



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

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**Packaging -- Tactile warnings of danger -- Requirements**

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### Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the translation method equivalent to the use of ISO 11683.1997 "packaging touch hazard identification requirements."

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Standardization Technical Committee for Hazardous Chemicals Management (SAC/TC251).

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## introduction

When the blind or visually impaired people operate the packaging, it is difficult or impossible for them to determine whether they are contained with harmless or dangerous substances or preparations.

With the following method, this problem will likely be solved.

--- To provide a touch hazard label on the packaging containing dangerous substances or preparations;

--- Provide training related to the meaning and location of the touch hazard label on the package for blind and visually impaired persons.

This standard specifies the form of a touch hazard sign, usually consisting of a raised equilateral triangle, when the package does not have enough space

From time to time, it can be reduced to three raised points.

For blind or visually impaired people, the filling of touch hazard signs should be simple and fixed, and the training and learning process should be simple.

Single, to ensure effective identification.

Packaging touch hazard identification requirements

## 1 Scope

This standard stipulates the requirements for mandatory hazard labeling on the packaging of hazardous substances or preparations.

To avoid confusion, touch hazard labels are only affixed to the packaging of hazardous substances and preparations that are compulsorily affixed to this label.

This standard is not limited to dangerous substances or preparations that are to be packed in packages with touch hazards. This will be handled by the relevant competent authority.

The door is regulated.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article

Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

EN417-1992 Production, inspection and testing of disposable metal liquefied petroleum gas cylinders with or without valves for use with portable cookers

Test and marking

(Non-refillable metallic gas cartridges for liquefied petroleum gases, with or without a valve, for use with portable appliances—Construction, inspection, testing and marking)

### 3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

#### 3.1

Dangerous dangerous

Competent authorities specify specific substances (3.1.1) and preparations (3.1.2).

##### 3.1.1

Substances

Chemical elements and compounds in the natural state or industrially produced.

##### 3.1.2

Preparations

A mixture or solution of two or more substances that does not react.

#### 3.2

Packaging

Any form of container used to hold a substance or preparation directly.

Note. Strictly speaking, packaging refers to primary packaging and does not include any secondary packaging or packaging materials.

#### 3.3

Package package

With the contents of the packaging.

#### 3.4

Bottom bottom

The normal standing surface of the package.

#### 3.5

Operating surface handling surface

When the package is used normally, it is the part touched by the user during the process of picking up, opening or emptying the contents.

## 3.6

## Edge

The area where the vertical plane meets the bottom.

## 4 General requirements

Touch hazard labels should be placed on the primary packaging, not on any secondary packaging (eg cardboard boxes for protective glass bottles). In full play

You can feel the logo before opening the package. Specific requirements can be found in Chapter 5, Chapter 6, Chapter 7, and Chapter 8.

## 5 Touch Hazard Identification Requirements

The symbols described in Chapters 6 and 7 are treated as touch hazard signs. Also suitable for use as part of packaging or in other forms

Warnings displayed, such as adhesive labels or other labels attached to the packaging.

### 6.1 General

As long as the size allows, the normal logo should be used (see 6.2). When a normal logo cannot be placed due to space limitations, the reduced logo should be used

9mm mark (see 6.3.1). When the 9mm mark cannot be placed, the 3 point mark should be used (see 6.3.2). 3mm logo (see 6.3.3) only

Applied when the 3-point logo cannot be used.

### 6.2 Normal size

The logo is an equilateral triangle with sharp corners (see Figure 1). The two sides of the corner are handed over wherever feasible. If it cannot be transferred, the distance

Should not exceed 1mm. The length of the edge (L) should be 18mm +/- 2mm.

The triangle should contain a raised frame and the width (B) should be 1.7mm +/- 0.2mm.

The height (H) of the cross-section of the frame should be between 0.25mm and 0.5mm.

The minimum area of the cross-section of the frame should be  $1/2H \times B$ . The shape of the cross-section can be rectangular (see section AA in Figure 1) or it can be an arc.

Shaped.

Figure 1 Touch Hazard Identification