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

GB/T 23167-2019

Replacing GB/T 23167-2008

Hair products - Man-made coloured hair wefts and braids

发制品 人造色发发条及发辫

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB/T 23167-2008 "hair products artificial hair springs and hairpins". Compared with GB/T 23167-2008, the main technical changes of this standard are as follows:

- Modified and added normative references (see Chapter 2, Chapter 2 of the.2008 edition);
- Revised the representation of technical indicators (see 4.2, 4.2 of the.2008 edition);
- Modified the length deviation of the curved spring (see 4.2.1, 4.2.4 of the.2008 edition);
- Revised the single root fracture strength indicator (see 4.2.1,.2008 version 4.2.6);
- Increased color fastness to perspiration and color fastness to water (see 4.2.1);
- Revised the spring joint index (see 4.2.1,.2008 version 4.2.8);
- Modified safety and health indicators (see 4.3, 4.3 edition of.2008);
- Modified the formula for mass deviation rate and strip length deviation rate (see 5.2.2 and 5.2.4,.2008 editions 5.2.1 and 5.2.3);

1 Scope

China's national product standard for wefts and braids made from man-made coloured hair. It specifies the terms and definitions, the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the labelling, packaging, transport and storage, and it applies to wefts and braids

made from artificial coloured hair fibre. Synthetic hair fibre - modacrylic, polyester, or the newer heat-resistant fibres - is not an imitation of human hair in the sense of being worse at everything. It is cheaper by an order of magnitude, it comes in colours human hair does not naturally have and holds them permanently, it does not need to be dyed, and it keeps a set style through washing where human hair does not. What it cannot do is take heat: an ordinary modacrylic fibre melts or deforms at temperatures a styling iron reaches easily, and that single property is the practical difference for the wearer. So the standard specifies heat resistance alongside the properties the product is bought on. The colour requirements come first, since colour is why the product exists: the colour fastness to washing, to light, to rubbing and to perspiration, and the resistance to migration, because a dark synthetic weft that bleeds onto a wearer's skin or clothing is a failure that the customer discovers immediately. Then the mechanical properties of the fibre and of the weft itself - the tensile strength, the shedding from the weft seam, the tangling in use - the length and its uniformity, the density, and the dimensional stability. The chemical safety requirements matter because the product is worn against the scalp for days at a time. Issued and in force since 18 October 2019, it replaces GB/T 23167-2008.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, requirements, test methods, inspection rules and labels, packaging, and the definition, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, and Transportation, storage. This standard is applicable to springs and hairpins made from artificial colored hair.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2912.1 Determination of formaldehyde - Part 1 . Free and hydrolyzed formaldehyde (water extraction method) Textiles -- Determination of formaldehyde -- Part 3 . High performance liquid chromatography

GB/T 3920 Textile color fastness test color fastness to rubbing

GB/T 3922 Textile color fastness test color fastness to perspiration

GB/T 5713 Textile color fastness test color fastness to water

GB/T 6529 Standard atmosphere for textile conditioning and testing

GB/T 7573 Determination of pH of textile water extracts

GB/T 8427 Textile color fastness test resistance to artificial light color fastness. xenon arc

GB/T 9995 Determination of moisture content and moisture regain of textile materials

GB/T 13835.5 Test methods for rabbit fibres - Part 5

GB/T 17592 Determination of banned azo dyes for textiles

GB/T 23166 hair product terminology

GB/T 23344 Textiles - Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 23166 apply to this document.

4.1 Sensory requirements

4.1.1 The color of the single color should be consistent, and the color of the two-color hair and multi-color hair should be natural.

4.1.2 The product should be clean and free of foreign matter.

4.1.3 Straight hair hands are consistent and should not be boring or greasy.

4.1.4 The curvature of the curved hair should be consistent, the appearance is bulky, natural and elastic, and there should be no chaotic or floating silk.

4.1.5 The color of the clockwork mechanism should be consistent with the color of the color.

4.1.6 The edges of the strips shall be uniform and narrow, uniform and uniform, soft and hard, and there shall be no burrs, thread ends or beveled edges, and the bottom line shall not be exposed.

4.1.7 Hair blemishes should be fluffy, non-adhesive, and the curvature, number of knots, and tail should be consistent.