SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 20109:2016

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Simultano tolmačenje - Oprema - Zahteve (ISO/DIS 20109:2016)

Simultaneous interpreting - Equipment - Requirements (ISO/DIS 20109:2016)

Simultanübertragung - Ausstattung - Anforderungen (ISO/DIS 20109:2016)

Interprétation simultanée - Équipement - Exigences (ISO/DIS 20109:2016)

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91.040.10 Javne stavbe Public buildings

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Simultaneous interpreting — Equipment — Requirements

Interprétation simultanée - Équipement - Exigences

ICS: 91.040.10

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

To expedite distribution, this document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat. ISO Central Secretariat work of editing and text composition will be undertaken at publication stage.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 20109 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Terminology and other language and content resources*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Translation, interpreting and related technology*.

This International Standard is one in a series of four, together with:

— ISO 2603, *Simultaneous interpreting — Permanent booths — Requirements*

— ISO 4043, *Simultaneous interpreting — Mobile booths — Requirements*

— ISO 20108, *Simultaneous interpreting — Quality and transmission of sound and image input — Requirements*

Introduction

This International Standard specifies the components of typical interpreting equipment, which together with either permanent (ISO 2603) or mobile (ISO 4043) booths, form the interpreter's working environment.

Interpreting equipment, included until the 1998 version in ISO 2603, and referred to in ISO 4043, has now found its place in this International Standard, together with other elements indispensable for the interpreter's working environment, like screens and chairs.

The following auxiliary verbs used in this International Standard have the conventional usage assigned to them by the ISO directives:

— *shall* – is used to indicate **requirements** strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted,

— *should* – is used to indicate that, among several possibilities one is **recommended** as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required,

— *may* – is used to indicate a course of action **permissible** within the limits of the document,

— *can* – is used for statements of **possibility** and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

Simultaneous interpreting — Equipment — Requirements

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for equipment used for simultaneous interpreting.

Accessibility requirements are defined in normative Annex A.

Requirements for booths furniture are defined in normative Annex B.

Requirements on the system operation are defined in normative Annex C.

In conjunction with either ISO 2603 or ISO 4043, ISO 20108 and ISO 20109 provide the relevant requirements for the equipment needed in the interpreting booths and the quality and transmission of sound and image provided to interpreters.

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.

ISO 639-3, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*

ISO 9241-303, *Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 303: Requirements for electronic visual displays*

ISO 9241-410, *Ergonomics of human-system interaction — Part 410: Design criteria for physical input devices*

ISO 24503, *Ergonomics — Accessible design — Tactile dots and bars on consumer products*

IEC 60268-4, *Sound system equipment — Part 4: Microphones*

IEC 60268-7, *Sound system equipment — Part 7: Headphones and earphones*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
simultaneous interpreting
mode of interpreting performed while a speaker is still speaking or signing

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this International Standard the activity requires specialized equipment.

3.2
interpreter console
individual workstation, containing controls for listening and speaking that enables simultaneous interpreting

3.3
microphone
device that converts sound into an electrical signal

3.4
headphones
device that converts an electrical signal into sound, designed to be held in place close to the user's ears

3.5
headset
headphones (3.4) combined with a *microphone* (3.3)

3.6
portable interpreting system
simultaneous interpreting (3.1) system that is lightweight, battery operated and enables the interpreter and the participants to move around

3.7
relay interpreting
interpreting that occurs when an interpreter's input comes from another interpreter's rendition and not directly from the speaker

3.8
relay status
indicator of the source of an interpreter console's incoming channel, which might be the floor, direct interpreting, relay interpreting, or double relay interpreting

3.9
video display
electronic device that represents information in a visual form

3.10
distance interpreting
simultaneous interpreting (3.1) of a speaker in a different location from the interpreter, enabled by information and communications technology (ICT)

Note 1 to entry: In some countries also known as remote interpreting.

4 Overall interpreting system

4.1 General

The entire system shall be digital.

All audio levels referred to in this International Standard are based both on a nominal input level of 85-115 dBSPL at 30 cm speaking distance, and on the use of passive headphones with an impedance of 32 Ω and a sensitivity 95-115 dBSPL/mW.

4.2 Frequency response

The overall interpreting system shall correctly reproduce audio-frequencies between at least 125 Hz and 15 000 Hz ± 3 dB, high-pass with attenuation of at least 12 dB per octave for frequencies below 125 Hz in order to improve speech intelligibility.

The microphone and the headphones shall correctly reproduce audio-frequencies between 125 Hz and 15 000 Hz ± 10 dB.

4.3 Amplitude non-linearity

The system shall be free of perceptible distortion; total harmonic distortion (THD) should be less than 1 %.

4.4 Noise and hum

The system shall be free of perceptible noise and hum, with an end-to-end signal-to-noise ratio of at least 95 dBa at maximum input level.

4.5 Hearing protection

An audible hearing-damage warning shall be activated when the average level is higher than 80 dB_{SPL} for more than one minute.

The system shall limit loud sounds, with a maximum output level of 94 dB_{SPL} for any duration longer than 100 ms.

4.6 Level consistency across channels

The volume of each channel should be automatically adjusted to minimise the volume difference between channels as well as between channels and the floor assuming that the input level varies between nominal and ± 12 dB.

5 Interpreter console

5.1 General

There shall be one console for each interpreter, containing individual controls for listening and speaking, including the relevant indicators.

The console may be either desktop or flush-mounted. The surface of the console shall be matt and non-reflecting.

It shall be possible to quickly and easily service or replace a malfunctioning console or its microphone without impairing the functioning of the rest of the system.

The console shall be fully and equitably usable by non-sighted persons as well as persons with low vision, anomalous colour vision, or age-related degeneration of vision. It shall be easy to operate and not require manual dexterity from users.

For further requirements regarding the accessibility and usability of interpreter consoles, see Annex A.

5.2 Headphones/headset connector

Each interpreter console shall have one non-locking, 3,5 mm headphones/headset connector socket on each side. It may have an additional, non-locking, 6,35 mm headphones connector socket.

Each 3,5 mm connector shall follow the TRRS (Tip, Ring 1, Ring 2, Sleeve) CTIA/AHJ Standard, where Tip = Headphone Left, Ring 1 = Headphone Right, Ring 2 = Ground, Sleeve = Microphone (see Figure 1).