

FINAL DRAFT
DOCUMENT

Draft 3

48th CIML Meeting

Ho Chi Minh City 2013

**SUBMITTED
FOR CIML
APPROVAL**

D 11 (Clean)

General requirements for measuring instruments -
Environmental conditions



Contents

1	Introduction.....	6
2	Scope and field of application	7
3	Terminology	8
4	Instructions for use of this Document in drafting OIML Recommendations	14
5	Requirements for measuring instruments with respect to their environment	15
5.1	General requirements	15
5.2	Application	15
5.3	Measuring instruments equipped with checking facilities	15
5.4	Measuring instruments equipped with durability protection facilities	15
5.5	Requirements for battery powered instruments.....	16
6	Type evaluation	17
6.1	Application for type evaluation.....	17
6.2	General requirements	17
6.3	Instrument performance tests	17
6.4	Instrument durability tests	17
6.5	Test program	17
6.6	Test procedures.....	17
6.7	Number of specimens to be submitted to tests	18
6.8	Test arrangement (Equipment under test (EUT)).....	18
7	[...].....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8	Determination of test levels	19
8.1	Introduction	19
8.2	Ambient classification and associated required severity of the climatic tests.....	19
8.3	Ambient classification and associated required severity of mechanical tests	21
8.4	Classification of EM environment and the associated required severity of electromagnetic tests.....	21
8.5	Additional guidance for battery powered instruments	26
9	Instrument performance tests (general)	28
9.1	Preliminary remarks	28
9.2	Test considerations.....	29
10	Climate related performance tests	34
10.1	Static temperatures.....	34
10.2	Damp heat.....	36
10.3	Water	38
10.4	Atmospheric pressure	38
10.5	Sand and dust.....	40

10.6	Salt mist	40
11	Mechanics related performance tests	41
11.1	Vibration	41
11.2	Mechanical shock	42
12	External wiring and mains power supply related performance tests	43
12.1	DC mains variations (within network specification)	43
12.2	AC mains variations (within network specification)	45
12.3	Mains power disturbances	46
12.4	Other disturbances introduced through conduction by connected external wiring	52
13	Electromagnetic environment related disturbances	54
13.1	Mains power frequency (electro) magnetic field	54
13.2	Immunity to RF Electromagnetic fields	55
13.3	Immunity to electrostatic discharges	58
14	Battery and non-mains power supply related performance tests	59
14.1	Low voltage of internal battery	59
14.2	Power from external 12V and 24 V road vehicle batteries	60
	ANNEX A DOCUMENTATION FOR TYPE EVALUATION	64
	ANNEX B DURABILITY ASSESSMENT	65
	ANNEX C FACILITY FOR TESTS ON BAROMETRIC PRESSURE	67
	ANNEX D BIBLIOGRAPHY and NOTES	69

Table 1	Classification based on expected ambient humidity and water exposure	20
Table 2	Classification based on expected mechanical environment	21
Table 3	Classification based on expected electro-magnetic environment	22
Table 4	Test method selection based on classification of electro-magnetic environment	23
Table 5	Evaluation method in general applicable to the test	31
Table 6	Dry heat	34
Table 7	Cold	35
Table 8	Damp heat, steady-state (non condensing)	36
Table 9	Damp heat, cyclic (condensing)	37
Table 10	Water	38
Table 11	Static atmospheric pressure	39
Table 12	Variation of atmospheric pressure	39
Table 13	Sand and dust	40
Table 14	Salt mist	40
Table 15	Vibration (random)	41
Table 16	Vibration (sinusoidal)	42

Table 17	Mechanical shock	42
Table 18	DC mains voltage variation	43
Table 19	Ripple on DC mains power	44
Table 20	AC mains voltage variation	45
Table 21	AC mains frequency variation	45
Table 22	DC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and (short term) variations	46
Table 23	AC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and reductions	47
Table 24	AC mains harmonics	48
Table 25	VLF and LF disturbances on AC and DC mains	49
Table 26	Bursts (transients) on AC and DC mains	50
Table 27	Surges on AC and DC mains power lines	51
Table 28	Bursts (transients) on signal, data and control lines	52
Table 29	Surges on signal, data and control lines	53
Table 30	Mains power frequency (electro) magnetic field	54
Table 31	Conducted (common mode) currents generated by RF EM fields	55
Table 32	Radiated RF electromagnetic fields	56
Table 33	Electromagnetic fields of general origin	56
Table 34	Electromagnetic fields specifically caused by wireless communication networks	57
Table 35	Electrostatic discharge	58
Table 36	Low voltage of internal battery (not connected to the mains power)	59
Table 37	Voltage variations	60
Table 38	Electrical transient conduction along supply lines	61
Table 39	Electrical transient conduction via lines other than supply lines	62
Table 40	Battery voltage variations during cranking	62
Table 41	“Load dump” test	63

Foreword

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is a worldwide, intergovernmental organization whose primary aim is to harmonize the regulations and metrological controls applied by the national metrological services, or related organizations, of its Member States.

The two main categories of OIML publications are:

- International Recommendations (OIML R), which are model regulations that establish the metrological characteristics required of certain measuring instruments and which specify methods and equipment for checking their conformity; the OIML Member States shall implement these Recommendations to the greatest possible extent;
- International Documents (OIML D), which are informative in nature and intended to improve the work of the metrological services.

OIML Draft Recommendations and Documents are developed by Technical Committees or Subcommittees which are formed by the Member States. Certain international and regional institutions also participate on a consultation basis.

Cooperative agreements are established between OIML and certain institutions, such as ISO and IEC, with the objective of avoiding contradictory requirements; consequently, manufacturers and users of measuring instruments, test laboratories, etc. may apply simultaneously OIML Publications and those of other institutions.

International Recommendations and International Documents are published in French (F) and English (E) and are subject to periodic revision.

This Publication - reference OIML D 11, edition 2013 (E) – was developed by the OIML Technical Subcommittee TC 5/SC 1 Environmental conditions. **It was approved for final publication by the International Committee of Legal Metrology in 2013.**

OIML publications may be downloaded from OIML web site in the form of PDF file.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1** The primary aim of this International Document is to provide the OIML Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups with guidance for establishing appropriate metrological performance testing requirements for influence quantities which may affect the measuring instruments covered by International Recommendations.

Furthermore, this International Document aims to provide guidance to OIML Member States in the implementation of OIML Recommendations in their national laws, in particular in their choice on the applicability and severity of performance requirements, as far as these are not prescribed in the applicable Recommendation, but are left to national legislation.

- 1.2** Based on information obtained from IEC and ISO standards and on the experience of experts who participated in its elaboration, this Document advises the OIML Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups on the prescription of requirements and the selection of the appropriate tests for measuring instruments, while taking into account the operational and environmental factors governing the use of these instruments.
- 1.3** The range and test level for an influence quantity test should, when possible, be selected from the levels proposed in this Document, taking into account the conditions of use of the instruments concerned and the most recent IEC and ISO standards in the given field. Hence the approach in this International Document is to present an overview of validated and internationally accepted test methods. In principle the text of this Document should not be in conflict with these referred standards.
- 1.4** The OIML technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups responsible for specific International Recommendations may:
- Establish test procedures and special test levels (higher or lower) in Recommendations, different from those specified in the Document, if that would be more appropriate for specific measuring instruments or environments.
 - Utilize the expertise and knowledge of other OIML Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups or of other organizations to develop special test procedures and conditions not specified in this Document.

2 Scope and field of application

- 2.1** This International Document specifies general metrological requirements applicable to measuring instruments concerning environmental influences and describes tests for verifying the compliance of an instrument with these requirements.
- 2.2** This Document shall be taken into account by the OIML Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups when establishing performance requirements and tests for a specific category of measuring instruments concerning their sensitivity to influence quantities.

Note 1: This Document does not cover requirements for measuring instruments which are not related to external influence quantities and which are to be covered by the specific Recommendation. For example: requirements for zero-setting devices, totalizers, etc.

Note 2: This Document does not address aspects such as safety or emission of electromagnetic phenomena from measuring instruments. The requirements for these aspects are beyond the OIML scope and should be taken into account in accordance with the applicable international, regional or national regulations.

Note 3: This Document does not address aspects concerning transportation of the measuring instrument while not in operation. Requirements concerning transportation related durability, handling and maintenance aspects are beyond the OIML scope.

Note 4: This Document does not address aspects of influences by remote protocols such as software routines. For those aspects OIML Document D 31 is applicable.

3 Terminology

Unless otherwise stated in the following subclauses, the terminology used in this Document conforms to OIML V 1 *International Vocabulary of Terms in Legal Metrology* (VIML) [1], and OIML V 2-200 *International Vocabulary of Metrology – Basic and General Concepts and Associated Terms* (VIM) [2]

For the purpose of this International Document, the definitions and abbreviations given below apply:

3.1

electronic measuring instrument

instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices.

Note: For the purpose of this Document, auxiliary equipment provided that it is subject to metrological control, is considered to be a part of the measuring instrument.

3.2

module

device performing a specific function or functions and (usually) manufactured and constructed such that it can be separately evaluated according to prescribed metrological and technical performance requirements.

Note: A module may be a complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).

3.3

device

identifiable instrument or part of an instrument or of a family of instruments that performs a specific function or functions

Note: A device may be a stand-alone and complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator).

3.4

(measurement) error [VIM 2.16]

measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value

3.5

indication [VIML 0.03]

quantity value provided by a measuring instrument or a measuring system

3.6

error of indication [VIML 0.04]

indication minus a reference quantity value

3.7

maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument) [VIM 4.26]

extreme value of measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system

3.8

intrinsic error [VIML 0.06]

error of indication determined under reference conditions

3.9

initial intrinsic error

intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations.

3.10**fault** [VIML 5.12]

difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument

Note 1: Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument.

Note 2: From the definition it follows that in this Document, a "fault" is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.

3.11**fault limit** [VIML 5.13]

value specified in the applicable Recommendation delimiting non-significant faults

3.12**significant fault** [VIML 5.14]

fault exceeding the applicable fault limit value

Note: For particular types of measuring instruments some faults exceeding the fault limit may not be considered a significant fault. The applicable Recommendation shall state when such exception applies. For example the occurrence of one or some of the following faults may be acceptable

- (a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes originating in a measuring instrument or in its checking facilities,
- (b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement,
- (c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result,
- (d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result that are serious enough to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result; the applicable Recommendation may specify the nature of these variations.

3.13**durability error** [VIML 5.16]

difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument.

3.14**significant durability error** [VIML 5.17]

durability error exceeding the value specified in the applicable Recommendation.

Note: Some durability errors exceeding the value specified may still be considered not significant. The applicable Recommendation shall state when such exception applies. For example the occurrence of one or some of the following errors may be acceptable:

- (a) the indication cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result,
- (b) the indication implies the impossibility to perform any measurement,
- (c) the indication is so obviously wrong that it is bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of the measurement, or
- (d) a durability error cannot be detected and acted upon due to a breakdown of the appropriate durability protection facility.

3.15

influence quantity [VIM 2.52][VIML 0.07]

quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result

Note: An influence quantity is not related to the measurand but is a quantity that affects the result of the measurement as indicated by the EUT.

Example: The temperature of a measuring instrument is an influence quantity, but the temperature of the measured object (used as reference for determining the fault or the error) is not. This influence of the environment on this measured object may need to be taken into consideration as a contributor in the definition of the measurand.

3.15.1

influence factor [VIML 5.18]

influence quantity having a value which ranges within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument.

Note 1: The rated operating conditions shall be in conformity with the applicable requirements specified in the applicable Recommendation.

Note 2: The variation of an indication as a consequence of an influence factor is considered an error and not a fault.

3.15.2

disturbance [VIML 5.19]

influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in the applicable Recommendation but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument

Note 1: These limits to be specified in the applicable Recommendation shall be based on the probability of occurrence of the disturbing phenomenon within the environment of the measuring instrument.

Note 2: A disturbance typically is of stochastic nature.

Note 3: In case the listed rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument do not include a range for the specific influence quantity the influence quantity is qualified as being a disturbance.

3.16

rated operating conditions [VIM 4.9][VIML 0.08]

operating conditions that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed

Note: Rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for a quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.

3.17

reference conditions [VIM 4.11] [VIML 0.09]

operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results

Note: Reference operating conditions specify intervals of values of the measurand and of the influence quantities.

3.18

durability

ability of the measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use¹

3.19

checking facility

facility incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon; inclusive:

- incorrect functioning of a specific device of the measuring instrument and/or
- disturbed communication between specific devices of the measuring instrument

Note: "Act upon" refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (for example: a luminous signal, an acoustic signal, interruption or blocking of the measurement process, etc.).

3.19.1

automatic checking facility

checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator.

3.19.1.1

permanent automatic checking facility (type P)

automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle.

3.19.1.2

intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)

automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles.

3.19.2

non-automatic checking facility (type N)

checking facility requiring the intervention of an operator.

3.20

durability protection facility

facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant durability errors to be detected and acted upon .

Note: "Act upon" refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).

3.21

test

series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with specified requirements

3.21.1

test procedure

detailed description of the test operations

3.21.2 [VIML 5.20]

test program

¹ Exclusively in phrases where applied as a noun

description of a series of tests for certain types of equipment

3.21.3

test level

required (simulated) influence quantity value for performing the test

3.21.4[VIML 5.21]

performance test

test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to accomplish its intended functions

3.21.5

durability test [VIML 5.22]

test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use

3.22

mains power

mains

primary external source of electrical power for an instrument, including all sub-assemblies

Examples: public or local power grid (AC or DC) or external generator

3.23

power converter (power supply device)

sub assembly converting the voltage from the mains power to a voltage suitable for other sub-assemblies

3.24

stand-alone battery

non-rechargeable battery or rechargeable battery which shall be (re)charged only when not connected to the EUT

3.25

auxiliary battery

battery that is:

- mounted in, or connected to, an instrument that can be powered by the mains power as well, and
- capable of supplying power for the complete instrument for a reasonable period of time

3.26

back-up battery

battery that is intended to maintain power supply for specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply

(For example: to preserve stored data)

3.27

specimen

instrument, device or module subjected to testing, examination or study and representing a population

3.28**measurement uncertainty** [VIM 2.26]

uncertainty of measurement

uncertainty

non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used

Note: See VIM 2.26 for notes on this definition.

3.29 Abbreviations

AC	Alternating Current
AM	Amplitude Modulation
ASD	Acceleration Spectral Density
DC	Direct Current
EM	Electromagnetic
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
e.m.f.	electromotive force
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
EUT	Equipment Under Test (specimen being exposed to the test)
GSM	Global System for Mobile communication
IEC	International Electrotechnical Committee
I/O	Input / Output (refers to ports)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LF	Low Frequency band (30 kHz – 300 kHz)
MPE	Maximum Permissible Error
n/a	Not applicable
NSFa	No significant fault shall occur after the disturbance
NSFd	No significant fault shall occur during the disturbance
PLC	Power Line Communication
RF	Radio Frequency
RH	Relative Humidity
RMS	Root Mean Square
SC	Subcommittee
TC	Technical Committee
VLF	Very Low Frequency band (3 kHz – 30 kHz)
WHO	World Health Organisation

4 Instructions for use of this Document in drafting OIML Recommendations

The general structure of OIML Recommendations is defined in OIML Basic publication B 6-2, Chapter 3, which is followed by a description in somewhat more detail. The following clauses concern the elaboration into more detail and instructions on the incorporation of these required elements in a Recommendation.

- 4.1** The applicable Recommendation shall specify, for each category or subcategory of measuring instruments:
- (a) expected influence factors, with rated operating and reference conditions,
 - (b) expected disturbances and associated expected maximum intensity (limit of disturbance),
 - (c) maximum permissible errors on type evaluation, on initial verification, in service, and on subsequent verification, as well as fault limit level, and significant durability error level (wherever applicable).

Note 1: The applicable Recommendation may indicate that individual subcategories of measuring instruments may have different rated operating conditions, reference conditions and limits of disturbances.

Note 2: Rated operating conditions are generally specified as a range (for example: - 10 °C to + 40 °C); reference conditions are generally specified as a single value with a range of variation (for example: 23 °C ± 2 °C).

Note 3: The reference conditions shall preferably be specified in accordance with IEC 60068-1 [3].

- 4.2** The applicable Recommendation may specify additional requirements or adapt the requirements in this Document with a view to limiting the occurrence of the significant faults defined in 3.12.

Note: These requirements may depend on the nature of the measurement (repeatable, non-repeatable, non-interruptible, etc.) or the intended use (trade, direct selling to the public, health, law enforcement, etc.).

- 4.3** The applicable Recommendation may specify requirements concerning the occurrence of durability errors defined in 3.13 (see note to sub-clause 4.2).

4.4 Some ranges of measuring instruments may on basis of design principle be not susceptible to some specific influence quantities. For a particular kind of instrument it therefore shall only be required to perform the tests for which the instrument is likely to be influenced by the influence quantity during its operation.

4.5 Clause 8 of this Document contains guidelines for the determination of the test levels to be applied in the evaluation of compliance with the requirements specified in the applicable Recommendation.

4.6 All referenced standards and normative documents are subject to revision, and the users of this Document are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of these standards and documents.

5 Requirements for measuring instruments with respect to their environment

Measuring instruments shall comply with the following requirements, notwithstanding all other technical and metrological requirements of the applicable Recommendations, when installed and used in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications.

5.1 General requirements

5.1.1 Measuring instruments shall be designed and manufactured such that their errors do not exceed the maximum permissible errors under rated operating conditions.

5.1.2 Measuring instruments shall be designed and manufactured such that when they are exposed to disturbances, either:

- (a) significant faults do not occur, or
- (b) significant faults are detected and acted upon by means of a checking facility.

Note: A fault equal to or smaller than the value fixed (fault limit) in the applicable Recommendation as defined in 3.11 is allowed irrespective of the value of the error of indication.

5.1.3 The provisions in 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 shall be durably met. Measuring instruments shall be designed and manufactured such that either:

- (a) significant durability errors do not occur, or
- (b) significant durability errors are detected and acted upon by means of a durability protection facility.

5.1.4 The type of a measuring instrument is presumed to comply with the provisions in 5.1.1, 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 if it passes the examination and tests specified in 6.2.

5.2 Application

5.2.1 The provisions in 5.1.2 (a) and 5.1.2 (b) may be applied separately to:

- (a) each individual cause of significant fault, and/or
- (b) each part of the measuring instrument.

5.2.2 The choice on whether 5.1.2 (a) or 5.1.2 (b) is applied is left to the manufacturer, unless the applicable Recommendation specifies otherwise in view of the intended use of the measuring instrument or the nature of measurement (see note sub-clause 4.2).

