

ICS 83.080.01
CCS G 31



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

GB/T 19467.1-2026

Replacing GB/T 19467.1-2004

**Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable
single-point data - Part 1: Moulding materials**

塑料 可比单点数据的获得和表示 第1部分：模塑材料

(English Translation)

Issued on: May 25, 2026

Implemented on: December 1, 2026

Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document is Part 1 of GB/T 19467 "Obtaining and Representing Comparable Single-Point Data for Plastics". GB/T 19467 has been published.

The following section.

---Part 1: Molding Materials;

---Part 2: Long Fiber Reinforced Materials.

This document replaces GB/T 19467.1-2004 "Obtaining and Representing Comparable Single-Point Data for Plastics - Part 1: Molding Materials", and is consistent with...

Compared with GB/T 19467.1-2004, apart from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

---Changes or additions have been made to the content related to "Sample Type and Size" (column 4), and "Symbols" (column 2) and "Determination" have been added or supplemented.

"Values" (column 5) and "Test Conditions and Additional Notes" (column 7) (see Table 2, 2004 edition);

---Added "Bending stress at specified deflection", "Rockwell hardness", "Shore hardness", "Unnotched impact strength of cantilever beam", and "Cantilever beam".

Five properties of beam notch impact strength (see Table 2, 2.12, 5.4~5.7);

---The term "Type A specimen" has been changed to "Type A1 specimen," and its shoulder radius has been changed from "20mm~25mm" to "24mm±1mm." the "Type B specimen" was changed to "Type A2 specimen", and the shoulder radius was changed from ">60.0mm" to "60.0mm±0.5mm" (see...).

Footnote b) of Table 2; footnote d) of Table 2 in the 2004 edition.

---A reference to "GB/T 19466.2" has been added (see footnote g in Table 2);

---The description of the impact test failure type has been changed, and GB/T 1843 has been added (see Note 5 of Table 2, footnote i of Table 2 in the 2004 edition);

---The test point location and labeling method in the curve have been changed (see Figure 1, Figure 1 in the 2024 version).

This document is modified to adopt ISO 10350-1:2025 "Plastics - Acquisition and representation of comparable single-point data - Part 1: Molding materials".

This document has undergone the following structural adjustments compared to ISO 10350-1:2025.

---Note 2 in Table 2 has been moved from the last column to after the performance name in the same row;

---Table 2 now includes values 2.12, 2.13~2.17, which correspond to values 2.12~2.16 in Table 2 of ISO 10350-1, respectively.

---In Table 2, electrical performance values 4.5 and 4.6 correspond to values 4.5 in ISO 10350-1, and values 4.7 to 4.10 correspond to values in ISO 10350-1.

Table 2, sections 4.6 to 4.9;

---5.4~5.7 were added to other performance metrics in Table 2.

This document differs significantly from ISO 10350-1:2025. The relevant clauses are indicated in the margins using vertical markers.

Straight lines (|) are marked. A summary of these technical differences and their reasons can be found in Appendix A.

The following editorial changes have been made to this document.

---In Table 2, under the "Test Conditions and Additional Notes" column of sections 2.5 to 2.7 of the mechanical properties section, " $\epsilon_b \leq 10\%$, test speed" has been added.

The instruction is. "5 mm/min; $\epsilon_b > 10\%$, test speed 50 mm/min";

---Note 5 in Table 2 has been updated to include "H Hinge Failure";

---Note 9 in Table 2 has been updated to include "or directly injection mold 20mmx20mmx4mm specimens, with specimen descriptions provided in the test report";

---Some references have been added.

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Federation.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Plastics Standardization (SAC/TC15).

Introduction

The reason for developing the GB/T 19467 series of standards is that plastic users found that existing data was sometimes unusable for comparing the performance of similar materials.

This is especially true when the data comes from different sources. Even when using the same testing method, the wider range of experimental conditions allowed by the method makes a difference.

The data obtained are also not comparable. GB/T 19467 aims to specify specific test methods and conditions for the effective comparison between materials.

The acquisition and representation of the required data.

The GB/T 19467 series of standards lists the test methods used to represent single-point data within a certain range. These test methods are for data...

The report typically includes the pre-selected material properties. These data are the most fundamental methods for describing material properties, therefore...

The development of the GB/T 19467 series of standards marked the first step towards more effective selection and use of materials suitable for the many applications of plastics.

Following the release of the GB/T 19467 series of standards, a series of national standards, GB/T 37188.1, were also released, focusing on the acquisition and representation of multi-point data.

GB/T 37188.2 and GB/T 37188.3 are used to demonstrate the influence of important factors such as time, temperature, and specific natural and chemical environments on performance.

The GB/T 37188 series of standards also includes some additional performance characteristics. The use of these standards will provide a more comprehensive set of data than simply containing single-point data.

A more comprehensive database allows for improved assessment of the suitability of materials for any specific application. Additionally, GB/T 37188.1 this relates to mechanical properties, which helps in predicting the mechanical properties of materials. GB/T 37188.2 relates to thermal and processability properties, which helps in predicting the mechanical properties of materials.

Flow properties during processing. GB/T 37188.3 focuses on the impact of the environment

on performance; other parts of the standard may be developed to cover this.

Increase performance.

GB/T 19467 "Obtaining and Representing Comparable Single-Point Data for Plastics" is proposed to consist of two parts.

---Part 1: Molding Materials. The purpose is to determine the molding materials typically used in the pre-selected materials, expressed in terms of single-point data.

The performance characteristics and the experimental methods used to obtain these single-point data.

---Part 2: Long Fiber Reinforced Materials. The aim is to determine the common use of long fiber reinforced materials in the pre-selected materials, using single-point...

The various performance characteristics of the data representation and the experimental methods used to obtain this single-point data.

Obtaining and representing comparable single-point data for plastics Part 1: Molding Materials

1 Scope

This document specifies the test procedures for comparing the basic properties of plastic molding materials, for the acquisition and representation of comparable data.

Note 1: Usually each performance is determined by a single test value, although in some cases, different test conditions may yield different test values for the same performance.

Note 2: The performance listed in this document is the performance that is usually found on the data sheets provided by the manufacturer.

This document applies to unreinforced and reinforced thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics that can be injection molded, compression molded, or prepared into specimens of specified thickness.

plastic.

This document does not apply to discontinuous or continuous fiber reinforced thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics with a fiber length exceeding 7.5 mm before molding.

Plastics.

Note 3: GB/T 19467.2 is specifically for long fiber or continuous fiber reinforced plastics.