SLOVENSKI

PREDSTANDARD

SIST EN 50136-1-1:1999/oprA2:2006

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Alarmni sistemi - Sistemi in oprema za prenos alarma - 1-1. del: Splošne zahteve za sisteme za prenos alarmov

Alarm system - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 1-1: General requirements for alarm transmission systems

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English version

Alarm system - Alarm transmission systems and equipment Part 1-1: General requirements for alarm transmission systems

Systèmes d'alarme - Systèmes de transmission d'alarme et équipements Partie 1-1: Exigences générales pour les systèmes de transmission d'alarme

Alarmanlagen - Alarmübertragungsanlagen und -einrichtungen Teil 1-1: Allgemeine Anforderungen an Alarmübertragungsanlagen

This draft amendment prA2, if approved, will modify the European Standard EN 50136-1-1:1998; it is submitted to CENELEC members for CENELEC enquiry.
Deadline for CENELEC: 2006-09-15.

It has been drawn up by CLC/TC 79.

If this draft becomes an amendment, CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this amendment the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft amendment was established by CENELEC in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Foreword

This draft amendment to the European Standard EN 50136-1-1:1998 was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 79, Alarm systems. It is submitted to the CENELEC enquiry.

Text of prA2 to EN 50136-1-1:1998

4 Definitions

Modify the title as follows:

4 Definitions and abbreviations

Add the following subclause after the title:

4.1 Definitions

Renumber definitions 4.1 to 4.29 into 4.1.1 to 4.1.29.

Modify definition 4.1.21 (former 4.21) as follows:

4.1.21
supervised premises transceiver
equipment at the supervised premises including the interface to the alarm system and the interface to the transmission network

Add the following definitions:

4.1.30
ethernet
frame-based computer networking technology for local area networks (LANs). It defines wiring and signaling for the physical layer, and frame formats and protocols for the media access control (MAC)/data link layer of the OSI model and is mostly standardized as IEEE's 802.3

4.1.31
firewall
combination of hardware and software that separates a Network into two or more parts for security purposes

4.1.32
Internet
massive network of networks, networking infrastructure. It connects millions of computers together globally, forming a network in which any computer can communicate with any other computer as long as they are both connected to the Internet. Information that travels over the Internet does so via a variety of languages known as protocols

4.1.33
link
point-to-point (physical or virtual) connection used for transporting IP packets between a pair of hosts. It does not include any parts of the hosts or any other hosts; it operates below the IP layer. For example, a link could be a leased line, or it could be implemented as a logical connection over an Ethernet, a frame relay network, an ATM network, or any other network technology that functions below the IP layer

4.1.34
network
2 or more computers connected together so that they can share resources

4.1.35
router
special-purpose computer (or software package) that handles the connection between 2 or more Packet-Switched networks that looks at the source and destination addresses of the packets passing through them and decide which route to send the packets on

Add the following subclause after 4.1:

4.2 Abbreviations

4.2.1
ADSL
Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
DSL line where the upload speed is different from the download speed

4.2.2
DSL
Digital Subscriber Line
method for transferring data over regular phone lines. The DSL circuit is much faster than a regular phone connection, and the wires coming into the subscriber's premises are the same (copper) wires used for regular phone service

4.2.3
PSN
Packet Switched Network