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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 16803-2018

Replacing GB/T 16803-1997

Equipment of heating ,ventilating, air conditioning and air cleaning terminology

供暖、通风、空调、净化设备术语

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Table of Contents

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This

standard replaces GB/T 16803-1997 "heating, ventilation, air conditioning, purification equipment terminology", compared with GB/T 16803-1997 The main technical changes are as follows:

--- Modified the scope;

--- Increased the number of household heat sources, radiant heating devices, electric heating equipment and heat metering devices in heating equipment;

--- Increased the radiant cooling device, independent air conditioning equipment and fresh air ventilator in air conditioning equipment;

--- Adjusted the position of the muffler section and transferred to the ventilation equipment by air conditioning equipment. This standard was proposed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee for Standardization of HVAC and Purification Equipment (SAC/TC143). This standard is drafted by: China Academy of Building Research. Participated in the drafting of this standard. Tianjin University, Tongji University, Chongqing University, Tsinghua University, Guangdong Provincial Academy of Building Research Group shares Co., Ltd., Kunshan Construction Engineering Quality Inspection Center, Sichuan Academy of Building Research, Manruide Group Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Gree Electric Appliance Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd., Shanghai Lanshe Air Technology Co., Ltd., Kunshan Taijia Electromechanical Co., Ltd., Shanghai Boka Industrial Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Air Conditioning System (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai Prestige Acoustics Technology Co., Ltd., Ningbo Hebang Testing Research Co., Ltd., Shanghai Diguang Machine Electric Engineering Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing Gerun Ai Technology Co., Ltd., Anhui Anze Electric Co., Ltd., China Construction Third Bureau, the first construction project limited Responsible company. The main drafters of this standard. Lu Bin, Ling Jihong, Liu Dong, Lu Jun, Zhao Bin, Zhang Yuyu, Li Dan, Wang Dongqing, Li Ying, Liu Xiaohua, Xie Ling, Yu Peng, Hu Jianhua, Zhang Hong, Zhang Baohong, Chen Jin, Wang Hongdan, He Hui, Yu Pingquan, Zhang Guihua, Wang Huan, Dong Bo, Dang Xiangbing, Liu Chunxing, Zhang Junye, Wang Liang. The previous versions of the standards replaced by this standard are.

---GB/T 16803-1997. Heating, ventilation, air conditioning, purification equipment terminology

1 Scope

GB/T 16803-2018 is the Chinese national standard on equipment of heating ,ventilating, air conditioning and air cleaning terminology, in the field of construction materials and building. 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 14 May 2018 by the

State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 April 2019. Classification: ICS 91.140.01, CCS P45. 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 defines the general terms and definitions of construction, performance, and performance of heating, ventilation, air conditioning, and purification equipment. This standard applies to the design, production and application of heating, ventilation, air conditioning and purification equipment, as well as heating, ventilation, air conditioning and purification equipment. Research, teaching and publishing work. This standard does not apply to ventilation equipment such as boilers and other heating equipment used in vehicles and vehicles, smoke suppression, detoxification equipment and general fans. Equipment as well as vehicles and special purpose air conditioning equipment.

2.1 General terminology

2.1.1 Radiator standard heat dissipation standardheatingcapacityofradiator Radiator heat dissipation under standard test conditions.

2.1.2 Electric heating radiator rated heat dissipation ratedheatingcapacityofelectricheatingradiator At the rated voltage, when the electric heating radiator is working at full load, the input electric power of the radiator.

2.1.3 Heater rated heat supply ratedheatingcapacityofunitheater The heat supplied by the heater to the air under rated conditions.

2.1.4 Working pressure workingpressure Ensure the maximum allowable pressure when the equipment is working properly.

2.1.5 Metal heat intensity thermaloutputperweightpertemperaturedifferenceofradiator Heat sink The heat dissipation per unit mass of metal per unit of excess temperature under standard test conditions.

Note. The unit is W/(kg·K).

2.1.6 Radiator heating radiatorheating A heating method that uses a radiator to transfer heat to the room.

2.1.7 Hot air heating warm-airheating A convection heating method that uses hot air as a heating medium.

2.1.8 Radiant heating radiantheating Radiation heat transfer-based heating.

2.1.9 Central heating The heat source and the heat dissipating device are separately arranged, and are connected by a heat medium pipe, and the heat source supplies heat to

a plurality of heat inlets or heat users. the way.

2.1.10 Decentralized heating The heat user supplies the heat to the room by a self-provided small heat source, and the heat source and the heat sink device can be separately arranged or integrated.

2.2 Heating end

2.2.1 Radiator radiator A device that transfers heat to a heating room in a convective and radiative manner.

2.2.1.1 Gray cast iron column radiator castironcolumn-typeradiator A radiator made of gray cast iron and consisting of a heat sink with hollow columns.

2.2.1.2 Gray cast iron wing radiator castironwing-typeradiator It is made of gray cast iron and has a finned radiator outside the tube. Including column airfoil, long wing, round wing, square wing and so on.

2.2.1.3 Steel tube radiator steeltuberadiator A heat sink made of steel and consisting of fins with hollow columns.

2.2.1.4 Steel plate radiator radiatorpanelradiator A heat sink welded by a steel metal plate.

2.2.1.5 Steel flat tube radiator steelflattube-typeradiator A radiator made of a steel flat tube welded to a heat sink.

2.2.1.6 String radiator finnedtuberadiator A heat sink made of metal tubes and sheets.

2.2.1.7 Tube radiator radiatorradiator A grid-type heat sink is welded with a plurality of metal tubes.

2.2.1.8 Copper-aluminum composite column airfoil radiator copper-aluminumcolumn-wingtyperadiator After the copper pipe column and the aluminum wing pipe are expanded and combined, the composite heat sink formed by welding is combined with the upper and lower copper pipe headers.

2.2.1.9 Steel-aluminum composite radiator steel-aluminumcompoundradiator After the steel pipe column and the aluminum wing pipe are expanded and combined, and then combined with the upper and lower steel pipe joint box, the composite heat sink is welded and formed.

2.2.1.10 Die-cast aluminum radiator die-castingaluminumaloyradiator A heat sink made of aluminum alloy and processed by die-casting, including integral, combined and composite.

2.2.1.11 Aluminum column airfoil radiator aluminumcolumn-wingtyperadiator A heat sink formed by a combination of an aluminum wing pipe column and an upper and lower aluminum header.

2.2.1.12 Copper tube convection radiator coppertubeconvector A natural convection heat