5.2.3 The provisions in 5.1.3 (a) and 5.1.3 (b) may be applied separately to each part of the measuring instrument (for example: analogue and digital parts).

5.2.4 The choice on whether 5.1.3 (a) or 5.1.3 (b) is applied is left to the manufacturer, unless the applicable Recommendation specifies otherwise.

5.3 Measuring instruments equipped with checking facilities

5.3.1 For each function of a measuring instrument the applicable Recommendation may specify:

- (a) the kind of checking facility (P, I or N), as defined in the sub clauses of 3.19,
- (b) the checking frequency, if appropriate,
- (c) the method of acting upon a significant fault.

5.3.2 The applicable Recommendation may specify that it shall be possible to determine the presence and correct functioning of these facilities.

5.3.3 The requirements in 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 do not apply to measuring instruments or parts of measuring instruments for which the manufacturer claims compliance with the provisions in 5.1.2 (a) and which are nevertheless equipped with checking facilities.

5.4 Measuring instruments equipped with durability protection facilities

5.4.1 The applicable Recommendation may specify:

- (a) details concerning the operation of the durability protection facilities, and/or

(b) the method of acting upon the detection of significant durability errors.

5.4.2 The applicable Recommendation may specify that it shall be possible to determine the presence and correct operation of these facilities.

5.4.3 The requirements in 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 do not apply to measuring instruments or parts of measuring instruments for which the manufacturer claims compliance with the provision in 5.1.3 (a) and which are nevertheless equipped with durability protection facilities.

5.5 Requirements for battery powered instruments

5.5.1 Specification of batteries

Type(-s) and capacity(-ies) of the batteries allowed to be used in the applicable measuring instruments shall be specified by the manufacturer. Instruments not equipped with allowed batteries are not considered to be of the same type.

5.5.2 Stand-alone batteries

Instruments powered by stand-alone batteries shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Instruments provided with new and fully charged batteries shall comply with the metrological requirements;
- (b) The manufacturer of the measuring instrument shall specify the minimum battery voltage at which the instrument still complies the metrological requirements;
- (c) In case the battery voltage has dropped below this minimum voltage level specified by the manufacturer this shall be detected and appropriately acted upon by the instrument. The applicable Recommendation may prescribe this manner of response.
- (d) The battery capacity and lifetime shall be in accordance with the application. The applicable Recommendation may need to prescribe a required minimum lifetime.

For such instruments, tests associated with the mains power variations and interferences need not to be performed.

The applicable Recommendation shall specify a minimum set of provisions to prevent the loss of stored data.

5.5.3 Rechargeable auxiliary batteries

Instruments powered by rechargeable auxiliary batteries that are intended to be (re)charged during the operation of the measuring instrument shall both:

- (a) comply with the requirements of 5.5.2 with the mains power switched off, and
- (b) comply with the requirements for mains powered instruments with the mains power switched on.

5.5.4 Back-up batteries

Instruments powered by the mains power and provided with a back-up battery for data-storage only, shall comply with the requirements for mains powered instruments.

In the applicable Recommendation a minimum period of time shall be stated during which the applicable function of the instrument shall function properly without replacing or recharging the batteries. The provisions of 5.5.2(b) and 5.5.3 do not apply for back-up batteries.

6 Type evaluation

6.1 Application for type evaluation

6.1.1 The applicable Recommendation shall specify the minimum set of documentation to be submitted together with the application for type evaluation.

Note: A non-delimited list of documentation that may be required is included in Annex A (informative).

6.1.2 Furthermore, the application for type evaluation shall be accompanied by a document or other evidence that supports the assumption that the design and characteristics of the measuring instrument comply with the requirements of the applicable Recommendation, in which the general requirements of this Document have been incorporated.

6.2 General requirements

The applicable Recommendation shall include the following examinations and tests to verify compliance with the general requirements for measuring instruments:

- (a) examination to verify whether the measuring instrument complies with the provisions in 5.1,
- (b) performance tests to verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 and 5.1.2, regarding influence quantities.
- (c) durability evaluation (i.e. tests and/or other means) to verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.3,
- (d) examination and tests to verify compliance of the electronic measuring instrument with the provisions in 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 if applicable.

All measuring instruments of the same category whether or not equipped with checking facilities and whether or not equipped with durability protection facilities, are subject to the same test program, unless the applicable Recommendation specifies otherwise. The test program shall be specified in the applicable Recommendation, according to the operating conditions of the category of measuring instruments.

6.3 Instrument performance tests

During performance tests the EUT shall be operational (i.e. the power shall be switched on), except in case the test procedure in this Document or in the applicable Recommendation specifies otherwise, and shall comply with:

- (a) the provisions in 5.1.1, the maximum permissible error being the maximum permissible error on type evaluation, and
- (b) the provisions in 5.1.2.

6.4 Instrument durability tests

In the case where a durability test is to be performed, the performance tests shall be carried out before the durability test. The Recommendation shall further specify which specific performance test(-s) shall be repeated after the durability test.

During performance tests carried out after each durability test, the measuring instrument shall comply with the provisions in 5.1.3.

Note: After each durability test, only performance tests that are relevant to the durability test concerned shall be carried out.

6.5 Test program

The applicable Recommendation may specify details concerning the test program, including:

- (a) which tests shall be performed,
- (b) the order in which the tests are to be performed (if necessary, taken into account the technology),
- (c) determination of the performance characteristics (initial intrinsic error), prior to all other performance and durability tests,
- (d) determination of the intrinsic error, prior to those performance tests for which the EUT shall comply with the provisions in 5.1.2, and
- (e) evaluation of test results.

6.6 Test procedures

6.6.1 The test procedures of the most common performance tests are specified in Chapters 9 - 14.

Note: Annex B provides a general approach to the durability concept.

6.6.2 The applicable Recommendation shall specify:

- (a) necessary details concerning the tests, including those already stated in Chapters 9 - 14,
Note: As a rule, only one influence quantity may be varied during a test, while all others shall be kept at their reference values.
- (b) required severity and associated test levels in accordance with the classification laid down in clause 8, where applicable, and
- (c) allowed deviations from the described tests, if necessary. (For example, a limited temperature range for a measuring instrument may lead to modification of the static temperature performance test.)

6.7 Number of specimens to be submitted to tests

The test shall be performed on the number of specimens as specified in the applicable Recommendation.

6.8 Test arrangement (Equipment under test (EUT))

As a rule, tests shall be carried out on the complete measuring instrument. If the size or configuration of the measuring instrument does not allow for testing the complete EUT or if only a separate device or module of the measuring instrument is concerned, the applicable Recommendation may indicate that the tests, or certain tests, are allowed to be performed on the devices separately while making use of an instrument simulating set-up, sufficiently representing its normal operation.

In such cases the device(s) need(s) to be in operation.

Note: It is not intended that measuring instruments or devices be dismantled for the purpose of testing.

7 Initial verification

Detailing on requirements for initial verification or conformity to type evaluation is outside the scope of this Document. In Recommendations the applicable requirements for initial verification will need to be specified. These may comprise a subset of the requirements and tests listed in this Document

8 Determination of test levels

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This clause is intended as a guideline for Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups for the determination of the test level as to verify the sustainable compliance of measuring instruments with their metrological requirements in their applicable operating and storage environment.

This determination is not intended as a classification with strict boundaries necessitating special requirements, such as in the case of an accuracy classification.

Moreover, this guideline does not interfere with the liberty of the Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups to provide for test levels that differ from those resulting from the other guidelines set forth in this Document. Different test levels may be used in accordance with special limitations prescribed in the applicable Recommendations.

8.1.2 The environment determining parameters of interest being most common to measuring instruments could be split into three main groups, which are generally considered mutually independent:

- (a) those establishing the climatic environment,
- (b) those establishing the mechanical environment, and
- (c) those establishing the electric, magnetic and electromagnetic environment.

All measuring instruments will encounter variations in the environment as a consequence of normal changes in magnitude of one or more of the parameters mentioned.

Since the presented environment determining parameters generally are mutual independent, an overall single classification based on increasing severity is not possible.

For each of these three main groups therefore a separate classification is made. The classification subsequently will serve in choosing the adequate test level.

Note: The applicable Recommendation may require that the classification be indicated on the instrument.

8.1.3 When selecting the level of immunity needed for environmental phenomena and the associated test levels for a particular category of instruments, the following aspects are to be taken into account:

- (a) the (typical) climatic, mechanical and electromagnetic environment,
- (b) the consequence and the social and societal impact ,
- (c) the value of goods to be measured,
- (d) the potential risk of fraud,
- (e) the practical possibilities for the industry to comply with the prescribed level, and
- (f) the possibility to repeat a measurement.

8.2 Ambient classification and associated required severity of the climatic tests

Several environmental classes covering most of the different climatic ambient conditions at the locations where measuring instruments are used have been defined as described below. This classification and the associated preferred test levels, based on this classification are presented in Table 1.

Extreme conditions are not included since the probability of occurrence of such conditions is considered low. An incidental occurrence of such an extreme situation is to be interpreted as being a disturbance.

Note: IEC 60721-3-3 [21] and IEC 60721-3-4 [22] provide additional information on climatic classification.

8.2.1 Temperature

The ambient temperature of a measuring instrument in use may vary considerably. This is highly dependent not only on the place on earth, ranging from arctic to tropical regions, but also considerably on indoor or outdoor use. Instruments typically being used indoors in the one country may typically be in use outdoors in another country (for instance gas meters and electricity meters in residential environment). Therefore, no classification based on temperature ranges has been described in this Document.

In general, the choice on the lower and the upper temperature limits should preferably be left to national (or regional) legislation. When applying tests in order to verify the compliance with the required temperature range, the test levels should be in conformity with those specified in the tables 6 and 7.

8.2.2 Humidity and water

Table 1 presents the classification of the ambient related to the exposure to humidity and water and indicates the applicable test method and test level index:

Table 1 Classification based on expected ambient humidity and water exposure

Class	Test level index			Description
	Damp Heat		Water (Table 10)	
	Steady state (Table 8)	Cyclic (Table 9)		
H1	-	-	-	This class applies to those instruments or parts of instruments typically being used in temperature-controlled closed (weather protected) locations. The local humidity is not controlled. Where necessary heating, cooling or humidification is used to maintain the required environmental conditions, Measuring instruments are not exposed to condensed water, precipitation, or ice formations. These environmental conditions may apply in living rooms, continuously staffed offices, certain workshops, and other rooms for special applications.
H2	1	1	-	This class applies to those instruments or parts of instruments typically being used in closed (weather protected) locations where the local climate is not controlled. Measuring instruments present may be subjected to condensed water, water from sources other than rain and to ice formations. These environmental conditions may apply in some public available areas in buildings, in garages, cellars, certain workshops, factories and industrial plants, ordinary storage rooms for frost-resistant products, farm buildings, etc.
H3	1	2	2	This class applies to instruments or parts of instruments used in open air locations excluding those in extreme climate zones like polar and desert environments.

Note: A comparison between steady-state and cyclic tests is presented in IEC 60068-3-4 [15].

The test “Water” is mainly applicable to those instruments or parts of instruments typically being used in the open air and which, in their normal use, could be directly exposed to spraying water (rain, etc.). Examples are platforms of weighbridges or automatic radar speed measuring instruments.

It is, therefore, advised only to require this class of water protection and implement the performance test 10.3 in those Recommendations that are applicable to measuring instruments which typically will be used in an environment where this kind of exposure to water can be expected (see 4.4).

8.2.3 Atmospheric pressure (Test 10.4)

Considering the ranges and variations in global terrestrial atmospheric pressure, only a few categories of measuring instruments due to their physical principles are likely to be influenced by these changes. This influence could either be on the zero-indication of the instrument (offset), on the span (curve) or on both.

It is, therefore, advised only to require the evaluation of performance on atmospheric pressure variation in those Recommendations that are applicable to measuring instruments which typically, due to their physical measuring principle, are expected to be sensitive to variations in atmospheric pressure (see 4.4).

8.2.4 Sand and dust (Test 10.5)

The referred test is mainly applicable to those instruments or parts of instruments typically being used in dusty warehouses and building industry (for instance production of concrete) or, in some climatic regions, in the open air.

It is, therefore, advised only to require a measure of protection to withstand this influence and consequently implement the performance test 10.5 in those Recommendations that are applicable to measuring instruments that can be expected to be typically used under sandy/dusty conditions (see 4.4).

8.2.5 Salt mist (Test 10.6)

The referred test is mainly applicable to those instruments or parts of instruments that are typically used in a salty environment. Examples are measuring instruments on board of sea-going vessels or in the cheese industry.

It is, therefore, advised only to require a measure of protection to withstand this influence and consequently implement the performance test 10.6 in those Recommendations that are applicable to measuring instruments that can be expected to be typically used in a humid and salt environment (see 4.4).

8.3 Ambient classification and associated required severity of mechanical tests

Table 2 presents the classification of the ambient of measuring instruments concerning exposure to vibration and shocks at its location of operation and indicates the applicable test method and test level index

Table 2 Classification based on expected mechanical environment

Class	Test level index		Description
	Vibration (Tables 15 and 16)	Shock (Table 17)	
M1	-	-	This class applies to locations with vibration and shocks of low significance, e.g. for instruments fastened to light supporting structures subject to negligible vibrations and shocks transmitted from local blasting or pile-driving activities, slamming doors, etc.
M2	1	1	This class applies to locations with significant or high levels of vibration and shock, e.g. transmitted from machines and passing vehicles in the vicinity or adjacent to heavy machines, conveyor belts, etc.
M3	2	2	This class applies to locations where the level of vibration and shock is high or very high, e.g. where measuring instruments are directly mounted on machines, conveyor belts etc.

In sub-clause 11.1, two vibration tests (random and sinusoidal) have been described. In general, it should be avoided to prescribe both tests in one OIML Recommendation.

Since vibration of a random nature is real life practice, it is expected that a performance test on the sensitivity of measuring instruments to random vibration covers the requirement for withstanding influences by environmental vibrations and should be the most commonly prescribed performance test in OIML Recommendations. The sinusoidal test shall be prescribed and applied only in those cases where the measuring instrument is expected to be typically subjected to sinusoidal vibrations. Therefore the implementation of the random vibration test is preferable for OIML Recommendations.

For the selection of the appropriate test (random or sinusoidal) refer to IEC 60068-3-8 [16]; in particular to (sub)clauses 4.2, 7, 8.3, and 8.4 of that standard.

It is strongly recommended not to try to convert sine vibration to random vibration or vice versa. There is no simple physical relationship between the two. The impact on the specimen will therefore be different.

Note: Requirements concerning the transportation of a measuring instrument are outside the scope of this Document.

8.4 Classification of EM environment and the associated required severity of electromagnetic tests

A classification is made to help in selecting the most adequate requirements and associated performance test concerning electromagnetic influences and interferences.

As far as electromagnetic related phenomena are concerned this classification will need to depend on the expected electromagnetic environmental conditions of the measuring instrument and on its application (see sub-clause 8.1.3).

These conditions depend on the specific environment where the instrument is expected to be installed (residential, general public, commercial, industrial etc.), the concept of the measurement system and the use of the measurement system.

A distinction in electromagnetic environment could be made on basis of differences in:

- either: the kind of potential electromagnetic influence quantity in the environment and their intensity,
- or the available potential entering paths of the influence quantity, which in turn are defined by the concept of measuring instrument or system.

Furthermore one could distinguish between concepts with a more closed (isolated) structure and those with a more open electromagnetic architecture. In the latter case cabling lay-out of the instrument or system can be quite of influence to the sensitivity for influence quantities.

For feasibility reasons and while for most instruments the above distinction is not trivial, only three (electromagnetic) classes and the associated requirements and test methods are presented for a limited number of potential sources of influence (which are considered to be the main potential electromagnetic influence quantities)

The following groups of influence quantities are to be considered:

- (a) those caused by conducted EM phenomena (transmitted through power or data lines),
- (b) those caused by radiation of EM phenomena (wireless transmission).

(All of these influences could originate from all kind of sources, for example: remote instrumentation, some action of personnel or atmospheric disturbances)

Note: IEC/TR 61000-2-5 [26] provides additional information on the classification concerning electromagnetic environment.

Table 3 presents the classification of the ambient of measuring instruments concerning their electromagnetic environment at its location of operation:

Table 3 Classification based on expected electromagnetic environment

Class	Description
E1	This class applies to measuring instruments used in locations where electromagnetic disturbances correspond to those likely to be found in residential, commercial and light industrial environment.
E2	This class applies to instruments used in locations where electromagnetic disturbances correspond to those likely to be found in industrial buildings.
E3	This class applies to measuring instruments powered by the battery of a vehicle and exposed to electromagnetic disturbances which correspond to those likely to be found in any environment not considered hazardous for general public.

Table 4 presents the references to the test method and test level to be applied, taking into account the classification of the electromagnetic environment.

Table 4 Test method selection based on classification of electromagnetic environment

Test level index for class			Table	Description
E1	E2	E3		
1	1	n/a	18	DC mains voltage variation
n/a	1	n/a	19	Ripple on DC mains power
1	1	n/a	20	AC mains voltage variation
1	1	n/a	21	AC mains frequency variation
n/a	1	n/a	22	DC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and (short term) voltage variations
1	2	n/a	23	AC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and reductions
2 or 3 ^(*)	3	n/a	24	AC mains frequency harmonics
2	2	n/a	25	VLF and LF disturbances on AC and DC mains
2	3	n/a	26	Bursts (transients) on AC and DC mains
3	3	n/a	27	Surges on AC and DC mains power lines
2	3	2	28	Bursts (transients) on signal, data and control lines
3	3	2	29	Surges on signal, data and control lines
4	5	n/a	30	AC mains power frequency electromagnetic field
2	3	3	31	Conducted (common mode) currents generated by RF EM fields
3	3	3	33	RF EM fields (general origin)
3 or 4 ^(**)	3 or 4 ^(**)	3 or 4 ^(**)	34	RF EM fields (digital radio telephones and portable radio transceivers)
3	3	3	35	Electrostatic discharges
n/a	n/a	C or F	37	Voltage variations of a road vehicle battery
n/a	n/a	IV	38	Electrical transient conduction along supply lines of external 12 V and 24 V batteries
n/a	n/a	IV	39	Electrical transient conduction via lines other than supply lines for external 12 V and 24 V batteries
n/a	n/a	I+III	40	Battery voltage variations during cranking
n/a	n/a	I+II	41	Load dump test

(*) See sub-clause 8.4.5

(**) See sub-clause 8.4.10

The conditions have been adapted from the basic Publication IEC/TR 61000-2-5 [26]

Guidance to test level choice

Some extra guidance for choosing the measure of immunity and the associated test level for some specific tests concerning electromagnetic environment is presented in the following sub-clauses 8.4.1 - 8.5.2.

