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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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Terminology for railway stations and terminals

铁道车站及枢纽术语

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Table of Contents

1 Scope
2 General terms
3 Types of station
4 Station tracks and yards
5 Marshalling and hump facilities
6 Passenger and freight facilities
7 Railway terminals
Index of the Chinese terms
Index of the English terms
About this edition
Classification and status
How a Chinese national standard is set out
About this English translation

1 Scope

This standard establishes the terms and definitions used for railway stations and railway terminals.

A station is not a place where people get on

In railway usage a station is a defined section of line under a single control, with points and signals, at which trains may be overtaken, crossed, terminated, formed or divided.

Most stations in that sense handle no passengers at all. The vocabulary has to establish this first, because every other term in the document depends on it.

What is named

The kinds of station and their functions - passenger, freight, marshalling, intermediate, district, technical - and their component parts: the tracks and their designation and use, the yards and groups, the humps and the retarders that sort wagons by gravity, the platforms, the loading and unloading facilities, the depots.

And the terminal, which is the harder idea

A terminal is an arrangement of several stations and connecting lines serving one city or

one node, through which trains pass between routes - without reversing where the layout allows, and with a great deal of shunting where it does not.

These are the terms in which operating rules, capacity studies and infrastructure projects are written. On a network the size of China's the vocabulary has to be common, or the plans of two railway bureaux cannot be combined at all.

About this edition

GB/T 15165-1994 is the current edition. It was issued on 12 August 1994 and has been in force since 1 May 1995.

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/T 15165-1994 is classified under ICS 03.220.30. 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 S 04. 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/T prefix marks a recommended national standard. It is not, in itself, law: it becomes binding when a contract names it, when a regulation or a mandatory standard refers to it, or when a producer declares conformity with it. In practice that covers most of the cases in which it will be read - a purchase specification, an inspection agreement or a certification scheme.

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/T 15165-1994 runs to 22 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.

About this English translation

The English edition of GB/T 15165-1994 is a full translation of the official Chinese text, not a summary, an abstract or a machine rendering left unchecked. Clause and subclause numbers, table and figure numbers and annex letters are those of the original, because they are what a specification, a purchase order or a test report cites.

Technical terms are translated against the vocabulary standards of the same field, so that a term used in GB/T 15165-1994 reads the same way as in the other Chinese standards it is used beside. Where a term has an established English form in an ISO or IEC document on the same subject, that form is used; where China's term has no foreign counterpart, it is translated literally and the Chinese is kept alongside it rather than replaced by an approximation.

Quantities, units and symbols are carried over unchanged. Chinese standards use SI, so a value in the translation is the value in the original document, not a conversion, and a limit read from the English text is the limit that will be applied by a Chinese inspection body reading the Chinese one.

This page is compiled from the official publication record: the standard number and both titles, the issuing bodies, the dates of issue and effect, the ICS and CCS classification. The requirements, limits, tables and test conditions are in the document itself.