

ICS 31.020
CCS L90



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

GB/T 16822-1997

Test method for dielectric properties of dielectric crystal

介电晶体介电性能的试验方法

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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 28 May 1997 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 February 1998.

It is the first edition of this standard.

Classification: ICS 31.020, CCS L90.

1 Scope

GB/T 16822-1997 is the Chinese national standard on test method for dielectric properties of dielectric crystal, in the field of electronics. 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 28 May 1997 by the State Bureau of Technical Supervision, and has been in force since 1 February 1998. Classification: ICS 31.020, CCS L90. 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/T 16822-1997 is the first edition of this standard. It was issued on 28 May 1997 and has been in force since 1 February 1998.

There is no earlier edition to compare it with, so a specification that has to refer to this subject can only cite GB/T 16822-1997 itself.

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 16822-1997 is classified under ICS 31.020, in the field of electronics. 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 L90. 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 16822-1997 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.