

YY

**PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

YY 1107-2003

Buoy type oxygen inhalator

浮标式氧气吸入器

Issued on: June 20, 2003

Implemented on: January 1, 2004

Issued by: National Medical Products Administration

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

3 Terms and definitions

About this edition

Classification and status

How a Chinese national standard is set out

About this English translation

Foreword

This document was issued on 20 June 2003 by the National Medical Products Administration and takes effect on 1 January 2004.

It is a YY standard without the /T suffix: compliance is mandatory in China.

1 Scope

YY 1107 is the mandatory Chinese standard for the buoy-type oxygen inhalator, the simple float flowmeter and humidifier assembly fitted to an oxygen outlet or cylinder to deliver oxygen to a patient. It is one of the most widely deployed pieces of medical equipment in China, present at every bedside and in every ambulance, and its simplicity is what makes standardisation necessary: the flow indicated by the float is what a nurse acts on, and a device that reads high delivers less oxygen than prescribed. The standard sets the requirements such a device has to meet and the test methods that verify them, covering flow accuracy, the humidifier, the pressure it withstands and the materials in the gas path. Being a YY standard without the /T suffix, compliance is compulsory in China.

About this edition

YY 1107-2003 is the current edition. It was issued on 20 June 2003 and has been in force since 1 January 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

The YY prefix marks an industry standard, issued by the authority for its sector rather than by the national body. It applies within that industry, and it becomes binding in the same ways a recommended national standard does: when a contract, a regulation or a declaration of conformity names it.

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.

YY 1107-2003 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 YY 1107-2003 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 YY 1107-2003 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 requirements, limits, tables and test conditions are in the document itself.

chinastandards.org - PREVIEW