
**Pomorski satelitski radijski javljalniki kraja nuje (EPIRB) na plovilih brez opreme
SOLAS - Tehnične karakteristike in merilne metode**

Maritime satellite Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs) for non-SOLAS vessels - Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

Sample Document

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Maritime satellite Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs) for non-SOLAS vessels; Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	8
Foreword.....	8
Modal verbs terminology.....	9
Introduction	9
1 Scope	10
2 References	10
2.1 Normative references	10
2.2 Informative references.....	11
3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	11
3.1 Terms.....	11
3.2 Symbols.....	12
3.3 Abbreviations	12
4 General Requirements	13
4.1 Introduction.....	13
4.2 General Construction	13
4.3 Operating Conditions	13
4.3.1 General.....	13
4.3.2 Conditions for activation	14
4.4 COSPAS-SARSAT.....	14
4.5 Lanyard	14
4.6 Controls	15
4.6.1 General.....	15
4.6.2 Operation whilst wearing gloves	15
4.7 Indicators	15
4.7.1 General.....	15
4.7.2 Operational Indicators.....	15
4.7.3 Visible strobe light.....	16
4.7.4 Night vision indicator	16
4.8 Self-test	16
4.8.1 General.....	16
4.8.2 Functional Self-test	16
4.8.3 GNSS Self-test.....	16
4.9 Equipment IDs	17
4.9.1 Hex ID	17
4.9.2 Self ID (AIS).....	17
4.9.3 Own Vessel ID.....	17
4.10 Operating Instructions.....	17
4.11 Battery Requirements.....	17
4.11.1 Battery life	17
4.11.2 Safety Precautions	18
4.11.2.1 Reverse Polarity	18
4.11.2.2 Carriage Requirements.....	18
4.12 Labelling.....	18
4.12.1 EPIRB labelling	18
4.12.2 Battery Labelling	19
4.13 Equipment manuals	19
5 Technical information	20
5.1 General	20
5.2 COSPAS-SARSAT	20
5.2.1 Beacon Types.....	20
5.2.2 First Generation Beacons (FGBs).....	20
5.2.3 Second Generation Beacons (SGBs).....	21
5.3 AIS position indication.....	22

5.3.1	Overview	22
5.3.2	AIS transmission characteristics	22
5.3.3	AIS messages.....	22
5.3.4	Loss of lock.....	22
5.4	121,5 MHz homing transmitter	22
5.5	Priorities of receive and transmit functions.....	22
5.6	Accessories and additional functionality	23
6	General conditions of measurement	23
6.1	Conformity testing.....	23
6.2	Unique identifiers (Hex ID and self ID).....	23
6.3	Artificial Antenna	23
6.3.1	For EPIRBs with an integral antenna.....	23
6.3.2	For testing the RF transmitter output	23
6.4	AIS TX Test Modulation.....	24
6.4.1	Standard test signal number 1	24
6.4.2	Standard test signal number 2	24
6.4.3	Standard test signal number 3	24
6.4.4	Unmodulated carrier	24
6.4.5	Generation of test signals.....	24
6.5	AIS Reference timing signal	24
6.6	Test conditions power sources and ambient temperatures.....	24
6.6.1	Normal and extreme test conditions.....	24
6.6.2	Test power sources.....	24
6.7	Normal test conditions	25
6.7.1	Normal temperature and humidity	25
6.7.2	Normal test voltage.....	25
6.8	Extreme test conditions	25
6.8.1	Extreme temperatures.....	25
6.8.2	Extreme test voltages.....	25
6.8.2.1	Upper extreme test voltage.....	25
6.8.2.2	Lower extreme test voltage	25
6.9	Reference Bandwidths for emission measurements	25
7	Environmental tests	26
7.1	Introduction	26
7.2	Procedure.....	26
7.3	Performance check	26
7.4	Drop test	26
7.4.1	Definition.....	26
7.4.2	Test conditions.....	26
7.4.3	Method of measurement	26
7.4.4	Required results	27
7.5	Temperature tests	27
7.5.1	Definition.....	27
7.5.2	Dry heat test.....	27
7.5.2.1	Method of measurement.....	27
7.5.2.2	Requirements	27
7.5.3	Damp heat test	27
7.5.3.1	Method of measurement.....	27
7.5.3.2	Required results.....	28
7.5.4	Low temperature test	28
7.5.4.1	Method of measurement.....	28
7.5.4.2	Required results.....	28
7.5.5	Low temperature battery endurance test	28
7.5.5.1	Determining the useful life of the battery	28
7.5.5.2	Method of measurement.....	28
7.5.5.3	Required results.....	28
7.6	Vibration test	29
7.6.1	Definition.....	29
7.6.2	Method of measurement	29
7.6.3	Required results	29

