

ICS 65.160
CCS X87



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

GB 5991.1-2000

Replacing GB 5991-1986

Aromatic tobacco--Grading technical requirement

香料烟 分级技术要求

Issued on: January 24, 2000

Implemented on: March 1, 2000

Issued by: State Administration of Quality and Technical Supervision

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

About this edition

Classification and status

How a Chinese national standard is set out

Foreword

This document was issued on 24 January 2000 by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, and has been in force since 1 March 2000.

It replaces GB 5991-1986.

Classification: ICS 65.160, CCS X87.

1 Scope

GB 5991.1-2000 is the Chinese national standard on aromatic tobacco--grading technical requirement, in the field of agriculture. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 24 January 2000 by the State Administration of Quality and Technical Supervision, and has been in force since 1 March 2000. Classification: ICS 65.160, CCS X87. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

About this edition

GB 5991.1-2000 is the current edition. It was issued on 24 January 2000 and has been in force since 1 March 2000, replacing GB 5991-1986.

GB 5991-1986 has been superseded: a specification that still cites it is citing a withdrawn edition.

The interval between issue and effect is the transition period. It exists so that producers, laboratories and buyers can requalify products, revise procedures and use up

documentation before the new text becomes the one that applies. The date on this page is the official one from the record of the Standardization Administration.

Classification and status

GB 5991.1-2000 is classified under ICS 65.160, in the field of agriculture. ICS is the International Classification for Standards, the same scheme used by ISO and by the national bodies of most countries, which is what allows a Chinese standard to be placed beside its foreign counterparts on subject rather than on number.

Its Chinese Standard Classification code is CCS X87. CCS is the domestic scheme, a letter for the sector and two digits for the subject within it, and it is the code by which the standard is filed and searched in China.

The GB prefix without a suffix marks a mandatory national standard: compliance is required by law for the products or activities within its scope, and a product that does not meet it may not lawfully be placed on the Chinese market.

How a Chinese national standard is set out

Chinese national standards are drafted to the rules of GB/T 1.1, which fixes the order in which a standard is set out. The document opens with a foreword recording the issuing bodies, the relationship to any previous edition and the technical committee responsible for it. Clause 1 is the scope. Clause 2 lists the normative references - the other standards that have to be applied together with this one, and without which its requirements cannot be met. Clause 3 gives the terms and definitions. The technical clauses follow: the requirements themselves, the test or measurement methods by which conformity is established, the inspection rules that say how a lot is sampled and judged, and, for a product standard, the provisions on marking, packaging, transport and storage. Annexes, normative or informative, come last.

GB 5991.1-2000 runs to 8 pages in the English translation. What is delivered is the complete document in that order: every clause, every table, every figure and every annex of the Chinese original, with the same numbering, so that a reference to a clause number in a contract or a test report points to the same place in both languages.