

Edition 4:2003 consolidated with amendment 1:2004

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

**Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM)
radio-frequency equipment –
Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics –
Limits and methods of measurement**

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE

CN

For price, see current catalogue

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RADIO INTERFERENCE

**INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL (ISM)
RADIO-FREQUENCY EQUIPMENT –
ELECTROMAGNETIC DISTURBANCE CHARACTERISTICS –
LIMITS AND METHODS OF MEASUREMENT**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard CISPR 11 has been prepared by CISPR Subcommittee B: Interference relating to industrial, scientific and medical radio-frequency apparatus, to other (heavy) industrial equipment, to overhead power lines, to high voltage equipment and to electric traction.

It has the status of a Product Family EMC standard in accordance with IEC Guide 107.

This consolidated version of CISPR 11 consists of the fourth edition (2003) [documents CISPR/B/295/FDIS and CISPR/B/301/RVD] and its amendment 1 (2004) [documents CISPR/B/324/FDIS and CISPR/B/327/RVD].

The technical content is therefore identical to the base edition and its amendment and has been prepared for user convenience.

It bears the edition number 4.1.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendment 1.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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The main content of this standard is based on CISPR Recommendation No. 39/2 given below:

RECOMMENDATION No. 39/2

Limits and methods of measurement of electromagnetic disturbance characteristics of industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment

The CISPR

CONSIDERING

- a) that ISM r.f. equipment is an important source of disturbance;
- b) that methods of measuring such disturbances have been prescribed by the CISPR;
- c) that certain frequencies are designated by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for unrestricted radiation from ISM equipment,

RECOMMENDS

that the latest edition of CISPR 11 be used for the application of limits and methods of measurement of ISM equipment.

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WITHDRAWN

INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL (ISM) RADIO-FREQUENCY EQUIPMENT – ELECTROMAGNETIC DISTURBANCE CHARACTERISTICS – LIMITS AND METHODS OF MEASUREMENT

1 General

1.1 Scope and object

The limits and methods of measurement laid down in this International Standard apply to industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment as defined in Clause 2, and to electro-discharge machining (EDM) and arc welding equipment.

NOTE The limits have been determined on a probabilistic basis taking into account the likelihood of interference. In cases of interference, additional provisions may be required.

Procedures are given for the measurement of radio-frequency disturbances and limits are laid down within the frequency range 9 kHz to 400 GHz.

Requirements for ISM lighting apparatus and UV irradiators operating at frequencies within the ISM frequency bands defined by the ITU Radio Regulations are contained in this standard.

Requirements for other types of lighting apparatus are covered in CISPR 15.

1.2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CISPR 15, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment*

CISPR 16-1:1999, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus*

CISPR 16-2:1996, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity*

CISPR 19, *Guidance on the use of the substitution method for measurements of radiation from microwave ovens for frequencies above 1 GHz*

IEC 60050(161), *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Chapter 161: Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 60083, *Plugs and sockets outlets for domestic and similar general use standardized in member countries of IEC*

IEC 60705:1999, *Household microwave ovens – Methods for measuring performance*

IEC 60974-10, *Arc welding equipment – Part 10: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements*

IEC 61689, *Ultrasonics – Physiotherapy systems – Performance requirements and methods of measurement in the frequency range 0,5 MHz to 5 MHz*

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this document, the definitions of IEC 60050(161) and the following definitions apply.

2.1

ISM equipment

ISM appliance

equipment or appliances designed to generate and/or use locally radio-frequency energy for industrial, scientific, medical, domestic or similar purposes, excluding applications in the field of telecommunications and information technology and other applications covered by other CISPR publications

2.2

electromagnetic radiation

1. The phenomenon by which energy in the form of electromagnetic waves emanates from a source into space.
2. Energy transferred through space in the form of electromagnetic waves.

NOTE By extension, the term "electromagnetic radiation" sometimes also covers induction phenomena.

[IEV 161-01-10: 1990]

2.3

boundary of the equipment under test

imaginary straight line periphery describing a simple geometric configuration encompassing the equipment under test. All interconnecting cables shall be included within this boundary

2.4

click

disturbance which exceeds the limit of continuous disturbance no longer than 200 ms and which is separated from a subsequent disturbance by at least 200 ms. Both intervals are related to the level of the limit of continuous disturbance.

