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**Fire emergency rescue equipment - General specification for
transfer equipment**

消防应急救援装备 输转装备通用技术条件

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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. 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 Fire and Rescue Administration. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Fire Protection Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC113). This

document was drafted by: Shanghai Fire Research Institute of the Ministry of Emergency Management, Zhejiang Provincial Fire and Rescue Corps, Shaanxi Provincial Fire and Rescue Corps, and Shaanxi Aviation... Tiandongli High-Tech Co., Ltd., Yangzhong Tongfa Industrial Co., Ltd., and Zhejiang Huaqiu Fire Equipment Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are. Yan Yougao, Wu Shengyu, Pu Xiaohai, Yuan Yanhua, Gu Haixin, Qian Cheng, Wang Yi, Jin Zhongsheng, Lu Haiqiang, and Fu Weirong. General Technical Specifications for Fire Emergency Rescue Equipment Transfer Equipment

1.Scope This document specifies the technical requirements, classification and models, inspection rules, packaging, transportation and storage of fire-fighting transfer equipment, and describes the transfer... Testing methods for equipment. This document applies to gasoline, kerosene, benzene, diethyl ether, methanol, ethanol, acetaldehyde, diethylamine, acetone, carbon disulfide, methyl formate, cyclohexane, and ethyl acetate. Design, research and development and production of transfer equipment for the transfer and collection of liquid hazardous chemicals such as nitriles and triethylamine. For other sudden disasters and accidents, refer to this document for the transfer equipment used.

4 Classification and Model

4.1 Classification Transmission equipment can be classified by function.

- a) Fire transfer pump;
- b) Sealed containers for toxic substances;
- c) Fire-fighting sludge collection bags;
- d) Fire-fighting oil containment booms;
- e) Fire-fighting absorbent pad. Model

4.2 The model number of transfer equipment consists of a group code, category code, type code, main parameters, explosion-proof code, and manufacturer-defined parameters.

5.1 Fire transfer pump

5.1.1 Appearance The paint layer on the surface of the fire transfer pump should be smooth and free from defects such as bubbles, obvious flow marks, and cracks that affect its appearance quality; the surface of the casting should be smooth. It should be free from defects such as cracks, pores, shrinkage cavities, and sand holes that affect its strength and performance.

5.1.2 Corrosion Resistance The flow-through components of the fire transfer pump should be made of copper or stainless steel with corrosion resistance not lower than 0.6Cr19Ni10; other materials should be used. Materials used in manufacturing should undergo anti-corrosion treatment and salt spray corrosion testing. After the test, the product should

be able to operate and be used normally without delamination, peeling, or visible defects.
Visible pitting.

5.1.3 Stability The fire transfer pump should be able to operate normally on a plane inclined at 15° to the horizontal; the fire transfer pump should not slip or tip over during operation.
Phenomenon.

5.1.4 Check valve A check valve should be installed at the outlet of the fire transfer pump.

5.1.5 Reliability

5.1.5.1 Continuous operation performance After continuous operation testing, both motorized fire transfer pumps and turbine-driven fire transfer pumps should operate normally without leakage or abnormalities. Fasteners and self-locking devices should not become loose due to vibration or other reasons.

5.1.5.2 Continuous Action Performance After the manual fire pump undergoes a continuous operation performance test, it should operate normally without leakage or jamming, and the fasteners and self-locking devices should be functioning properly. It should not become loose due to vibration or other reasons, and the operating force of the handle should not exceed 350N.

5.1.6 Power source for mobile fire-fighting transfer pump For motorized fire pumps using electric motors, the electric motors should meet the requirements of GB/T 755; for motorized fire pumps using gasoline engines... The gasoline engine of the pump should meet the requirements of JB/T 5135.1; the diesel engine of the motorized fire transfer pump should meet the requirements of GB/T 1147.1. And the requirements of GB/T 1147.2.

5.1.7 Transmission performance The transfer performance of manual fire transfer pumps should meet the requirements of Table 2.

5.1.8 Sealing performance After the pressurized parts of the fire transfer pump undergo a sealing test, there should be no leakage at any connection point.

5.1.9 High and Low Temperature Performance After undergoing high and low temperature tests, the fire transfer pump should be able to operate normally.

5.1.10 Explosion-proof performance Fire transfer pumps with explosion-proof requirements shall have explosion-proof enclosures that meet the protection level requirements of "db" in GB/T 3836.2, and comply with... It meets the requirements of GB/T 3836.1.

5.2 Sealed containers for toxic substances

5.2.1 Corrosion resistance After the sealed container for toxic substances has undergone a salt spray corrosion test, it should be able to be used normally without deformation or leakage.

5.2.2 Sealing performance There should be no leakage after the lid of the sealed container for toxic and hazardous substances is locked.

5.2.3 Volume and Mass The volume and mass of sealed containers for toxic substances shall comply with the provisions of Table 6.

5.2.4 Sampling Port Sampling ports should be provided on the lids of sealed containers containing toxic substances.

5.3 Firefighting sludge collection bags

5.3.1 Corrosion Resistance After undergoing a salt spray corrosion test, fire-fighting sludge collection bags should be able to be used normally without leakage.

5.3.2 Sealing performance After the fire-fighting waste collection bag is sealed, there should be no leakage.

5.3.3 Volume and Mass The volume and mass of fire-fighting sludge collection bags should conform to the requirements in Table 7.

5.4 Fire-fighting oil containment booms

5.4.1 Appearance Quality The appearance quality of the fire-fighting oil containment boom should meet the requirements of

6.3.1 in GB/T 34621-2017.

5.4.2 Overall height, minimum buoyancy ratio, and minimum overall tensile strength properties The total height, minimum buoyancy ratio, and minimum total tensile strength of fire-fighting oil containment booms shall comply with the provisions of

6.1 in GB/T 34621-2017.

5.5 Fire-fighting adsorption mat

5.5.1 Corrosion Resistance After undergoing a salt spray corrosion test, fire-fighting sludge collection bags should be able to be used normally without leakage.

5.5.2 Adsorption factor The adsorption capacity of the fire-fighting absorbent pad should be no less than 12.

5.6 Transfer pipelines and accessories The transfer pipelines and accessories used in the transfer equipment should be made of copper or corrosion-resistant materials with corrosion resistance not lower than 06Cr19Ni10 stainless steel. Manufacturing; Items made of other materials should undergo anti-corrosion treatment and salt spray corrosion test. After the test, they should be able to operate and be used normally without any problems. Layers, peeling, or pitting visible to the naked eye.