7.7	Saltwater spray test.....	29
7.7.1	Definition.....	29
7.7.2	Method of measurement	30
7.7.2.1	The spraying apparatus	30
7.7.2.2	Preparation of EUT	30
7.7.2.3	Test cycles.....	30
7.7.2.4	Conclusion of testing.....	30
7.7.3	Required results	30
7.8	Thermal shock test.....	31
7.8.1	Definition.....	31
7.8.2	Method of measurement	31
7.8.3	Required results	31
7.9	Bump test.....	31
7.9.1	Definition.....	31
7.9.2	Method of measurement	31
7.9.3	Required results	32
7.10	Compass safe distance test	32
7.10.1	Definition.....	32
7.10.2	Method of measurement	32
7.10.3	Requirements	33
7.11	Solar radiation test.....	33
7.11.0	Applicability	33
7.11.1	Definition.....	33
7.11.2	Method of measurement	33
7.11.3	Requirements	33
7.12	Oil resistance test.....	33
7.12.0	Applicability	33
7.12.1	Definition.....	34
7.12.2	Method of measurement	34
7.12.3	Requirements	34
7.13	Automatic activation and float upright test	34
7.13.1	Definition.....	34
7.13.2	Method of measurement	34
7.13.3	Requirements	34
7.14	Watertightness test	35
7.14.1	Definition.....	35
7.14.2	Method of measurement	35
7.14.3	Required results	35
8	Tests on the 121,5 MHz homing transmitter	35
8.1	Frequency error	35
8.1.1	Definition.....	35
8.1.2	Method of measurement	35
8.1.3	Limit	35
8.2	Audio modulation characteristics	36
8.2.1	Definition.....	36
8.2.2	Method of measurement	37
8.2.3	Limits.....	37
8.3	DST sweep rate and duty cycle	37
8.3.1	Definition.....	37
8.3.2	Method of measurement	38
8.3.3	Limits.....	38
8.4	Spectral carrier power ratio	38
8.4.1	Definition.....	38
8.4.2	Method of measurement	38
8.4.3	Limit	39
8.5	Maximum Effective Isotropic Radiated Peak Envelope Power (EIRPEP).....	39
8.5.1	Definition.....	39
8.5.2	Method of measurement under normal test conditions	39
8.5.3	Limit	40
8.6	Transmitter spectrum mask	40
8.6.1	Definition.....	40

