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

GB/T 14625.5-2008

Replacing GB/T 14625.5-1995

**Test methods for basketball, football, volleyball and handball -
Part 5: Measurement of circumference and its variation**

篮球、足球、排球、手球试验方法 第5部分：圆周长、圆周差的测量

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Foreword

GB/T 14625 "Basketball, Football, Volleyball, Handball Test Method" is divided into five parts.

---Part 1. Determination of roundness;

--- Part 2. Determination of the rebound height;

---Part 3. Dynamic impact test method;

--- Part 4. Test conditions and sample preparation;

--- Part 5. Measurement of circumference length and circumference difference. This part is the fifth part of GB/T 14625. This section refers to the FIBA "Basketball Competition Rules", FIFA "Football Competition Rules", and the International Volleyball "Volleyball Competition Rules" Formulated. This part replaces GB/T 14625.5-1995 "Basketball, football, volleyball, handball circumference, circumference difference measurement". The main changes in this section compared with GB/T 14625.5-1995 are as follows:

a) "Circumference measuring instrument" and "fiber tape" are added to the "device";

b) simplify and unify the measurement method;

c) A method of measuring the circumference of the circumference with a circumferential length measuring instrument is added. This part was proposed by the China Light Industry Federation. This part is under the jurisdiction of the National Leather Industry Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC252). This section drafted by: High-speed rail testing equipment (Dongguan) Co., Ltd., National Sports General Administration Equipment and Equipment Center, China Leather and Shoemaker Industry Research Institute, Guangzhou Hailesi Ball Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Yuxi (Kunshan) Sporting Goods Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this section. Chen Jingchang, South Korea Chun, Zhong Yaoqiang. This section was first released in December.1995 and this is the first revision. GB/T 14625.5-2008 Basketball, football, volleyball, handball test methods Part 5. Measurement of

circumference length and circumference difference

1 Scope

GB/T 14625.5-2008 is the Chinese national standard on test methods for basketball, football, volleyball and handball - part 5: measurement of circumference and its variation, in the field of domestic and commercial equipment, entertainment, sport. 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 30 December 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 97.220.01, CCS Y56. 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 part of GB/T 14625 specifies the measurement methods and calculations for basketball, football, volleyball, handball circumference and circumference difference. This section applies to basketball, football, volleyball, and handball for competitions and daily activities.

2 Normative references

The provisions in the following documents become the provisions of this part by reference in this part of

GB/T 14625. Quotations with dated And all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouragement is achieved in accordance with this section. The parties to the agreement study whether the latest versions of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this section.

GB/T 14625.4 Basketball, football, volleyball, handball test methods - Part 4. Test conditions and sample preparation

3 Devices

3.1 Barometer, accuracy 1.5, range 0 ~ 0.16MPa, minimum scale 0.0025MPa.

3.2 The circumferential length measuring instrument shall have the following main components in accordance with the following requirements.

---Indicative accuracy, 0.1mm;

---Pinch ball clamping force, $5N \pm 2N$;

--- Automatic calculation and recording device.

3.3 Metal tape or fiber tape with a minimum scale of 1mm.

4 Test conditions and sample preparation

Should comply with the provisions of GB/T 14625.4.

5.1 Circumference length measuring instrument measurement

5.1.1 Start the circumference measuring instrument, place the sample on the lower holding plate and lower the upper holding plate.

5.1.2 Adjust the measuring head according to the different diameter of the ball until it touches the spherical surface.

5.1.3 Adjust the dial gauge bracket according to the different diameters of the ball until it touches the sphere.

5.1.4 Adjust the upper and lower brackets to find the maximum point of the horizontal diameter of the specimen.

5.1.5 Start the motor and drive the lower clamping disc for one rotation. The encoder automatically rolls around the ball horizontally and records the rolling distance.

5.1.6 The microcomputer automatically calculates the circumference of the ball.

5.1.7 Adjust the position of the sample and measure it three times to ensure that the three ball planes are perpendicular to each other and that two measurements pass through the ball nozzle.

5.2 Manual measurement Use metal tape or fiber tape to measure three times a week, the first time and the second time pass through the ball mouth. Straight intersecting, the third measurement trajectory intersects the first and second measurement trajectories at the same time. GB/T 14625.5-2008

6 representation of the result

6.1 circumference length It is expressed as the average of the circumferential length obtained by three measurements, and is calculated according to formula (1). $L = \frac{L_1 + L_2 + L_3}{3}$
(1) In the formula. L

---circumference length in millimeters (mm); L1, L2, L3

---The circumferential length obtained in three measurements, in millimeters (mm). The calculation results retain three significant figures.

6.2 circumference difference The maximum difference of the circumferential length obtained by three measurements is the circumferential difference, which is calculated according to

formula (2). $\Delta L = L_{\max} - L_{\min}$ (2) In the formula. ΔL

---circle difference, in millimeters (mm); $L_{\max}$

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