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

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Cotton bale packaging - Polyester plastic strapping

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Quarantine;
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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 5 Technical requirements
- 5.1 Specifications

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. The standard proposed by China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives. This standard by the national cotton processing Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC407) centralized. This standard was drafted. Nantong Yu Feng Plastic Packaging Co., Ltd. Changzhou Far East Plastic Machinery Co., cotton industry limited liability Division, Beijing Cotton Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd, China Cotton Association Cotton Processing Branch of the China National Cotton Reserves Corporation, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Fiber Inspection Bureau, Shanghai Independence Plastics Packaging Co., Ltd., Xinjiang Qianhai Corporation, the Seventh Division of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, supply and marketing co For the Corporation, the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps fourth division record Nylon Co., Ltd., Changzhou University. The main drafters of this standard. Caiguang Quan, Zhu Zhifeng, Hu Chunlei, Yin Qingyun, Han Jin, Hou Zhenwu, Li Yan, Du Weidong, Wang Fuzheng, Chen Zixing, Cao Zhongsheng, Weixin Wen, Lu Jiang Qing, Qian Haitao, Li Jinchun, Ge Yue Tong, Lee will, Wu Jinping. Cotton packing polyester strap

1 Scope

China's national standard for the polyester strapping used to bale cotton. It specifies the terms and definitions, the product classification, the technical requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking, packaging, transport and storage of this strapping, and it applies to its production, testing and use. A cotton bale is compressed to a fraction of its loose volume and held there by the straps, which carry a continuous tension for the whole time the bale exists - through storage, road and rail transport, handling in and out of warehouses, and shipping. Steel strapping did that job for a century and polyester replaced it for reasons that matter to the cotton itself. Steel rusts, and rust marks the cotton it touches, which is a defect in a product sold on colour and cleanliness. Steel strap that breaks recoils and injures the person nearby, and a cut end left in a bale becomes a foreign

body that travels into a spinning mill and damages machinery. Polyester does none of those, it elongates slightly and takes up the bale's relaxation instead of cutting into it, and it is not a contaminant if a fragment reaches the mill. It brings its own failure mode, which is why this standard defines a term found in few others: longitudinal cracking, the splitting of the strap along its length when it is compressed transversely, reported as the number of cracked points out of ten tested. That is the specific way a polyester strap fails - not by breaking in tension, which it does well, but by splitting where it passes over the sharp edge of a compressed bale. Issued on 31 December 2015 and in force since 1 July 2016.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions for packing cotton belt with polyester 1), product classification, technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules and Signs, packaging, transport and storage. This standard applies to the packaging of cotton polyester strapping (hereinafter referred to as "polyester tape") production, testing and use.

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 191 Packaging - Pictorial signs GB 6975 Cotton Packaging

GB/T 16422.3-2014 Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 3. Fluorescent UV lamps

GB/T 22344 packaging polyester strap

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Longitudinal cracking verticalcrackingcharacter When polyester with rapid lateral direction by external compression along the longitudinal direction of cracking, with the number of test points each 10 points of cracking (N/10) represented.

3.2 Joint peel force jointspeelingstrength Polyester with welding point by 180 ° "T" shaped maximum tension required to peel. Category 4

4.1 polyester tape into custom lengths by use polyester tape and a polyester tape roll.

4.2 polyester tape roll can be divided according to different methods of tying machine tape and hand belt.

5.1 Specifications

5.1.1 polyester with the specifications shall comply with the requirements of Table 1. 1) The full name of the polyester polyethylene terephthalate polyethylenetere-phthalate (referred to

as PET), relative density 1.38, melting point of about 258 °C. general By the dimethyl terephthalate and excess ethylene glycol from the transesterification reaction in pairs by condensation after terephthalate obtained. Chemical formula.

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