

ICS 59.080.01
CCS W 04

SN

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

SN/T 5243-2020

**Inspection method for lint content of imported and exported
washed goat hair**

进出口洗净山羊毛含绒率检验方法

(English Translation)

Issued on: August 27, 2020

Implemented on: March 1, 2021

Issued by: General Administration of Customs

Table of Contents

Foreword	
1 Scope	
2 Normative references	
3 Principles of the method	
4 Instruments	
5 Sample preparation	
6 Inspection method	
6.1 Manual inspection method	
6.2 Instrumental analysis method	
7 Calculation and presentation of results	
7.1 Result calculation	
7.2 Results presentation	
8 Inspection report	

Foreword

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

This standard was proposed and managed by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.

Drafting organization of this standard. Urumqi Customs of the People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the detection of the lint content in washed goat hair for import and export, with a detection range of 0.3% to 50.0%.

This standard applies to the detection of the lint content of imported and exported washed goat hair.

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.

GB/T 18267-2013 Cashmere

3 Principles of the method

The quality of cashmere from which coarse hair, dander, soil, and vegetable matter are removed by physical methods, accounts for the percentage of goat hair.

4 Instruments

4.1

Goat wool analyzer. detection range 0.3%-50%, sample size ≤ 100 g.

4.2

Wool opener.

4.3

Balance. division value ≤ 0.001 mg.

4.4

White disk.

4.5

Pointed tweezers.

4.6

Petri dishes.

4.7

Hand-held magnifying glass.

5 Sample preparation

5.1

For batch sample sampling, refer to the sampling and sample preparation specified in 5.2.2.1.1 and 5.2.2.1.2 of GB/T 18267-2013, and obtain laboratory samples.

5.2

Use the quarter method or multi-point front and back sampling method for the laboratory samples, and take no less than 1 kg as the test sample, weigh it as m_1 , and Confirm to 1 g.

5.3

The laboratory sample after the weighing is opened (teared) loose, soil impurities are removed, the sample is fully mixed evenly, and the fluff left in the impurities is picked the fiber is weighed together in the sample after opening (tearing) and mixing, and count it as

m2, accurate to 1 g. Divide the sample into two equal parts using the bisection method, One is the laboratory sample and the other is the sample preparation.

5.4

K coefficient is calculated according to formula (1), and the result is accurate to four decimal places.

K-factor;

m1- The mass of the sample before it is opened (teared), in grams (g);

m2-The mass of the sample after being opened (teared) loose, in grams (g).

5.5

Store the K value and the prepared sample together.

6.1 Manual inspection method

6.1.1

From the samples prepared after calculating the coefficient, randomly select 2 test samples, each with a mass of 5 g, accurate to 0.01 g.

6.1.2

The number of the test sample after the weighing is placed in a container, and the hair, dander and other impurities other than velvet are picked out with tweezers and weighed.

The amount of velvet is accurate to 0.01 g.

6.2 Instrumental analysis method

6.2.1

From the samples prepared after calculating the coefficient, randomly select 2 test samples, each with a mass of 100 g, accurate to 0.01 g.

6.2.2

Put the weighed test sample numbers into the goat hair lint analyzer, separate the lint from the lint, and take it out of the lint collection box After removing the wool, soil and impurities, weigh the amount of wool to the nearest 0.01 g.

7.1 Result calculation

The velvet content rate is calculated according to formula (2).

H-velvet content, %;

K-coefficient, determined by formula (1);

m3-the mass of the sample, in grams (g);

m4-the mass of down fiber, in grams (g).

7.2 Results presentation

7.2.1

In the above two repeatability tests, the absolute value of the difference between the results of the fleece rate is not greater than the value of r (1.78), and then the two average values are taken as the final result.

7.2.2

When the absolute value of the difference between the two test results is greater than the value of r (1.78), the third sample should be tested additionally. If the three repeatability tests result If the absolute value of the difference is less than the critical range Cr R95 (3), the final result shall be the average of the 3 test results.

7.2.3

When the range of the three test results is greater than the critical range Cr R95 (3), the fourth test result shall be additionally tested. If 4 repetitive tests the absolute value of the difference between the test results is less than the critical range, and the final result of Cr R95 (4) is the average of the four test results. When 4 samples contain velvet If the absolute value of the rate is greater than the critical range Cr R95 (4), the final result is the median of the 4 test results.

The above critical range is calculated according to formula (3).

7.2.4 Precision

7.2.4.1

Repeatability. In the same laboratory, the same operator uses the same equipment, according to the same test method, and in a short time the absolute difference between the two independent test results obtained by the same object under mutual independent testing shall not be greater than $r=1.78$.

7.2.4.2

Reproducibility. In different laboratories or in the same laboratory, different operators use different equipment, according to the same test method Method, the absolute difference between the two independent test results obtained by testing the same object against each other is not greater than $R=2.27$.