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CCS Y57



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

GB/T 31257-2014

Specifications of bungy

蹦极通用技术条件

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee Ropeway and recreational facilities (SAC/TC250) and focal points. This standard was drafted. China Special Equipment Inspection and Research Institute, Jiangsu Province Special Equipment Safety Supervision Inspection Institute, Shandong Province set up special Preparation of Inspection and Research Institute, Liaoning Provincial Academy for Security Sciences, the highest-lun Shanghai Co., recreational facilities, Ji Ning Luke Detection Equipment Co., Ltd., Zibo Hualong Amusement Equipment Co., Ltd., Beijing Juma Entertainment Limited, Shenzhen-McNair Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Dragon Tourism Development Co., Ltd. Secretary of Chongqing special equipment quality and safety testing center in Wuhan City Special detection equipment. The main drafters. Zhang Yong, Li Xiangdong, Chen Hongjun, Hou Zhenya, Xiao Yuan, Ma Jun, Wang Yinlan, Hubei Lijun, Zhengzhi Tao, Cai Bin, Luo Changchun Teng Gui Long, Jinxian Min, Li Tian Wei, Yi Hong, Chen Zheng, Sheng Youcheng, Lim high pay Jie, Wang Shuhua. Bungee General technical conditions

1 Scope

GB/T 31257-2014 is the general technical specification for bungee jumping installations. Bungee is an activity in which a single component failure has no second chance and no possibility of recovery, and in which the customer is a member of the public who cannot assess any part of the system. The engineering that keeps it safe is not obvious from the outside: the cord's elongation and its retirement criteria, the harness and its attachment, the platform structure and its anchorage, the clearance below and the arrangements for recovering the jumper, and the inspection regime that governs how often each of these is checked and when it is discarded. This standard specifies the design, manufacture and installation requirements, the safety requirements and the test methods for bungee jumping. It applies to aerial bungee jumping from fixed platforms, to bungee jumping generally, and to small bungee catapults. Under ICS 97.200.40 and CCS Y57, it is written for the

manufacturers of bungee equipment and platforms, for the operators running sites, and for the amusement device inspection authorities responsible for permitting them.

This standard specifies the design, manufacture and installation, safety requirements and test methods for bungee jumping. This standard applies to fixed platforms aerial bungee jumping, bungee jumping and small bungee catapult.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB 8408 Safety rules for recreational facilities

GB 8918 important uses rope

GB/T 18204.15 public places wind speed measurement method

GB/T 20306 rides term Design of steel structures GB 50017

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 20306 and defined by the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Aerial fixed platform bungee high-altitudebunгыfromfixedplatform Tourists rely on elastic cord or other resilient member stretching, jumping down from a height fixed tower or platform and produce bouncing in the air, tumbling transportation Moving rides.

3.2 Bouncing motion area springzone Bounce or their maximum movement of the riding space.

3.3 Safe space safetyspace In the bouncing motion space region outside of the specified size range.

3.4 Bounce total space springspace Total bounce motion area and secure space.

3.5 Dynamic load safety factor dynamicsafetyfactor After the stress analysis considering the object inertia acceleration dynamic load (dynamic load refers to the load change over time), the calculated Safety coefficient.

3.6 Static load safety factor staticsafetyfactor Consider only the static load (static load refers to the load does not change over time), calculate the safety factor obtained.