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

GB/T 1426-2008

The classifications of carbon materials

炭素材料分类

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 1426-1978 "Carbon material classification." The main changes compared to 1426-1978 standard and GB/T as follows:

- Increased "carbon materials category," 10 categories;
- Increased "carbon raw material class," 39 small category;
- Added "electrical machinery Carbon Materials", 14 small category;
- Added "carbonaceous materials used in the chemical class," 15 small category;
- Increasing the "special carbon products category," 23 small category;
- Increased "carbon fiber and composite materials category," 27 small category;
- Increase the "nano-carbon materials category," 9 subclasses;
- "Graphite products category" removed 1 small classes, an increase of 9 small classes, a total of 14 small class;
- "Carbon product category" removed three small classes, an increase of 12 classes, a total of 16 small class;
- "Charcoal paste type" Remove the small category 1, an increase of five small classes, small class 9;
- "Special graphite products category" removed 1 small classes, an increase of 25 small class, a total of 27 small class;
- Total increase of six categories, remove the six small classes, small classes additional 178, a total of 193 small class;
- Each subclass adds carbon material abbreviation;

1 Scope

GB/T 1426-2008 is the Chinese national standard on the classifications of carbon

materials, in the field of textile and leather technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 5 August 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 April 2009. Classification: ICS 59.100, CCS Q50. 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.

1 carbon raw material Y

Production of raw materials of various carbon products, including a variety of man-made and natural carbonaceous solid, there Machine hydrocarbon liquids and gases as well as the return of carbon material production

2 class S metallurgical graphite products used in steel metallurgy and nonferrous metallurgy various graphitic carbon products

3 carbon metallurgical products category T for ferrous metallurgy and nonferrous metallurgy various carbonaceous carbon products

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 8718 carbon material terms

3 Classifications

3.1 carbon materials according to their use in general, the characteristics of different categorized, each category includes a number of varieties.

3.2 carbon materials classified in GB/T 8718, based on the carbon material terms of each raw material and products are classified.

3.3 In addition to carbon materials categories, the carbon material each has a corresponding English term or abbreviation. For example, carbon fiber "carbon fiber "is the abbreviation for the" CF ".

3.4 Each category has a carbon material by the (1-2) consisting of a phonetic alphabet

code categories, which are the major categories of Chinese carbon materials. The first Chinese character Pinyin initials capitalized noun phrase. For example, the first Chinese character "stone" of graphite products like Pinyin "shi", so Codenamed "S". When the time difference is not only the first Chinese character Pinyin initials, the first term is used Chinese characters and the second Pinyin initials uppercase characters, a common component category code. Such as carbon paste type, only the first character Pinyin initials, code should be For the "T", with the same type of carbon products, so the carbon paste the code to add a second class characters "paste" pinyin "hu" initials capital "H", namely carbon paste Class code-named "TH".

3.5 each category of each species belongs carbon materials, there is a category consisting of the Chinese phonetic alphabet code. Its composition rules are. The first or the first two letters of the second category code, followed by the sound of the first Chinese character Pinyin Chinese varieties term last word Mother capitalized. When not distinguish, the first Chinese character Pinyin initials increase the capital at the beginning of the first term, we can not distinguish, the first increase Pinyin initials first character uppercase two words. And so on. For example, graphite block, code-named "SK"; high-power graphite electrodes, codenamed "SDG"; calcined needle coke, code-named "YJDS" and so on. Category 4