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

GB/T 14250-2008

Replacing GB/T 14250-1993

Terminology of weighing instruments

衡器术语

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Table of Contents

1 Scope	1
1 Weighing and classification 3	8
17 Quantitative characteristics of the instrument	31
5 Performance measurement instrument 35 6 7 shows the value and the error	41
8 Effect of volume and standard conditions	46
47 Measurement Management	10

Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 14250-1993 "Weighing term." This standard compared with GB/T 14250-1993, the main changes are as follows:

--- This standard OIML OIMLR76 "non-automatic weighing instruments" (2006 edition) in terms of the main line, absorbed OIMLR50 "Continuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments" (1997 edition), OIMLR51 "automatic weighing instrument" (2006 edition), OIML R61 "automatic gravimetric filling instrument" (2004 edition), OIMLR106 "Automatic Railway Track Scale" (2005 edition), OIMLR107 "Discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instruments" (the 2006 second draft), OIMLR134 "dynamic road vehicles automatic weighing instruments" (2006 International Recommendations Version) international recommendations and OIMLR60 six automatic weighing instruments "load cell" (2000 edition) noun the term. The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee instrument. This standard was drafted. "Weighing the term" editorial (China Institute of Metrology, China Testing Technology Research Institute, Bluestar Shenyang Light Industry Mechanical Design Institute, Qingdao Weighing Test Center, Mettler - Toledo (Changzhou) Weighing Equipment System Co., Ltd., Shanxi Xinyuan automated analyzer Table Ltd., Jinan Admiralty electronic weighing Co., Ltd., Shanghai Yamato Scale Co., Ltd.). Drafters of this standard. Shen Liren. Participate drafters of this standard. Chen Nikko, Xingchao Chun, Wang country, Zhao Fengqing, Liangyue Wu, Yang Jiebin, Wang Xiang. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB/T 14250-1993. Weighing term

1 Scope

GB/T 14250-2008 is the Chinese national standard on terminology of weighing instruments, in the field of metrology and measurement. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended

standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 30 December 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 September 2009. Classification: ICS 17.100, CCS N13. 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.

This standard specifies the terms and their definitions professional instrument. This standard applies to the preparation of a standard instrument, book publishing, documentation, technical exchanges and other aspects.

2 General Definitions

2.1 Quality Huanraojuju Physical quantity, in kilograms as the basic unit. Quality is a measure of the inertia of an object the size of a physical quantity. Strictly speaking, the value of quality is to use force suffered object and to obtain The ratio of the acceleration to represent. The relationship is. $M_1 = m_1 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ among them. 0

--- m_1 mass of the object at rest ($v = 0$), the general said the rest mass; v

--- speed of the object; c

--- vacuum speed of light.

2.2 Weight of the object due to gravity acting on the results of the object, which is the weight amounts of one of the force of the same nature. You can also Called gravity, the size and quality for the object location of the object acceleration of gravity. Where. W

--- weight (or gravity); M_1

--- quality; The same object in different locations, different gravity acting on the earth, the smaller the farther away from the ground gravity. Objects get accelerated by gravity

2.2.1 Tare device or preset tare device is not in operation, the load weight value shown on the instrument carrier. International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) Provisions represent a symbol G or B , also known as the gross value.

2.2.2 Load weight value is determined by means tare. International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) T represents a predetermined symbol, also known as the skin Weight value.

2.2.3 After the tare device is running, load weight indication on the instrument carrier. International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) N represents a predetermined symbol, Also known as the net value.