A click may contain a number of impulses, in which case the relevant time is that from the beginning of the first to the end of the last impulse.

2.5

electro-discharge machining (EDM) equipment

all the necessary units for the spark erosion process including the machine tool, the generator, control circuits, the working fluid container and integral devices

2.6

spark erosion

removal of material in a dielectric working fluid by electro-discharges, which are separated in time and randomly distributed in space, between two electrically conductive electrodes (the tool electrode and the work piece electrode), and where the energy in the discharge is controlled

2.7**arc welding equipment**

equipment for applying current and voltage and having the required characteristics suitable for arc welding and allied processes

2.8**arc welding**

fusion welding in which the heat for welding is obtained from an electric arc or arcs

3 Frequencies designated for ISM use

Certain frequencies are designated by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for use as fundamental frequencies for ISM equipment. These frequencies are listed in Table 1.

NOTE In individual countries different or additional frequencies may be designated for use by ISM equipment.

Table 1 – Frequencies designated by ITU for use as fundamental ISM frequencies

Centre frequency MHz	Frequency range MHz	Maximum radiation limit ^b	Number of appropriate footnote to the table of frequency allocation of the ITU Radio Regulations ^a
6,780	6,765 – 6,795	Under consideration	S5.138
13,560	13,553 – 13,567	Unrestricted	S5.150
27,120	26,957 – 27,283	Unrestricted	S5.150
40,680	40,66 – 40,70	Unrestricted	S5.150
433,920	433,05 – 434,79	Under consideration	S5.138 in Region 1, except countries mentioned in S5.280
915,000	902 – 928	Unrestricted	S5.150 in Region 2 only
2 450	2 400 – 2 500	Unrestricted	S5.150
5 800	5 725 – 5 875	Unrestricted	S5.150
24 125	24 000 – 24 250	Unrestricted	S5.150
61 250	61 000 – 61 500	Under consideration	S5.138
122 500	122 000 – 123 000	Under consideration	S5.138
245 000	244 000 – 246 000	Under consideration	S5.138

^a Resolution No. 63 of the ITU Radio Regulations applies.

^b The term “unrestricted” applies to the fundamental and all other frequency components falling within the designated band.

4 Classification of ISM equipment

The manufacturer and/or supplier of ISM equipment shall ensure that the user is informed about the class and group of the equipment, either by labelling or by the accompanying documentation. In both cases the manufacturer/supplier shall explain the meaning of both the class and the group in the documentation accompanying the equipment.

NOTE See Annex A for examples of the classification of ISM equipment.

4.1 Separation into groups

Group 1 ISM equipment: group 1 contains all ISM equipment in which there is intentionally generated and/or used conductively coupled radio-frequency energy which is necessary for the internal functioning of the equipment itself.

Group 2 ISM equipment: group 2 contains all ISM equipment in which radio-frequency energy is intentionally generated and/or used in the form of electromagnetic radiation for the treatment of material, and EDM and arc welding equipment.

Excluded from the testing requirements and limits of this standard are components and subassemblies not intended to perform any stand-alone ISM function.

4.2 Division into classes

Class A equipment is equipment suitable for use in all establishments other than domestic and those directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.

Class A equipment shall meet class A limits.

NOTE 1 Operation of equipment which does not meet the class A limits but does not result in unacceptable degradation of radio services may be sanctioned on a case-by-case basis by the competent national authority.

NOTE 2 Although class A limits have been derived for industrial and commercial establishments, administrations may allow, with whatever additional measures are necessary, the installation and use of class A ISM equipment in a domestic establishment or in an establishment connected directly to domestic electricity power supplies.

Class B equipment is equipment suitable for use in domestic establishments and in establishments directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes.

Class B equipment shall meet class B limits.

5 Limits of electromagnetic disturbances

Class A ISM equipment may be measured either on a test site or *in situ* as preferred by the manufacturer.

NOTE Due to size, complexity or operating conditions some ISM equipment may have to be measured *in situ* in order to show compliance with the radiation disturbance limits specified herein.

Class B ISM equipment shall be measured on a test site.

Limits are under consideration for:

- arc stud welding equipment and arc striking and stabilizing devices for arc welding;
- radiology equipment;
- radio-frequency surgical diathermy equipment.

The limits given in Tables 2 to 9 are applicable to all electromagnetic disturbances at all frequencies not exempted according to Table 1.