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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 17895-2025

Replacing GB/T 17895-1999

Gaseous fuel vehicle - Terminology

气体燃料汽车 术语

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document supersedes GB/T 17895-1999 "Glossary of Natural Gas Vehicles and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Vehicles" and is consistent with GB/T 17895-1999. Compared to previous versions, aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---The scope of application has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.1999 edition);

---The phrase "natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas for automobiles" has been removed (see section

2.1 of the.1999 edition);

---The definitions of the terms "compressed natural gas for automobiles" and "liquefied natural gas for automobiles" have been changed (see 3.2, 3.3, and

2.1.1.1 of the.1999 edition). 2.1.1.2);

---Added the terms "compressed hydrogen and natural gas mixture for automobiles," "liquid ammonia for automobiles," and "dimethyl ether for automobiles" and their definitions (see [link]). 3.5, 3.7, 3.8);

---The term "gas-fueled vehicle" and its definition have been added (see 4.1.1);

---The definitions of the terms "natural gas vehicle" and "liquefied petroleum gas vehicle" have been changed (see 4.1.2, 4.1.3, and

2.2.1.1 of the.1999 edition). 2.2.1.2);

---The terms "hydrogen-natural gas blended fuel vehicle," "ammonia fuel vehicle," and

"dimethyl ether vehicle" and their definitions have been added (see 4.1.4, 4.1.5). 4.1.6);

---The definitions of the terms "compressed natural gas vehicle," "liquefied natural gas vehicle," and "adsorbed natural gas vehicle" have been changed (see 4.2.1, 4.2.2,...). 4.2.3 (2.2.2.1, 2.2.2.2, and

2.2.2.3 of the.1999 edition);

1 Scope

GB/T 17895-2025 is the Chinese national standard on gaseous fuel vehicle - terminology, in the field of road vehicles engineering. 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 31 October 2025 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 May 2026. Classification: ICS 43.020, CCS T40. 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 document defines the terminology for gas-fueled vehicles. This document applies to engines using liquefied petroleum gas, dimethyl ether, natural gas, hydrogen-natural gas blends, or liquid ammonia as fuel. car.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terminology for automotive gaseous fuels

3.1 Natural gas for vehicles Natural gas whose composition and technical specifications meet the requirements for fuel used in automobile engines.

3.2 Compressed natural gas stored in a dedicated pressure vessel and used as vehicle fuel. [Source: GB 18047-2017, 3.1]

3.3 Liquefied natural gas whose composition and technical specifications meet the requirements for automotive fuel.

3.4 Natural gas for automobiles stored in an adsorbed state on an adsorbent material (3.1).

3.5 A mixture of compressed hydrogen and natural gas whose composition and technical conditions meet the requirements for automotive fuels.

3.6 Liquefied petroleum gas whose composition and technical specifications meet the requirements for fuel used in automobile engines.

3.7 Liquid ammonia whose composition and technical specifications meet the requirements for automotive fuel.

3.8 Dimethyl ether whose composition and technical specifications meet the requirements for automotive fuels.