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

GB/T 39103-2020

**Superfine woven wool fabric labelling - Requirements for Super
S code definition**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the redrafting method to modify the requirements defined by the ISO 18103.2015 SuperS code for the labeling of superfine wool woven fabrics.

begging".

The technical differences between this standard and ISO 18103.2015 and the reasons are as follows.

--- Regarding normative reference documents, this standard has made adjustments with technical differences to adapt to my country's technical conditions and adjustments.

The situation is collectively reflected in Chapter 2 "Normative Reference Documents", and the specific adjustments are as follows.

* Replace ISO 137 with GB/T 10685 which is modified to adopt international standards (see Chapter 5);

* Added reference to GB/T 6529 (see 5.2).

--- In Chapter 1, "This standard applies to pure new wool woven fabrics" is added to clarify the applicability of the standard.

--- Change 3.2 "pure new wool fabric" to "pure new wool woven fabric" to make the terminology more accurate and standardized.

---In the first paragraph of 5.2, the regulation of sample humidity control is added.

---In 5.3, the "test results are calculated to the third decimal place, rounded to two decimal places", which clarifies the rounding of test results

Claim.

For ease of use, this standard has made the following editorial changes.

---In Chapter 4, "See Appendix A for examples of identification information" is added, which leads to Appendix A;

--- Moved ISO 18103.2015 5.2 "The fabric sample should be trimmed into squares along the warp and weft" to the second paragraph of 5.1.

This standard was proposed by the China National Textile and Apparel Council.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Textile Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC209).

Drafting organizations of this standard. Shandongnanshan Zhishang Technology Co., Ltd., Henan Aosile Trading Co., Ltd., Zhongshan Customs Technology Center,

Huzhou Zhenbei Cashmere Products Co., Ltd., Luyin Group Yucheng Cashmere Textile Co., Ltd., Jinjiang China Textile Standard Testing Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Jieshun

Tong Testing Technology Co., Ltd., China Textile Standard Inspection and Certification Co., Ltd., Shandong Zhongzhi Branch Standardization Research Institute Co., Ltd., Beijing Snow Lotus

Group Co., Ltd.

Introduction

This standard is based on ISO 18103.2015.ISO 18103.2015 is based on the European standard published in September.2011

The Committee's Seminar Agreement (CWA16336) was established, which is based on the "Implementation Specification for Fabric Labeling of the International Wool Textile Organization. with "SuperS"

"Quality Definition" as the basis.

The "SuperS" grading of wool fineness in woven fabrics and clothing can be traced back to the British trade used by Bradford in the United Kingdom.

Chinese traditional wool grading system. The basic description of the classification system is as follows. In order to make the yarn structure uniform, strong enough, and weavable, its horizontal

The number of fibers in the cross-section must have an exact minimum. Therefore, coarse wool can only be spun into thicker yarns, while fine wool can be spun into finer yarns.

Thread, this principle is the basis of wool fineness classification. For example, wool graded as "Super120s" means that 1 pound of fiber can produce 120 twists per twist

560 yards of yarn. The thicker the wool, the thicker the yarn, the less the number of yarns

that can be spun (such as 80 twists); the thinner the wool, the finer the yarn, and the spinning can be obtained

The larger the number of yarns (such as 150 twists). At the beginning of the 21st century, the International Wool Textile Organization (IWTO) determined the maximum diameter of each grade of wool.

The maximum limit (in μm) formally and accurately regulates the fineness of wool.

In the process of processing, wool is used to produce the initial fiber of woven fabric. Its diameter may be due to changes in fiber structure or use during processing.

Changes in academic grades. Therefore, the average diameter of the fibers taken from the fabric can be different from the average diameter of the fibers during spinning.

The wool fabric supplier sews the "SuperS" label in the garment made of "SuperS" fabric as required, and can provide customers with information about sheep

Statement of capillary. Although the cost of fine wool is higher, it can be processed into products with soft texture, good abrasion resistance and elegant style. False classification is one

This kind of unfair competition to honest producers is also unfair and fraudulent to consumers. Correct understanding of the "SuperS" logo and

The application can benefit the entire production chain of wool textile products from farmers to garment manufacturers. In addition, retailers and consumers will also be protected

Protection can avoid being deceived or misunderstood due to not understanding the classification method.

Note. 1 pound is equal to 0.453 kilograms; 1 yard is equal to 0.914 meters.

Superfine wool woven fabric logo

SuperS code definition requirements

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for the SuperS identification code of pure new wool woven fabrics and the method for determining the SuperS value.

This standard applies to pure new wool woven fabrics.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article

Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to

this document.

GB/T 6529 Standard atmosphere for textile humidity control and testing (GB/T 6529-2008, ISO 139.2005, MOD)

GB/T 10685 Wool fiber diameter test method Projection microscope method (GB/T 10685-2007, ISO 137.1975, MOD)

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1

Wool

Fiber from the surface of sheep or lamb.

Note. Although the EU or some other countries stipulate that the term "wool" can be used to denote a blend of sheep wool or sheep wool and other animal fibers

Victoria, such as alpaca, llama, camel, kashmirgoat, angora goat,

Gora rabbit (angorarabbit), vicuna (vicuna), yak (yak), guanaco (guanaco), cashgoragoat (cashgoragoat), beaver (beaver),

Animal fibers such as otter, but the term "wool" is only used in the SuperS logo of this standard to indicate fibers derived from sheep or lambs.

3.2

Pure new wool woven fabric purevirginwoolwovenfabric

Woven fabrics made entirely of wool cut from sheep that have not been spun into yarn, felted or made into finished products.

4 SuperS identification code requirements

In fabric identification, the term "Super" (such as Super100s) can only be used to describe pure new wool woven fabrics. The SuperS value is shown in Table 1

The average diameter of the wool fibers is determined and should not exceed the range of the average diameter of the wool fibers in Table 1.

For an explanation of the SuperS classification, see paragraph 2 of the introduction.

Table 1 Maximum average fiber diameter allowed by SuperS value

SuperS value maximum average fiber diameter a

Super80s (19.50 0.25)μm