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

GB/T 23170-2019

Replacing GB/T 23170-2008

Hair products - Wigs and hairpieces

发制品 假发头套及头饰

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Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 Requirements
- 4.1 Sensory requirements

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB/T 23170-2008 "hair products wigs and headwear". Compared with GB/T 23170-2008, the main technology The changes are as follows:

- Revised scope (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2008 edition);
- Modified and added normative references (see Chapter 2, Chapter 2 of the.2008 edition);
- Increased color fastness to perspiration and color fastness to water (see 4.2);
- Revised the quality deviation rate indicator (see 4.2, 4.2.1 of the.2008 edition);
- Revised the single root break strength indicator (see 4.2,.2008 version 4.2.4);
- Adjusted the representation of technical indicators (see 4.2, 4.2 of the.2008 edition);
- Revised the human hair content index (see 4.2,.2008 version 4.2.8);
- Modified safety and health indicators (see 4.3, 4.3 edition of.2008);
- Revised the test of the quality deviation rate (see 5.2.2, 5.2.1 of the.2008 edition);

1 Scope

China's national product standard for wigs, hairpieces and hair accessories. 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 wigs and hairpieces made from human hair, chemical fibre and other hair. A wig differs from a weft or a braid in that it

is a made article rather than a material, and the construction is most of what determines whether it works. The cap has to fit and stay on without pressure, breathe enough to be tolerable for a full day, and be invisible at the hairline - which is why a lace front exists and why the knotting at that front is the most skilled and most expensive part of the work. The hair has to be implanted at the right density and, critically, at the right direction and angle for each region of the head, since hair that emerges at a uniform angle reads as artificial from across a room however good the fibre is. And the whole thing has to survive being worn: put on and taken off daily, washed, combed and often heated. So the standard specifies the construction and the cap materials, the implantation density and strength, the shedding, the tangling and combing behaviour, the colour and its fastness, the dimensional stability of the cap after washing and wear, and the fibre properties inherited from the material standards of the series. The wearer requirements matter more here than for any other product in the family: a wig is worn against the scalp for many hours, often by someone who has lost their own hair for medical reasons, so the skin-contact chemical limits and the breathability are health requirements rather than comfort features. Issued on 30 August 2019 and in force since 1 March 2020, it replaces GB/T 23170-2008.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, requirements, test methods, inspection rules and labels, packaging, transportation and storage of wigs and headwear. Wait for the request. This standard applies to wigs and headwear products made from human hair, chemical fiber and other hairs.

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 discharge should be uniform and uniform, and the color of the mechanism line is consistent with the color of the hair.

4.1.2 Monochrome hair color should be consistent.

4.1.3 The color of the same product is consistent.

4.1.4 The curvature should be natural, fluffy and elastic.

4.1.5 It should be comfortable to wear and breathable; the bottom of the cap should be smooth overall, and the color of the material should be coordinated and natural.

4.1.6 It should be clean and free of foreign matter.

4.1.7 The simulated scalp should be soft and evenly stitched.

4.1.8 Hair style should be connected to nature.