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

GB/T 22753-2008

Technical requirements of surface coatings on toys

玩具表面涂层技术条件

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Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex. The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee toys. This standard was drafted. Guangdong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau Technology Center Toys Lab, Skyray Information Technology Co., Division, Shenzhen Song Hui Chemical Co., Ltd./Manfield Coatings Co., Ltd. Hengchang Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Beijing Certification Center of Light, Shenzhen Quality Inspection Institute of Metrology, SZCIQ Toy Testing Center, Yangzhou Import and Export Toy Inspection Institute. The main drafters of this standard. Liuchong Hua, Zeng Jin, Li Siyuan, Liang Shuwen, Yangzhong Feng, Chen Xiaohua, Yao Dongliang, Dinghong Chun, Li Jinxiong. Toys surface coating technology conditions

1 Scope

GB/T 22753-2008 is the Chinese national standard on technical requirements of surface coatings on toys, in the field of domestic and commercial equipment, entertainment, sport. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 30 December 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 September 2009. Classification: ICS 97.200.50, CCS Y57. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the technical requirements and test methods for coating the surface of the toy. This standard applies to all kinds of toys, decorative and protective surface coatings and other functions. This standard does not apply to children's bicycles, children's tricycles, strollers, baby walkers surface coating.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB 6675 National Safety Technical Code for Toys

GB/T 6682 analytical laboratory use specifications and test methods (GB/T 6682-2008, ISO 3696. 1987, MOD)

GB/T 6739-2006 Determination of film hardness by pencil paints and varnishes (ISO 15184.1998, IDT)

GB/T 9286 Paints and varnishes cut test (GB/T 9286-1998, eqv ISO 2409.1992)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Spraying or other process methods applied to toys of metal, wood, stone, paper, leather, cloth, plastic, or other matrix material The solid surface forming a thin layer of the surface.

3.2 Quickly drying paint, in the brush during the operation due to become too thick, causing the thick film uneven phenomenon.

3.3 Coating applied to a vertical surface, the sag resistance due to poor or improperly applied, move down the wet paint film is too thick and so reason the form Under various shapes thick edge uneven coating.

3.4 Applied to the bottom surface (whether painted or not) on the paint is still drying after exposing background phenomenon.

3.5 A coat or departing from the undercoat layer, or substrate coating completely out of the phenomenon.

3.6 Due to partial loss of adhesion and coating away from the substrate (substrate or undercoat) muster, so that the film presents like circular protrusion deformation. Bubble inside