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**Shipbuilding — Marine facsimile receivers for  
meteorological charts**

*Construction navale — Récepteurs marins de transmissions par  
télécopie des cartes météorologiques*

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## Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

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# Shipbuilding — Marine facsimile receivers for meteorological charts

## Section 1: General

### 1.1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the construction, performance, type-testing and inspection for a shipborne marine facsimile receiver that receives meteorological charts transmitted by "Facsimile transmission of meteorological chart over radio circuits" stated in accordance with Recommendation 343-1 of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and Document No. 386 Part III-7 specified by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

This International Standard applies to shipborne radio facsimile receivers for the reception of meteorological charts and other graphical representation of meteorological conditions intended as an aid to navigation at sea. It is divided into three sections: general, section 2 containing the requirements and section 3 consisting of the test methods and required test results.

### 1.2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

International Radio Consultative Committee, Recommendation 343-1:1984, *Facsimile transmission of meteorological charts over radio circuits*.

*Technical characteristics of equipment for meteorological facsimile (analogue) transmissions* No. 386 Part III-7:1986, World Meteorological Organization.

### 1.3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

**1.3.1 dead sector:** Part of scanning line unavailable for picture signal transmissions the criteria of which are within  $4,5\% \pm 0,5\%$  of the length.

**1.3.2 facsimile:** Process, or the result of the process, by which fixed graphic charts are scanned and the information is converted to electric signals which are used remotely to produce a copy of the chart in record form.

**1.3.3 index of cooperation (IOC):** The value of the index of cooperation,  $M$ , is defined as follows:

$$M = LF/\pi$$

where

$L$  is the length of the scanning line;

$F$  is the density of the scanning line;

$\pi$  is the ratio of the circumference of the circle to its diameter.

**1.3.4 IOC selection signal:** Signal for automatic IOC selection in the facsimile receiver. This signal is also used for automatic starting of the receiver. The signal is accomplished by transmission of alternating black and white signals lasting for 5 s to 10 s with the following frequencies:

300 Hz for IOC 576

675 Hz for IOC 288 (or IOC 576 with alternate line scanning)

The envelopes of the signal are approximately rectangular.

**1.3.5 meteorological chart:** Chart portraying the state of the weather, such as weather conditions, wind force and direction, high or low atmospheric pressure, weather front and isobar, at a particular time over a wide area.

**1.3.6 phasing:** Adjusting the phase of the independent synchronous power source so as to be able to receive the weather chart in its correct position.

**1.3.7 phasing signal:** Signal for automatically phasing the facsimile receiver. This signal may be also used for automatic starting, automatic selection of scanning frequency and automatic adjustment of recording levels. The signal is accomplished by a 30 s transmission of alternating black and white signals with the following frequencies:

1 Hz for 60 lines per minute (60 r/min)

1,5 Hz for 90 lines per minute (90 r/min)

2 Hz for 120 lines per minute (120 r/min)

The wave form of this signal is either symmetrical, i.e. black and white, each lasting half the scanning line, or symmetrical with the white lasting for 5 % and black for 95 % of the scanning line.

**1.3.8 remote control signal:** Control signal for operating the apparatus from a distance. The remote control signals for operating the facsimile receiver for meteorological charts include the phasing signal, the IOC selection signal and stop signal.

**1.3.9 SND/N:** Value of signal plus noise plus distortion to noise ratio.

**1.3.10 SND/ND:** Value of signal plus noise plus distortion to noise plus distortion ratio.

**1.3.11 spurious responses:** Ratio of the input level of an unwanted signal, at the frequency of the spurious response to the input level of a wanted signal, when the wanted and unwanted signals individually produce the same SND/N or SND/ND ratio at the receiver output.

**1.3.12 stop signal:** Transmission of 5 s of alternating black and white signals at 450 Hz, followed by 10 s of signal corresponding to continuous black. The envelopes of the 450 Hz signals are approximately rectangular.

## Section 2: Requirements

### 2.1 Construction

**2.1.1** The equipment shall comprise a radio receiver and a recording unit.

**2.1.2** The recording unit shall be so constructed as to allow for the change of recording paper and either or both recording stylus during day and subdued artificial light. It should be possible to effect routine maintenance under the same conditions.

### 2.2 Performance standards for recording unit

#### 2.2.1 Recording unit

The equipment shall be capable of continuous recording whilst transmissions are being received.

#### 2.2.2 Input signals

The recording unit shall accept input signals from an external receiver in the audio frequency range at an input level of at least  $-10$  dBm to  $+10$  dBm and shifts of  $\pm 150$  Hz and/or  $\pm 400$  Hz about a centre frequency of  $1900$  Hz at an impedance of  $600 \Omega$ .

#### 2.2.3 Index of cooperation (IOC)

Automatic or manual operation at an index of cooperation of  $576$  and  $288$  shall be possible.

