

ICS 39.040.20

CCS Y11



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

GB/T 22779-2017

Replacing GB/T 22779-2008

Liquid crystal displaying quartz clocks

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Foreword

This document was issued on 12 May 2017 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 December 2017.

It replaces GB/T 22779-2008.

Classification: ICS 39.040.20, CCS Y11.

1 Scope

China's national standard for liquid crystal displaying quartz clocks. The digital quartz clock is one of the cheapest precision instruments ever made: a 32768 Hz tuning fork crystal, a divider chain, a liquid crystal display and a single cell that runs it for a year or more. China makes the overwhelming majority of the world's supply, and the standard covers both complete clocks and the modules sold to be built into other products. What determines quality is not the principle but the execution, and the display is where most of it sits. A liquid crystal panel loses contrast at low temperature and darkens at high, its polarisers degrade under ultraviolet light, and the elastomeric connection between panel and board is the commonest point of failure in the field. The standard specifies the technical requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marking, packaging, transport and storage for such clocks and their movements.

About this edition

GB/T 22779-2017 is the current edition. It was issued on 12 May 2017 and has been in force since 1 December 2017, replacing GB/T 22779-2008.

GB/T 22779-2008 has been superseded: a specification that still cites it is citing a withdrawn edition.

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 22779-2017 is classified under ICS 39.040.20, in the field of precision mechanics and jewellery. 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 Y11. 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 22779-2017 runs to 13 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.