

ICS 13.220.20

CCS C 81



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

GB/T 26875.10-2026

**Remote monitoring system for urban fire protection - Part 10:
Requirements for information collection devices and interfaces
of fire protection facilities**

城市消防远程监控系统 第10部分：消防设施信息采集装置及接口要求

Issued on: April 30, 2026

Implemented on: May 1, 2027

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

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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 10 of GB (T) 26875 "Urban Fire Remote Monitoring Systems". GB (T) 26875 has the following published... part.

1. General Technical Requirements;

2. Functional Requirements for Communication Service Software;

3. Alarm Transmission Network Communication Protocol;

4. Basic Data Items;

5. Software Functional Requirements;

6. Functional Requirements for Information Management Software;

7. Functional Requirements for Fire Protection Facility Maintenance and Management Software;

8. Monitoring Center External Data Exchange Protocol;

9. User Information Transmission Device;

10. Requirements for fire protection facility information collection devices and interfaces.

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 National Fire and Rescue Administration. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Fire Protection Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC113). This document was drafted by: Shenyang Fire Research Institute of the Ministry of Emergency Management, the National Fire and Rescue Administration, Hebei Provincial Fire and Rescue Corps, and Liaoning Provincial Fire Department. Rescue Team,

Henan Chicheng Electric Co., Ltd., and China Construction Third Engineering Bureau Group East China Construction Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are. Fan Yufeng, Li Zhenyu, Zhang Lei, Sha Shuang, Guo Jinlong, Li Juntao, Ding Hongjun, Huang Zhuo, Shi Xuerui, and Luo Rui.

Urban fire remote monitoring systems, as an important component of "smart city" and "smart fire protection" construction, play a crucial role in improving the completeness of building fire protection facilities. It has played a positive role in improving the fire safety rate, enabling timely identification and rapid response to initial fires, and enhancing the fire safety management level of social units. With the deepening of a new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation, a large number of new technologies, systems, and business models with higher security are emerging, and the Internet of Things (IoT) is becoming increasingly important. High-tech technologies such as the Internet, cloud computing, big data, and artificial intelligence have been deeply integrated and applied in the fire protection field, and urban fire remote monitoring systems are keeping pace with the times. The demand, through technological iteration, plays a vital role in reducing fire safety risks, and empowers the transformation and upgrading of fire protection work. In order to adapt to the information age... The development of information technology will promote the implementation of the main responsibilities of social entities, enhance the social fire safety governance capabilities and urban risk monitoring and early warning capabilities, and improve the system. GB (T) 26875 "Urban Fire Remote Monitoring System" is ordered. GB (T) 26875 is planned to consist of ten parts.

1.General Technical Requirements. The purpose is to specify the architecture and composition of urban fire remote monitoring systems and to clarify system functions. Requirements related to energy, performance, and safety.

4 Classification

4.1 Information acquisition devices are classified according to their information acquisition implementation method as follows:

- a) General type. Transmits user information via one or more interfaces such as RS232/RS485/CAN or Ethernet. The device is connected to, or connected to, fire alarm controllers or fire linkage controllers to collect and transmit information on the operating status of fire protection facilities. The device;
- b) Integrated type. The integrated wired/wireless transmission module can upload the collected fire protection facility operation status information to the application support platform. Integrated information acquisition devices are classified into wired and wireless types according to the physical characteristics of their transmission modules.

4.2 Information acquisition devices are classified according to their usage environment as follows:

- a) Outdoor type. Information collection device installed in outdoor environments;
- b) Indoor type. Information collection device installed in indoor environments.

5 Technical Requirements

5.1 Appearance The surface of the information acquisition device should be free from corrosion, coating peeling, and blistering, and should be free from obvious scratches, cracks, burrs, or other mechanical damage. The fastening parts should also be secure. The position is not loose.

5.2 Basic Performance

5.2.1 The information acquisition device should clearly indicate the transmission process, successful transmission, or other information status using indicator lights or text displays. Failure status, etc. When using indicator lights to indicate the information transmission status, the indicator lights should flash to indicate that the information is being transmitted. The indicator light shows that the information was successfully transmitted.

5.2.2 The information acquisition device shall be able to acquire and transmit the fire protection facility operation status information required by the urban fire remote monitoring system.

5.2.3 The enclosure protection rating (IP code) of the information acquisition device shall not be lower than the IP54 requirement in GB/T 4208-2017.

5.2.4 A general-purpose information acquisition device shall have at least one wired interface from the following.

- a) RS232/RS485 interface;
- b) CAN interface.

5.2.5 Integrated information acquisition devices should have at least one wired/wireless interface and meet the following requirements.

- a) The interface of the integrated information acquisition device should support the TCP/IP protocol;
- b) The coding of integrated information acquisition devices should be unique;
- c) Wireless information acquisition devices should collect and transmit the signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio and reference signal received power at the location where the device is installed. Wireless network parameter information such as measurement values;
- d) The data transmission protocol between the integrated information acquisition device and the application support platform shall comply with the provisions of 5.7.