

ICS 01.040.45; 45.060.20
CCS S 50



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

GB/T 4549.1-2004

Railway vehicle vocabulary - Part 1: Basic vocabulary

铁道车辆词汇 第1部分:基本词汇

Issued on: June 11, 2004

Implemented on: December 1, 2004

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

1 Scope

About this edition

Classification and status

How a Chinese national standard is set out

About this English translation

1 Scope

Part 1 of China's national railway vehicle vocabulary, covering the basic terms. The series is the reference that fixes what the words mean across every other railway document in China - the technical specifications, the maintenance rules, the contracts and the operating instructions - and this first part carries the terms that the rest depend on: the classes of vehicle, the parts of a train, the fundamental dimensions and the gauge, the concepts of load and capacity, and the general vocabulary of railway rolling stock. Its value to a reader outside China is direct. Chinese railway documents are dense with terms that translate several ways, and the difference between two of them can be the difference between two different components; a vocabulary standard gives the intended equivalent rather than a plausible one. Parts 2 to 11 extend the same treatment to running gear, brakes, couplers, car body, doors and windows, water systems, electrical equipment and the rest.

About this edition

GB/T 4549.1-2004 is the current edition. It was issued on 11 June 2004 and has been in force since 1 December 2004.

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 4549.1-2004 is classified under ICS 01.040.45; 45.060.20. 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 S 50. 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 4549.1-2004 runs to 15 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.

About this English translation

The English edition of GB/T 4549.1-2004 is a full translation of the official Chinese text, not a summary, an abstract or a machine rendering left unchecked. Clause and subclause numbers, table and figure numbers and annex letters are those of the original, because they are what a specification, a purchase order or a test report cites.

Technical terms are translated against the vocabulary standards of the same field, so that a term used in GB/T 4549.1-2004 reads the same way as in the other Chinese standards it is used beside. Where a term has an established English form in an ISO or IEC document on the same subject, that form is used; where China's term has no foreign counterpart, it is translated literally and the Chinese is kept alongside it rather than replaced by an approximation.

Quantities, units and symbols are carried over unchanged. Chinese standards use SI, so a value in the translation is the value in the original document, not a conversion, and a limit read from the English text is the limit that will be applied by a Chinese inspection body

reading the Chinese one.

This page is compiled from the official publication record: the standard number and both titles, the issuing bodies, the dates of issue and effect, the ICS and CCS classification. The requirements, limits, tables and test conditions are in the document itself.

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