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

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Vaulting tables

跳跃平台

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Table of Contents

5 Requirements

5.1 Appearance and Structure

5.2 Basic Dimensions

5.2.2 Basic Dimensions and Limit Deviations of the Jump Platform

5.3 Performance

6 Test Methods

6.2 Basic Dimensions

6.3 Performance

6.3.2 Buffering performance

7 Inspection Rules

7.2 Factory Inspection

7.3 Type Testing

8 Marking, Packaging, Transport and Storage

5.1 Appearance and Structure

5.1.1 The surface of the jumping platform should be made of cowhide or composite material, and should be non-slip and without roughness.

5.1.2 The upper surface of the jumping platform is divided into a movement zone and a warning zone, as shown in Figure

1. Both zones should be covered with the same material. Movement Zone The color should be the natural color of cowhide or a similar color. The warning area should be red.

5.1.3 The accessible surfaces of the jumping platform should not have sharp corners, sharp edges, or burrs. Edges and sharp corners should be rounded or protected.

5.1.4 The welded joints should be free from defects such as porosity, slag inclusions, and incomplete welds.

5.1.5 The protective layer of metal parts shall be free from defects such as missed coating, paint cracks, blistering, pores, exposed substrate, and scratches.

5.1.6 The exposed parts of the lifting support and fastening structure should be covered with protective padding, and the covered support part should be a single support structure.

5.1.7 The inner and outer tubes of the jumping platform should move up and down flexibly, and the height display scale should be clear and the description should be standardized.

5.1.8 The jumping platform should be stable and secure, and should not move or shake during use.

5.2 Basic Dimensions

5.2.1 Upper surface of the jumping platform The longitudinal and transverse cross-sectional profiles of the upper surface of the jumping platform should conform to the specifications in Figures 2 and 3.(Upper surface of the competition jumping platform) The deviation of the surface profile should not exceed 10mm, and the deviation of a standard jumping platform should not exceed 20mm.

5.3 Performance

5.3.1 Buffering performance The cushioning performance of the upper surface of the competition-type jumping platform, after the test in 6.3.2, shall meet the requirements of Table 2.

5.3.2 Corrosion resistance of electroplated coating After the test in 6.3.3, the electroplated parts should not show signs of corrosion.

6 Test Methods

6.1 Appearance and Structure Sensory inspection under normal lighting conditions.

6.2 Basic Dimensions

6.2.1 Upper surface of the jumping platform Use a dedicated gauge and a vernier caliper with a graduation of

0.02 mm for measurement. The dedicated gauge should conform to Appendix A.

6.2.2 Basic Dimensions of the Jumping Platform The measurements were taken using a vernier caliper with a graduation of

0.02 mm and a steel tape measure with a graduation of

0.5 mm.

6.3 Performance

6.3.1 Test Conditions The jumping platform under test should be placed in an environment with a relative humidity of 30%~70% and a temperature of $20^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 hours, and then placed under the same environment. Conduct the test.

6.3.2 Buffering performance

6.3.2.1 Test Apparatus 6.3.2.1.1 The impact testing machine is capable of impacting a

specimen at a specified impact velocity and monitoring and recording the acceleration-time history of the impact hammer. The impact testing machine and impact hammer should have sufficient rigidity. The impact testing machine should ensure that only the impact surface contacts the specimen during the test. 6.3.2.1.2 The impact hammer shall have a mass of $10 \text{ kg} \pm$

0.1 kg and shall have a flat impact surface with a diameter of $10 \text{ cm} \pm$

0.5 cm . The edges should be rounded. The accelerometer is fixed parallel to the impact hammer, and the maximum angular error between it and the perpendicular axis of the impact hammer is $\pm 5^\circ$. 6.3.2.1.3 The recording equipment shall include sensors and recorders capable of recording acceleration-time and displacement-time.

a) Acceleration-Time. The recording system should have a frequency response sufficient to measure peak acceleration values, with a measurement accuracy of $\pm 5\%$. The entire inspection... The measurement and recording system should be able to measure the impact acceleration of $200g$ at frequencies from 2Hz to 1000Hz , with a measurement accuracy of $\pm 5\%$. The minimum sampling rate of the data acquisition system should be 5000Hz .

b) Displacement-time. The displacement-time process can be recorded by a single sensor, provided by any sensor that provides displacement data along the impact axis of the impact hammer. Sensors that transmit linear signals proportional to displacement can simultaneously monitor acceleration-time processes. If displacement is recorded, the test setup... The equipment should be able to determine and record the starting position of the impact point, thereby determining the depth of depression and the rebound height.

6.3.2.2 Test Procedure The test and data processing of the buffer performance of the tested jump platform shall be carried out according to the following steps.

a) Place the jump platform to be tested at an angle under the impact testing machine, so that the axis of the impact hammer is perpendicular to the designated impact point on the surface of the jump platform. The test points are shown in Figure 6, and the tilt test positions and angles are shown in Figures 7-

9. During the test, the jump platform under test is attached to a surface with the same tilt. On the test platform of degree.

b) Before the formal test, use an auxiliary sample to calibrate the drop height so that the instantaneous velocity of the impact hammer when it hits the sample surface reaches a certain level.

2.80 m/s ($1 \pm 3\%$). Subsequently, the test sample was subjected to an impact test using this calibrated height.

c) After each impact completes a test point, the impact hammer rises and leaves the surface of the jump platform. The maximum force and the depression are measured and

recorded. The depth and rebound height should be measured, and each impact point should be impacted 10 times, with an interval of no less than 120 seconds between two impacts.

d) Calculate the average values of the maximum force, indentation depth, and rebound height for each test point during the 3rd to 10th impacts; The average value of each item at the 11 test points is used to calculate the overall average value of each item on the tested jumping platform, which should meet the requirements of 5.3.1.

e) The average values of the maximum force, indentation depth, and rebound height at each impact point should be compared, and the maximum range of the difference should meet the requirements of 5.3.1.

6.3.3 Corrosion resistance of electroplated coating Take the part to be tested or a specimen of the same material as the part to be tested, and conduct a neutral salt spray test according to GB/T 10125. Test cycle. 144h.

7 Inspection Rules

7.1 Inspection Classification Inspection is divided into factory inspection and type inspection.

7.2 Factory Inspection

7.2.1 Inspection Quantity Each jumping platform product should be inspected before leaving the factory.

7.2.2 Inspection Items The inspection shall be carried out in accordance with the factory inspection items, requirements and test methods specified in Table 3.

7.2.3 Judgment Rules All items in the factory inspection of the jumping platform meet the requirements, and the jumping platform passes the factory inspection. If any item fails to meet the requirements, it will be judged as... The jumping platform failed the factory inspection.

7.3 Type Testing

7.3.1 Type testing shall be conducted under any of the following circumstances.

- a) New product trial production and type approval or new product transfer to another factory for trial production and type approval;
- b) Changes in design, manufacturing process, or materials may affect product quality;
- c) During normal production, this should be carried out once every 2 years;
- d) Production resumes after a shutdown of more than six months;