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

GB/T 26934-2011

**Freight containers - Radio frequency identification - Licence
plate tag**

集装箱电子标签技术规范

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Quarantine;
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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee container (SAC/TC6) and focal points. This standard was drafted. China International Container (Group) Co., Ltd., the Ministry of Transport Research Institute waterway shipping. The main drafters of this standard. Week by Qin, FEI Wei Jun, Liji Chun, He Zhenwei, Dengyan Jie, Zhao Jieting, Lu Cheng, Zhou Hao, Dongting Long, Cao Wensheng. Container RFID technical specifications

1 Scope

China's national technical specification for the radio frequency identification tag fitted to a freight container. It specifies the operational requirements, the technical requirements and the operating frequency of the container tag, and it applies to the containers specified in GB/T 1413, with other container types and ancillary equipment able to refer to it. A container already has an identity: the owner code and serial number painted on its side to GB/T 1836, which a person or a camera can read. The electronic licence plate tag gives it the same identity in a form a machine can read without a line of sight, at speed, in any weather, and in the positions where a container actually is - stacked, in a queue at a gate, on a chassis moving through a portal. That is the whole purpose of the tag, and it explains the scope: the tag carries the container's identification and a small set of associated data, not a cargo manifest, and it is a licence plate rather than a database. What the specification has to fix is everything that makes such a tag interoperable and durable. The frequency band and the air interface, so that any reader in the chain can talk to any tag; the data content and its encoding, so that what is read means the same thing everywhere; the unique identification of the tag itself; the mounting position on the container, so that readers can be placed with confidence; and the read range and reliability in the conditions the tag is

used in, which include a container packed against other steel containers. And the physical requirements, because a container tag lives for years outdoors on a box that is stacked, craned, salted at sea and washed with high pressure water. Issued on 29 September 2011 and in force since 1 May 2012.

This standard specifies the operational requirements of the container tag, technical requirements and operating frequency. This standard applies to containers GB/T 1413 provided for other types of containers, as well as container and other auxiliary equipment can be referred use.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 1413 series containers - Classification, dimensions and ratings

GB/T 1836 container codes, identification and marking (GB/T 1836-1997, idt ISO 6346.1995) ISO /

IEC 15961 IT project management with radio frequency identification (RFID) data protocol Application Interface (Information technology-Radiofrequencyidentification (RFID) for item management-Dataprotocol. application interface) ISO /

IEC 15962 IT project management with radio frequency identification (RFID) data protocol data encoding rules and logical memory Storage function (Information technology-Radiofrequencyidentification (RFID) for item management-Data protocol. application interface) Unique identification ISO /

IEC 15963 IT project management, radio frequency identification mark (Information technology-Radiofrequencyidentification for item management-Unique identification for RFID tags) RFID ISO / IEC 18000-

6 Information technology project management - Part 6. 860MHz to 960MHz air interface Communication parameters (Information technology-Radiofrequencyidentification for item management-Part 6. Parameters for air interface communications at 860MHz to 960MHz) IEC 60068-2-

1 Environmental testing - Part 2-1. Tests - Test A. Cold (Environmental testing-Part 2-1. Tests-Test A. Cold IEC 60068-2-

2 Environmental testing - Part 2-2. Tests - Test B. dry heat (Environmental testing-Part 2-2. Tests-Test B. Dry heat) IEC 60068-2-

11 Environmental Testing - Part 2-11. Tests - Test Ka. Salt (Environmental testing- Part 2-11.

Tests-TestKa. Saltmist) IEC 60068-2-

18 Environmental Testing - Part 2-18. Tests - Test R and guidance. Water
(Environmentaltesting-Part 2-18. Tests-TestRandguidance. Water) IEC 60068-2-

53 Environmental Testing - Part 2-53. Tests and guidance temperature (cold and dry heat)
and sinusoidal vibration comprehensive test (Environmentaltesting-Part 2-53.
Testsandguidance-Combinedclimatic (temperature/humidity) anddynamic (vibration/shock)
tests) IEC 60068-2-

68 Environmental Testing - Part 2-68. Tests - Test L. Dust (Environmentaltesting- Part 2-68.
Tests-TestL. Dustandsand)