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

GB/T 22796-2021

Replacing GB/T 22796-2009

Bedding

床上用品

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1 Scope

GB/T 22796-2021 is the Chinese national standard on bedding, 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 11 October 2021 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 February 2022. Classification: ICS 97.160, CCS W57. 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 Document specifies the terms and definitions, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marking, packaging, transportation and storage of beddings. This Document is applicable to beddings produced with textile fabrics as the surface and lining, with wadding fibers as fillings or without fillings. Other products can refer to it for the implementation. This Document does not apply to products filled with down feathers and silk. This Document does not apply to bedding for infants and toddlers aged 36 months and younger.

2 Normative References

The provisions in following documents become the essential provisions of this Document through reference in this Document. For the dated documents, only the versions with the dates indicated are applicable to this Document; for the undated documents, only the latest

version (including all the amendments) is applicable to this Document.

GB/T 250 Textiles - Tests for Color Fastness - Grey Scale for Assessing Change in Color

GB/T 2910 (all parts) Textiles - Quantitative Chemical Analysis

GB/T 3920 Textiles - Tests for Color Fastness - Color Fastness to Rubbing

GB/T 3921-2008 Textiles - Tests for Color Fastness - Color Fastness to Washing With Soap or Soap and Soda

GB/T 3922 Textiles - Testing Method for Color Fastness to Perspiration

GB/T 3923.1 Textiles - Tensile Properties of Fabrics - Part 1: Determination of Maximum Force and Elongation at Maximum Force Using the Strip Method

GB/T 4802.1-2008 Textiles - Determination of Fabric Propensity to Surface Fuzzing and to Pilling - Part 1: Circular Locus Method

GB/T 4802.2 Textiles - Determination of Fabric Propensity to Surface Fuzzing and to Pilling -Part 2: Modified Martindale Method

GB/T 5296.4 Instructions for Use of Products of Consumer Interest - Part 4: Textiles and Apparel

GB/T 5711 Textiles - Tests for Color Fastness - Color Fastness to Dry-Cleaning Using Perchloroethylene Solvent

GB/T 6504 Testing Method for Oil Content of Man-Made Fibers

GB/T 6529 Textiles - Standard Atmospheres for Conditioning and Testing

GB/T 6977 Test Method for Ethanol Extractives, Ash, Vegetable Matter, Total Ali- Insoluble Impurities in Scoured Wool

5.2 Filler quality, appearance quality, process quality

5.2.1 Under the natural northern light or fluorescent lamp, the illuminance of the test bench surface shall be no lower than 600lx; and the illuminance shall be uniform. The inspector's eyes are about 60cm away from the product; and the inspector shall inspect with his eyes and hands.

5.2.2 The deviation rate of specifications and dimensions shall be carried out as follows:

a) Tool: steel ruler.

b) Flatten the product on the test bench; level it gently by hand; so that the product is in a natural expansion and contraction state. Use a steel ruler to measure the quarter and three quarters of the length and width of the entire product, accurate to 1mm. Among them, pillows, cushions only measure the size of the pillowslip. Calculate according to Formula

(2), and the calculation result is rounded-off to 1 digit after the decimal point according to GB/T 8170. Where: L - deviation rate of specification and dimension; L₀ - indicated value of the specification and dimension of product, in mm; L₁ - actually-measured value of specification and dimension of product, in mm.

5.2.3 Skew shall be implemented according to GB/T 14801.

5.2.4 Color difference and dyeing defect shall be evaluated according to the grey scale for color change specified in GB/T 250.

5.2.5 The filler uniformity shall be carried out by the inspector touching the product with both hands by force.

6.1 Judgment rules

6.1.1 The intrinsic quality, appearance quality and process quality of a single product shall be rated according to the lowest item in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively; and the comprehensive quality shall be rated according to the lowest among intrinsic quality, appearance quality and process quality...

6.1.2 The judgment of intrinsic quality batch shall be carried out according to Table 5; and the judgment of appearance quality and process quality batches shall be carried out according to Table 6. The judgment of comprehensive quality batch shall be assessed according to the lowest grade in the sampling inspection of intrinsic quality, appearance quality and process quality.

6.1.3 After sampling inspection, if the unqualified number is less than or equal to A_c , the inspection batch shall be judged to be qualified; if the unqualified number is greater than or equal to R_e , the inspection batch shall be judged to be unqualified.

6.2 Sampling scheme

6.2.1 The sampling scheme for inspection of intrinsic quality can refer to Table 5. A.2.1 Appearance defects and measurement methods A.2.1.1 Broken defects: defects in which one or more yarns are broken or the fabric structure is incomplete. A.2.1.2 Cracked yarn: a section of yarn that is obviously thinner due to partial breakage of the yarn. A.2.1.3 Poor printing: improper registration, wrong color printing, poor penetration, uneven color depth on both sides, color matching, deviation, etc., which affect the appearance. A.2.1.4 Local grin-through: those with poor pilling of the velvet and bald spots causing local grin-through of the bottom. A.2.1.5 Poor shearing: poor shearing and cutting. A.2.1.6 Streak: The velvet has different reflective streaks or bump marks. A.2.1.7 Spots: oil, dirt, color and rust stains on the velvet surface that affect the appearance; measure the maximum length, and calculate the scatter by accumulation. A.2.2 Description of defect degree A.2.2.1 Unobvious: refers to the relatively vague defects, which can be vaguely seen by the

inspector, not easy to be found by ordinary consumers, and do not affect the appearance and use. A.2.2.2 Slight: it means that the defect itself has a relatively obvious boundary, which can be felt by touch or seen directly, which slightly affects the appearance and use.

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