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

GB 19160-2008

**Packing containers - Plastic jerrican for packages of dangerous
goods**

包装容器 危险品包装用塑料罐

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Foreword

Chapter 5 of this standard

8.1 mandatory, the rest are recommended. This standard replaces GB 19160-2003 "containers of dangerous goods packaging plastic pots." This standard compared with GB 19160-2003 main changes are as follows:

--- Made on the capacity to re-provision, consistent with the "on the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations";

--- Original standard graphics have confusion, the new standard graphics removed, increasing the definition of plastic containers;

--- Avoided specific dimensions;

--- Examine the contents removed monocyclic load test;

--- Test content increases the temperature not lower than 40 °C temperature subjected to the stacking test 28d;

--- Stacking test load calculation, removed the "rounded" requirement;

--- Stacking test for solids and liquids to make a distinction between the package and further clarified. This standard is managed by the National Standardization Technical Committee chemicals dangerous (SAC/TC251) and focal points. This standard is drafted by: The Chemical Institute of Standardization. Participated in the drafting of this standard. Foshan Nanhai Dongxing Plastic Can Co., Ltd., Changzhou Exit Inspection and Quarantine, Changzhou Plastics Factory Ltd., Baoji Qinchuan Future Plastic Machinery Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this standard. Wang Xiaobing, Zhou Wei, Loewe since, Wang Rong, Xiao collar, Zhu Yihua, Tanguang Lin, Mei Jian, Zhang Jun Xi. This standard was first published in 2003. Packaging containers of dangerous goods packaging plastic pots

1 Scope

GB 19160-2008 is the Chinese national standard on packing containers - plastic jerrican for packages of dangerous goods, in the field of packaging and distribution of goods. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 18 September 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 September 2009. Classification: ICS 55.140, CCS A82. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the plastic containers containing dangerous goods product classifications, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marking, transportation and storage. This standard applies to contain dangerous goods, polyethylene or polypropylene as the main raw material and a maximum capacity not exceeding 60L plastic jar (hereinafter Acronym dangerous plastic tanks).

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 2828.1 Sampling procedures for inspection - Part 1. by acceptance quality limit (AQL)

retrieval batch inspection sampling plan (GB/T 2828.1-2003, ISO 2859-1.1999, IDT)

GB/T 4857.3 Basic tests for transport packages - Part 3. Stacking static load test method (GB/T 4857.3- 2008, ISO 2234.2000, IDT)

GB/T 4857.5 packaging transport package drop test method (GB/T 4857.5-1992, eqv ISO 2248. 1985)

GB/T 17344 Test Method for airtight packaging containers

GB 19270.1 Water Transport Safety code for inspection of packaging of dangerous goods General

GB 19270.2 shipping inspection of packaging of dangerous goods safety norms
Performance tests United Nations "on the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations" (14th revised edition)

3 Terms and Definitions

GB 19270.1 establish the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 It made of plastic, rectangular or polygonal cross-section the packaging.

4 Products

4.1 Classification According to GB 19270.1 requirements for the category containing dangerous goods can be classified as shown in Table 1. Table

4.2 Structure

4.2.1 danger plastic cans into open-ended and closed type two, injection caliber larger than 70mm is open-ended, is not more than 70mm diameter injection It is closed formula.

4.2.2 handle integral points, and the end-mounted hands-down.

4.2.3 Guankou threads or other structures may be employed, with the flap should be suitable; when using thread structure, should tighten the circle button above.

5.1 Size deviation

5.1.1 Capacity deviation. full load capacity should not exceed 5% of the nominal capacity. Deviation of the actual size and design of the size of the tank

5.1.2 shall comply with the provisions of Table 2. Table

5.3 Performance Requirements

5.3.1 first use intended to contain liquid hazardous plastic tanks should be in accordance with the requirements of GB 19270.2 more than six months compatibility test.

5.3.2 Performance test requirements shall be in accordance with Table 4 and Table 5, wherein when the substance is intended to contain solids or relative density does not exceed

1.2 solution Table

6 Batch range Normal single sampling IL = 2 AQL =

4.0 The number of samples to determine the number unqualified acceptance number 1 ~ 1200301 1201 and above 1312

6.1 Structure size and appearance

6.1.1 Size of. using precision measuring tools to detect common 0.5mm shall comply with the provisions of Table 2.

6.1.2 Visual inspection. The accuracy of 0.02mm vernier caliper bubbles, black impurities; stick to test the use of a sample irrigation party Law, whether to keep the inside handle to check circulation and fluid; the remaining projects under natural light visually.

6.2 Airtight test

6.2.1 Number of test samples Each design type take three test samples. Special preparation of test sample before the test 6.2.2. The closure means have a similar non-vented closures instead of the vent hole or vent hole blocked.

6.2.3 Test Equipment According to GB/T 17344 requirements of.

6.2.4 Test Method The sample was clamped closure means including underwater 5min, while applying internal air pressure, the air pressure applied to the (gauge), see Table 4, clamp method should not affect the test results. Other methods at least equally effective may be used.

6.2.5 Guidelines by Test All samples should be no leakage.

6.3 Hydraulic testing

6.3.1 Number of test samples Each design type take three test samples.

6.3.2 Special preparation before the test container The closure means have a similar non-vented closures instead of the vent, or vent blocked.

6.3.3 Test Equipment Hydraulic test machine packages of dangerous goods or other test equipment to achieve the same effect.

6.3.4 Test methods and test pressure The tank filled with water, the pressure gauge and the pressure pump is connected and fixed to the Guankou through the communication component. Pressurized tank to reach Table