8.6.2	Method of measurement	40
8.6.3	Limit	41
8.7	Radiation produced by operation of the test function.....	41
8.7.1	Definition.....	41
8.7.2	Method of measurement	41
8.7.2.0	General	41
8.7.2.1	Mandatory full-power test transmission.....	42
8.7.2.2	Optional low-power test transmission.....	42
8.7.3	Limits.....	42
9	Tests on the AIS transmitter	42
9.1	AIS Frequency error.....	42
9.1.1	Definition.....	42
9.1.2	Method of measurement	42
9.1.3	Limit	42
9.2	AIS Conducted power variation	43
9.2.1	Purpose	43
9.2.2	Definition.....	43
9.2.3	Method of measurement	43
9.2.4	Limit	43
9.3	AIS Transmitter spectrum mask	43
9.3.1	Definition.....	43
9.3.2	Method of measurement	43
9.3.3	Limit	44
9.4	AIS Transmitter transient behaviour (output power).....	44
9.4.1	Definition.....	44
9.4.2	Method of measurement	45
9.4.3	Limit	46
9.5	AIS Transmitter Transient Behaviour (frequency deviation)	46
9.5.1	Definition.....	46
9.5.2	Method of measurement	46
9.5.3	Limit	47
9.6	AIS Synchronization accuracy	47
9.6.1	Definition.....	47
9.6.2	Method of measurement	47
9.6.3	Limit	48
9.7	AIS Effective Isotropic Radiated Power (EIRP)	48
9.7.1	Definition	48
9.7.2	Method of measurement	48
9.7.3	Limits.....	49
10	Spurious emissions.....	50
10.1	Definition	50
10.2	Method of measurement.....	50
10.2.1	Modes of operation	50
10.2.2	Test method	50
10.2.3	Exclusion bands	50
10.2.3.1	Active mode	50
10.2.3.2	Standby or off.....	51
10.3	Limit.....	51
10.3.1	Activated mode	51
10.3.2	Standby or off	51
11	AIS VDL Link layer tests.....	51
11.1	Active mode tests	51
11.1.1	Method of measurement	51
11.1.2	Initialization period - Required results.....	51
11.1.3	Message content of Message 1 - Required results	51
11.1.4	Message content of first Message 14 - Required results.....	52
11.1.5	Message content of second Message 14 - Required results	52
11.1.6	Transmission schedule for Message 1 - Required results	52
11.1.7	Communication state of Message 1 - Required results	53
11.1.8	Transmission schedule of Message 14 - Required results.....	53

11.1.9	Transmission with lost GNSS - Required results.....	53
11.2	GNSS self-test	53
11.2.0	General.....	53
11.2.1	Method of measurement	54
11.2.2	Required results	54
11.3	Functional self-test	54
11.3.0	General.....	54
11.3.1	Method of measurement	54
11.3.2	Required results	54
12	GNSS receiver.....	55
12.1	General	55
12.2	Protection from specific interfering signals.....	55
12.3	Protection from internally generated interfering signals	55
12.3.1	Definition.....	55
12.3.2	Method of measurement	55
12.3.2.1	Test setup	55
12.3.2.2	Calibration of the test setup.....	56
12.3.2.3	Making the measurement	58
12.3.3	Required results	59
13	Lanyard Strength test.....	60
13.1	Definition	60
13.2	Method of measurement	60
13.3	Required result	60
14	Optical tests.....	60
14.1	Visible strobe light	60
14.1.1	Definition.....	60
14.1.2	Method of measurement	60
14.1.3	Required results	62
14.2	Optional night vision indicator.....	62
14.2.1	Definition.....	62
14.2.2	Method of measurement	62
14.2.3	Required results	62
Annex A (informative):	Maximum measurement uncertainty	64
Annex B (normative):	Additional Test Supports	65
B.1	EPIRB test support	65
Annex C (informative):	AIS message bursts	66
C.1	Active mode	66
C.2	GNSS self-test mode	67
C.3	Default message field values.....	68
Annex D (informative):	Grey-box testing of EPIRBs.....	69
D.1	Definitions.....	69
D.2	Test interface.....	69
D.3	Special test modes and functions	69
Annex E (informative):	Change history	71
History		72

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM).

National transposition dates	
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Introduction

The present document details conformance tests for the ancillary functions of non-SOLAS EPIRBs, such as controls, indicators and labels; together with a GNSS receiver and ancillary transmitters operating on 121,5 MHz and AIS. The present document is set out as follows:

- Clause 4 - General operational requirements: controls, indicators, labels, etc. (normative);
- Clause 5 - Technical information to assist in understanding how the EPIRB operates (informative);
- Clause 6 - Measurement conditions (normative);
- Clause 7 - Environmental tests (normative);
- Clause 8 - Tests on 121,5 MHz homing transmitter (normative);
- Clause 9 - Tests on the AIS transmitter - for EPIRBs incorporating AIS (normative);
- Clause 10 - Radiated spurious emissions (normative);
- Clause 11 - AIS message content tests - for EPIRBs incorporating AIS (normative);
- Clause 12 - GNSS requirements (normative);
- Clause 13 - Lanyard test (normative);
- Clause 14 - Optical tests (normative).

