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

GB/T 3325-2024

Replacing GB/T 3325-2017

General technical requirements for metal furniture

金属家具通用技术条件

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1 Scope

GB/T 3325-2024 is the Chinese general standard for metal furniture: office desks and cabinets, filing and storage units, shelving, bed frames and the metal parts of upholstered furniture. It is the counterpart of the wooden furniture standard and it is cited in most institutional and government furniture contracts in China. The standard sets the requirements on the materials and their thickness, on the welding and the mechanical joints, on the surface treatment and the coating and its adhesion, hardness, impact resistance and corrosion resistance in the salt spray test, on the appearance and workmanship, on the dimensional and geometric accuracy, on the strength, durability and stability with the static, cyclic and impact load tests applied to the relevant parts and the stability against tipping, on the performance of drawers, doors, locks and adjustable components, and on the limits on harmful substances in the coatings, together with the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking, packaging, transport and storage. The 2024 edition replaces GB/T 3325-2017. For a maker or a buyer inspecting a delivery in China, this is the acceptance text.

This document specifies the classification, requirements, inspection rules and marking, instructions for use, packaging, storage and transportation for metal furniture, and describes the corresponding test methods. This document applies to general quality control in the design, production, sales, service, and inspection of metal furniture.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the version corresponding to that date is applicable to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document.

GB/T 250, Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Grey scale for assessing change in colour

GB/T 1043.1, Plastics - Determination of Charpy impact properties - Part

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions, as well as those given in GB/T 28202-2020, apply.

3.1 metal furniture Furniture made entirely of metal materials; or furniture with a main structure composed primarily of metal pipes, sheets, or other metal profiles, supplemented by parts and assemblies made of auxiliary materials such as wood, wood-based panel, leather, textiles, plastics, glass, and stone. [Source: GB/T 28202-2020, 2.15, modified]

3.2 vertical degree of adjoining side The degree of non-rectangularity when the product or

component is rectangular. [Source: GB/T 28202-2020, 10.8]

3.3 plane deviation The parallelism between the plane that shall be parallel in the product and the horizontal surface of the ground. [Source: GB/T 28202-2020, 10.12]

3.4 level degree The degree of local flatness of the product or component surface within the range of 0 mm ~ 150 mm. [Source: GB/T 28202-2020, 10.6]

3.5 circular degree The degree of deformation caused by local compression or stretching at the bend of the product's round tube.

3.11 type 1 tables Table products with a main tabletop height of not less than 600 mm from the ground and a main tabletop area of not less than

0.5 m².

4 Classification

4.1 Classified by product use site.

- a) Indoor metal furniture;
- b) Outdoor metal furniture.

4.2 Classified by materials used in the product.

- a) All-metal furniture;
- b) Steel-wood furniture;
- c) Steel-plastic furniture;
- d) Other furniture.

5 Requirements

5.1 Main dimensions and deviations The main dimensions and deviations of the product shall conform to the provisions of Table 1.

6 Test methods

6.1 Determination of main dimensions and deviations Place the test piece on a flat surface or a level ground; use a steel tape measure or ruler with an accuracy of not less than Class II to measure the maximum value of the product's width, depth, and height; calculate the difference between the measured value and the marked value.

6.2 Determination of shape and position tolerances

6.2.1 Vertical degree of adjoining side Use a steel tape measure or steel ruler with an

accuracy of not less than Class II to measure the lengths of the two diagonals and opposite sides of a rectangular plate or frame. The difference between these measurements is the measured value of the vertical degree of adjoining side.

6.2.2 Warpage Use a warpage measuring instrument with an accuracy of not less than

0.1 mm; select the plate with the most severe warpage; place the instrument on the diagonal of the plate for measurement; take the maximum distance as the measured value of the warpage.

6.2.3 Tabletop plane deviation Use a steel tape measure or steel ruler with an accuracy of not less than Class II to measure the height of the midpoint of each pair of opposite sides of a rectangular tabletop from the ground; for a circular tabletop, measure the height of the highest point on the circumference and another point symmetrical to the center of the circle from the ground. The ratio of the difference to the side length or diameter is the evaluated value of the plane deviation.

6.2.4 Level degree Use a level degree measuring instrument with an accuracy of not less than

0.01 mm; select the three plates with the most severe unevenness and measure the distance between the plate within a length of 0 mm ~ 150 mm on its surface and the reference straight line; take the maximum distance as the measured value of the level degree.

6.2.5 Circular degree Use a caliper with an accuracy of not less than

0.05 mm to measure the maximum and minimum pipe diameters at the midpoint of the curved section of the round pipe; take the difference as the evaluated value of the circular degree.

6.2.6 Place difference degree When using a place difference degree measuring instrument with an accuracy of not less than

0.1 mm, the measurement shall be performed at the point where the distance between two adjacent surfaces of the door and frame, or between doors, or of the door and drawer, or between drawers is the largest. Select one of these adjacent surfaces as the measurement reference surface; place the reference surface of the instrument on the measurement reference surface; use the measuring surface of the instrument to measure the other adjacent surface; then measure one or more points along the adjacent surface. When the measured values are both positive or negative, take the largest absolute value as the evaluated value of the place difference degree; when the measured values are positive and negative, take the sum of the largest absolute values of the measured values as the measured value of the place difference degree, and the largest measured value as the