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

**GB/T 35261-2017**

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**Quilted wadding made from fibre**

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### Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard is proposed and managed by China Fiber Inspection Bureau. This standard was drafted unit. Fiber Inspection Bureau of Hubei Province, Hubei Yichang Fiber Inspection Bureau Branch, Wuhan City, Yang Baoling cotton products limited liability Any company. The main drafters of this standard. She Xiaoyan, Dai Zhifang, summer ball, Zhou Xinhua, Chen Yi, Tao Zhenghua. Tire

### 1 Scope

China's national standard for quilted fibre wadding. Wadding is the filling of a quilt, a duvet, a padded coat or a mattress topper, and it is the part of the product nobody sees and everybody feels. Made by carding fibres into a web and bonding it - thermally, chemically or by needling - it has to do several things that pull against one another: trap air, which is what makes it warm; recover after compression, which is what makes it last; stay in place rather than migrating into lumps; and breathe. It also has to survive washing, which is where cheap wadding fails, coming out of a machine as a matted sheet at one end of the cover. Because the fibre may be virgin polyester, recycled polyester from bottles, or a blend with natural fibres, and because the product is sold on loft and warmth rather than on weight, the standard's requirements are about performance and composition rather than about how it was made.

This standard specifies the term and definition of tires, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, labeling, packaging, storage and transportation. This standard applies to people's lives with the floc fiber products, mixed floc fiber as raw material (excluding down and silk), with yarn For accessories, after clearing, combing, laying, mesh, grinding and made of the child.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2910 (all parts) - Quantitative chemical analysis of textiles

GB/T 5296.4 Consumer Products Instructions Part 4. Textiles and Clothing

GB/T 6529 Textiles conditioning and testing standard atmosphere

GB/T 8170 rounded repair rules and limit values of the representation and judgment

GB/T 9994 textile material regain moisture regain

GB/T 9995 Textiles moisture content and moisture regain Determination of oven drying method General technical requirements for floss fiber products

GB/T 29862 Textile fiber content identification FZ/T 01057 (all parts) textile fiber identification test methods

### 3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 To floc fiber as raw material (excluding down and silk) to yarn as an excipient, after opening, to miscellaneous, carding, paving, net yarn, grinding and Made of, for people's lives with the bedding and bedding of fiber products.

3.2 Short fiber content percentage of short fiber The percentage of the mass of short fibers having a fiber length of 13 mm or less to the total mass of the fiber.

3.3 Gauze gauze A plurality of yarns are formed by uniformly arranging the yarns in a longitudinal direction or a horizontal direction or an oblique direction for covering the fibers for flocculation.

3.4 Tendons muscleyarns Two or more yarns together and throughout the yarn.

3.5 Veil upper yarns Single yarn equidistant arranged vertical, left and right oblique three-layer yarn.