AS/NZS CISPR 22:2009
A1 | CISPR 22, Ed. 6.0 (2008)
(Incorporating Amendment No. 1)

AS/NZS CISPR 22:2009

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

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This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interference. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 June 2009 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 26 June 2009.
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The following are represented on Committee TE-003:

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(Incorporating Amendment No. 1)

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interference to supersede AS/NZS CISPR 22:2006, as one of a series of Standards intended to facilitate control of electromagnetic interference and the compatibility of electrical and electronic equipment.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (December 2010). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

The objective of this Standard is to specify uniform requirements for the radio disturbance level of the equipment contained in the scope, to fix limits of disturbance, to describe methods of measurement and to standardize operating conditions and interpretation of results.

A1 This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, CISPR 22, Ed. 6.0 (2008), *Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement.*

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.

(b) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian/New Zealand Standard'.

(c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used to define the application of the Annex to which it applies. A normative annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an informative Annex is only for information and guidance.

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INTRODUCTION

The scope is extended to the whole radio-frequency range from 9 kHz to 400 GHz, but limits are formulated only in restricted frequency bands, which is considered sufficient to reach adequate emission levels to protect radio broadcast and telecommunication services, and to allow other apparatus to operate as intended at reasonable distance.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

1 Scope and object

This International Standard applies to ITE as defined in 3.1.

Procedures are given for the measurement of the levels of spurious signals generated by the ITE and limits are specified for the frequency range 9 kHz to 400 GHz for both class A and class B equipment. No measurements need be performed at frequencies where no limits are specified.

The intention of this publication is to establish uniform requirements for the radio disturbance level of the equipment contained in the scope, to fix limits of disturbance, to describe methods of measurement and to standardize operating conditions and interpretation of results.

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.

References to International Standards that are struck through in this clause are replaced by references to identical Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading.

IEC 60083:2006, *Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use standardized in member countries of IEC*

~~IEC 61000-4-6:2003, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques – Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*[1]~~

A1 ~~Amendment 1 (2004)~~
Amendment 2 (2006)

AS/NZS IEC 61000.4.6, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)*, Part 4.6: *Testing and measurement techniques—Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

[1] There exists a consolidated edition 2.2 (2006) including edition 2.0, its Amendment 1 (2004) and its Amendment 2 (2006).

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