This information is provided as guidance only, giving some background on the choice of tests and the suggested test levels.

8.4.1 Ripple on DC mains power (Table 19)

No requirements for class E1 and E3 have been suggested while this test only applies to DC mains power networks which are almost exclusively applicable in industrial environments.

8.4.2 AC mains frequency variation (Table 20)

In general the public AC mains supply networks are coupled resulting in negligible variations in the frequency. Only in remote areas and in case of local generators, the frequency changes can be of significance.

Therefore it is advised to only prescribe this test in OIML Recommendations in those cases where as a result of the physical principle of the measuring instruments, the frequency of the AC mains supply can have a significant influence on the performance of the instrument, for instance in the case where an internal time-base of the instrument is derived from the mains power frequency (see also 4.4).

8.4.3 Voltage dips, short interruptions and (short term) voltage variations on DC mains (Table 22)

No requirements for class E1 and E3 have been suggested while this test only applies to DC mains power networks which are almost exclusively applicable in industrial environments.

8.4.4 AC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations (Table 23)

Occurrence of voltage dips in AC mains power supply networks is rather standard. Moreover interruptions for half a cycle or less are characteristic. A measuring instrument shall need to withstand and be more or less immune to such dips and interruptions in order to comply with the provisions of 5.1.1.

To evaluate the compliance of performance with these provisions the presented level 2 is considered the minimum test level required.

The occurrence of voltage dips and short supply interruptions in general cannot be predicted. Especially in the industrial environments these may occur and persist for a relative long period of time.

It is reasonable to require instruments, intended to be used in an industrial environment, to withstand such dips and interruptions and consequently require them to be submitted to performance tests up to a level 3 in order to avoid the risk on frequent interruption of instrument performance.

When, on basis of the classification of the environment, test level 2 applies three tests are to be performed and in case test level 3 applies five tests are to be performed, all 3 or 5 tests presented in the applicable test level column need to be implemented in the applicable Recommendation since the response or failing of the EUT on one of the tests cannot be predicted from the responses on the other tests.

8.4.5 AC mains frequency harmonics (Table 24)

Through the increasing use of small transformers and semiconductor switching devices in power converters, lighting systems, AC/DC converters, UPS systems and rectifiers the distortions in public power supply networks have increased. Power supply companies are obliged for several reasons to keep the level of disturbance below certain limits.

For harmonisation reasons, for each harmonic an environment dependent compatibility level has been established.

Immunity test levels require a certain margin. In IEC 61000-4-13 a factor 1.5 was used to create this margin.

Immunity requirements and associated tests shall be implemented in OIML Recommendations for measuring instruments which are designed to be connected to an AC mains network.

In the standard a further subdivision is made in the class E1 environment. Only in a purely residential environment the test level index 2 is considered applicable. For industrial and commercial environment the test level indexed 3 applies.

Typical environments where relatively high levels of electromagnetic mains power harmonics can be expected are:

- heavy industry (for example: chloride production plants),
- high capacity rectifier stations.

8.4.6 VLF and LF disturbances on mains power lines (Test method under development)

Through the increasing use of power line communication (PLC) and switching semiconductors in power supply systems, VLF and LF differential mode disturbances tend to interfere with the mains power supply sine wave. Moreover PLC and semiconductor switching devices tend to interfere with each other.

Especially in those cases where the waveform of the mains power line could be directly of influence to measuring instruments (like electrical energy meters) these tests should be applied.

Note: Currently in the publication phase of this Document, a test method for these disturbances is being developed by IEC TC 77A WG 6. The standard to be developed will be registered as IEC 61000-4-19 when published. OIML Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Project Groups are advised, after its publication, to study, take into account and refer to the contents of this new standard for specifying requirements and tests concerning VLF and LF disturbances on mains power lines.

8.4.7 Bursts (transients) (Table 26 and Table 28)

The selection of the applicable immunity and the associated test level shall be based on the expected use of the measuring instrument and presented in the applicable Recommendation.

Test level 1 applies to instruments operating in environments well-protected against electromagnetic interferences (e.g. computer rooms); test level 2 applies to instruments operating in areas with a normal level of protection (class E1); and test level 3 applies to instruments operating in areas without special protection measures (e.g. industrial plants, class E2).

8.4.8 Surges (Table 27 and Table 29)

The requirement on immunity to surges is applicable to all situations where the measuring instrument will be connected to the (AC or DC) mains power lines. In general the requirement also applies where data cabling is connected. The length of all connected network cabling needs to be taken into account in the decision on whether there is a need for testing. Exclusively in those situations where the interconnecting cabling between devices will never exceed the length

of 10 m testing is not applicable. Where applicable the requirement and associated tests shall be implemented in OIML Recommendations.

8.4.9 Mains power frequency electromagnetic fields (Table 30)

This test shall only be prescribed as required in those OIML Recommendations where a significant influence from external power frequency magnetic fields on the measurement results may be expected, as a consequence of the physical principle of the measuring instruments concerned. This includes instrumentation equipped with touch switches, (also refer to sub-clause 4.4)

This test does not cover the frequency spectrum of harmonics of the power frequency, which fields normally are more common and intense.

Note 1: The WHO advises a protection level for whole body human exposure (general public) of 80 A/m (50Hz) and of 400 A/m for occupational exposure (workers).

Note 2: Small sources like many types of the adapters used to power or load battery powered equipment tend to create electromagnetic fields exceeding the 80 A/m level, but these power frequency EM fields tend to diminish very rapidly with distance and only a few centimetres from the source could be reduced to 1 % of the original level.

Note 3: Typical environments where relative high level mains electromagnetic field strength can be expected are:

- high and medium voltage mains power lines,
- heavy industry,
- static power converters (transformers),
- induction cooking.

8.4.10 Radiated RF electromagnetic fields and resulting induced RF currents

(Tables 3, 32, 33, 34)

The rationale for the advised test levels as presented in the tables 31-34 is as follows:

The frequency range presented in Table 33 is in use for many services. It also covers the VHF and part of the UHF broadcast transmitter bands. The maximum level of field strength which can be expected near to these transmitters may in the general public area exceed the level of 10 V/m, but may be expected not to exceed the maximum exposure levels for human beings (general public) as advised by the WHO and implemented in the national legislation of many countries. Up to 400 MHz this maximum level is 27.5 V/m, increasing linearly with frequency from 400 MHz to about 45 V/m at 1000 MHz.

Although such high field strength levels may be expected in the neighbourhood of fences around transmitter sites this still is not a sufficient argument to choose for a test level beyond 10 V/m while one should take into account the general incidental character and the probability of an actual unintentional distortion of the measurement due to the fact that the following risk reducing factors apply:

- the field strength near to a transmitter reduces approximately with the square of the distance to the transmitter.
- the optimum coupling (influence) only occurs when polarization of the source (transmitter) and the sensitive part or element of the exposed object (acting as receiver) are in parallel and the transmission direction of the transmitter (perpendicular to the polarization) is in line with that of the receiver.

The unforeseen incidental exposure to the above mentioned levels, therefore, may probably only apply in the case where a mobile measuring instrument in operation passes such a powerful broadcast transmitter.

The frequency ranges in Table 34 typically apply for PMR transceivers and digital mobile phones.

To get some impression of the applicable field strength levels one should be aware that:

- a PMR transceiver may produce 10 V/m at 30 cm distance and may reach 30 V/m at 10 cm distance from the transceiver,
- a 2 W GSM phone typically produces a field strength of 10 V/m (modulated wave) at a distance of 1 m from the transmitter. For an 8 W GSM this distance will be 2 m,
- a 200 W GSM base station typically produces a field strength of 10 V/m (modulated wave) at a distance of 10 m.

For more details, please consult Table G 1 in IEC 61000-4-3 Annex G [29]

The maximum level of field strength which can be expected near such radiating sources in areas accessible to the general public may exceed the level of 10 V/m, but may be expected not to exceed the maximum exposure levels for human beings (general public) as advised by the WHO. This maximum level of 27.5 V/m up to 400 MHz is increasing linearly with frequency from 400 MHz to 61 V/m at 2 GHz and is limited to 61 V/m level in the frequency range above 2 GHz.

Therefore, the tests to be applied and specified in the applicable Recommendation cannot be related to only one specific environment. So, in order to verify compliance with the electromagnetic environment of use, the tests shall extend to a frequency range and an intensity level that merely depend on:

- the possibility of a mobile telephone being used in close vicinity of the instrument or
- the location of a base station relative to the instrument,
- the risk of fraud by using a mobile phone as a source of disturbance, and
- the consequences of an error or disturbance.

In the frequency band between 960 MHz and 1,4 GHz and between 3 and 6 GHz the following should be taken into consideration:

The larger radiating sources in these frequency bands mainly concern amateur radio stations creating in the ranges (1,00 - 1,30) GHz,, (3.3 - 3.5) GHz and (5.65-5.93) GHz field strengths up to 30 V/m at 10 m distance. (see IEC/TR 61000-2-5 Table 25 [26]) This, however, concerns transmission using narrow beam antennas such as dish antennas in use for dish to dish beam connections including satellite uplinks. Only in the main beam of the antenna this level of field strength may be measured. For this reasons a rationale will be needed for implementing tests in this frequency band.

8.4.11 Electrostatic discharge (Table 35)

Since the human body may be charged to a maximum value of 15 kV in extreme conditions (very low relative humidity combined with synthetic fabrics and use of synthetic footwear), ESD tests of test level 4 will only be necessary for instruments intended to be used under circumstances where such conditions are likely to exist. Measuring instruments that will be used in areas where the relative humidity exceeds 50 % should be tested by exposure up to and including test level 3.

8.5 Additional guidance for battery powered instruments

For selecting tests for battery powered measuring instruments a distinction is to be made based on the kind of battery applied.

These different types are:

- (a) disposable batteries,
- (b) general rechargeable batteries, and
- (c) batteries of road vehicles.

8.5.1 In case of disposable and rechargeable batteries of a general nature, at present no standards can be referred to. The requirements are described briefly in sub-clause 5.5 and the applicable tests in Table 36.

8.5.2 For instruments powered by the on board battery of a road vehicle (environmental class E3), a series of special tests simulating disturbances associated with the road vehicle power supply is presented in sub-clause 14.2 of this Document. These tests are based on the International Standards series ISO 7637 [42-44] and ISO 16750-2 [41].

According to clause 4 of ISO 7637-1 [42], this series of standards “provides a basis for mutual agreement between vehicle manufacturers and component suppliers, intended to assist rather than restrict them.”

Measuring instruments that are designed to be mounted on board a road vehicle generally could be mounted on any kind of vehicle. Therefore, in the tables 38 and 39 of this Document, the most severe level of testing specified in the standard is indicated as being the preferred level. In the revised version of ISO 7637-2 (2011) [43] the pulse voltage ranges have been upward extended. Since currently there is still some dispute about this extension it is advised not (yet) to implement the maximum levels presented in this new version of ISO 7637-2, but to maintain the former maximum level.

The choice of the test level to be applied is not related to a specific environment, but merely to the impact of a disturbance and, where relevant, to the electromagnetic properties of the specific type of vehicle in which the instrument is used.

The applicability of the test presented in Table 39 “*Electrical transients conduction via other than supply lines*” strongly depends on cable length and lay out of the I/O lines. In case the I/O lines of the applicable measuring instruments are limited to less than 0,5 m, it is advised not to implement this test.

The Capacitive Coupling Clamp method described in ISO 7637-3 [44] is the only acceptable test method. The ICC method should be omitted because the test result will strongly depend on the undefined input impedance of the EUT and therefore cannot be claimed to be sufficiently reproducible for metrology purposes.

The test on battery voltage variations during energizing a vehicle starter motor (Table 40), as derived from ISO 16750-2, was included in previous editions of ISO 7637-2 (pulse 4). This is also the case for the “load

dump” test (former pulse 5). Please note that the latter may need to be implemented because certain regions (for example the EU) still require taking into account load dump transients.

9 Instrument performance tests (general)

9.1 Preliminary remarks

The brief descriptions of test procedures in this document are intended only for information. It will be necessary to consult the referenced IEC and ISO Publications before conducting a test.

Terminology used in the applicable IEC and ISO Publications was copied in this Document to the widest possible extent.

Some IEC and ISO Publications may use the term “specimen” instead of “EUT” as used in clause 10 - 14 of this Document. In this Document “specimen” concerns one copy of an instrument (or part of an instrument) and “EUT” concerns the specific copy on which the test is, or will be performed. So each of the instruments produced and being part of the population of the same type is called a “specimen” of the type. There might for example be a preference to perform examinations on a specimen different from the one used as EUT.

Most of the standards, referred to in the following chapters of this Document, concern “basic” standards (according to IEC definition) not specifically linked to a product. This implies that for many tests a choice may be made from a range of test levels. In order to optimize harmonization between those standards and the OIML Recommendations, all these test levels were copied from these standards into this Document, but only a limited number of these are actually recommended for implementing in OIML Recommendations. To be able to recognize the preferred test levels, these have been presented in **bold face**.

9.1.1 Measurement uncertainty considerations

Measurement uncertainty evaluation is an important and essential element in all aspects of metrology, including legal metrology. The OIML Document on “The Role of Measurement Uncertainty in Conformity Assessment Decisions in Legal Metrology”² should be consulted for a general understanding of the terminology and concepts related to uncertainty, and for guidance on how to assess and use measurement uncertainty.

Measurement uncertainty shall be considered in all aspects of measurement and conformity assessment decisions associated with OIML Recommendations. Some guidance on how to assess uncertainty is provided in the following paragraphs.

The following clause concerning measurement uncertainty should be included in OIML Recommendations:

“Each test comprises measurements applying harmonized test setups for the verification of compliance with requirements. Measurement uncertainty is an attribute of each measurement. For every measurement result that is reported during testing of a measuring instrument or system within the framework of this Recommendation the measurement uncertainty associated with the corresponding measured value(s) and determined error(s) shall be known and where relevant shall be reported”.

Note: Exceptions considered not relevant to be reported in the test report include the uncertainty values associated with individual measured values which are obtained for the purpose of assessing a component of measurement uncertainty associated with the repeatability or reproducibility of the measuring instrument/system and/or testing procedure, or where it is determined on the basis of a previous reported assessment that a component of measurement uncertainty is not significant in a particular measurement application.

The uncertainty associated with the test method shall be taken into account in the decision on the applicability of the test method.”

9.1.2 Evaluation of uncertainty in testing

The main reason for evaluating the uncertainty associated with a test result is to ensure with a sufficient level of probability, that a clear decision on compliance to the requirements can be made by taking this uncertainty into account.

² Correctly in “Committee Draft” stage in OIML TC 3/SC 5.

In the considerations on uncertainty in testing it is to be taken into account that a test is just an instant observation of the response of one or a few specimen(-s) to that test and sometimes for practical reasons even reduced to only a selection of the different manifestations of influencing phenomena. This may require extending the uncertainty margins or to base the value of specific contributors to the uncertainty on well characterized and repeatable measurements performed in earlier stages (pooled uncertainty values).

The test procedure and the test set-up may affect the overall uncertainty of the result. Often these are the major contributors.

The contributors to the overall uncertainty of the test result include:

- measuring instrumentation uncertainty,
- test set up introduced uncertainty,
- test procedure introduced uncertainty,
- sample (EUT) introduced uncertainty.

Examples of the above mentioned contributors are: (from temperature test and ESD test):

- thermometer in climate room; pulse waveform of ESD generator
- homogeneity of temperature in climate room; position of the EUT above a conducting cable
- curve of climate change; location for the discharge
- reproducibility of the measurements

In Recommendations, the overall uncertainty contribution may be stated as a maximum acceptable value.

In addition to stating the overall contribution it may be required in Recommendations to set a maximum acceptable value for some specific uncertainty contributors in order to prevent an unnecessary increase of the overall uncertainty or to avoid unnecessary efforts in the evaluation of the uncertainty of a contributor.

An example of an unnecessary increase of the overall uncertainty is the situation where a mass standard with a relatively high uncertainty is used as reference.

An example of employing unnecessary efforts is the situation where the actual uncertainty of the mass standards is calculated instead of using the pooled uncertainty provided from its classification.

Specific contributions to the (measurement) uncertainty:

- (a) may be obtained from calibration results of the reference instruments,
- (b) may be estimated on basis of the test method and procedure,
- (c) may be obtained from the reproducibility of test results.

Results of research during the development or from the evaluation of the test method and procedure shall provide the test method related contributions to the overall uncertainty.

9.2 Test considerations

9.2.1 General

In principal, all tests shall be performed meeting the conditions concerning installation as stipulated by the manufacturer and the corresponding rated operating conditions unless it is obvious that these will not be relevant to the result of the test.

The applicable OIML Recommendation shall in all cases describe:

- the manner in which the instrument shall be tested, and
- the allowed changes in the performance of the EUT.

Simulation of any part of the EUT should be avoided. In case such simulation is unavoidable, all parts of the instrument that could be affected by the test shall play their intended role in the measurements.

Today, many measuring instruments contain electronic circuits and/or are equipped with electronic devices and therefore fulfil the definition of an electronic measuring instrument. For these instruments the tests as referred to in sub-clause 8.4 apply. Measuring instruments which do not fulfil this definition need only be exposed to the mechanical and climatic tests as referred to in sub-clauses 8.2 and 8.3.

In case the electronic measuring instrument only contains passive electronic components, the test on influence quantities referred to in sub-clauses 8.4.6, 8.4.7, 8.4.8, 8.4.10 and 8.4.11 may not be applicable.

Table 5 may serve as a guideline showing the preferred method of evaluation of the test results in relation to several tests presented in this Document (the applicable Recommendation may differ in the evaluation method).

Note: The value of specific influence quantities may in some cases exceed the rated operating conditions. Such a particular influence quantity is to be considered as an influence factor when its value lies within the rated operating conditions range and a disturbance when the value exceeds these rated operating conditions.

