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

GB/T 23168-2019

Replacing GB/T 23168-2008

Hair products - Human hair wefts

发制品 人发发条

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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 23168-2008 "When the hair products are issued by the people". Compared with GB/T 23168-2008, 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);
- Revised the quality deviation rate indicator (see 4.2.1, 4.2.1 of the.2008 edition);
- Revised the single root fracture strength index (see 4.2.1,.2008 version 4.2.5);
- Increased color fastness to perspiration and color fastness to water (see 4.2.1);
- Revised the indicator of human hair content (see 4.2.1, 4.2.7 of the.2008 edition);
- Revised the spring joint index (see 4.2.1,.2008 edition 4.2.9);
- 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

1 Scope

China's national product standard for wefts made from human 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 made from human hair. A human

hair weft is the highest-value product of the industry and the one where what the buyer is paying for is hardest to verify. The material comes from real heads, in limited supply, and its price varies by a large factor depending on properties that a finished weft does not display. The first is whether the cuticle is intact and whether all the strands run root-to-tip in the same direction. Hair whose cuticle survives and whose direction is consistent lies flat, reflects light evenly and does not tangle; hair collected from a barber's floor and re-aligned mechanically has strands running both ways, so the cuticles interlock and the hair mats within weeks. The cheap remedy is to strip the cuticle chemically, which stops the matting and destroys the lustre and the strength, and hair treated that way is coated with silicone to restore the feel until it is washed. The second is chemical history - bleaching and re-dyeing to reach a light colour damages the fibre permanently. So the standard specifies the properties that expose all of that: the tensile strength and elongation of the fibre, the tangling and combing behaviour, the shedding from the weft, the colour and its fastness to washing and light, the residual chemicals, and the length, uniformity and density. The hygiene requirements are here because the raw material is of human origin. Issued and in force since 18 October 2019, it replaces GB/T 23168-2008.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, requirements, test methods, inspection rules and labeling, packaging, transportation and storage of human hair. This standard is applicable to human hair springs made from human 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 2910 (all parts) Quantitative chemical analysis of textiles

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 FZ/T 01057 (all parts) Textile fiber identification test method

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 length of the clockwork should meet the design requirements.

4.1.3 Straight hair strips are soft and smooth, and should be loosely separated when inverted, and smooth and smooth when combed.

4.1.4 The curvature of the curved hair should be consistent, the appearance is fluffy, natural, elastic, and non-greasy.

4.1.5 The clockwork should be clean and free of foreign matter.

4.1.6 The edges of the strips should be even and even, soft and hard, and should not have burrs, thread ends or beveled edges. The bottom line should not be exposed.