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

GB/T 6502-2008

**Sampling method of man-made filament yarns
(English Translation)**

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1 Scope

This Standard specifies the method of taking batch samples, laboratory samples and test specimens from the entire batch of man-made filament yarns.

This Standard applies to the sampling of man-made filament yarns such as polyester (polyester fibre), polyamide (chinlon), polypropylene (polypropylene fibre), and cellulose fibre.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this Standard by reference to this Standard. For dated references, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard. However, parties to agreements that are based on this Standard are encouraged to study whether the latest versions of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this Standard.

GB/T 3291.3, Textiles - Terms of textile material properties and test - Part 3:

General

GB/T 10111, Generation of random numbers and procedures applied to sampling inspection for product quality

3 Terms and definitions

Terms and definitions determined by GB/T 3291.3, and the following ones are applicable to this Standard.

3.1 Yarn package

In order to facilitate processing, storage and transportation, several lengths of chemical fibre are packed into a suitable form, which is referred to as a package.

There are two types of packages: unsupported (such as skein) and supported (such as cheese, paper cop).

6.1.1.1 Mark continuous integers on the batch packages; determine the number

of packages to be extracted for the first time according to Table 1; then, use a computer or the GB/T 10111 standard to determine the number of packages to be drawn, so as to complete the first package drawing. When drawing, the packages that have been damp or damaged during transportation and handling shall be removed.

6.1.1.2 Take several packages from the packages of the first time to form a batch of samples; mark them and record them; use the rest as spare samples.

When it is necessary to increase the number of batch samples, it shall be taken from the spare samples.

6.1.1.3 When sampling for the determination of commercial quality and

performance items, the same lot samples shall be used.

6.1.2 Laboratory samples

6.1.2.1

Take laboratory samples that are used for determining commercial quality

According to Table 1, take a specified number of packages from the lot samples as laboratory samples. When sampling, pay attention to exclude packages of abnormal appearance such as moisture and damage which is caused during transportation and handling.

6.1.2.2

Take laboratory samples that are used for determining performance items

According to Table 1, take a specified number of packages from the lot samples as laboratory samples. When sampling, pay attention to exclude packages of abnormal appearance such as moisture and damage which is caused during transportation and handling.

6.1.3 Specimen

From each package of laboratory samples, randomly take a number of samples of the specified length as test samples according to the provisions of the relevant method standards.

6.2.1 Lot sample

Calculate the corresponding lot sample package number according to the inspection lot time; determine the number of to-be-taken lot samples for each

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