Table 5 Evaluation method in general applicable to the test

Influence quantity exposure	Table(s)	Evaluation	
Dry heat	6	I	MPE
Cold	7	I	MPE
Damp heat, steady-state (non condensing)	8	I	MPE
Damp heat, cyclic (condensing)	9	D	NSFa
Water	10	D	NSFa
Atmospheric pressure	11,12	I	MPE
Sand and Dust	13	D	NSFa
Salt mist	14	D	NSFa
Vibration	15,16	I	MPE
Mechanical shock	17	D	NSFa
DC mains voltage variation	18	I	MPE
Ripple on DC mains power	19	D	NSFd
AC mains voltage variation	20	I	MPE
AC mains frequency variation	21	I	MPE
DC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and reductions	22	D	NSFa (1) NSFd (2)
AC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage reduction	23	D	NSFd
AC mains harmonics	24	D	NSFd
VLF and LF disturbances on AC and DC mains	25	D	NSFd
Bursts (transients) on AC and DC mains	26	D	NSFd
Surges on AC and DC mains power	27	D	NSFa
Bursts (transients) on signal, data and control lines	28	D	NSFd
Surges on signal, data and control lines	29	D	NSFa (1) NSFd (2)
Mains power frequency magnetic field	30	D	NSFd
Conducted (common mode) currents generated by RF EM fields	31	D	NSFd
RF electromagnetic fields	32,33,34	D	NSFd
Electrostatic discharge	35	D	NSFa (1) NSFd (2)
Low voltage of internal battery	36	I	MPE
Voltage variations of a road vehicle battery	37	I	MPE
Electrical transient conduction along supply lines of external 12 V and 24 V batteries (pulses 2a, 3a, 3b)	38	D	NSFd
Electrical transient conduction along supply lines of external 12 V and 24 V batteries (pulse 2b)	38	D	NSFa
Electrical transient conduction via lines other than supply lines for external 12 V and 24 V batteries	39	D	NSFd
Battery voltage variations during cranking	40	D	NSFa (1) NSFd (2)
“Load dump” test	41	D	NSFa
I Influence factor D Disturbance MPE Maximum permissible error according to 3.6 NSFa No significant fault shall occur after the disturbance. NSFd No significant fault shall occur during the disturbance. (1) For integrating instruments (2) For non-integrating instruments			

9.2.2 Integrating instruments

As a consequence of the operating principle of integrating instruments the evaluation approach has to be different from that of non-integrating instruments. This implies that more attention to the evaluation sequence is needed when prescribing tests and evaluations for such instruments.

Examples of integrating instruments are: water, gas, electricity and heat meters as well as belt weighers. For the evaluation of these instruments, testing and observation over a certain defined period of time of operation is needed.

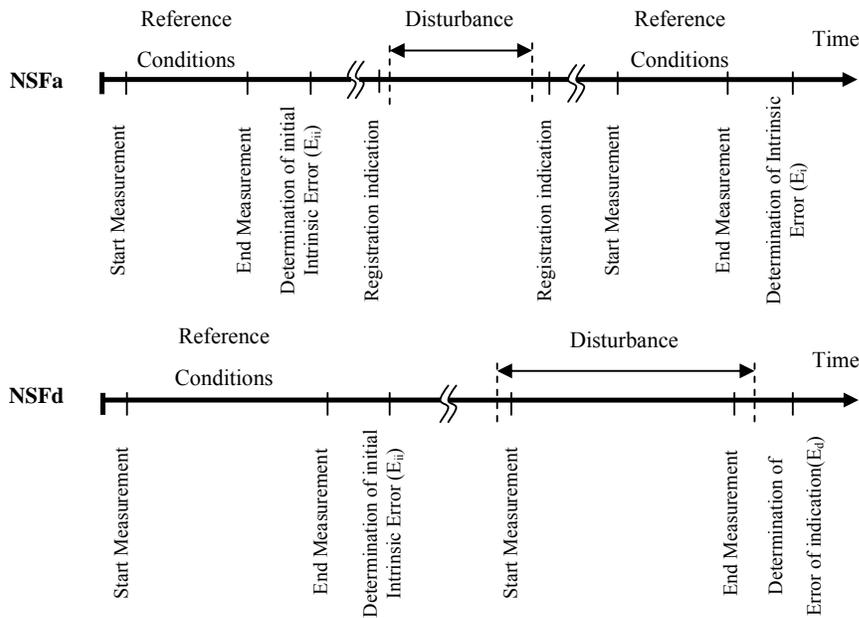


Figure 1 Time sequences for the two conditions:

NSFa (No Significant Fault shall occur after the disturbance) and

NSFd (No Significant Fault shall occur during the disturbance)

9.2.2.1 Sequence during NSFa evaluation

The following test and evaluation sequence is recommended when NSFa evaluation is applicable:

- Establish the period of time needed per measurement;
- Start measurements under reference conditions;
- Stop the measurements after the period of time established and keep the EUT switched on
- Determine the initial intrinsic error (E_{ii});
- Record all indicated and registered values of interest;
- Only when applicable switch off the EUT (see note 1)
- Activate the disturbance generator;
- Stop the disturbance after the period of time required for the test;
- Switch on the EUT in case the disturbance was applied in “switch off” mode
- Record all indicated and registered values of interest.(see note 2)
- Calculate the change in the display reading and registers. Those changes shall not exceed one fault limit established as prescribed in the applicable Recommendation;
- Perform a second measurement using the same period of time;
- Determine the intrinsic error (E_i);
- Record all indicated and registered values of interest;
- Calculate the fault being the difference between the intrinsic error and the initial intrinsic error. This fault shall not exceed the fault limit specified in the applicable Recommendation.

Note 1: In case of the damp heat, cyclic test the position “switched on” or “switched off” is to be specified in the Recommendation; the position “switched off” facilitates condensing.

Note 2: It may sometimes not be possible that after the application of the disturbance the EUT indicates the same result as it did before (in particular when needed to be switched off, or when the measurement range does not allow an indication during performance of the test, which may for instance apply when performing mechanical shock tests on clinical thermometers).

9.2.2.2 Sequence during NSFd for evaluation

The following general test and evaluation sequence is recommended when NSFd evaluation is applicable:

- (a) Establish the period of time needed for a measurement;
- (b) Start measurements under reference conditions;
- (c) Stop the measurements after the period of time established and keep the EUTs switched on
- (d) Determine the initial intrinsic error;
- (e) Apply the disturbance;
- (f) Perform a second measurement;
- (g) Stop applying the disturbance;
- (h) Determine the error;
- (i) Calculate the fault being the difference between the error in the second measurement and the initial intrinsic error. This fault shall not exceed the fault limit specified in the applicable Recommendation

10 Climate related performance tests

10.1 Static temperatures

Table 6 Dry heat

Applicable standards	IEC 60068-2-2 [5], IEC 60068-3-1 [14]					
Test method	Exposure to dry heat (non condensing)					
Applicability	General					
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of high temperature					
Test procedure in brief	<p>The test comprises exposure to the specified high temperature under “free air” conditions during the period of time specified (the period specified is the period succeeding the moment at which the EUT has reached temperature stability).</p> <p>The change in temperature shall not exceed 1 °C/min during heating up and cooling down.</p> <p>The absolute humidity of the test atmosphere shall not exceed 20 g/m³. When tests are performed at temperatures below 35 °C, the relative humidity shall not exceed 50 %.</p>					
	One of the following test levels may be specified:					
Test level index ¹⁾	1	2	3	4	5	unit
Temperature	30	40	55	70	85	°C
Duration	2	2	2	2	2	h
Note	¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The levels assumed most applicable and preferred to implement are presented in bold face .					
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preconditioning, b) details of mounting or supports, c) state of the EUT including cooling system during conditioning, d) test level to be applied: temperature and duration of exposure, e) measurements and/or loading during conditioning, f) recovery (if non-standard). 					

Table 7 Cold

Applicable standards	IEC 60068-2-1 [4], IEC 60068-3-1 [14]				
Test method	Exposure to low temperature				
Applicability	General				
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of low temperature				
Test procedure in brief	<p>The test comprises exposure to the specified low temperature under “free air” conditions during the period of time specified (the period specified is the period succeeding the moment at which the EUT has reached temperature stability).</p> <p>The change of temperature shall not exceed 1 °C/min during heating up and cooling down.</p> <p>IEC specifies that the power to the EUT shall be switched off before the temperature is raised.</p>				
	One of the following test levels may be specified:				
Test level index ⁽¹⁾	1	2	3	4	unit
Temperature	+5	-10	-25	-40	°C
Duration	2	2	2	2	h
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The levels assumed most applicable and preferred to implement are presented in bold face .				
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preconditioning, b) details of mounting supports, c) state of the EUT including cooling system during conditioning, d) extend: temperature and duration of exposure, e) measurements and/or loading during conditioning, f) recovery (if non-standard). 				

10.2 Damp heat

Table 8 Damp heat, steady-state (non condensing)

Applicable standards	IEC 60068-2-78 [13], IEC 60068-3-4 [15]		
Test method	Exposure to damp heat in steady-state		
Applicability	This test is considered general applicable where the measuring instrument is expected to be used in non- climate controlled environment		
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of high humidity and constant temperature. The steady-state test should always be used where adsorption or absorption play the main part. When diffusion but not breathing is involved, either the steady-state or the cyclic test shall be prescribed depending on the type of instrument and its application.		
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to the specified high level temperature and the specified constant relative humidity for a certain fixed period of time as defined by the test level chosen. The EUT shall be handled such that no condensation of water occurs on it.		
	One of the following test levels may be specified:		
Test level index ⁽¹⁾	1	2	unit
Relative humidity (RH)	85	93	%
Duration	2	4	24-hours period
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face .		
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preconditioning procedure, b) electrical and mechanical measurements to be made prior to the test, c) state of the EUT as introduced into the chamber, d) extend and tolerance: temperature, relative humidity and duration, e) loading during conditioning, f) electrical and mechanical measurements to be made during conditioning and the period(s) after which they shall be performed, g) special precautions to be taken regarding removal of surface moisture, h) recovery conditions (if other than standard), i) electrical and mechanical measurements to be made at the end of the test, the parameters to be measured first, and the maximum period allowed for the measurement of these parameters. 		

Table 9 Damp heat, cyclic (condensing)

Applicable standards	IEC 60068-2-30 [9], IEC 60068-3-4 [15]		
Test method	Exposure to damp heat with cyclic temperature variation		
Applicability	Damp heat tests with cyclic temperature variation shall be applied in all the cases where condensation is concerned and can potentially be of influence or when the penetration of vapour will be accelerated by the breathing effect.		
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of high humidity combined with cyclic temperature changes		
Test procedure in brief	<p>The test comprises exposure to cyclic temperature variation between 25 °C and the appropriate upper temperature while maintaining the relative humidity above 95 % during the temperature change and the low temperature phases and at or above 93 % RH at the upper temperature phases.</p> <p>Condensation is expected to occur on the EUT during the temperature rise.</p> <p>The 24 h cycle comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) temperature rise during 3 hours, 2) temperature maintained at upper value until 12 hours from the start of the cycle, 3) temperature lowered to lower temperature level within a period of 3 to 6 hours, the declination (rate of fall) during the first hour and a half being such that the lower temperature level would be reached in a 3 hours period, 4) temperature maintained at the lower level until the 24 h period is completed. <p>The stabilizing period before and recovery period after the cyclic exposure shall be such that the temperature of all parts of the EUT is within 3 °C of its final value.</p> <p>Special electrical conditions and recovery conditions may need to be specified.</p> <p>For integrating measuring instrument see sub clause 9.2.2 for the appropriate sequence of measurements during the test</p>		
	One of the following test levels may be specified:		
Level index ⁽¹⁾	1	2	unit
Upper temperature:	40	55	°C
Duration	2	2	24-hour cycle
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face .		
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) extent: temperature and number of cycles, b) state of the EUT during conditioning, c) details of mounting or support, d) need for intermediate measurements, e) instrument recovery conditions, f) special precautions to be taken regarding surface moisture elimination, g) measurements to be made at the end of the test, sequence of parameters to be measured, and the maximum time period allowed for and between the measurement of these parameters. 		

10.3 Water

Table 10 Water

Applicable standards	IEC 60068-2-18 [8], IEC 60512-14-7 [18], IEC 60529 [19]		
Test method	Exposure to water falling in drops and impacting (colliding) water		
Applicability	Applicable only when the measuring instrument is expected to be used in open air locations (see 8.2.2)		
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 when the specimen is subjected to spraying and splashing water		
Test procedure in brief	The EUT is mounted on an appropriate fixture and is subjected to impacting water generated from either an oscillating tube or a spray nozzle used to simulate spraying or splashing water. The stabilizing period before and recovery after the exposure shall be specified in the applicable Recommendation.		
	One of the following test levels may be specified:		
Test level index ⁽¹⁾	1	2	unit
Flow rate (per nozzle)	0.07	0.07	L/min
Duration	10	10	min
Angle of inclination	± 60	± 180	°
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face .		
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extend: angle of inclination, b) state of the EUT during conditioning, c) details of mounting or support, d) intermediate measurements, e) recovery conditions, f) special precautions to be taken regarding removal of surface moisture, g) electrical and mechanical measurements to be made at the end of the test, the parameters to be measured first, and the maximum period allowed for the measurement of these parameters. 		

10.4 Atmospheric pressure

In Table 11 and Table 12, two tests for determining the influence of atmospheric pressure on measuring instruments have been described. In general, it should be avoided to prescribe both tests in OIML Recommendations.

Either of these tests shall only be prescribed in OIML Recommendations in those cases where, as a result of the physical principle of the measuring instrument, a significant influence due to changes in atmospheric pressure can be expected (also refer to 4.4).

The choice of either test and of the test level to be prescribed in the applicable Recommendation, is to be made by the responsible OIML Technical Committee, Subcommittee or Project Group.

Table 11 Static atmospheric pressure

Applicable standard		There are no applicable standards (refer to Annex C)		
Test method		Exposure to low and high atmospheric pressure		
Applicability		Applicable only where, based on the physical measuring principle of the measuring instrument the atmospheric pressure may expected to be an influence quantity (see clause 8.2.3)		
Object of the test		Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of static atmospheric pressure changes to upper and lower limit		
Test procedure in brief		The test comprises the installing an EUT such that it can be exposed to the applicable higher and lower atmospheric pressures limits.		
		One of the following test levels may be specified:		
Test level index		1	2	unit
Atmospheric pressure	Lower limit	Ambient pressure – 2.5 kPa (± 0,15)	86 (± 1)	kPa
	Upper limit	Ambient pressure + 2.5 kPa (± 0,15)	106 (± 1)	
Uncertainty of the recorded pressure		0.15	0.15	
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant		a) extend: pressure range, b) acceptable influence on the specimen.		

Table 12 Variation of atmospheric pressure

Applicable standard		There are no applicable standards (refer to Annex C)		
Test method		Exposure to variable atmospheric pressure		
Applicability		Applicable only where, based on physical measuring principle of the measuring instrument the atmospheric pressure may expected to be an influence quantity (see clause 8.2.3)		
Object of the test		Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of and during changes in atmospheric pressure		
Test procedure in brief		The test comprises the installing an EUT such that it can be exposed to changes in atmospheric pressure and performing measurement during these changes.		
		One of the following test levels may be specified:		
Test level index		1	2	unit
Change of atmospheric pressure, relative to ambient pressure		1 (± 0.1)	10 (± 1)	kPa
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant		a) extend : pressure change, b) acceptable influence on the EUT.		

10.5 Sand and dust

Table 13 Sand and dust

Applicable standards	IEC 60512-11-8 [17], IEC 60529 [19], IEC 60721-2-5 [21]				
Test method	Exposure to sand and dust				
Applicability	Applicable only when the measuring instrument is expected to be used in dusty or sand containing environment (see clause 8.2.4)				
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under dust-laden atmosphere				
Test procedure in brief	<p>The test comprises exposure to cyclic temperature variation between 30 °C and 65 °C, maintaining the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ relative humidity: less than 25 % ▪ air velocity: 3 m/s ▪ particles concentration: 5 g/m³ ▪ composition of the particles: as specified in 3.2.1 of IEC 60512-11-8 [17] 				
	One of the following test levels may be specified:				
Test level index ⁽¹⁾	1		2		
Number of cycles	1		2		
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face .				
Information to be presented in the appropriate Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extend : number of cycles, b) state of the EUT during conditioning, c) intermediate measurements, d) recovery conditions, e) electrical and mechanical measurements to be made at the end of the test, the parameters to be measured first, and the maximum period allowed for the measurement of these parameters. 				

10.6 Salt mist

Table 14 Salt mist

Applicable standards	IEC 60068-2-11 [7], IEC 60721-2-5 [21]				
Test method	Exposure to salt mist				
Applicability	Applicable only when the measuring instrument is expected to be used in humid salt environment (see clause 8.2.5)				
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under salt mist atmosphere.				
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to salt mist atmosphere at 35 °C.				
	One of the following test levels may be specified:				
Test level index	1	2⁽¹⁾	3	4	unit
Duration	16	24	48	96	h
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face .				
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extend: (duration), b) state of the EUT during conditioning, c) intermediate measurements, d) recovery conditions, e) electrical and mechanical measurements to be made at the end of the test, f) the parameters to be measured first, g) the maximum period allowed for the measurement of these parameters. 				

11 Mechanics related performance tests

11.1 Vibration

In Table 15 and Table 16, two vibration tests (random and sinusoidal) have been described. In general, it should be avoided to require both tests in OIML Recommendations.

Implementation of the random vibration test is preferred in OIML Recommendations.

The sinusoidal vibration test shall be applied only in those cases where the measuring instrument is expected to be typically subjected to sinusoidal vibrations.

For both tests selection guidance can be found in IEC 60068-3-8 [16]

Table 15 Vibration (random)

Applicable standard	IEC 60068-2-47 [11], IEC 60068-2-64 [12], IEC 60068-3-8 [16]			
Test method	Exposure to random vibration			
Applicability	General			
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of random vibration			
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to the vibration for a time sufficient for testing the various functions of the EUT during the exposure. The EUT shall subsequently be tested in three, mutually perpendicular axes mounted on a rigid fixture by its normal mounting means. The EUT shall normally be mounted in such a way that the gravity vector points in the same direction as it would in normal use. Where on basis of the measurement principle the effect can be assumed negligible the EUT may be mounted in any position.			
	One of the following test levels may be specified:			
Test level index	1 ⁽¹⁾	2 ⁽¹⁾	3	unit
Total frequency range	10 – 150	10 – 150	10 – 150	Hz
Total RMS level	1.6	7	16	m·s ⁻²
ASD level 10-20 Hz	0.05	1	5	m ² ·s ⁻³
ASD level 20-150 Hz	-3	-3	-3	dB/octave
Duration per axis	For each of the orthogonal directions the vibration exposure time shall be 2 minutes in each functional mode as defined in the applicable Recommendation or for a longer period if necessary for performing the measurement			
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face .			
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	Extent: - total frequency range, - total RMS level, - ASD (acceleration spectral density) level, - number of axes, - duration per axis			

Table 16 Vibration (sinusoidal)

Applicable standards	IEC 60068-2-6 [6], IEC 60068-2-47 [11] , IEC 60068-3-8 [16]			
Test method	Exposure to sinusoidal vibration			
Applicability	Applicable only for measurement instruments which may be installed and in use on locations where dominant sinusoidal vibrations may be expected (see sub-clause 8.3)			
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of sinusoidal vibration			
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to the vibration for a time sufficient for testing the various functions of the EUT during the exposure The EUT shall be tested exposing it to the specified acceleration level and sweeping the vibration frequency in the specified frequency range , at 1 octave/min, for the specified number of sweep cycles per axis. The EUT shall be tested in three, mutually perpendicular main axes while mounted on a rigid fixture by its normal mounting means. It shall normally be mounted in such a way that the gravity vector points in the same direction as it would in normal use Where on basis of the measurement principle the direction the effect can be assumed negligible the EUT may be mounted in any position.			
	One of the following test levels may be specified:			
Test level index ⁽¹⁾	1	2	3	unit
Frequency range	10 – 150	10 – 150	10 – 150	Hz
Max. acceleration level	2	10	20	ms ⁻²
Number of sweep cycles per axis	20	20	20	-
Note	⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face .			
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	Extent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mounting of the EUT, - pre-conditioning. 			