1 Scope

The present document sets out the minimum performance requirements and technical characteristics for non-SOLAS satellite Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs), operating in the COSPAS-SARSAT satellite system (406,0 MHz to 406,1 MHz) and ancillary transmissions on 121,5 MHz and also AIS1 (169,975 MHz) and AIS2 (162,025 MHz).

The present document covers both first and second generation EPIRBs defined by the COSPAS-SARSAT standards C/S T.001 [1] and C/S T.018 [3]. The present document covers only category 2 EPIRBs in class 2 (-20 °C to +55 °C).

The present document only covers battery powered portable EPIRB. Category 1 (float free) EPIRBs are not covered by the present document.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] [C/S T.001](#): "Specification for COSPAS-SARSAT 406 MHz Distress Beacons".
- [2] [C/S T.007](#): "COSPAS-SARSAT 406 MHz Distress Beacons Type Approval Standard".
- [3] [C/S T.018](#): "Specification for Second-Generation COSPAS-SARSAT 406-MHz Distress Beacons".
- [4] [C/S T.021](#): "COSPAS-SARSAT Second-Generation 406-MHz Distress Beacons Type Approval Standard".
- [5] [Recommendation ITU-R M.585-9 \(05/2022\)](#): "Assignment and use of identities in the maritime mobile service".
- [6] [IEC 61108-1:2003](#): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) - Part 1: Global positioning system (GPS) - Receiver equipment - Performance standards, methods of testing and required test results".
- [7] [IEC 61108-2:1998](#): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) - Part 2: Global navigation satellite system (GLONASS) - Receiver equipment - Performance standards, methods of testing and required test results".
- [8] [IEC 61108-3:2010](#): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) - Part 3: Galileo receiver equipment - Performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results".
- [9] [IEC 61108-5:2020](#): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) - Part 5: BeiDou navigation satellite system (BDS) - Receiver equipment - Performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results".

- [10] [Recommendation ITU-R M.1371-5 \(02/2014\)](#): "Technical characteristics for an automatic identification system using time division multiple access in the VHF maritime mobile frequency band".
- [11] [Recommendation ITU-R M.690-3 \(03/2015\)](#): "Technical characteristics of emergency position-indicating radio beacons operating on the carrier frequencies of 121,5 MHz and 243 MHz".
- [12] [ETSI TS 103 052 \(V1.1.1\)](#): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radiated measurement methods and general arrangements for test sites up to 100 GHz".
- [13] [IMO Resolution MSC.481\(102\) \(adopted on 9 November 2020\)](#): "Revised recommendation on the use and fitting of retro-reflective materials on life-saving appliances".
- [14] [Recommendation ITU-T O.153 \(10/1992\)](#): "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".
- [15] [EN 55016-2-3:2017/A2:2023](#): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-3: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Radiated disturbance measurements", (produced by CEN).
- [16] [EN IEC 55016-1-1:2019](#): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring apparatus", (produced by CEN).
- [17] [ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.8](#): "Manual of Tests and Criteria". United Nations.
- [18] [IEC 60068-2-6:2007](#): "Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Tests - Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)".
- [19] [ISO 8217:2024](#): "Products from petroleum, synthetic and renewable sources — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels".
- [20] [IMO Resolution MSC.81\(70\) \(adopted on 11 December 1998\) - MSC 70/23/Add.1](#): "Revised Recommendation on Testing of Life-Saving Appliances".

