

ICS 59.080.99

CCS W 59



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

GB/T 23166-2019

Replacing GB/T 23166-2008

Hair products - Terminology

发制品 术语

Issued on: August 30, 2019

Implemented on: March 1, 2020

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Terms and definitions
- 2.1 Product Terminology

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB/T 23166-2008 "Product Terminology". Compared with GB/T 23166-2008, the main technical changes are as follows:

- Revised scope (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2008 edition);
- Increased terms for hair products (see 2.1.1);
- Increased wig terminology (see 2.1.2);
- Increased wig headwear terminology (see 2.1.3);
- Increased wig block terminology (2.1.4);
- Added false eyelash terminology (see 2.1.5);
- Modified the terminology (see 2.1.8, 2.1.3 of the.2008 edition);
- Added mixed terminology (see 2.1.13);
- Revised the terminology (see 2.1.14, 2.1.15 of the.2008 edition);
- Increased the terminology (see 2.1.15);
- Added neutral terminology (see 2.2.2);

1 Scope

China's national vocabulary for hair products. It defines the terms used for the materials, the products, the processes and the quality characteristics of the hair products industry. China makes most of the world's wigs, hairpieces, weaves, braids and extensions, and the industry needed a vocabulary of its own because the material is unusual and the words for it are not shared. The first distinction the terminology has to fix is the raw material. Human hair, animal hair, synthetic fibre and blends are entirely different products at entirely

different prices, and the difference is invisible in a finished piece to anyone without a burn test or a microscope - which is why substitution is the industry's characteristic fraud and why the naming has to be precise. Within human hair there are further distinctions that carry most of the value: whether the cuticle is intact and all the strands run in the same direction, which is what determines whether the hair tangles in use, and whether the hair has been chemically stripped and re-coloured. The processes need terms too - the wefting, the ventilating and knotting of a lace piece, the tipping of an extension, the perming and the dyeing - and so do the constructions, since a weft, a closure, a lace front, a full cap and a toupee are different products made in different ways. Finally the quality characteristics: the length and its measurement, the density, the shedding, the tangling and the colour fastness. This part gives the whole set, which the product standards of the series then use. Issued on 30 August 2019 and in force since 1 March 2020, it replaces GB/T 23166-2008.

This standard defines the basic terms and definitions of the hair products industry. This standard applies to raw materials, products, processes, inspections, trades, etc. in the hair products industry.

2.1 Product Terminology

2.1.1 Hair products A product made from human hair, chemical fiber and other hairs.

2.1.2 Wig wigs There is a bottom that covers the hair of the entire head.

2.1.3 Wig headdress accessory A hair product used to modify the head, in addition to a wig.

2.1.4 Wig hair piece A block-shaped hair product made of different parts of the head and different sizes according to the bottom of the head.

2.1.5 False eyelashes false eyelashes An eye ornament made from human hair, chemical fiber and other hairs.

2.1.6 Hairless unprocessed raw hair Unprocessed human hair.

2.1.7 File non-remy double drawn human hair People who are bundled according to different lengths.

2.1.8 Color hair dyeing hair Processed to form hair of different colors.

2.1.9 Monochrome hair solid color hair A single hair is a color of color.

2.1.10 Two-tone hair two color hair A single hair is a color of two colors.