#### 2.2.4 Scanning speeds

The recording unit shall be capable of the automatic and manual selection of scanning speeds of  $60$ ,  $90$  and  $120$  scans per minute.

#### 2.2.5 Automatic operation

The recording unit shall automatically respond to control signals of  $300$  Hz and  $675$  Hz modulation of the carrier wave for start and index of cooperation selection and to  $450$  Hz modulation stop signal.

#### 2.2.6 Synchronization of scanning and phasing

The recording unit shall be capable of synchronization of its operation with the facsimile transmitter by

- frequency accuracy of  $\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$  minimum
- frequency stability of  $\pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$  minimum.

Phasing shall be automatic with a facility for manual adjustment.

#### 2.2.7 Pitch of scanning trace

The pitch of scanning traces shall be maintained within  $\pm 25$  % of its nominal value.

#### 2.2.8 Recording size and marking

The minimum width of the recording shall be  $180$  mm.

The recording material shall be marked in such a way as to indicate that the material remaining is not less than  $1$  m.

### 2.3 Performance standards for radio receiver

#### 2.3.1 Receiving frequency

The radio receiver shall have a range within  $110$  kHz to  $27$  MHz of at least  $4$  MHz to  $24$  MHz with the capability of receiving F3C transmissions. It should have up to six preset spot frequencies. Every selected frequency shall be displayed or easily identified by an appropriate method.

#### 2.3.2 Frequency stability

The frequency drift shall not exceed  $50$  Hz over the temperature range  $+15$  °C to  $+35$  °C.

#### 2.3.3 Sensitivity

Input to the receiver shall be  $3 \mu\text{V}$  or less for  $3$  MHz and above, and  $10 \mu\text{V}$  or less for  $110$  kHz up to  $3$  MHz so that the recorder produces a readable picture.

#### 2.3.4 Selectivity

Frequency bandwidth shall be within  $6,2$  kHz measured at the  $6$  dB attenuation points, and within  $10$  kHz at the  $66$  dB attenuation points.

**2.3.5 Intermediate frequency rejection**

Rejection of signals at the intermediate frequencies shall be greater than 60 dB.

**2.3.6 Image frequency rejection**

The receiver shall have an image frequency rejection of not less than 40 dB.

## Section 3: Test methods and required test results

### 3.1 General test requirements

Except where otherwise stated, electric power shall be supplied to the equipment only during the periods specified for electrical tests and performance tests.

Except where otherwise stated, the supply voltage applied to the equipment during the tests shall be the nominal voltage and alternating current supplies shall be at nominal frequency.

Any requirements in section 2 for which no test is specified in section 3 shall be checked by inspection of the equipment, its manufacturing drawings or other relevant documents.

### 3.2 General conditions of measurement

#### 3.2.1 Recording unit

Recording unit testing shall be undertaken using a facsimile transmitter linked to the recorder under test. If the transmitter is of AM output, it shall be linked through an AM/FM converter. The transmitter shall be capable of operating in accordance with the requirements given in 2.2.2 to 2.2.5.

The type-testing authority has the option of evaluating overall performance of the equipment by receiving an actual facsimile transmission.

#### 3.2.2 Radio receiver

The radio receiver shall be tested by reception of signals of F3C class of emission from a signal generator while linked to the recording unit.

### 3.3 Construction

The requirements of clause 2.1 shall be checked by visual inspection.

### 3.4 Performance tests for recording unit

#### 3.4.1 Test method

Select, in turn, the following combinations of IOC and scanning speed in scans per minute:

288/60, 288/90, 288/120, 576/60, 576/90 and 576/120

For each test, switch on the transmitter.

These tests cover the requirements given in 2.2.1 to 2.2.5.

#### 3.4.2 Results required

The recorder shall, in each test, select the appropriate IOC and scanning speed and shall produce a chart facsimile identical to that transmitted.

#### 3.4.3 Synchronization of scanning and phasing

By visual inspection, check that each test chart received is complete and square with the edge of the recording material.

During reception of a test chart, correct operation of the manual phase adjustment shall be checked.

#### 3.4.4 Pitch of scanning trace

By visual inspection of the test charts, it shall be checked that each line is of even density and is parallel to the line preceding it.

#### 3.4.5 Recording size and marking

The requirements given in 2.2.8 shall be checked by visual inspection.

### 3.5 Performance tests for radio receiver

#### 3.5.1 Receiving frequency

##### 3.5.1.1 Test method

The signal generator shall be used to transmit signals to the receiver, which shall be manually tuned to the frequency being transmitted.

Transmissions throughout the required frequency range shall be used, including the relevant six pre-set spot frequencies.

##### 3.5.1.2 Result required

The receiver shall respond to each frequency transmitted. Every selected frequency shall be displayed or easily identified by an appropriate method.