

ICS 97.220.30

CCS Y 55



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

GB/T 32597-2026

Replacing GB/T 32597-2016

Table tennis tables

乒乓球台

Issued on: May 25, 2026

Implemented on: June 1, 2027

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

Table of Contents

5 Requirements

5.3 Safety Performance

5.3.1 Safety requirements for indoor table tennis tables

6 Schematic diagram of horizontal displacement test

6.3 Safety Performance

6.3.1 Safety requirements for indoor table tennis tables

6.6 Tabletop of Indoor Ping Pong Table

7 Schematic diagram of stability test

7.1 Factory Inspection

7.2 Type Testing

8 Schematic diagram of horizontal tension

8.1 Marking

5 Requirements

5.1 Specifications and Dimensions The dimensions of a ping-pong table should conform to the specifications in Table

2. The locations of the dimensions indicated by the symbols in Table 2 are shown in Figures 2-4.

5.3.1 Safety requirements for indoor table tennis tables

5.3.1.1 Load Capacity After testing according to the method specified in 6.3.1.1, the ping-pong table should have no structural damage and remain balanced.

5.3.1.2 Horizontal Displacement After testing according to the method specified in 6.3.1.2, the ping-pong table should remain stable. The horizontal displacement of the table surface along the direction of the applied force should meet the following requirements. The provisions in Table 4.

5.3.1.3 Stability After testing according to the method specified in 6.3.1.3, the ping-pong table should have no structural damage.

5.3.1.4 Safety of ping-pong tables in storage After being tested according to the method specified in 6.3.1.4, the Type II, Type III, and Type IV ping-pong tables should not move.

5.3.1.5 Locking device The locking devices of Type II, III, and IV ping-pong tables should

effectively prevent accidental opening of the table while it is in storage. Each half of the table surface... At least one locking device must be configured. This device can be unlocked manually or by foot, and its locking mechanism can be either manual or automatic. The locking devices of superior grade II, III, and IV ping-pong tables should also meet the following requirements. After the locking device is unlocked, if the pulling force required to open the ping-pong table is less than 25N, two locking devices should be installed on each half of the table surface. The spacing should be greater than 900mm, and the distance between one of the devices and the top of the table should be less than 350mm.

5.3.1.6 Durability of rollers and locking devices After testing according to the method specified in 6.3.1.6, the rollers and locking devices of the superior grade II, III and IV ping-pong tables should be undamaged.

5.3.1.7 Special requirements for Type III table tennis tables When a Type III ping-pong table is in storage or not in use, and the height from the ground is within 760mm, if the gap between the two halves of the table surface is greater than.. When the height is 110mm, there should be a safety barrier in the area below the tabletop.

5.3.2 Safety requirements for outdoor ping-pong tables The safety requirements for outdoor table tennis tables shall comply with the requirements specified in GB 19272-2024.

5.4 Flatness The flatness of half a tabletop should meet the requirements of Table 5.

6 Schematic diagram of horizontal displacement test

6.3.1.3 Stability A fixed stop with a height of $50\text{mm} \pm 1\text{mm}$ is installed in front of the legs of the ping-pong table when it is in use [as shown in Figure 7a)]. Apply a horizontal thrust F1 of $300\text{N} \pm 3\text{N}$ in the direction of force application and observe whether there is any damage to the ping-pong table structure. A fixed stop with a height of $50\text{mm} \pm 1\text{mm}$ is set in front of half of the table tennis table legs [as shown in Figure 7b)], along the direction of lateral force application. Apply a horizontal thrust F2 of $200\text{N} \pm 2\text{N}$ and observe whether there is any damage to the ping-pong table structure.

a) Longitudinal thrust

b) Lateral thrust Figure

6.3.1 Safety requirements for indoor table tennis tables

6.3.1.1 Load Capacity A circular load with a diameter of $325\text{mm} \pm 25\text{mm}$ is placed in a single corner area of half a ping-pong table, with the center of gravity of the load located at... As shown in Figure 5, observe the state of the ping-pong table after letting it stand for 10 seconds. The experiment was conducted sequentially in the four corner areas of the half-table. The total load weight for placing grade A and grade B products is $80\text{kg} \pm 1\text{kg}$, and the total load weight for placing grade B and grade C products is $60\text{kg} \pm 1\text{kg}$. The unit

is millimeters. Figure

6.6 Tabletop of Indoor Ping Pong Table

6.6.1 Formaldehyde Emission Limits The test shall be conducted according to the test method described in GB 18580. Both parties are permitted to agree on identical sampling methods based on the test sampling requirements.

