun, Xu Lu and Si Ying. Textiles - Identification of fiber content

1 Scope

China's national standard for the labelling of fibre content on textiles. It specifies the label requirements, the labelling principles, the method of expression, the tolerances and the determination of compliance for the fibre content of textile products, and it gives examples of fibre content labels. It applies to textile products sold domestically. Fibre content is the single most important claim on a garment label, and it is the one most often wrong. It determines what the product is worth: cashmere and wool, silk and polyester, cotton and viscose differ in price by multiples, and a percentage on a label is what the customer pays for. It also determines how the product behaves - how it washes, how it wears, how warm it is - so a wrong label produces a customer who is disappointed rather than merely overcharged. And it is the claim that market inspection bodies check most, because it is testable in a laboratory and because the incentive to shade it is permanent. This standard is what makes that claim precise. It fixes how the content is expressed: which fibre names may be used, how a blend is written, how the percentages are stated, how a product with several components - a lined jacket, a garment with trim - is labelled, and what may be

omitted. It fixes the tolerance, which is the provision that decides whether a label is wrong or merely imprecise: a declared percentage is not a guarantee of an exact composition, since fibre analysis has its own uncertainty and blending has its own variation, and the tolerance is what converts a test result into a judgement. And it fixes how compliance is determined from a test result, which is the clause an inspection report cites. Issued on 12 November 2013 and in force since 1 May 2014.

This Standard specifies the label requirements, labeling principle, expression method, tolerance and mark compliance determination of fiber content of textiles, and gives mark examples of fiber content of textiles. This Standard applies to domestic sales of textile products. The scope of this Standard does not include the products listed in Appendix A, except as otherwise provided by the nation.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

GB/T 4146.1 Textiles - Man-made fibers - Part

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Textile products The products that take natural fiber and chemical fiber as main raw material, and are made by spinning, weaving, dyeing and other processing or re-stitching, or recombination, such as yarns, fabrics as well as their finished products.

3.2 Permanent label Label that is permanently attached to the product, and maintained legible during the use of product.

4 Label requirements for fiber content

4.1 Each product shall be attached with fiber content label, indicating the name and content of each component fiber in the product.

4.2 Each finished product shall be attached with permanent label of fiber content.

4.3 For products of which the permanent label shall affect product's use or permanent label is not suitable (for example, fabrics, wools, gloves, socks, etc.), it shall use tag or other forms of label.

4.4 Products with permanent label are not suitable for sales in whole box or whole bag. If fiber content of each product is same, it shall provide fiber content label with sales unit as unit.

4.5 When a packaged product is for sale, if fiber content on textile product cannot be seen clearly (except products that comply with provisions in 4.4), it shall indicate the fiber content on product package or in product description.

4.8 If the product is not delivered to final consumer, the fiber content label shall be alternated by business document.

4.9 The material of permanent fiber content label shall be no stimulation to human body. It shall be attached on appropriate position to ensure that information on the label is not covered or hidden.

4.10 Writing on the fiber content label shall be clear, eye-catching; the text shall use standard Chinese characters prescribed by the nation.

4.11 Fiber content shall be marked with other content of instructions for use on a same label. If there are different forms of fiber content label on a textile product, it shall maintain the consistency of marked contents.

5 Marking principles for fiber content and fiber name

5.1 Fiber content is represented by the percentage of the amount of this fiber accounting for the total amount of fiber of the product or some part of the product.

5.2 Fiber content should be represented by official mass percentage that is calculated by net dry mass and official moisture regain.

5.3 Fiber name shall use canonical name. Natural fiber name shall use the one specified in GB/T 11951. Chemical fiber name shall use the one specified in GB/T 4146.1. Down feather name shall use the one specified in GB/T 17685. Use the abbreviation if there were any for chemical fiber.

5.4 For the fiber or material without canonical name, it shall refer to labels in Appendix B.

5.5 Terms that accurately describe the characteristics of fiber morphology shall be added to fiber name, e.g., polyester (seven holes), cotton (mercerized).

6 Expression method and examples for fiber content

6.1 For the product that consists of only one fiber component, add "100%" before or after the fiber name, OR "pure" or "total" before the fiber name (shown in Example 1).

6.2 For the product that consists of two or more fiber components, in general, it shall list the name of each fiber according to fiber content in descending order, and list the percentage of this fiber content before or after the name (shown in Example 2).

6.3 If it use non-permanent label printed in advance, the fiber name on the label shall be listed in a certain order. And it shall leave space for fiber content percentage.

6.6 For the product with lining, it shall respectively indicate the name of fabric and lining as well as fiber content (shown in Example 8). If the fabric and lining use the same textile, it shall be marked in combination (shown in Example 9). Example 8.

6.7 For the product that contains filling material, it shall respectively indicate the fiber name and content of fabric, lining and filling material (shown in Example 9). For down filler, it shall indicate down's name and cashmere content (or down content) (shown in Example 10).

6.8 For the product that consists of two or more different textiles, it shall indicate the fiber name and its content of each textile (shown in Example 11 ~ Example 14).

6.9 For the product that contains two or more clearly separable yarn type, pattern or structure, it shall indicate fiber content of each type of yarn, pattern or structure. It shall be regarded as a whole unit and indicate the content of each fiber (shown in Example 15, Example 16 and Example 17). For the product of which yarn type, pattern or structure varies greatly, it shall only label the larger part of fiber content.

6.11 When a fiber is added to some part of the product so as to strengthening, it shall indicate the name and content of main fiber. It shall explain the part that contains added fiber as well as the name of added fiber (shown in Example 19). Example 19.

6.12 If the product contains fiber of characteristics (for example, elastic fiber, metal fiber, etc.), or decorative line of easily recognizable pattern / design, when the content is $\leq 5\%$, it shall be represented as "Except xx"; or the content shall be separately indicated. When necessary, it shall indicate the fiber component of fiber of characteristics or decorative line as well as its percentage accounting for the total amount (shown in Example 20 and Example 21).

6.13 For the decorative parts, non-exposed parts and some widgets, for example, lace, ruffle, piping, welt, belt, braid, collar, cuff, hem cuff, elastic mouth, lining, liner, pocket, interior cloth, trademark, partial embroidery, applique, binding and partial filling material, the fiber content shall not be indicated. Except non-exposed parts such as lining, liner and interior cloth, if the area of individual part or the total area of multiple parts of textile in same category exceeds 15% of surface area of the product, it shall indicate the fiber content of this part.

6.14 For the product that contains non-fibrous material which is difficult to remove such as coating, glue (adhesive) and film, it shall only indicate the name of each fiber. When necessary, it shall indicate whether it contains coating or glue (shown in Example 22, Example 23 and Example 24).

6.15 For the product of complicated structure, it shall only label the fiber content of main part or the part next to skin.

7 Fiber content tolerance