11.2 Mechanical shock

Table 17 Mechanical shock

Applicable standard	IEC 60068-2-31 [10]		
Test method	Dropping the EUT onto a rigid surface after tilting		
Applicability	General applicable		
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of mechanical shocks		
Test procedure in brief	The EUT, standing in its normal position of use on a rigid surface, is tilted along one bottom edge and subsequently is allowed to fall freely back on to the test surface. The height of fall is the distance between the opposite bottom edge and the test surface. However, the angle between the bottom and the test surface shall not exceed 30°.		
	One of the following test levels may be specified:		
Test level index	1	2	unit
Height of fall	25	50	mm
Number of falls (on each bottom edge)	1	1	-
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	a) conditioning procedure, b) fitting of cables, covers, etc., c) way of execution of the test in case the bottom is not a rectangle, d) extend: height of drop on to a face.		

12 External wiring and mains power supply related performance tests

Methods for determining the degradation of performance of mains connected EUT during electrical mains power and external wiring conducted variations and disturbances.

12.1 DC mains variations (within network specification)

Table 18 DC mains voltage variation

Applicable standard	IEC 60654-2 [20]
Test method	Applying low and high level DC mains power voltage
Applicability	Only applicable for measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to a DC mains power network while in operation and generally only applicable in industrial environment. (see sub-clause 8.4.1)
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of DC mains power voltage changes between upper and lower limit
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to the specified power supply condition for a period sufficient for achieving temperature stability and subsequently performing the required measurements.
Test level index	1
Test level	<p>The upper voltage limit is the DC level at which the EUT has been manufactured to automatically detect high-level conditions.</p> <p>The lower limit will be the DC level at which the EUT has been manufactured to automatically detect low-level conditions.</p> <p>The EUT shall comply with the specified maximum permissible errors at voltage levels between the two levels. Testing may be restricted to subsequent exposure to the upper and lower voltage level.</p>

Table 19 Ripple on DC mains power

Applicable standard	IEC 61000-4-17 [36] and IEC 61000-4-1[27]					
Test method	Introducing a ripple voltage on the DC input power port.					
Applicability	Only applicable for measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to a DC mains power network (distribution system) supplied by external rectifier systems while in operation and generally only applicable in industrial environment. (see sub-clause 8.4.1)					
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of the introduction of a ripple on the DC mains voltage. This test is not applicable for instruments connected to battery charger systems with incorporated switch mode converters.					
Test procedure in brief	A test generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used. Before starting the tests, the performance of the generator shall be verified. The test comprises subjecting the EUT to ripple voltages such as those generated by traditional rectifier systems and/or auxiliary service battery chargers overlaying on DC power supply sources. The frequency of the ripple voltage is the applicable power frequency or a multiple (2, 3 or 6) dependant on the rectifier system used for the mains . The waveform of the ripple, at the output of the test generator, has a sinusoid-linear character. The test shall be applied for at least 10 min or for the period time necessary to allow a complete verification of the EUT's operating performance.					
	One of the following test levels may be specified:					
Test level index	1 ⁽¹⁾	2	3	4	x ⁽²⁾	unit
Percentage of the nominal DC voltage ⁽³⁾	2	5	10	15	special	%
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ "x" indicates that an alternative test level may be specified in the applicable Recommendation.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ The values presented are the peak-to-peak voltages expressed as a percentage of the nominal DC voltage.</p>					
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<p>a) test level to be applied,</p> <p>b) waveform of the ripple voltage,</p> <p>c) frequency of the ripple,</p> <p>d) duration of the test,</p> <p>e) climatic conditions,</p> <p>f) etc.</p>					

12.2 AC mains variations (within network specification)

Table 20 AC mains voltage variation

Applicable standards	IEC/TR3 61000-2-1 [24], IEC 61000-4-1 [27]	
Test method	Applying low and high level AC mains power voltage (single phase)	
Applicability	Only applicable for measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to an AC mains power network while in operation	
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of AC mains network voltage changes between upper and lower limit	
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure of the EUT to the specified power supply condition for a period sufficient for achieving temperature stability and subsequently performing the required measurements.	
	The following test levels are preferred for OIML Recommendations	
Test level index	1	
Mains voltage (1), (2)	Upper limit	$U_{nom1} + 10 \%$
	Lower limit	$U_{nom2} - 15 \%$
Notes	<p>(1) For three phase mains power supplies, the voltage variation is applicable for each of the phases successively.</p> <p>(2) The values of U_{nom} are those as inscripted on the measuring instrument. U_{nom1} concerns the highest and U_{nom2} concerns the lowest value in the case a range is specified. If only one nominal mains voltage value (U_{nom}) is presented then $U_{nom1} = U_{nom2} = U_{nom}$.</p>	

Table 21 AC mains frequency variation

Applicable standards	IEC/TR3 61000-2-1 [24], IEC 61000-2-2 [25], IEC 61000-4-1 [27]	
Test method	Variation in AC mains power frequency	
Applicability	Only applicable for measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to an AC mains power network while in operation	
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of AC mains network power frequency changes between upper and lower limit	
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises the exposure of the EUT to the specified power condition for a period sufficient for achieving temperature stability and for performing the required measurements.	
	The following test levels are preferred for OIML Recommendations	
Test level index	1	
Mains frequency (1), (2)	Upper limit	$f_{nom1} + 2 \%$
	Lower limit	$f_{nom2} - 2 \%$
Notes	<p>(1) The values of f_{nom} are those as inscripted on the measuring instrument. f_{nom1} concerns the highest and f_{nom2} concerns the lowest value in the case a range is specified. If only one nominal mains voltage value (f_{nom}) is presented then $f_{nom1} = f_{nom2} = f_{nom}$.</p> <p>(2) As the power frequency in interconnected networks varies only in a narrow frequency band around the rated frequency (50 Hz or 60 Hz), this test applies only to special cases, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUT's to be operated at large power frequency variations, • EUT's to be installed in small networks that are isolated from a large interconnected system. 	

12.3 Mains power disturbances

Table 22 DC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and (short term) variations

Applicable standard		IEC 61000-4-29 [38]; IEC 61000-4-1 [27]		
Test method		Introducing voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on DC mains power lines using the test set-up defined in the applicable standard		
Applicability		Only applicable for measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to a DC mains power network while in operation.		
Object of the test		Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of voltage dips, voltage variations and short interruptions on DC mains.		
Test procedure in brief		<p>A test generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used. Before starting the tests, the performance of the generator shall be verified.</p> <p>The EUT shall be exposed to voltage dips, short interruptions, for each of the selected combinations of amplitude and duration, using a sequence of three dips/interruptions and intervals of at least 10 s between each test event.</p> <p>The most representative operating modes of the EUT shall be tested three times at 10 s intervals for each of the specified voltage variations</p> <p>If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the test pulses shall be continuously applied during the measurement time.</p>		
One of the following test levels may be specified: ⁽¹⁾				
Voltage dips	Test level index	1	$i^{(2)}$	unit
	Amplitude	40 and 70	x_i	% of the rated voltage
	Duration ⁽³⁾	0.01; 0.03; 0.1; 0.3; 1; t		s
Short interruptions	Test condition	High impedance and/or low impedance		
	Amplitude	0		% of the rated voltage
	Duration ⁽³⁾	0.001; 0.003; 0.01; 0.03; 0.1; 0.3; 1; t		s
Voltage variations	Test level index	1	2	i
	Amplitude	85 and 120	80 and 120	x_i
	Duration ⁽³⁾	0.1; 0.3; 1; 3; 10; t		s
Notes		<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face. (industrial environments only, see sub-clause 8.4.3) .</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “i, x and t” are variables and indicate that alternative test level with alternative characteristics may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rational for such choice.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ One or more values of the presented amplitude and duration may be specified in the applicable OIML Recommendation. The shortest duration in the table should at least be included.</p>		
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant		<p>a) amplitude and duration of the simulated disturbances,</p> <p>b) climatic conditions,</p> <p>c) performance level,</p> <p>d) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of the test pulses,</p> <p>e) etc.</p>		

Table 23 AC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and reductions

Applicable standards		IEC 61000-4-11 [34], IEC 61000-6-1 [39], IEC 61000-6-2 [40]				
Test method		Introducing short-time reductions of mains voltage using the test set-up defined in the applicable standard				
Applicability		Only applicable for measuring instruments with rated input current of less than 16 A per phase which are temporarily or permanently connected to an AC mains power network while in operation				
Object of the test		Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of short time mains voltage reductions				
Test procedure in brief		A test generator is to be used which is suitable to reduce the amplitude of the AC mains voltage for the required period of time. The performance of the test generator shall be verified before connecting the EUT. The mains voltage reduction tests shall be repeated 10 times with intervals of at least 10 s between the tests. If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the tests shall be applied continuously during the measurement time.				
		One of the following test levels may be specified: ⁽¹⁾ .				
Test level index			1	2	<i>i</i> ⁽³⁾	unit
Voltage dips ₍₂₎	Test a	Reduction to	0	0	<i>x_a</i>	%
		Duration	0.5	0.5	<i>n_a</i>	cycles
	Test b	Reduction to	0	0	<i>x_b</i>	%
		Duration	1	1	<i>n_b</i>	cycles
	Test c	Reduction to	70	40	<i>x_c</i>	%
		Duration	25/30 ⁽⁴⁾	10/12 ⁽⁴⁾	<i>n_c</i>	cycles
	Test d	Reduction to	n/a	70	<i>x_d</i>	%
		Duration	n/a	25/30 ⁽⁴⁾	<i>n_d</i>	cycles
	Test e	Reduction to	n/a	80	<i>x_e</i>	%
		Duration	n/a	250/300 ⁽⁴⁾	<i>n_e</i>	cycles
Short interruptions		Reduction to	0		<i>x</i>	%
		Duration	250/300 ⁽⁴⁾		<i>n</i>	cycles
Notes		<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ For the voltage dips, all tests within the test level may be applicable (see sub-clause 8.4.4).</p> <p>⁽³⁾ “<i>i</i>”, “<i>x</i>” and “<i>n</i>” are variables and indicate that alternative test levels with alternative characteristics may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice. For equipment connected directly or indirectly to the public network, the levels shall not be less severe than level 2.</p> <p>⁽⁴⁾ Values applicable for 50 Hz / 60 Hz respectively</p>				
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant		<p>a) amplitude and duration of the simulated disturbances,</p> <p>b) performance of the instrument at each of the tests,</p> <p>c) climatic conditions,</p> <p>d) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of the test pulses,</p> <p>e) etc.</p>				

Table 24 AC mains harmonics

Applicable standards	IEC 61000-2-2 [25], IEC/TR 61000-2-5 [26], IEC 61000-4-13 [35]					
Test method	Introducing harmonics on the AC mains power lines					
Applicability	Only applicable for measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to an AC mains power network while in operation					
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 during conditions where the mains voltage is disturbed by harmonics of its fundamental frequency					
Test procedure in brief	<p>A test generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used. The characteristics of the generator shall be verified before connecting the EUT. The test comprises the exposure of the EUT to mains harmonic distortions as defined in the referred standard. Harmonic voltages at test levels from 3% and higher, up to the 9th harmonic, shall be applied using a phase shift of both 0° and 180° with respect to the positive zero-crossing of the fundamental. Test shall be performed up to the 40th harmonic If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the harmonics shall be continuously applied during the measurement time.</p>					
	Harmonic order n	One of the following test levels ⁽³⁾ may be specified:				
Test level index ⁽¹⁾		1	2	3	i ⁽²⁾	unit
Odd Harmonics non multiples of 3	5	4.5	9	12	x _n	% of rated voltage
	7	4.5	7.5	10	x _n	
	11	4.5	5	7	x _n	
	13	4.5	4,5	7	x _n	
	17	3	3	6	x _n	
	19;23;25	2	2	6	x _n	
	29	1.5	1.5	5	x _n	
	31;35;37	1.5	1.5	3	x _n	
Odd Harmonics multiples of 3	3	4.5	8	9	x _n	
	9	2	2.5	4	x _n	
	15	-	-	3	x _n	
	21	-	-	2	x _n	
	27;33;39	-	-	2	x _n	
Even Harmonics	2	3	3	5	x _n	
	4	1.5	1.5	2	x _n	
	6	-	-	1.5	x _n	
	8 – 40	-	-	1.5	x _n	
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face. ⁽²⁾ “i” and “x_n” are variables and indicate that an alternative test level may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice. ⁽³⁾ For the calculation of the test levels from compatibility levels as specified in IEC/TR 61000-2-5[26] and IEC 61000-2-2 [25] the IEC 61000-4-13 [35] suggested multiplication factor k=1.5 has been applied.</p>					
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<p>a) test level to be applied, b) climatic conditions, c) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of testing, d) etc.</p>					

Table 25 VLF and LF disturbances on AC and DC mains

Applicable standards	IEC 61000-4-19 [xx] (to be published)						
Test method	Introducing VLF and LF differential mode disturbances on the AC or DC mains power lines						
Applicability	Only applicable for measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to an AC mains power network while in operation						
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of VLF and LF differential mode disturbances on the AC or DC mains network						
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises the exposure of the EUT to the specified disturbances for a period sufficient for performing the required measurements.						
	The following test levels are preferred for OIML Recommendations						
Test level index		1	2 ⁽¹⁾	3	4	i	unit (RMS value)
Disturbance	Freq. [kHz]						
Differential current	2 – 30	1	2	3	4	x _n	A
	30 – 150	0.5	1	1.5	2	x _n	A
Differential voltage	2 – 9	0.5	3	12	20	x _n	V
	9 – 95	0.5 – 0.1	3 – 0.6	12 – 2.4	20 – 10	x _n	V
	95 – 150	0.1	0.6	2.4	10	x _n	V
Notes	<p>For details on pulses to be introduced please refer to IEC 61000-4-19 when published.</p> <p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>At the time of the revision of this Document, the relevant IEC standard is not yet available (expected at the end of 2013). Test level index 2 is considered as the most likely level to be chosen by IEC TC 77A.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “i” and “x_n” are variables and indicate that an alternative test level may be specified. in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p>						

Table 26 Bursts (transients) on AC and DC mains

Applicable standards	IEC 61000-4-4 [30]					
Test method	Introducing transients on the mains power lines					
Applicability	Only applicable for electronic measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to a mains power network while in operation					
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 during conditions where electrical bursts are superimposed on the mains voltage					
Test procedure in brief	<p>A burst generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used.</p> <p>The characteristics of the generator shall be verified before connecting the EUT.</p> <p>The test comprises exposure to bursts of voltage spikes for which the output voltage on 50 Ω and 1000 Ω load are defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>Both positive and negative polarity of the bursts shall be applied.</p> <p>The duration of the test shall not be less than 1 min for each amplitude and polarity. The injection network on the mains shall contain blocking filters to prevent the burst energy being dissipated in the mains.</p> <p>If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the test pulses shall be continuously applied during the measurement time.</p>					
	One of the following test levels may be specified:					
Test level index	1	2 ⁽¹⁾	3 ⁽¹⁾	4	i ⁽²⁾	unit
Amplitude (peak value)	0.5	1	2	4	U	kV
Repetition rate	5					kHz
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “i” and “U” are variables and indicate that an alternative amplitude may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p>					
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<p>a) test level to be applied,</p> <p>b) climatic conditions,</p> <p>c) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of testing</p> <p>d) etc.</p>					

Table 27 Surges on AC and DC mains power lines

Applicable standard	IEC 61000-4-5 [31]						
Test method	Introducing electrical surges on the mains power lines						
Applicability	Only applicable for electronic measuring instruments which are temporarily or permanently connected to a mains power network while in operation						
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 during conditions where electrical surges are superimposed on the mains voltage						
Test procedure in brief	<p>A surge generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used. The characteristics of the generator shall be verified before connecting the EUT.</p> <p>The test comprises exposure to electrical surges for which the rise time, pulse width, peak values of the output voltage/current on high/low impedance load and the minimum time interval between two successive pulses are defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>At least 3 positive and 3 negative surges shall be applied.</p> <p>On AC mains supply lines the surges shall be synchronised with AC supply frequency and shall be repeated such that injection of surges on all the 4 phase shifts: 0°, 90°, 180° and 270° with the mains frequency is covered.</p> <p>The injection network circuit depends on the applicable conductor and is defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the test pulses shall be continuously applied during the measurement time.</p>						
	One of the following test levels may be specified: ⁽¹⁾						
Test level index (installation class)	1	2	3	4	5	i ⁽²⁾	unit
AC Line to line	n/a	0.5	1.0	2.0	⁽³⁾	U ₁	kV
AC Line to ground	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.0	⁽³⁾	U ₂	kV
DC Line to line	n/a	n/a	1.0				
DC Line to ground	n/a	n/a	2.0				
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face. (installation class) for OIML Recommendations: level 3.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “i”, “U₁” and “U₂” indicate that alternative voltage levels may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ Depends on the class of the local power supply system.</p>						
Information to be presented in the Recommendation, where relevant	<p>a) test level to be applied (installation class according to IEC 61000-4-5 [31]),</p> <p>b) climatic conditions,</p> <p>c) coupling method,</p> <p>d) set-up of the EUT for this test,</p> <p>e) permissible changes in the performance of the EUT as a result of this test,</p> <p>f) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of the test pulses,</p> <p>g) etc.</p>						

