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

GB/T 32601.1-2016

**Textiles -- Determination of the resistance of
cellulose-containing textiles to micro-organisms -- Soil burial
test -- Part 1: Assessment of rot-retardant finishing**

纺织品 含纤维素纺织品抗微生物性的测定 土埋试验 第1部分：防腐性的评定
(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 32601 "Determination of antimicrobial properties of textiles containing cellulose textiles buried test" is divided into the following two parts.

- Part 1. Assessment of corrosion resistance;
- Part 2. Long - term assessment of corrosion.

This part is part 1 of GB/T 32601.

This part is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This section uses the re-drafting method to modify the use of ISO 11721-1.:2001 "Textiles containing cellulose textiles for antimicrobial testing Soil safety testing - Part 1. Assessment of corrosion preserving. The main differences between this part and ISO 11721-1.:2001 are.

--- normative reference documents in the international standard replaced by the corresponding national standards; ISO 7218 replaced by GB 4789.1;

- the pH of the tested soil was changed from 4.0 to 7.5 to 4.0 to 8.5;

--- increase 6.3, consistent with Part 2;

- Added a description of the reduction rate in 10.1 "ie 1-qH, M";

The comparison item in 10.2 is simplified from 4 to 2.

This part is proposed by the China Textile Industry Federation.

This part is headed by the National Textile Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC209).

This part of the drafting unit. in the spinning standard (Beijing) Inspection and Certification Center Co., Ltd., Shenzhen City Beiyue Haiwei Chemical Co., Ltd., Shenzhen City Dayton Home Textiles Co., Ltd.

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 32601 specifies the method for the determination of microbial resistance in textiles by soil embedding.

This part applies to plain textiles (tents, waterproof canvas, ribbon woven fabric) containing cellulose fibers in contact with the soil during use Etc.).

Since most of the synthetic fibers themselves have the ability to resist microbial attack, the fabric with high synthetic fiber content only through the structure and the appearance of the changes can be evaluated corrosion resistance.

Although this method has good reproducibility, the present method gives the relative antimicrobial properties rather than antimicrobial properties.

On the value.

Note: The structure of the unmanaged high waterproof canvas fabric and ribbon fabric can withstand soil burial within 14 days. The burial time of the specimen in this case it is also determined by the rate of degradation of the untreated sample.

2 Normative reference documents

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated edition applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all modifications) applies to this document.

GB/T 3923.1 Tensile properties of textile fabrics - Part 1. Determination of breaking strength and elongation at break (strip method) (GB/T 3923.1-2013, ISO 13934-1.:1999, MOD) GB 4789.1 National standards for food safety - General principles for microbiological examination of foodstuffs GB/T 6529 Standard atmosphere for textiles for humidity control and testing (GB/T 6529-2008, ISO 139.:2005, MOD) GB/T 11983 Determination of wetting force of surfactants Immersion method (GB/T 11983-2008, ISO 8022.:1990, MOD)

3 Safety precautions

This part requires the use of growthable mold propagules and suitable for mold and bacterial breeding environment, the test operator should go through the microbes Training and compliance with the general requirements for laboratory biosecurity. (See GB 4789.1)

4 Principle

Cellulose-containing textiles If the structure, appearance and tensile strength remain substantially constant in the soil burial test, it is considered that the microstructure Creatures are resistant to erosion. This method compares the relative reduction rate of the

specimen after soil embedding and soil embedding.

This method is used to compare the same texture samples with finishing and unfinished. The specimen is embedded with a controlled water holding capacity and suitable for microbiological hygiene in the test soil with the highest optimal water content, the soil burial test was reduced to about 80% of the breaking strength of the untreated specimen (up to 9 days) the strength loss of the fracture without finishing the specimen.

The maximum length of soil burial test with a reduction of about 80% of the strength of the finished specimen was 9 days, to verify that the test soil and test system Microbial activity.