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

GB/T 29862-2026

Replacing GB/T 29862-2013

**Textiles - Technical specification for identification of fiber
content**

纺织品 纤维含量标识技术规范

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Table of Contents

1 Scope

This document specifies the labelling, marking and tolerance requirements for the fibre content of textile products, together with the test methods used to determine that content and the assessment of conformity.

It applies to the identification of fibre content of textile products placed on the Chinese market. Annex A gives examples of products that may be exempted.

2 Normative references

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

GB/T 2910 (all parts) Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis · GB/T 4146.1 Textiles - Man-made fibres - Part 1: Generic names · GB/T 11951 Natural fibres - Terminology · GB/T 17685 Down and feather · GB/T 40905 (all parts) Textiles - Quantitative analysis of cashmere, wool, other specialty animal fibres and their blends · FZ/T 01057 (all parts) Test method for identification of textile fibres · FZ/T 08010-2025 Textiles - Classification and content identification of recycled fibres · FZ/T 30003 Textiles - Quantitative analysis of bast fibres and cotton blended - Light microscopy method

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 textile product. Yarns, fabrics and made-up products manufactured from natural or chemical fibres. [Source: GB 18401-2010, modified]

3.2 label. The carrier of the product information: printed or woven on the product itself, sewn or hung on it, or printed on or stuck to the packaging. The term is new in this edition.

3.3 permanent label. A label durably attached to the product and legible throughout its use. [Source: GB/T 5296.4-2012, modified]

4 Labelling requirements for fibre content

Every textile product carries a label stating the fibre names and their percentages, and every finished product carries a permanent label.

The permanent label may be omitted where it would impair the use of the product - fabrics, yarns, gloves, socks, scarves, masks, towels and garments in contact with an infant's skin - but a hang tag or an equivalent carrier is then required.

Identical products boxed or bagged together may be labelled by sales unit. Where the content cannot be read through the packaging it shall appear on the package or in the instructions, and products sold online shall show it on the product page.

A set whose components have the same fibre content needs a single label. For products not intended for the final consumer, commercial documents may take the place of the label.

Labels shall not irritate the skin, shall be placed where they can be found and shall be legible. The text is in standard Chinese characters; other languages may be added, and the Chinese text prevails. Where a product carries more than one label, they shall agree.

A digital format alone - QR code, barcode or RFID tag - is not accepted as the only means of identification. This requirement is new in this edition.

5 Marking requirements for fibre content

This clause gives the rules for naming the fibres and expressing their percentages, and covers the cases the 2013 edition treated less fully: products with linings, patchwork fabrics, reinforcement fibres, coated fibres, bicomponent fibres, recycled fibres, and the specific naming of the different types of down and feather.

6 Tolerance requirements for fibre content

This clause sets the permitted deviations between the fibre content declared on the label and the content found by measurement.

7 Test methods for fibre content

New in this edition: the clause states which methods are used to determine fibre content, drawing on GB/T 2910 for quantitative chemical analysis, GB/T 40905 for cashmere, wool and other specialty animal fibres, FZ/T 01057 for fibre identification and FZ/T 30003 for bast fibre and cotton blends. Annex C lists the related test method standards.

8 Conformity assessment for identification of fibre content

Conformity is assessed in two separate categories: non-compliance of the fibre content labelling itself, and non-compliance arising from a deviation of the measured fibre content. The 2013 edition did not draw this distinction.