12.4 Other disturbances introduced through conduction by connected external wiring

Table 28 Bursts (transients) on signal, data and control lines

Applicable standards	IEC 61000-4-4 [30]					
Test method	Introducing transients on signal, data and control lines					
Applicability	Only applicable for electronic measuring instruments containing active electronic circuits which during operation are permanently or temporarily connected to external electrical signal, data and/or control lines					
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 during conditions where electrical bursts are superimposed on I/O and communication ports					
Test procedure in brief	<p>A burst generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used. The characteristics of the generator shall be verified before connecting the EUT.</p> <p>The test comprises exposure to bursts of voltage spikes for which the output voltage on 50 Ω and 1000 Ω load are defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>Both positive and negative polarity of the bursts shall be applied.</p> <p>The duration of the test shall not be less than 1 min for each amplitude and polarity.</p> <p>A capacitive coupling clamp as defined in the standard shall be used for the coupling of the bursts into the I/O and communication lines,</p> <p>If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the test pulses shall be continuously applied during the measurement time.</p>					
	One of the following test levels may be specified:					
Test level index	1	2 ⁽¹⁾	3 ⁽¹⁾	4	i ⁽²⁾	unit
Amplitude (peak value)	0.25	0.5	1	2	U ⁽²⁾	kV
Repetition rate	5					kHz
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ "i" and "U" are variables and indicate that an alternative amplitude may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p>					
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<p>a) test level to be applied,</p> <p>b) climatic conditions,</p> <p>c) signal cables to be exposed to bursts,</p> <p>d) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of the test pulses,</p> <p>e) etc.</p>					

Table 29 Surges on signal, data and control lines

Applicable standard		IEC 61000-4-5 [31]							
Test method		Introducing electrical surges on signal, data and control lines							
Applicability		Only applicable for electronic measuring instruments containing active electronic circuits which during operation are temporarily or permanently connected to electrical signal, data and/or control lines that may exceed a length of 10 m.							
Object of the test		Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 during conditions where electrical surges are superimposed on I/O and communication ports							
Test procedure in brief		<p>A surge generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used. The characteristics of the generator shall be verified before connecting the EUT. The test comprises exposure to electrical surges for which the rise time, pulse width, peak values of the output voltage/current on high/low impedance load and the minimum time interval between two successive pulses are defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>At least 3 positive and 3 negative surges shall be applied. The applicable injection network depends on the kind of wiring the surge is coupled into and is defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the test pulses shall be continuously applied during the measurement time.</p>							
		One of the following test levels may be specified:							
Test level index (Installation class)		0	1	2	3 ⁽¹⁾	4	5	i ⁽²⁾	unit
Unsymmetrical lines	Line to line	n/a	n/a	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	U ₁	kV
	Line(s) to ground	n/a	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	U ₂	kV
Symmetrical lines	Line(s) to ground	n/a	0,5	1,0	2.0	2.0	4.0	U ₃	kV
Shielded I/O and communication lines		n/a	n/a	0.5	2.0	4.0	4.0	U ₄	kV
Notes		<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face. (installation class) for OIML Recommendations.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “i” and U_n indicate that an alternative voltage levels may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p>							
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant		<p>a) test level to be applied (installation class according to IEC 61000-4-5 [31]),</p> <p>b) climatic conditions,</p> <p>c) coupling method,</p> <p>d) set-up of the EUT for this test,</p> <p>e) permissible changes in the performance of the EUT as a result of this test,</p> <p>f) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of the test pulses.</p>							

13 Electromagnetic environment related disturbances

Methods for determining the degradation of performance of general EUT when exposed to electromagnetic fields

13.1 Mains power frequency electromagnetic field

See 8.4.9. for applicability (also refer to 4.4)

Table 30 Mains power frequency electromagnetic field								
Applicable standard		IEC 61000-4-8 [33]						
Test method		Exposure to power frequency electromagnetic fields (50 Hz or 60 Hz)						
Applicability		General						
Object of the test		Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 while exposed to power frequency electromagnetic fields (50 Hz or 60 Hz)						
Test procedure in brief		The test comprises the exposure to a power frequency magnetic field (50 Hz or 60 Hz)						
		One of the following test levels may be specified:						
Test level index		1	2	3	4 ⁽¹⁾	5 ⁽¹⁾	<i>i</i> ⁽²⁾	unit ⁽³⁾
Magnetic field strength	Continuous field	1	3	10	30	100	H _{1i}	A/m
	Short duration (1 s to 3 s)	n/a	n/a	n/a	300	1000	H _{2i}	A/m
Notes		<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “<i>i</i>” and H_{<i>xi</i>} are variables indicating that alternative field strength levels may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ The magnetic field strength is expressed in A/m. 1 A/m corresponds to a free space magnetic flux density of 1.26 μT.</p>						
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant		<p>a) test level to be applied,</p> <p>b) the direction of the magnetic field related to the position(s) of the instrument,</p> <p>c) the phase of the magnetic field related to the phase of the power supply of the instrument,</p> <p>d) the duration of the short duration test.</p>						

13.2 Immunity to RF Electromagnetic fields

Table 31 Conducted (common mode) currents generated by RF EM fields

Applicable standard	IEC 61000-4-6 [32]				
Test method	Injection of RF currents representing exposure to RF electromagnetic fields				
Applicability	Only applicable for electronic measuring instruments containing active electronic circuits and equipped with external electrical wiring (mains power, signal, data and control lines)				
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 while exposed to electromagnetic fields				
Test procedure in brief	<p>A RF EM current, simulating the influence of EM fields shall be coupled or injected into the power ports and I/O ports of the EUT using coupling/decoupling devices as defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>The characteristics of the test equipment consisting of an RF generator, (de-)coupling devices, attenuators, etc. shall be verified before connecting the EUT.</p>				
	One of the following test levels may be specified:				
Test level index	1	2 ⁽¹⁾	3 ⁽¹⁾	i ⁽²⁾	unit
RF amplitude	1	3	10	U _i	V (e.m.f.)
Frequency range ⁽⁵⁾	0.15 – 80				MHz
Modulation	80 % AM, 1 kHz sine wave				
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “i” and “U_i” indicate that an alternative amplitude may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ This test is not applicable for EUT without mains power supply or other input port.</p> <p>⁽⁴⁾ If the EUT comprises several devices the tests shall be performed at each extremity of the cable if both of the elements are part of the EUT.</p> <p>⁽⁵⁾ In the range 26 ÷ 80 MHz the type evaluation authority may decide to choose a transition frequency below 80 MHz. Below the selected transition frequency tests will be carried out according to Table 31 and above according to Table 32 In case of a dispute, the result of the test according to Table 32 prevails.</p>				
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<p>a) test level to be applied,</p> <p>b) climatic conditions,</p> <p>c) wiring to and from EUT,</p> <p>d) etc.</p>				

Table 32 Radiated RF electromagnetic fields

Applicable standard	IEC 61000-4-3 [29]; IEC 61000-4-20 [37]
Test method	Exposure to radiated radio frequency electromagnetic fields
Applicability	Only applicable for electronic measuring instruments containing active electronic circuits
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of exposure to electromagnetic fields
Test procedure in brief	<p>The EUT is exposed to electromagnetic fields with the required field strength and the field uniformity like defined in the referred standard.</p> <p>The level of field strength specified refers to the field generated by the unmodulated carrier wave.</p> <p>The EUT shall be exposed to the modulated wave field. The frequency sweep shall be made only pausing to adjust the RF signal level or to switch RF-generators, amplifiers and antennas if necessary. Where the frequency range is swept incrementally, the step size shall not exceed 1 % of the preceding frequency value.</p> <p>The dwell time of the amplitude modulated carrier at each frequency shall not be less than the time necessary for the EUT to be exercised and to respond, but shall in no case be less than 0.5 s.</p> <p>Adequate EM fields can be generated in facilities of different type and set-up the use of which is limited by the dimensions of the EUT and the frequency range of the facility. The expected most critical frequencies (e.g. clock frequencies) shall be analyzed separately. ⁽¹⁾</p>
Test levels	Test levels may be specified according to Tables 33 and 34
Note	⁽¹⁾ These frequencies can be expected to correspond the EUT emitted EM field frequencies
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) test level to be applied, b) climatic conditions, c) wiring to and from EUT, d) duration of the test, e) etc.

Table 33 Electromagnetic fields of general origin

Test level index		1	2 ⁽³⁾	3 ⁽³⁾	4	i ⁽⁴⁾	unit
Frequency Range	(26) 80 - 1000 MHz ^{(1) (2), (5)}	1	3	10	30	E _i	V/m
Modulation	80 % AM, 1 kHz, sine wave						
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ The use anechoic room method like specified in IEC 61000-4-3 [29] normally is only applied above 80 MHz. For the lower frequency range the test methods for conducted radio frequency disturbances are recommended. .</p> <p>⁽²⁾ For EUT lacking any cabling as is needed for applying the test specified in Table 31 the lower frequency limit shall be 26 MHz (refer to Annex F of IEC 61000-4-3 [29]). In all other cases both tests presented in Table 31 and Table 32 apply.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽⁴⁾ “i” and E_i indicate that a alternative field strength level may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rational for such choice.</p> <p>⁽⁵⁾ In the range 26 MHz ÷ 80 MHz the type evaluation authority may decide to choose a transition frequency below 80 MHz. Below the selected transition frequency tests will be carried out according to Table 31 and above according to Table 32 . In case of a dispute, the result according to Table 32 prevails.</p>						

Table 34 Electromagnetic fields specifically caused by wireless communication networks

Test level index		1	2	3 ⁽¹⁾	4 ⁽¹⁾	$i_i^{(2)}$	unit
Frequency Range	446 MHz ⁽³⁾	1	3	10	30	E_i	V/m
	(0.8 – 3) GHz ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1	3	10	30		
	(3 – 6) GHz ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	1	3	10	30		
Modulation	80 % AM, 1 kHz, sine wave						
Notes	<p>⁽¹⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ “i_i” and E_i indicate that a alternative field strength level may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rationale for such choice.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ Applicable only for the Europe region</p> <p>⁽⁴⁾ The main test level selection criteria should be the consequences of failure of an instrument located at the expected minimum distance from a radiating source for wireless communication. (see sub-clause 8.4.10 and Annex G of IEC 61000-4-3) and the possibility of fraud by using such radiating source (like a mobile phone or a transceiver). Selection of the level indexed 3 is suggested to apply only when the manufacturer of the measuring instrument specifies a minimum distance allowed between licensed communication transmitters and the measuring instrument. In all other cases the level indexed 4 is to be applied.</p> <p>⁽⁵⁾ It is not intended that tests need to be applied continuously over the entire frequency range of (1 – 6) GHz and may be reduced to cover just the specific frequency bands nationally allocated for RF emitting sources. (see IEC /TR 61000-2-5 [26]. Reduction of the test to cover the frequency range (1.4 – 3) GHz is expected to cover all wide beam and omni-directional emitting sources.</p> <p>⁽⁶⁾ A rationale is required when specifying the need for testing in this frequency band (3 - 6) GHz. (see 8.4.10 and IEC /TR 61000-2-5 [26])</p>						

13.3 Immunity to electrostatic discharges

Test to determining the degradation of performance of EUT when exposed to electrostatic discharges

Table 35 Electrostatic discharge

Applicable standard		IEC 61000-4-2 [28]					
Test method		Exposure to electrostatic discharge (ESD)					
Applicability		Applicable to all electronic measuring instruments					
Object of the test		Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 in case of direct exposure to electrostatic discharges or such discharges in the neighbourhood of the EUT					
Test procedure in brief		<p>The test comprises exposure of the EUT to electrical discharges.</p> <p>An ESD generator as defined in the referred standard shall be used and the test set-up shall comply the dimensions, materials used and conditions as specified in the referred standard. Before starting the tests, the performance of the generator shall be verified. At least 10 discharges per preselected discharge location shall be applied. The time interval between successive discharges shall be at least 1 second.</p> <p>For EUT not equipped with a ground terminal, the EUT shall be fully discharged between discharges.</p> <p>If the EUT is an integrating instrument, the test pulses shall be applied continuously during the measurement time.</p> <p>Contact discharge is the preferred test method. Air discharge is far less defined and reproducible and therefore shall be used only where contact discharge cannot be applied.</p> <p>Direct application: In the contact discharge mode to be carried out on conductive surfaces, the electrode shall be in contact with the EUT before activation of the discharge. In such case the discharge spark occurs in the vacuum relays of the contact discharge tip.</p> <p>On insulated surfaces only the air discharge mode can be applied. The EUT is approached by the charged electrode until a spark discharge occurs</p> <p>Indirect application: The discharges are applied in the contact mode only on coupling planes mounted in the vicinity of the EUT.</p>					
		One of the following test levels may be specified:					
Test level index ⁽¹⁾		1	2	3 ⁽²⁾	4	i ⁽³⁾	unit
Test voltage	Contact discharge	2	4	6	8	U _{1i}	kV
	Air discharge	2	4	8	15	U _{2i}	kV
Notes		<p>⁽¹⁾ In this case “level” means: “up to and including” the specified level (i.e. the test shall also be performed at the specified lower levels in the standard).</p> <p>⁽²⁾ For each OIML Recommendation the choice on applicable level is to be made. The level assumed most applicable and preferred to implement is presented in bold face.</p> <p>⁽³⁾ “i” and U_{ni} indicate that an alternative test voltages may be specified in the applicable Recommendation if accompanied with a rational for such choice.</p> <p>⁽⁴⁾ Contact discharges shall be applied on conductive surfaces. Air discharges shall be applied on non-conductive surfaces.</p>					
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant		<p>a) test level to be applied,</p> <p>b) climatic conditions,</p> <p>c) for non-earthed EUT’s, procedure for discharging the EUT between two successive electrostatic discharges,</p> <p>d) the number of discharges at each point,</p> <p>e) if the EUT is an integrating instrument: an exact description of the sequence of the test pulses.</p>					

14 Battery and non-mains power supply related performance tests

Tests to determine the degradation of performance of battery powered EUT as a consequence of specific electrical influence quantities

14.1 Low voltage of internal battery

Table 36 Low voltage of internal battery (not connected to the mains power)

Applicable standards	No standard is available
Test method	Applying minimum supply voltage
Applicability	Applicable to all measuring instruments supplied by internal battery
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 during low battery voltage
Test procedure	<p>The test comprises exposure of the EUT to the specific low battery level condition during a period sufficient for achieving temperature stability and for performing the required measurements. The maximum internal impedance of the battery and the minimum battery supply voltage level (U_{bmin}) are to be specified by the manufacturer of the instrument.</p> <p>In case of simulating the battery by using an alternative power supply source like in bench testing, the internal impedance of the specified type of battery shall also to be simulated.</p> <p>The alternative power supply shall be capable to deliver sufficient current at the applicable supply voltage.</p> <p>The test sequence is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Let the power supply stabilize at a voltage as defined within the rated operating conditions and apply the measurement and/or loading condition. - Record: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the data defining the actual measurement conditions including date, time and environmental conditions, 2. the actual power supply voltage. - Perform measurements and record the error (-s) and other relevant performance parameters. - Verify compliance with clauses 5.1.1. and 5.1.2 - Repeat the above procedure with actual supply voltage at U_{bmin} and again at $0,9 U_{bmin}$ <p>Verify compliance with the requirements stated in the sub clauses of 5.5.</p>
	The following test be specified:
Test level index	1
Lower limit of the voltage	The lowest voltage at which the EUT functions properly according to the specifications
Number of test cycles	At least one test cycle for each functional mode
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preconditioning of the EUT, b) measurements and/or loading during conditioning and test, c) number of test cycles, d) maximum allowable variations, e) response of the EUT to low supply voltage; for instance indication or switch off.

14.2 Power from external 12V and 24 V road vehicle batteries

Note 1: The nominal voltage U_{nom} of the electrical system in road vehicles is usually 12 V or 24 V. However, the practical voltage at the battery-terminals of a road vehicle can vary considerably. ISO 7637-2 [43], specifies reference levels of 13.5 V and 27 V respectively.

Note 2: It is likely that the future will bring 42 V systems too, but these are not yet included in the ISO 7637-series of standards, nor in ISO 16750-2 [41]. Therefore, no attempt is made to include them in this edition of OIML D 11.

Table 37 Voltage variations

Applicable standard	ISO 16750-2 [41]								
Test method	Variation in supply voltage								
Applicability	Applicable to all measuring instruments supplied by the internal battery of a vehicle and charged by use of a combustion engine driven generator								
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of high (while charging) and low battery voltage								
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to the specified maximum and minimum power supply voltage conditions for a period sufficient for achieving temperature stability and performing the required measurements at these conditions.								
	One of the following test levels may be specified:								
Nominal battery voltage	$U_{nom} = 12\text{ V}$				$U_{nom} = 24\text{ V}$				Unit
Test level index ⁽¹⁾	A	B	C ⁽²⁾	D	E	F ⁽²⁾	G	H	
Lower limit	6	8	9	10.5	10	16	22	18	V
Upper limit	16	16	16	16	32	32	32	32	V
Notes	¹⁾ In ISO 16750-2 [41] called "Code" ²⁾ Preferred test level for OIML Recommendations: Code C for 12 V batteries and Code F for 24 V batteries.								
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	a) preconditioning of the instrument, b) measurements and/or loading during conditioning and test, c) number of test cycles, d) maximum allowable variations, e) response of the EUT to low supply voltage; for instance indication or switch off.								

