

ICS 13.310
CCS L91



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

GB 10409-2019

Burglary-resistant safes

防盗保险柜(箱)

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Foreword

This document was issued on 4 April 2019 by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2020.

It is the first edition of this standard.

Classification: ICS 13.310, CCS L91.

1 Scope

China's mandatory national standard for burglary-resistant safes. A safe is one of the few products whose specification is written entirely in terms of how long it takes to defeat, because that is the only property a buyer actually cares about: security is measured in resistance time against a defined set of tools, not in weight or thickness. The standard sets the grades and the attack tests behind them - the tools permitted at each level, the working time, and what counts as a breach, whether that is an opening large enough to pass a hand or the door coming off. Around that sit the requirements that decide whether a safe holds up in ordinary life rather than in a laboratory: the lock and its resistance to manipulation, the anchoring that stops the whole safe being carried away, and the behaviour of the body and door under drilling and forcing. Being a GB without /T, it is compulsory for safes sold in China.

About this edition

GB 10409-2019 is the first edition of this standard. It was issued on 4 April 2019 and has been in force since 1 May 2020.

There is no earlier edition to compare it with, so a specification that has to refer to this subject can only cite GB 10409-2019 itself.

The interval between issue and effect is the transition period. It exists so that producers,

laboratories and buyers can requalify products, revise procedures and use up documentation before the new text becomes the one that applies. The date on this page is the official one from the record of the Standardization Administration.

Classification and status

GB 10409-2019 is classified under ICS 13.310, in the field of environment and health protection, safety. ICS is the International Classification for Standards, the same scheme used by ISO and by the national bodies of most countries, which is what allows a Chinese standard to be placed beside its foreign counterparts on subject rather than on number.

Its Chinese Standard Classification code is CCS L91. CCS is the domestic scheme, a letter for the sector and two digits for the subject within it, and it is the code by which the standard is filed and searched in China.

The GB prefix without a suffix marks a mandatory national standard: compliance is required by law for the products or activities within its scope, and a product that does not meet it may not lawfully be placed on the Chinese market.

How a Chinese national standard is set out

Chinese national standards are drafted to the rules of GB/T 1.1, which fixes the order in which a standard is set out. The document opens with a foreword recording the issuing bodies, the relationship to any previous edition and the technical committee responsible for it. Clause 1 is the scope. Clause 2 lists the normative references - the other standards that have to be applied together with this one, and without which its requirements cannot be met. Clause 3 gives the terms and definitions. The technical clauses follow: the requirements themselves, the test or measurement methods by which conformity is established, the inspection rules that say how a lot is sampled and judged, and, for a product standard, the provisions on marking, packaging, transport and storage. Annexes, normative or informative, come last.

GB 10409-2019 runs to 18 pages in the English translation. What is delivered is the complete document in that order: every clause, every table, every figure and every annex of the Chinese original, with the same numbering, so that a reference to a clause number in a contract or a test report points to the same place in both languages.