2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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- [i.1] [Directive 2014/90/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on marine equipment and repealing Council Directive 96/98/EC.
- [i.2] C/S T.012: "COSPAS-SARSAT 406 MHz Frequency Management Plan".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms apply:

activated: EPIRB that has been set off and is flashing and transmitting in active mode

category 1 EPIRB: EPIRB that is fitted in a housing and automatically deploys when submerged and floats free

category 2 EPIRB: EPIRB that needs to be manually deployed and activated

class 2: EPIRB intended for operation over the temperature range -20 °C to +55 °C

non-SOLAS: equipment not intended to be used under SOLAS carriage requirements nor to be covered by the Marine Equipment Directive 2014/90/EU (MED) [i.1]

switched off: neither flashing nor transmitting

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

bps	bits per second
mW/sr	milliwatts per steradian
P_{Norm}	conducted power measured under normal conditions
P_{-20}	conducted power measured at the lower extreme temperature
P_{+55}	conducted power measured at the upper extreme temperature
pps	pulses per second

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

AIS	Automatic Identification System
C/S	COSPAS-SARSAT
cd	candella
CIRM	Comité International Radio-Maritime
COG	Course Over Ground
COSPAS	Cosmicheskaya Sistema Poiska Avarynyh Sudov
CRC	Cyclical Redundancy Check
CW	Carrier Wave
DST	Down-Swept Tone
EIRP	Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power
EIRPEP	Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Peak Envelope Power
EMI	Electro Magnetic Interference
EPIRB	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon
EUT	Equipment Under Test
FGB	First Generation Beacon
FM	Frequency Modulation
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTEM	Giga Transverse Electro Magnetic (cell)
HDOP	Horizontal Dilution Of Position
ID	Identification
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IR	Infrared
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
LPDA	Log-Periodic Dipole Array
MDO	Marine Diesel Oil

NOTE: Also known as Distillate Marine Diesel.

MID	Maritime Identification Digits
MMSI	Maritime Mobile Station Identity
NR	Not Required
NRZ	Non Return to Zero
NRZI	Non Return to Zero Inverted
OATS	Open Area Test Site
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

RAIM	Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
RBW	Reference Bandwidth
RF	Radio Frequency
RLS	Return Link Service
RSS	Received Signal Strength
SAC	Semi-Anechoic Chamber
SARSAT	Search And Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking
SGB	Second Generation Beacon
SINAD	Signal In Noise And Distortion
SL	Simulated Location
SOG	Speed Over Ground
SOLAS	International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea
SOTDMA	Self-Organized Time Division Multiple Access
SV	Space Vehicle
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TL	Transmitted Location

NOTE: Transmitted by the EPIRB.

TTFIT	Time To First Fix Transmission
TX	Transmit
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time

NOTE: Literally Universel Temps Coordonné.

VDL	VHF Data Link
VHF	Very High Frequency
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

4 General Requirements

4.1 Introduction

Compliance to the requirements of clause 4 are demonstrated by inspection of the EUT and/or relevant documentation, or by simple manual tests.

4.2 General Construction

The exterior of the EUT should have no sharp edges or projections that could easily damage inflatable rafts or injure personnel so as to minimize the risk of internal and external damage during use or stowage. The EUT shall be portable and be designed as one integral unit.

The EPIRB shall derive its energy from a battery forming a part of the EUT and incorporate a permanently attached antenna. At least half of the exterior of the EUT shall be of highly visible yellow or orange colour to assist visual location.

The EPIRB shall be fitted with retro-reflective material above the waterline to aid in visual detection. The minimum area of retro-reflective material shall be at least 25 cm² with at least 5 cm² visible from every angle on the horizon. The retro-reflective material shall also meet the performance requirements of annex 2 of IMO Resolution MSC.481(102) [13].

The EPIRB shall be a single integral unit, no part of it shall be detachable without the use of tools.

4.3 Operating Conditions

4.3.1 General

The EPIRB shall be equipped with a GNSS positioning device compliant to clause 12.