Table 38 Electrical transient conduction along supply lines

Applicable standard	ISO 7637-2 [43]	§ 5.6.2: Test pulse 2a + 2b § 5.6.3: Test pulse 3a + 3b			
Test method	Electrical transient conduction along supply lines.				
Applicability	Applicable to all measuring instruments while in operation are supplied by the internal battery of a vehicle which may at the same time be charged by use of a combustion engine driven generator				
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under the following conditions ⁽⁴⁾ : - transients due to a sudden interruption of currents in a device connected in parallel with the device under test due to the inductance of the wiring harness (pulse 2a); - transients from DC motors acting as generators after the ignition is switched off (pulse 2b) ⁽⁵⁾ ; - transients on the supply lines which occur as a result of the switching processes (pulses 3a and 3b).				
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to disturbances on the power voltage by direct coupling into the supply lines.				
	One of the following test levels may be specified:				
Test level index ^{(1) (2)}	III		IV ⁽³⁾		unit
Test pulse	Pulse voltage U_s		Pulse voltage U_s		
	$U_{nom} = 12 \text{ V}$	$U_{nom} = 24 \text{ V}$	$U_{nom} = 12 \text{ V}$	$U_{nom} = 24 \text{ V}$	
2a	+ 37	+ 37	+ 50 (+ 112 ⁽⁶⁾)	+ 50 (+ 112 ⁽⁶⁾)	V
2b ⁽⁵⁾	+ 10	+ 20	+ 10	+ 20	V
3a	- 112	- 150	- 150 (- 220 ⁽⁶⁾)	- 200 (-300 ⁽⁶⁾)	V
3b	+ 75	+ 150	+ 100 (+ 150 ⁽⁶⁾)	+ 200 (+ 300 ⁽⁶⁾)	V
Notes:	⁽¹⁾ In ISO 7637-2 [43], so called “test levels”. ⁽²⁾ In ISO 7637-2 [43], the former levels I and II were deleted because concerning transients in road vehicles these do not ensure a sufficient level of immunity. ⁽³⁾ The referred standard is primarily intended as a basis for contracts between manufacturers of motor vehicles and electronic sub-assemblies. As instruments shall comply with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 in any type of car, test level IV is advised to incorporate in OIML Recommendations. ⁽⁴⁾ Test pulses 1, mentioned in the standard is considered not applicable. Former test pulses 4 and 5 are no longer covered by the recent ISO 7637-2. Instead the recent ISO 16750-2 covers the phenomenon of energizing starter motor circuits of combustion engines. Refer Table 40 (pulse 4 of former ISO 7637-2) and Table 41 (pulse 5 of former ISO 7637-2). ⁽⁵⁾ Test pulse 2b is only applicable in case the measuring instrument may be connected to the battery via the main switch of the car, so if the manufacturer of the measuring instrument has not specified that the instrument is to be connected directly to the battery. ⁽⁶⁾ The advised values in bold , for the level indexed IV, concern the maximum levels as defined in ISO 7637-2 (2004). The values between brackets concern the maximum levels as defined in ISO 7637-2 (2011). (for additional information see sub clause 8.5.2)				
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	a) test pulses to be applied, b) test level to be applied, c) minimum number of pulses or test time, d) performance of the EUT during and after the test pulses.				

Table 39 Electrical transient conduction via lines other than supply lines

Applicable standard	ISO 7637-3 [44], § 3.5.1: fast transient test pulses a and b						
Test method	Electrical transient conduction along lines other than supply lines						
Applicability	Only applicable to analogue I/O cabling of modular measuring instruments installed in vehicles ⁽¹⁾						
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of transients which occur on other lines as a result of the switching processes (pulses a and b)						
Test procedure in brief	The test consists of exposure to bursts of voltage spikes by capacitive and inductive coupling via lines other than supply lines.						
	The following test level may be specified:						
Test level index			I	II	III	IV ⁽²⁾	unit
$U_{nom} = 12\text{ V}$	pulse a	U_s	- 10	- 20	- 40	- 60	V
	pulse b	U_s	+ 10	+ 20	+ 30	+ 40	V
$U_{nom} = 24\text{ V}$	pulse a	U_s	- 14	- 28	- 56	- 80	V
	pulse b	U_s	+ 14	+ 28	+ 56	+ 80	V
Notes:	⁽¹⁾ Only the Capacitive Coupling Clamp method shall be applied. ⁽²⁾ The text of the standard indicates that this standard is primarily intended as a basis for contracts between manufacturers of motor vehicles and electronic sub-assemblies. As instruments must comply with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 in any type of car, test level IV is advised for application in OIML Recommendations.						
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	a) test level to be applied, b) performance of the EUT during and after the test pulses.						

Table 40 Battery voltage variations during starting up a vehicle engine

Applicable standard	ISO 16750-2 [41]							
Test method	Supply voltage variation due to energizing the starter motor of a vehicle							
Applicability	Measuring instruments powered by on board DC battery and may be in operation while the vehicle engine is started							
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of starting the vehicle engine (during and after cranking)							
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to a typical supply voltage characteristic simulating the voltage variation while cranking the engine using a DC electrical starter motor							
	The following test levels may be specified:							
Nominal battery voltage	$U_{nom} = 12\text{ V}$				$U_{nom} = 24\text{ V}$			Unit
Test profile ⁽¹⁾	I ⁽²⁾	II	III ⁽²⁾	IV	I ⁽²⁾	II	III ⁽²⁾	
U_s	8	4,5	3	6	10	8	6	V
U_A	9,5	6,5	5	6,5	20	15	10	V
t_s	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	s
t_f	40	100	100	100	40	100	40	ms
Notes	⁽¹⁾ As specified in ISO 16750-2. ⁽²⁾ Preferred test profiles for OIML Recommendations.							
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	a) preconditioning of the instrument, b) measurements and/or loading during conditioning and test, c) number of test cycles, d) maximum allowable variations, e) response of the EUT to low supply voltage; for instance indication or switch off.							

Table 41 “Load dump” test

Applicable standard	ISO 16750-2 [41]				
Test method	Supply voltage variation due to disconnecting a discharged battery				
Applicability	Measuring instruments powered by on board DC battery and may be in operation while the vehicle engine is running				
Object of the test	Verification of compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 or 5.1.2 under conditions of disconnecting a discharged vehicle battery while the charging alternator is running				
Test procedure in brief	The test comprises exposure to a typical pulse on the supply voltage, simulating the voltage peak due to the impedance of connected loads when disconnecting the battery.				
	The following pulse shapes may be specified:				
Nominal battery voltage	$U_{nom} = 12\text{ V}$		$U_{nom} = 24\text{ V}$		Unit
Test pulse shape ⁽¹⁾	I⁽²⁾	II⁽²⁾	I⁽²⁾	II⁽²⁾	
U_s	80	100	150	200	V
R_i	0,5	4	1	8	V
t_r	10	10	10	10	ms
t_d	40-400	40-400	100-350	100-350	ms
Notes	¹⁾ As specified in ISO 16750-2 ²⁾ Preferred test pulse shapes for OIML Recommendations:				
Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant	a) preconditioning of the instrument, b) test pulses to be applied, c) test level to be applied, d) minimum number of pulses or test time, e) performance of the EUT during and after the test pulse.				

ANNEX A

DOCUMENTATION FOR TYPE EVALUATION

(Informative)

The applicable Recommendation specifies the documentation to be submitted with the application for type approval which at least includes information concerning the:

- principle of operation
- actual design
- integrity securing measures
- software and data management
- installation requirements
- operating instructions
- provisions for testing, servicing and maintenance
- specific instrument or device depending measures needed
- evidence on compliance to the requirements of the Recommendation

Examples:

concerning the principle of operation:

- specific description/flowchart giving the technical characteristics and the principle of operation,

concerning the actual design:

- design drawings; photographs; panel layout,
- flow diagram of the logic, showing the functions of the constituent devices,
- description of the devices with drawings, diagrams,
- lists of the essential constituent devices, modules and components with their essential characteristics,

concerning the integrity securing measures:

- installation and security sealing plan,
- drawing(s) presenting the security sealing plan and the provisions and location for verification marks,
- drawing of regulatory markings,

concerning software and data management:

- specific information on the software required,
 - assessment of metrological relevant software,
- Note:* Refer to OIML D 31 for further details.

concerning the installation requirements:

- an assembly drawing with identification of different constituent parts,
- installation practices or operational constraints,

concerning operating instructions:

- user and installer manual,
- for correction devices, a description of the determination and execution of the correction,

concerning provisions for testing, servicing and maintenance:

- availability and location of mounting and connection provisions for testing,
- availability and location of provision for switching to a test service or maintenance mode,

concerning specific instruments and assemblies:

- a list of the parts being of influence to the metrological behaviour with a description of their constituent materials,

concerning evidence on compliance to the requirements of the Recommendation:

- certificates and test reports,
- declaration of conformity by the manufacturer.

ANNEX B**DURABILITY ASSESSMENT**

(Informative)

B.1 Introduction***B.1.1 Objective***

The objective of durability assessment is to verify the instruments' capability to operate correctly within the performance criteria over the required period of time.

Since deterioration of an instrument may occur (i) due to the failure of one of its components, which may happen at an unpredictable moment during its lifetime, or (ii) due to the gradually wear and tear the durability assessment comprises determination of the capability of the instrument to:

- act adequately upon the failure of a component;
- collect information on the possible occurrence of defects during its complete lifetime .

B.1.2 Verification of the instrument capability to act adequately upon failure of a part or component

Tests may be carried out to verify the correct performance of durability protection facilities and checking facilities by creating situations where that these facilities meant to act upon, provided that the integrity of the instrument is maintained. Study of the documentation on circuitry may give guidance. The applicable Recommendation may specify the parts that are to be tested. Special attention should be paid to parts (electronic or mechanic) which may be expected to gradually change in properties during the lifetime of the instrument.

B.1.3 Assessment of the possible occurrence of defects during the lifetime of the complete measuring system

Information concerning this subject can only be collected by performance of an actual endurance tests simulating the complete lifetime by accelerating in time the instruments' wear and tear. The manufacturer may have carried out such tests in order to ameliorate the overall quality of the instrument by reinforcing certain parts, to elaborate other solutions for certain problems, or to set up an adequate maintenance system.

It is recommended that the testing authority requests documentation concerning these tests.

The applicable Recommendation may specify certain endurance tests.

B.2 Characteristics of durability protection

Durability protection in its basic form provides the operator with information concerning the status of the instrument. He may be warned that a certain operation time has elapsed or that the instrument itself has detected a significant durability error and is consequently invited to take corrective actions; alternatively, he may be recommended to carry out certain checking operations.

A proper intake for protection may be the time factor itself, in which case an obvious moment for checking operations is the switching-on of the instrument, or for example the switching on of a display or an additional device. Another approach may be the use of timers or operation cycle counters, which would determine other checking times based on the known or estimated frequency of the occurrence of durability errors.

In these cases, the operator may be given a certain lapse of time to carry out his checking operations at a suitable moment; after that time, however, the instrument shall discontinue its operation if the checks have not been done.

In more sophisticated forms of durability protection, the instrument may automatically compare the result of checking operations with stored result values and automatically conclude whether it is still in good condition or not. If the self-checking involves the application of physical reference standards (for example in weighing instruments) monitoring of the durability of analogue input transducers will also be possible.

Within the instrument, the circuits warranting durability protection shall represent a logical function with self-checking properties. Since significant durability errors normally need a certain time interval to develop, this self-checking action may be intermittent, and very often an interlock with the switch-on procedure may be sufficient.

Durability protection should not be confused with protection against disturbances and influence factors, although checking facilities sometimes also monitor durability aspects, for example by detecting a significant fault that occurs

due to the wearing of a component in the measuring chain. The objective of both requirements 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 is to safeguard the routine measurement operations of the instrument against failures.

The applicable Recommendation may contain prescriptions concerning the means for securing digital signal handling in the case of a self-checking ability. The difference in self-checking frequency (automatic and permanent for some routine operations; intermittent for durability effects) is to be seen as a consequence of speed: a slow evolution of durability errors opposed to the transmission of typically one million information-carrying pulses every second in the digital signal processing.

Where transmission and storage of digital data has been sufficiently protected, the internal function of a typical microprocessor (which processes program instructions as well as arithmetical operations through the same function blocks) may be considered as self-checked by its normal operation.

ANNEX C

FACILITY FOR TESTS ON BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

(Informative)

C.1 Introduction

At publication date of this document no publication is available on a standard method describing a test facility for the evaluation of the influence of minor changes in the barometric pressure on the performance of measuring instruments.

As the performance of certain measuring instruments can be influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure, exposing these to such test makes sense. Typical example is the influence on the zero-output of certain designs of load cells, having a low excitation voltage.

This Annex presents a brief description for a simple test set-up, primarily designed and designated for testing load cells, but also applicable for other relatively small EUTs with a safe low excitation voltage.

For this test, it should be emphasized that the changes in pressure introduced are very small: the difference in atmospheric pressure between the test chamber and the outer atmosphere will never exceed 20 kPa. So no special precautions need to be taken with respect to pressure related safety measures.

Furthermore, there is no need to control the exact pressure; it will be sufficient to control the difference between the pressure in the pressure chamber and the atmospheric pressure in the laboratory.

When using a small pressure-chamber for the testing of electronic measuring instruments a practical problem is making the connection for the cable(s) between the pressure-room and the outer atmosphere airtight using simple means and without a need to dismantle the connection plug(s).

C.2 Facility for barometric pressure test

It must be clearly emphasized that the facility described below is just one possible solution. Other solutions may be equally acceptable.

In the described facility, the problem of getting an airtight feed-through for the cables is solved by creating a water-slot and using it to generate the changes in pressure as well.

The principle of the test facility is depicted in Figure C-1 and a practical set-up is shown in Figure C-2.

The vessel (1) is partly filled with water.

The EUT (2) is placed on a table (3) and prevents the EUT getting wet.

A transparent vessel (4), having a smaller diameter than the one mentioned before, is placed upside down within the first vessel (1) to form a water seal (5) between the two vessels. Furthermore, there should be a means (6) that prevents the vessel from floating. This could be either a bar like shown in Figure C-2 or some heavy object.

The pressure above the water level in the second vessel (7) can be set by means of a manually operated pump (8) and its level read on a pressure gauge (9).

The water seal (5) between the two vessels solves the problem of an airtight feed-through for the cables.

The vessel (1) shown in Figure C-2 a has a diameter of about 50 cm.

The pressure in the chamber can be increased by either a small hand-pump or by adding a small amount of water.

As an alternative for the pressure gauge (9), a water manometer (10) consisting of a water-filled plastic tube and a ruler could be used.

Warning:

Due to the presence of water and a metal housing, this facility can only be of use for situations where only safe low voltages occur, or no electric power at all.

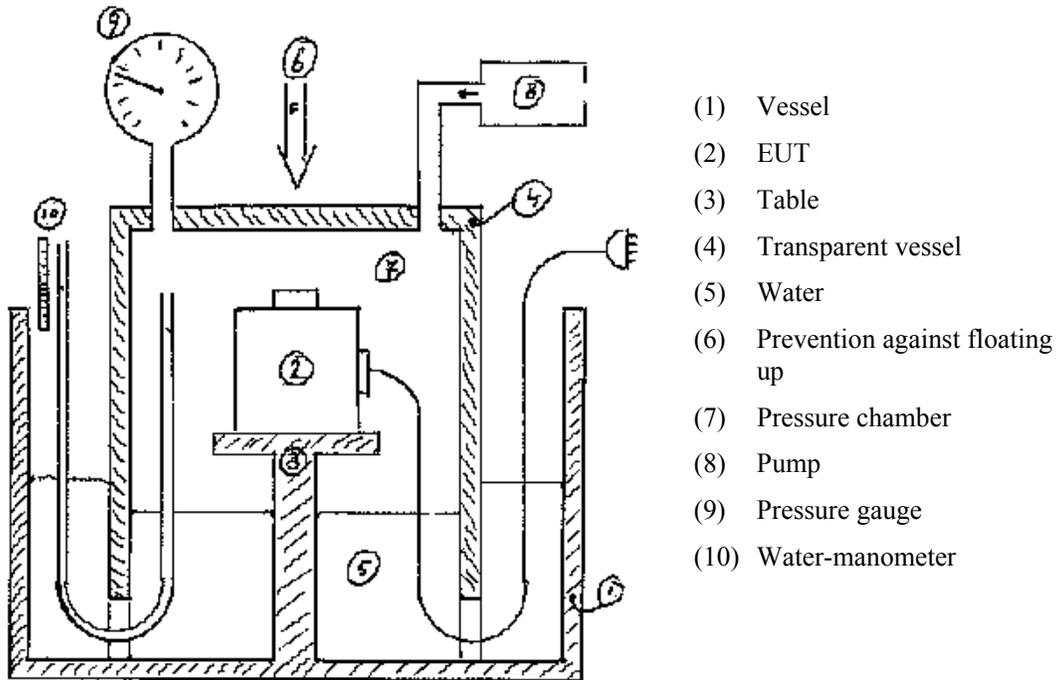


Figure C-1 The basic principle



Figure C-2 The practical set-up

ANNEX D

BIBLIOGRAPHY and NOTES

At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and the users of this Document are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

The actual status of the standards referred to can also be found on the Internet:

IEC Publications: http://www.iec.ch/searchpub/cur_fut.htm

ISO Publications: <http://www.iso.org/iso/en/CatalogueListPage.CatalogueList>

OIML Publications: <http://www.oiml.org/publications/> (with free download option of PDF files)

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, it is highly recommended that all references to standards in OIML Recommendations and International Documents shall be followed by the version referred to (mostly year or date).

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[1]	International vocabulary of terms in legal metrology (VIML)	<Reference to be updated just before publication>
[2]	International Vocabulary of Metrology – Basic and General (2010) Concepts and Associated Terms (VIM). 3rd Edition OIML V 2-200 (2007) □including erratum 2010	Vocabulary, prepared by a joint working group consisting of experts appointed by BIPM, IEC, IFCC, ISO, IUPAC, IUPAP, and OIML
[3]	IEC 60068-1 Ed. 6.0 (1988-6), Appendix B (including Amendment 1, 1992-4) Environmental testing. Part 1: General and guidance Stability date :2011; revision project started	Enumerates a series of environmental tests and appropriate severities, and prescribes various atmospheric conditions for measurements for the ability of specimens to perform under normal conditions of transportation, storage and operational use
[4]	IEC 60068-2-1 Ed. 6.0 (2007-03) Environmental testing Part 2: Test methods- Section 1: Test A: Cold Stability date :2017	Concerns exposure to low temperatures (cold) tests on both non-heat-dissipating and heat-dissipating specimens
[5]	IEC 60068-2-2 Ed 5.0 (2007-07) Environmental testing Part 2: Test methods – Section 2: Test B: Dry heat Stability date :2017	Concerns exposure to high temperatures and low humidity (dry heat) tests on both non-heat-dissipating and heat-dissipating specimens and contains the following tests with gradual change of temperature: Bb: for non heat-dissipating specimens; Bd: for heat-dissipating specimens and Be: for heat-dissipating specimens powered throughout the test.,
[6]	IEC 60068-2-6 Ed 7.0 (2007-12) with Corr. 1 (1995-03) Environmental testing Part 2: Tests – Section 6: Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal) Stability date :2017	Concerns a method of test which provides a standard procedure to determine the ability of components, equipment and other articles to withstand specified severities of sinusoidal vibration. Publication
[7]	IEC 60068-2-11 Ed. 3.0 (1981-01) Environmental testing Part 2: Test methods – Section 11: Test Ka: Salt mist + Correction 1 (1999-12) Stability date :2017	Compares resistance to deterioration from salt mist between specimens of similar construction. May be used to evaluate the quality and the uniformity of protective coatings.

