

SAFEGUARDS

CONSUMER GOODS AND RETAIL

SOFTLINES

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CHINA'S GB/T 29862-2013 TEXTILES – IDENTIFICATION OF FIBRE CONTENT IS PUBLISHED

On 12 November 2013, China's General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) and the National Standardization Management Committee published the No. 22 Standard Notice of 2013. This notice stated that the newly published national standard GB/T 29862-2013 Textiles – Identification of Fibre Content will become effective on 1 May 2014. This standard is a revision and an update of the FZ/T 01053 -2007 Textiles – Identification of Fibre Content.

COMPARISON BETWEEN FZ/T01053-2007 AND GB/T29862-2013

DIFFERENCE OF THE STANDARDS	CLAUSE NO. IN THE STANDARD	FZ/T01053-2007	GB/T29862-2013
Effective Date	Cover	Nov. 1, 2007	May. 1, 2014
Normative Reference	2	GB/T 4146 Textile terms and terminology (parts of chemical fibres) ISO 2076:1999 Textiles – Man-made fibres – Generic names	Deleted reference to ISO 2076:1999 Textiles – Man-made fibres – Generic names, Changed GB/T 4146 to GB/T 4146.1
Labelling Requirement of Fibre Content	4.10	Other languages can be used simultaneously in the fibre content label.	Other languages can be used simultaneously in the fibre content label, but the Chinese labelling should take precedent.
Labelling Principle of Fibre Content and Fibre Name	5.2	Fibre content is generally represented by the percentage of commercial mass, which is calculated from net dry mass and commercial moisture regains.	Fibre content should be represented by the percentage of commercial mass, which is calculated from net dry mass and commercial moisture regains.
	5.4	For fibre which has no unified name in national standards or industry standards, it is labelled as 'new (natural, re-generated, synthetic) fibre', part of the new fibres' names can be referenced to Annex C.	For fibres or materials without normative names, please refer to Annex B. Annex B is an updated version of the Annex C in the old standard.

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	5.5	Before or after the fibre name, terms which describe the feature of the fibre morphology can be added e.g. mercerized cotton.	Terms which describe the feature of the fibre morphology can be added after the fibre name e.g. cotton (mercerized).
Method and Examples for the Representation of Fibre Content	6.7	Feather and down content is normally indicated on the permanent label. Labelling of down content is not required.	Feather and down content does not need to be indicated on the permanent label. Down content can be labelled.
Tolerance of Fibre Content	7.4	If certain fibre content is $\leq 15\%$ (filling $\leq 30\%$), the fibre content tolerance should be within 30% of the indicated value.	If certain fibre content is $\leq 10\%$, the tolerance is 3%; If certain fibre content is $\leq 3\%$, the actual content should not be "0"; If certain fibre content of the filling is $\leq 20\%$, tolerance is 5%; If certain fibre content of the filling is $\leq 5\%$, the actual content should not be "0".
Conformity Judgment for the Fibre Content Labelling	8	Fibre contents of some major parts of the product are not labelled.	Removed the provision that considers 'fibre contents of some major parts of the product are not labelled' as nonconformity.
Out of Scope Textile Products	Annex A	Backpack and hand bag are not clearly stated.	Clearly state that the standard is not applicable to backpack and hand bag.

Annex B of FZ/T 01053-2007 was the translation of ISO 2076:1999 Textiles – Synthetic Fibre. In GB/T 29862-2013. The new standard has deleted the reference to Annex B of FZ/T 01053-2007 changes have been made to the labelling examples of other fibres or materials. The detailed information is as follows:

- For composite fibres including 2 or more types of polymer components, use the following format and the names specified in GB/T 4146.1 to label the fibre name. List each component name + composite fibre. Different components are separated by '/'. Example:
60% cotton;
40% polyester/nylon composite fibre
- For fibre which is modified by adding chemicals (component) to change the original fibre property labelling should include the name of the added component + modified + the name of the original fibre. Example:
100% protein modified polyvinyl alcohol fibre
- For the fibre which is composed of between 50% to 80% by mass of linear acrylic macromolecule in the molecule chain, it should be labelled as 'modacrylic'
- For the fibre which is composed of 2 or more types of linear macromolecules of different chemical properties (the mass of each one is no more than 85%), it can be labelled as elastomultiester or elasterell-p, as long as the materials contain at least 85% of ester functional group and the material has the ability to

return to the original length after multiple elongation by 50%.

- Elastomultiester or elasterell-p (弹性聚酯复合纤维).
- For other chemical fibres without a unified name, the fibre can be labelled as 'new type XX fibre'. If necessary, the relevant parties are required to provide methods of proof or verification for the said fibre.
- For speciality animal fibre or hair, if a mature identification method is not yet available, it can be labelled as 'other special animal hair'
- For textile products using other materials, if necessary, the labelling name is suggested as:
——Paper yarn: if it is cellulose material, it can be labelled as 'cellulose material';

——Plant material: the name of the material can be directly labelled, e.g. corn bran, straw; or it can be labelled as 'plant material'

——Bird feather: the name of the material can be directly labelled, e.g. peacock feather, ostrich hair or it can be labelled as 'bird feather'

——Film: it can be labelled as 'film excluded'; or the film can be labelled based on its nature, e.g. 'polyethylene film excluded'

——Gold-silver thread, shining thread: if metal coating cannot be confirmed, it is labelled based on its material, e.g. 'shinning fibre: polyester film fibre'

——Leather and fur: the name should be labelled according to the applicable standard.

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