

ICS 13.220.10  
CCS C84



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

**GB 19156-2019**

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**Fire monitor**

消防炮

**Issued on: December 31, 2019**

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### Foreword

This document was issued on 31 December 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 July 2020.

It is the first edition of this standard.

Classification: ICS 13.220.10, CCS C84.

### 1 Scope

China's mandatory national standard for fire monitors. A fire monitor is the large water or foam cannon mounted on a fixed base, a fire appliance or a marine deck, delivering flows of thousands of litres a minute at ranges of tens of metres - the equipment used where a hand line cannot get close enough or would not deliver enough. Petrochemical tank farms, refineries, aircraft hangars and ship decks are its territory, and in all of them the fire it fights is one nobody can approach. So the requirements are about reach and reliability under conditions that punish both: the throw and the flow at a given pressure, the pattern from jet to spray, the strength of the mounting against the reaction force, the freedom of movement in elevation and rotation, and the resistance to heat and corrosion. Remote and oscillating operation matter because a monitor is often expected to work with nobody standing behind it.

### About this edition

GB 19156-2019 is the first edition of this standard. It was issued on 31 December 2019 and has been in force since 1 July 2020.

There is no earlier edition to compare it with, so a specification that has to refer to this subject can only cite GB 19156-2019 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 19156-2019 is classified under ICS 13.220.10, 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 C84. 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 19156-2019 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.