



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

GB/T 39748.6-2021

**Urine-absorbing aids for incontinence - Test methods for characterizing
polymer-based absorbent materials - Part 6: Gravimetric determination
of fluid retention capacity in saline solution after centrifugation**

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Foreword

GB/T 39748 "Test Method for Characteristics of Polymer Matrix Absorbent Materials for Urine Absorption Aids for Incontinence" is divided into the following parts.

- Part 1.Determination of pH;
- Part 2.Determination of residual monomer content;
- Part 3.Determination of particle size distribution by sieving method;
- Part 4.Determination of moisture content by heating weight loss method;
- Part 5.Determine the water absorption rate by weighing method in normal saline;
- Part 6.Gravimetric method to determine the retention rate of normal saline after centrifugation;
- Part 7.Gravimetric method to determine the amount of liquid absorbed under pressure;
- Part 8.Determination of flow by weighing method;
- Part 9.Determination of density by weighing method;
- Part 10.Potentiometric titration method to determine the amount of extractable polymer;

---Part 11.Determination of the content of inhalable particles.

This part is Part 6 of GB/T 39748.

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

The translation method used in this part is equivalent to the ISO 17190-6.2001 "Characteristics of Polymer Matrix Absorbent Materials for Incontinence Urine Absorption Aids"

Test methods for sex Part 6.Determination of the retention rate of normal saline after centrifugation by the weighing method".

The Chinese documents that have a consistent correspondence with the international documents cited in this section are as follows.

---GB/T 10739-2002 Standard atmospheric conditions for handling and testing of paper, paperboard and pulp samples (eqvISO 187.1990);

---GB/T 6682-2008 Analytical laboratory water specifications and test methods (ISO 3696.1987, MOD);

---GB/T 6379.2-2004 Measurement method and accuracy of results (accuracy and precision) Part 2.Determine standard measurement

The basic method of measurement method repeatability and reproducibility (ISO 5725-2.1994, IDT).

Introduction

The GB/T 39748 series of test methods were originally formulated by the European Disposable Nonwovens Association, without technical modification, and integrated into ISO 17190 is an international standard published in 11 parts.

These test methods have been used in practice for many years. According to the general standards (validity and reproducibility, etc.) of the test methods, the reliability has been measured.

It has been proved that it is suitable for the detection of sodium polyacrylate superabsorbent materials used in sanitary products, including the detection of urine absorption aids for incontinent persons.

Measurement. These test methods are specifically used for testing materials, and are not applicable or applicable to the testing of finished urine absorption aids.

This part of GB/T 39748 is in accordance with ISO 17191 "Urine absorption aids for incontinence. Polyacrylic acid can be inhaled in the air. Highly absorbent water

Material Sodium Atomic Absorption Spectrometry for the Determination of Dust in the

Collection Box" is used together.

Polymer matrix of urine absorption aid for incontinence

Test methods for the characteristics of liquid-absorbing materials Part 6.

Determination of the retention rate of normal saline after centrifugation by weighing method

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 39748 specifies a method for determining the ability of polyacrylate (PA) super absorbent powder to retain salt solution after centrifugation.

method.

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 reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document.

ISO 187 Standard atmospheric conditions for the treatment and testing of paper, paperboard and pulp samples (Paper, board and pulps-Standard at-

mosphere for conditioning and testing and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere and conditioning

of samples)

ISO 3696 Analytical laboratory water specification and test method
(Water for analytical laboratory use-Specification

and test methods)

ISO 5725-2 Measurement methods and accuracy of results (accuracy and precision) Part 2. Determination of repeatability of standard measurement methods

And the basic method of reproducibility (Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results-Part

2

Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement

method)

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1

Nonwoven

Artificially manufactured flakes, nets or cotton wool, composed of regular and irregular fibers, and the fibers are friction, adhesion and bonding

One or more of the forces are connected to each other. Excluding paper and products lightly woven, woven, sewn, or wet-milled by yarn, fiber, no

Whether it is stitched or not.

Note 1.The fiber can be natural or man-made. They can be staple fibers or continuous fibers or formed in situ.

Note 2.Adapted from ISO 9092 (see reference [1]).

Note 3.Refer to ISO 9092 for more details on the definition of non-woven fabrics.

3.2

Bag

Non-woven fabric (3.1) bag.

4 General

After the sample is weighed, put it into the bag. The bag is immersed in the liquid, and then centrifuged according to the specified centrifugal force and time, and then measured