

ICS 67.060
CCS B 20



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

GB/T 26880-2026

Replacing GB/T 26880-2011

Grain and oil storage - Technical specification for in-bin drying

粮油储藏 就仓干燥技术规范

Issued on: February 27, 2026

Implemented on: September 1, 2026

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

Table of Contents

1	Scope
4	Conditions for drying in storage
4.1	Warehouse
4.2	Grain
4.3	Wind Network
4.4	Fan
4.5	Other conditions
5	Warehouse drying operation management
5.1	Grain Storage
5.2	Drying Preparation
5.2.1	Fixed air duct installation
5.2.2	Installation of Modular Riser Ventilation Ducts
5.2.3	Other preparations
5.3	Drying Operation
5.4	Detection and Recording
6	Evaluation

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 replaces GB/T 26880-2011 "Technical Specification for Drying of Grain and Oil in Storage". Compared with GB/T 26880-2011, except for... Aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---Added terms and definitions for grains with high moisture content (see 3.6);

---The terminology and definition for air path ratio have been removed (see 3.7 in the 2011 edition);

---Added a clause for drying grains with high moisture content in storage (see 5.3.9);

---Added provisions for whole-warehouse cooling and moisture reduction for grains with high moisture content (see 5.3.10);

---A two-step drying clause combining in-situ drying and mechanical drying has been added (see 5.3.11);

---Increased energy consumption requirements for in-warehouse drying (see 6.3);

---The minimum unit ventilation volume and maximum height of grain piles for in-storage drying have been changed (see Appendix A, Appendix A of the 2011 edition). 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 Food and Strategic Reserves Administration. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Grain and Oil (SAC/TC270). This document was drafted by: China Grain Reserves Chengdu Research Institute Co., Ltd., Nanjing University of Finance and Economics, Liaoning Provincial Grain Science Research Institute, and Henan University of Technology. Industrial University. The main drafters of this document are: Wang Shuanglin, Fu Pengcheng, Ding Chao, Li Haojie, Cao Yi, Wang Dehua, Liu Qiang, Wang Yanyan, Hu Kun, and Wang Chen. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in 2011 as GB/T 26880-2011;

---This is the first revision. Technical Specifications for Grain and Oil Storage and Drying

1 Scope

GB/T 26880-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering drying grain where it is stored rather than in a drier - air blown through the bulk over days or weeks, which is gentler on the grain and cheaper, but which fails badly if the airflow or the weather is wrong. It replaces GB/T 26880-2011 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, with the grain storage specification GB/T 29890-2026. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 2026, replacing GB/T 26880-2011. The document is under the responsibility of the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document defines the relevant terms and definitions for in-storage drying, and specifies the conditions, operation management, and evaluation of in-storage drying. This document applies to the on-site drying of bulk rice, wheat, and corn.

4.1 Warehouse

4.1.1 It meets the basic requirements for grain warehouses in GB/T 29890.

4.1.2 Convenient grain loading and unloading, and smooth exhaust gas discharge.

4.1.3 When using movable air ducts for ventilation, the number, location, and size of doors

and windows should facilitate the installation of the movable air ducts.

4.2 Grain

4.2.1 The grains should be fresh, basically free of insects, and free from heat or mold.

4.2.2 The impurity content shall not exceed 1%.

4.2.3 The moisture content and the height of the grain pile shall comply with the provisions of Appendix A.

4.3 Wind Network

4.3.1 It shall comply with the relevant provisions of LS/T 1202.

4.3.2 When the height of the grain pile exceeds 3m, a movable ventilation duct should be installed.

4.3.3 For warehouses where the air path does not meet the requirements for precipitation ventilation, movable air ducts should be added.

4.4 Fan

4.4.1 Each wind network group shall be equipped with one wind turbine.

4.4.2 Select the fan according to the relevant provisions of LS/T 1202, ensuring that the air volume and air pressure meet the drying requirements (the minimum unit ventilation volume should comply with Appendix). (Regulations A).

4.5 Other conditions

4.5.1 The power supply (transformer capacity, power line load capacity, etc.) meets the drying requirements.

4.5.2 Configure a grain condition monitoring and control system that meets the requirements of GB/T 26882.1, and it is advisable to have an automatic ventilation control system or ventilation auxiliary decision-making software.

4.5.3 Configure rain protection facilities for equipment such as fans.

4.5.4 Configure an anemometer (instrument) and a rapid grain moisture content detector.

4.5.5 In areas with high ambient humidity, it is advisable to install auxiliary heating equipment with a maximum heating capacity that can raise the air temperature by 5°C.

4.5.6 When the moisture content of grain is higher than 17%, ozone anti-mold equipment and other corresponding supporting measures should be installed.

5.1 Grain Storage

5.1.1 Prepare for and carry out warehousing work in accordance with the relevant provisions of GB/T 29890.

5.1.2 Grain should be stored in the warehouse starting from one end. Ventilation should begin once a ventilation duct is covered over the grain pile to prevent the grain from becoming lodged in the silo. fever.

5.1.3 Take necessary measures to reduce the accumulation of impurities during the warehousing process.

5.1.4 The time for completing the warehousing should be controlled within 25% of the safe drying period.

5.2.1 Fixed air duct installation

5.2.1.1 Before or during the storage of grain, fixed air ducts shall be installed in accordance with the relevant provisions of LS/T 1202 to ensure that the air ducts do not leak grain.

5.2.1.2 Air distributors in underground ventilation ducts should be equipped with hoods.

5.2.2 Installation of Modular Riser Ventilation Ducts

5.2.2.1 It is advisable to install it after the grain storage operation is completed and the grain surface is leveled.

5.2.2.2 The lower part of the combined riser should have evenly spaced openings in the pipe wall, with appropriate opening sizes (to prevent grain leakage), and the opening area should not be less than the total area of that section. 15%.

5.2.2.3 The spacing between combined risers should be within 1.5m.

5.2.2.4 Before or during ventilation, air ducts can be added to areas of the grain pile where the air path is long and the air volume is small.

5.2.3 Other preparations

5.2.3.1 Deploy temperature measuring cables for the grain condition monitoring and control system in a timely manner.

5.2.3.2 Connect the fan to the duct and prepare for rain protection for the fan, heater and other equipment.

5.3 Drying Operation

5.3.1 Drying should be completed within the safe drying period for grain (see Appendix B for the safe drying period for rice and corn).