6.6.2 Gloss Select three measuring points on the surface of the tabletop (excluding the edge, center, and end lines), with a distance greater than 30cm between any two measuring points. A gloss meter conforming to GB/T 9754 was used for measurement under 60° geometric conditions, and the maximum value of three measurements was taken as the table surface. Glossiness.

6.6.3 Friction properties The coefficient of friction of the skateboard surface was measured using a sliding plate. The skateboard uses a triangular thin metal plate as the base, with the friction coefficient measured in the central area of the metal plate. Three high-quality 40mm ping-pong balls are fixed in a designated area, with the distance between any two balls being $20\text{mm} \pm 1\text{mm}$. The total mass of the skateboard is... $100\text{g} \pm 1\text{g}$. The slide plate is pulled uniformly across the table surface at a speed of $300\text{mm/min} \pm 10\text{mm/min}$ for $20\text{mm} \pm 2\text{mm}$, and the result is measured. The maximum pulling force during the pulling process. The coefficient of friction is the ratio of the measured pulling force to the total mass of the skateboard.

6.6.4 Colorfastness Using the skateboard specified in 6.6.3, load a weight of $500\text{g} \pm 5\text{g}$ onto the skateboard, and move the skateboard at a speed of $300\text{mm/min} \pm 10\text{mm/min}$. Pull the ping-pong ball at a constant speed of $100\text{mm} \pm 5\text{mm}$ across the table surface and observe whether it is stained.

6.6.5 Brightness Select three measuring points on the surface of the tabletop (excluding the edge, center, and end lines), with a distance greater than 30cm between any two measuring points. An integrating sphere spectrophotometer was used, with a D65 light source for measurement. The maximum value of three measurements was taken as the brightness of the tabletop.

7 Schematic diagram of stability test

6.3.1.4 Safety of ping-pong tables in storage Place the ping-pong table in storage on a platform at an angle of $10^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ to the horizontal plane. If the table is equipped with a braking function... For the rollers, the roller brakes should be fully engaged, and the table should be left to stand for 1 minute to observe whether the table has shifted.

6.3.1.5 Locking device The function of the locking device was verified by a combination of on-site operation and sensory inspection. Apply a horizontal pulling force F to the central area at the top of the half of the tabletop (as shown in Figure 8) until the ping-pong table

opens. The spacing between the locking devices and the distance between the locking devices and the top of the table surface are measured using a steel tape measure with an accuracy of no more than

0.5 mm. Figure

7.1 Factory Inspection

7.1.1 Products shall be inspected by the manufacturer's inspection department before leaving the factory, and only those that meet the requirements of this document may be shipped out.

7.1.2 Factory inspection adopts the special inspection level S-2 specified in GB/T 2828.1-2012, with a single sampling plan for normal inspection, and the acceptance quality... The AQL (Advanced Quality Level) is 4.0.

7.1.3 The factory inspection items are shown in Table 10.

7.2 Type Testing

7.2.1 Type testing shall be conducted annually, and also in the following circumstances.

- When changes in design, process, or materials may affect product quality;
- When there is a significant difference compared to the previous type test;
- When production resumes after a shutdown of more than six months.

7.2.2 For type testing, one table tennis table sample shall be randomly selected from the batch that has passed the factory inspection.

7.2.3 The type test items are all the requirements in Chapter 5.

7.2.4 If all type test items meet the requirements, the type test is deemed qualified; if any item fails to meet the requirements, double the sampling is allowed. All items will then be re-inspected. If the re-inspection meets the requirements, the type test is still deemed (qualified); if there are still items that do not meet the requirements, the type test is deemed (qualified). The type test failed.

7.2.5 If the supplier and the buyer have any objection to the inspection results, they may resolve the matter through negotiation or arbitration by a legally recognized institution.

8 Schematic diagram of horizontal tension

6.3.1.6 Durability of rollers and locking devices As shown in Figures 9 and 10, construct a rolling test device suitable for various types of table tennis tables. The device sets up three identical sets of obstacles within an area of (7000 ± 10) mm in length and (1500 ± 10) mm in width. Each set of obstacles consists of... A wire mesh is made of 8 steel wires, with a