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**LIGHT INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

QB/T 2924-2021

**Fur-test methods for colour fastness to perspiration
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

Foreword...	3
1 Scope...	5
2 Normative references...	5
3 Terms and definitions...	5
4 Principle...	5
5 Equipment and materials...	6
6 Sampling and specimen preparation...	6
7 Test steps...	7
8 Result evaluation...	8
9 Evaluation error...	8
10 Test report...	8

Foreword

This document was drafted in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020

"Directives for standardization - Part 1: Rules for the structure and drafting of standardizing documents".

This document is a revision of QB/T 2924-2007 "Fur - Test methods for color fastness to perspiration".

Compared with QB/T 2924-2007, the main technical changes of this document are as follows:

- a) ADJUST and ADD reference standards in "Normative references" (see Chapter 2; Chapter 2 of the 2007 Edition);
- b) ADD "Terms and definitions" (see Chapter 3);
- c) MODIFY the "Principle" (see Chapter 4; Chapter 3 of the 2007 edition);
- d) ADJUST and REFINE the requirements of "Perspiration resistance tester" (see 5.1; 4.2 of the 2007 edition);
- e) ADD the tolerance of artificial perspiration pH (see 5.3; 4.5 of the 2007 edition);
- f) SIMPLIFY the description of adjacent fabrics (see 5.4; 4.4 of the 2007 Edition);

g) ADD and ADJUST the requirements of "Gray scale" (see 5.5 and 5.6; 4.1 of the

2007 edition);

h) ADD the "Test water", "pH meter", "Spray pot", "die knife" in "Equipment and materials" (see 5.7 ~ 5.10);

i) REFINE the "Sampling and specimen preparation"; MODIFY the size of the cotton standard adjacent fabrics(see Chapter 6; Chapter 5 of the 2007 edition);

j) MODIFY and REFINE the "Test steps" (see Chapter 7; Chapter 6 of the 2007 edition);

k) Add the evaluation of the specimen hair discoloration in "Result evaluation";
MODIFY the light source requirements during the evaluation (see Chapter 8;
Chapter 7 of the 2007 edition);

1) ADD the "Evaluation error" (see Chapter 9);

m) MODIFY the content of the "Test report" (see Chapter 10; Chapter 9 of the 2007 edition).

Fur - Test methods for color fastness to perspiration

1 Scope

This document describes the test method for the color fastness of fur to perspiration.

This document is applicable to the determination of the color fastness of various types of fur to perspiration.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential clauses of the text through normative references in the text. Among them, for dated references, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 250 Textiles - Tests for color fastness - Grey scale for assessing change in color

GB/T 251 Textiles - Tests for color fastness - Grey scale for assessing staining

GB/T 6151 Textiles - Tests for color fastness - General principles of testing

GB/T 6682 Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods

GB/T 7568.2 Textiles - Tests for color fastness - Standard adjacent fabrics - Part 2:

Cotton and viscose

QB/T 1266 Fur - Physical and mechanical tests - Sample preparation and conditioning

3 Terms and definitions

There are no terms and definitions that need to be defined in this document.

4 Principle

The specimen wool quilt and cotton standard adjacent fabric are fully wetted with artificial perspiration and then tightly fitted to form a composite specimen, which is then placed in a perspiration stain tester and kept at a specified load and temperature for a specified time. After the perspiration and cotton standard adjacent fabric are dried,

6.2 Specimen conditioning

It shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of QB/T 1266.

6.3 Specimen preparation

Use the die cutter (5.10) to cut the specimen from the flesh side, with the long side in the direction of the wool. For each specimen, cut a piece of cotton standard adjacent fabric (5.4) of the same size.

Since it is difficult to distinguish the direction of the wool after the wool is wetted, it is recommended to mark the direction of the wool before the test.

7.1 Preheat the perspiration stain tester (5.1) in a constant temperature box (5.2) at (37

± 2) °C for at least 1 h.

7.2 Put artificial perspiration (5.3) into a spray pot and spray the specimen wool

thoroughly until the wool is completely wetted. Then lay the specimen wool upward on

a glass plate or a polyvinyl chloride plate; cover it with another glass plate or a polyvinyl chloride plate. Put it into the perspiration resistance tester (5.1) and load it with a weight block [to allow the excess artificial perspiration in the specimen to flow out, the perspiration resistance tester can be tilted to each side (about 45°) for a few seconds]; take it out after 5 minutes.

7.3 Soak the cotton standard adjacent fabric (5.4) in artificial perspiration (5.3); take it

out after it is fully wetted; use two glass rods to squeeze out the excess artificial perspiration on the cotton standard adjacent fabric (5.4).

7.4 Lay the wetted specimen wool upward on a glass plate or polyvinyl chloride plate;

arrange the wool so that it is stretched flat along the wool direction. Then place the wetted cotton standard adjacent fabric on the specimen wool, so that it is completely attached to the specimen wool to form a composite specimen. Then cover the composite specimen with another glass plate or polyvinyl chloride plate; place it in a preheated perspiration resistance tester; load a weight block.

7.5 Place the perspiration resistance tester with the composite specimen in a constant

temperature box (5.2); keep it at $(37 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ for (120 ± 5) min.

7.6 Remove the weight block; take out the composite specimen; hang the specimen and

cotton adjacent fabric to dry at room temperature.

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