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[8]	IEC 60068-2-18 Ed. 2.0 (2000-10) Environmental testing – Part 2: Test methods – Section 18: Test R and guidance: Water Stability date :2015	Provides methods of test applicable to products which, during transportation, storage or in service, may be subjected to falling drops, impacting water or immersion. The primary purpose of water tests is to verify the ability of enclosures covers and seals to maintain components and equipment in good working order after and, when necessary, under a standardized drop field or immersion in water. These tests are not corrosion tests and should not be considered and used as such. The effects of a large temperature difference between the water and the specimen, such as increased water ingress resulting from pressure changes, as well as thermal shock, are not simulated. Established water tests in other standards are not intended to simulate natural rainfall and their quoted intensities are too high to be adopted for that purpose. Therefore, in addition to the high-intensity severities, Test R includes an artificial rain test based upon natural conditions but not taking into account high wind speeds generally associated with natural rain. Guidance is given on the applicability of the tests and the severities to be selected.
[9]	IEC 60068-2-30 Ed 3.0 (2005-08) Environmental testing Part 2-Test methods Section 30 Test Db : Damp heat, cyclic (12 + 12-hour cycle) Stability date :2017	Determines the suitability of components, equipment or other articles for use, transportation and storage under conditions of high humidity - combined with cyclic temperature changes and, in general, producing condensation on the surface of the specimen
[10]	IEC 60068-2-31 Ed 2.0 (2008-05) Environmental testing Part 2: Test methods Section 31 Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens Stability date :2020	Provides a test procedure for simulating the effects of rough handling shocks, primarily in equipment-type specimens, the effects of knocks, jolts and falls which may be received during repair work or rough handling in operational use. This procedure does not simulate the effects of impacts received during transportation as loosely constrained cargo
[11]	IEC 60068-2-47 Ed 3.0 (2005-4) Environmental testing Part 2 Test methods Section 47: Mounting of specimens for vibration, impact and similar dynamic tests Stability date :2014	Provides methods of mounting components, and mounting requirements for equipment and other articles, for the families of dynamic tests in IEC 60068-2, that is impact (Test E), vibration (Test F) and acceleration, steady-state (Test G).
[12]	IEC 60068-2-64 Ed 2.0 (2008-04) Environmental testing – Part 2: Test methods, Section 64: Test Fh: Vibration, broad-band random and guidance Stability date :2018	Determines the adequacy of specimens to resist dynamic loads without unacceptable degradation of its functional and/or structural integrity when subjected to the specified random vibration test requirements. Broadband random vibration may be used to identify accumulated stress effects and the resulting mechanical weakness and degradation in the specified performance. This standard is applicable to specimens which may be subjected to vibration of a stochastic nature resulting from transportation or operational environments, for example in aircraft, space vehicles and land vehicles. It is primarily intended for unpackaged specimens, and for items in their transportation container when the latter may be considered as part of the specimen itself. Publication

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[13]	IEC 60068-2-78 Ed. 2.0 (2012-10) Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests methods – Section 78: Test Cab: Damp heat, steady state Stability date :2017	Provides a test method for determining the suitability of electro technical products, components or equipment for transportation, storage and use under conditions of high humidity. The test is primarily intended to permit the observation of the effect of high humidity at constant temperature without condensation on the specimen over a prescribed period. This test provides a number of preferred severities of high temperature, high humidity and test duration. The test can be applied to both heat-dissipating and non-heat dissipating specimens. The test is applicable to small equipment or components as well as large equipment This second edition includes editorial and format changes with respect to the first edition: - The test chamber from IEC 60068-3-6 has been introduced
[14]	IEC 60068-3-1 Ed. 2.0 (2011-08) Environmental testing Part 3: Supporting documentation and guidance - Section 1: Cold and dry heat tests Stability date :2016	Provides guidance regarding the performance of cold and dry heat tests. This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 1974, and constitutes a technical revision. The main changes with regard to the previous edition are as follows: - removal of guidance regarding thermal characteristics of chamber walls; - revision of sections that address environmental chambers that do not use movement of air for temperature control
[15]	IEC 60068-3-4 Ed. 1.0 (2001-08) Environmental testing – Part 3: Supporting documentation and guidance - Section 4: Damp heat tests Stability date :2015	Provides the necessary information to assist in preparing relevant specifications, such as standards for components or equipment, in order to select appropriate tests and test severities for specific products and, in some cases, specific types of application. The object of damp heat tests is to determine the ability of products to withstand the stresses occurring in a high relative humidity environment, with or without condensation, and with special regard to variations of electrical and mechanical characteristics. Damp heat tests may also be utilized to check the resistance of a specimen to some forms of corrosion attack.

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[16]	IEC 60068-3-8 Ed. 1.0 (2003-08) Environmental testing – Part 3: Supporting documentation and guidance - Section 8: Selecting amongst vibration tests Stability date :2017	Provides guidance for selecting amongst the IEC 60068-2 stationary vibration test methods Fc sinusoidal, Fh random and F(x) Mixed mode vibration. The different steady-state test methods and their aims are briefly described in Clause 4. Transient test methods are not included. For vibration testing, the environmental conditions, especially the dynamic conditions for the specimen, should be known. This standard helps to collect information about the environmental conditions (Clause 5), to estimate or measure the dynamic conditions (Clause 6) and gives examples to enable decisions to be made on the most applicable environmental vibration test method. Starting from the condition, the method of selecting the appropriate test is given. Since real life vibration conditions are dominated by vibration of a random nature, random testing should be the commonly used method, see Table 1, Clause 7. The methods included hereafter may be used to examine the vibration response of a specimen under test before, during and after vibration testing. The selection for the appropriate excitation method is described in Clause 8 and tabulated in Table 2. In this standard specification, writers will find information concerning vibration test methods and guidance for their selection.
[17]	IEC 60512-11-8 Ed. 1.0 (1995-11) Electromechanical components for electronic equipment - Basic testing procedures and measuring methods - Part 11: Climatic tests - Section 8: Test 11h - Sand and dust Stability date :2017	Defines a standard test method to assess the ability of a connector to withstand driving fine sand and dust.
[18]	IEC 60512-14-7 Ed. 1.0 (1997-10) Electromechanical components for electronic equipment - Basic testing procedures and measuring methods - Part 14: Sealing tests - Section 7: Test 14g: Impacting water Stability date :2017	Defines a standard test method to assess the effects of impacting water or specified fluid on electrical connecting devices.
[19]	IEC 60529 Ed. 2.1 (2001-02) Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code) Corr.1 (2003-01) Ed. 2.1 Corr.2 (2007-10) Ed. 2.1 Stability date :2017	Applies to the classification of degrees of protection provided by enclosures for electrical equipment with a rated voltage not exceeding 72.5 kV.
[20]	IEC 60654-2 Ed. 1.0 (1979-01), with amendment 1 (1992-09) on Ed. 1.0 Operating conditions for industrial-process measurement and control equipment Part 2: Power Stability date :2015	Gives the limiting values for power received by land-based and offshore industrial-process measurement and control systems or parts of systems during operation. Maintenance and repair conditions are not considered
[21]	IEC 60721-2-5 Ed. 1.0 (1991-07) Classification of environmental conditions – Part 2: Environmental conditions appearing in nature – Section 5: Dust, sand, salt mist Stability date :2015	Presents characteristics of dust, sand and salt mist appearing in nature, and describes the influences from these environmental factors to which products are liable to be exposed during storage, transportation and use.
[22]	IEC 60721-3-3 Consolidated Ed. 2.2 (2002-10) with correction1 (2008-06) on Ed. 2.2 Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 3: Stationary use at weather-protected locations Stability date :2015	Classifies groups of environmental parameters and their severities to which products are subjected when mounted for stationary use at weather-protected locations.

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[23]	IEC 60721-3-4 Ed. 2.0 (1995-01) with Amendment 1 (1996-11) Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities Section 4: Stationary use at non-weather protected locations. Stability date :2015	Classifies groups of environmental parameters and the severities to which a product may be exposed under use conditions, including periods of erection work, downtime, maintenance and repair, when mounted for stationary use at locations which are non-weather protected.
[24]	IEC/TR 61000-2-1 Ed. 1.0 (1990-05) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 2: Environment Section 1: Description of the environment - Electromagnetic environment for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public power supply systems Stability date :2015	Has the status of a technical report, and gives information on the various types of disturbances that can be expected on public power supply systems. The following disturbance phenomena are considered: - harmonics - inter-harmonics - voltage fluctuations - voltage dips and short supply interruptions - voltage unbalance - mains signalling - power frequency variation - DC components
[25]	IEC 61000-2-2 Ed. 2.0 (2002-03) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 2 Environment Section 2: Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public low-voltage power supply systems Stability date :2012; maintenance project started	This standard is concerned with conducted disturbances in the frequency range from 0 kHz to 9 kHz, with an extension up to 148.5 kHz specifically for mains signalling systems. It gives compatibility levels for public low voltage AC distribution systems having a nominal voltage up to 420 V, single-phase or 690 V, three-phase and a nominal frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz. Compatibility levels are specified for electromagnetic disturbances of the types which can be expected in public low voltage power supply systems, for guidance in: - the limits to be set for disturbance emission into public power supply systems; - the immunity limits to be set by product committees and others for the equipment exposed to the conducted disturbances present in public power supply systems.
[26]	IEC/TR 61000-2-5 Ed.2.0 (2011-05) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2: Environment; Section 5 Description and classification of electromagnetic environments. Stability date :2014	This publication is a technical report intended for guidance for those who are in charge of writing immunity standards for an equipment or system. Its purpose is to classify electromagnetic environments and help improve the specification of the immunity requirements of an item containing electrical or electronic parts, and consequently obtain electromagnetic compatibility. It also gives basic guidance for the selection of immunity levels. The data are applicable to any equipment, subsystem or system making use of electromagnetic energy and operating in a specific location as defined by this report.
[27]	IEC 61000-4-1 Ed.3.0 (2006-10) Basic EMC Publication Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 1: Overview of IEC 61000-4 series Stability date :2012	Provides applicability assistance to the users and manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment on EMC standards within the IEC 61000-4 series on testing and measurement techniques. Provides general recommendations concerning the choice of relevant tests.
[28]	IEC 61000-4-2 Ed. 2.0 (2008-12) Basic EMC Publication Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 2: Electrostatic discharge immunity test. Stability date :2014	Provides the immunity requirements and test methods for electrical and electronic equipment subjected to static electricity discharges, from operators directly, and from any person to adjacent objects. It additionally defines ranges of test levels which relate to different environmental and installation conditions and establishes test procedures.

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[29]	IEC 61000-4-3 consolidated Ed. 3.2 (2010-04) Basic EMC Publication Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 3: Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test Stability date :2013	Provides the immunity requirements of electrical and electronic equipment to radiated electromagnetic energy. It establishes test levels and the required test procedures. Establishes a common reference for evaluating the performance of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to radio-frequency electromagnetic fields from any source.
[30]	IEC 61000-4-4 Ed. 3.0 (2012-04) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 4: Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test Stability date :2015	Establishes a common and reproducible reference for evaluating the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to electrical fast transient/bursts on supply, signal, control and earth ports. The test method documented in this part of IEC 61000-4 describes a consistent method to assess the immunity of an equipment or system against a defined phenomenon. The standard defines: - test voltage waveform; - range of test levels; - test equipment; - verification procedures of test equipment; - test set-up; - test procedure. The standard gives specifications for laboratory and post-installation tests. This third edition constitutes a technical revision of the second version and improves and clarifies simulator specifications, test criteria and test setups.
[31]	IEC 61000-4-5 Ed. 2.0 (2005-11) correction 1 on Ed. 2.0 (2009-10) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 5: Surge immunity test Stability date :2012; revision to edition 3.0 in last stage !	Provides the immunity requirements, test methods, and range of recommended test levels for electrical and electronic equipment to unidirectional surges caused by overvoltages from switching and lightning transients. Several test levels are defined which relate to different environment and installation conditions. It establishes a common reference for evaluating the performance of equipment when subjected to high-energy disturbances on the power and inter-connection lines.
[32]	IEC 61000-4-6 Ed 3.0 (2008-10) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields Stability date :2013; revision to edition 4.0 in last stage !	Provides the immunity requirements of electrical and electronic equipment to conducted electromagnetic disturbances originating from intended radio-frequency (RF) transmitters in the frequency range 9 kHz up to 80 MHz. Equipment not having at least one conducting cable (such as mains supply, signal line or earth connection), which can couple the equipment to the disturbing RF fields is excluded.
[33]	IEC 61000-4-8 Ed. 2.0 (2009-09) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 8: Power frequency magnetic field immunity test Stability date :2014	Provides the immunity requirements of equipment, only under operational conditions, to magnetic disturbances at power frequency related to: - residential and commercial locations - industrial installations and power plants - medium voltage and high voltage sub-stations.

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[34]	IEC 61000-4-11 Ed.2.0 (2004-03) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measuring techniques Section 11: Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests Stability date :2015	Provides the immunity test methods and range of preferred test levels for electrical and electronic equipment connected to low-voltage power supply networks for voltage dips, short interruptions, and voltage variations. It applies to equipment having a rated input current not exceeding 16 A per phase, for connection to 50 Hz or 60 Hz AC networks. It does not apply equipment for connection to 400 Hz AC networks. The object of this standard is to establish a common reference for evaluating the immunity of electrical and electronic equipment when subjected to voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations.
[35]	IEC 61000-4-13 Ed. 1.1 (2009-07) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4; Testing and measurement techniques Section 13 :Harmonics and interharmonics including mains signalling at a.c. power port, low frequency immunity tests Stability date :2014	Provides the immunity test methods and range of preferred basic test levels for electrical and electronic equipment with rated current up to 16 A per phase at disturbance frequencies up to and including 2 kHz (for 50 Hz mains) and 2,4 kHz (for 60 Hz mains) for harmonics and inter-harmonics on low voltage power networks.
[36]	IEC 61000-4-17 Consolidated Ed. 1.2 (2009-01) (incl. am1+am2) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques Section 17: Ripple on DC input power port immunity test. Stability date :2015	Provides test methods for immunity to ripple at the DC input power port of electrical or electronic equipment. This standard is applicable to low-voltage DC power ports of equipment supplied by external rectifier systems, or batteries which are being charged This standard defines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - test voltage waveform - range of test levels - test generator - test set-up - test procedure. This test does not apply to equipment connected to battery charger systems incorporating switch mode converters.
[37]	IEC 61000-4-20 Ed 2.0 (2010-08) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques; Section 20: Emission and immunity testing in transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguides Stability date :2014	Provides radiated immunity test methods for electrical and electronic equipment using various types of transverse electromagnetic (TEM) waveguides. These types include open structures (for example, striplines and electromagnetic pulse simulators) and closed structures (for example, TEM cells).
[38]	IEC 61000-4-29 Ed. 1.0 (2000-08) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measuring techniques, Section 29: Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations on DC input power port immunity tests. Stability date :2015	Provides test methods for immunity to voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations at the DC input power ports of electrical or electronic equipment. This standard is applicable to low voltage DC power ports of equipment supplied by external DC networks. This standard defines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the range of test levels - the test generator - the test set-up - the test procedure

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[39]	<p>IEC 61000-6-1 Ed. 2.0 (2005-3) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6: Generic standards - Section 1: Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments</p> <p>Stability date :2013</p>	<p>Defines the immunity performance requirements for electrical and electronic apparatus intended for use in residential, commercial and light-industrial environment, both indoor and outdoor and for which no dedicated product or product-family standard exists. Immunity requirements in the frequency range 0 kHz to 400 GHz are covered in relation to continuous and transient conducted and radiated disturbances, including electrostatic discharges and are specified for each port considered. This standard applies to apparatus intended to be directly connected to a low-voltage public mains network or connected to a dedicated DC source which is intended to interface between the apparatus and the low-voltage public mains network. This Standard also applies to apparatus which are battery operated or powered by a non-public, but non-industrial, low voltage power distribution system if they are intended to be used in the environments described above.</p>
[40]	<p>IEC 61000-6-2 Ed. 2.0 (2005-01) Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments</p> <p>Stability date :2013</p>	<p>Defines the immunity performance requirements for electrical and electronic apparatus intended for use in industrial environments, both indoor and outdoor and for which no dedicated product or product-family immunity standard exists. Immunity requirements in the frequency range 0 Hz to 400 GHz are covered, in relation to continuous and transient, conducted and radiated disturbances, including electrostatic discharges. and are specified for each port considered. This Standard applies to apparatus intended to be connected to a power network supplied from a high or medium voltage transformer dedicated to the supply of an installation feeding manufacturing or similar plant, and intended to operate in or in proximity to industrial locations, as described below. This Standard also applies to apparatus which are battery operated and intended to be used in industrial locations Industrial locations are in addition characterised by the existence of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) apparatus (as defined in CISPR 11); - heavy inductive or capacitive loads are frequently switched; - currents and associated magnetic fields are high.
[41]	<p>ISO 16750-2 Ed. 3.0 (2010) Road vehicles - Environmental conditions and testing for electrical and electronic equipment Part 2: Electrical loads</p>	<p>Specifies electrical loads and provides corresponding tests and requirements for the mounting of electric and electronic systems and components on road vehicles. It is applicable to environmental conditions and tests affecting electrical and electronic equipment mounted directly on or in the vehicle. It does not cover electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).</p>
[42]	<p>ISO 7637-1 (2002) and Amd. 1 (2008) Road vehicles - Electrical disturbance from conducting and coupling - Part 1: Definitions and general considerations</p>	<p>Defines basic terms related to electrical disturbances from conduction and coupling used in the other parts of this International Standard and gives general information common to all parts.</p>

Ref.	Standards and reference documents	Description
[43]	ISO 7637-2 (2011) Road vehicles - electrical disturbance from conducting and coupling – Part 2: Electrical transient conduction along supply lines only	Provides test methods and procedures to ensure the compatibility to conducted electrical transients of equipment installed on passenger cars and commercial vehicles fitted with 12 V or 24 V electrical systems. It describes bench tests for both the injection and measurement of transients. It is applicable to all types of road vehicles independent of the propulsion system (e.g. spark ignition or diesel engine, electric motor). Function performance status classification for immunity to transients is also provided.
[44]	ISO 7637-3 (2007) Road vehicles - Electrical disturbance by conducting and coupling - Part 3: Passenger cars and light commercial vehicles with nominal 12 V supply voltage and commercial vehicles with 24 V supply voltage - Electrical transient transmission by capacitive and inductive coupling via lines other than supply lines	Provides a common basis for the evaluation of the EMC of electronic instruments, devices and equipment in vehicles against transient transmission by coupling via lines other than supply lines. The test intention is the demonstration of the immunity of the instrument, device or equipment when subjected to fast transient disturbances coupled from ambient wiring, such as those caused by switching (switching of inductive loads, relay contact bounce, etc.)