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## **Industrial-process measurement and control – Data structures and elements in process equipment catalogues –**

### **Part 1: Measuring equipment with analogue and digital output**

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL –  
DATA STRUCTURES AND ELEMENTS  
IN PROCESS EQUIPMENT CATALOGUES –**

**Part 1: Measuring equipment with analogue and digital output**

**FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 61987-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 65B: Devices, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement and control.

This standard cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 61987-1 published in 2002. This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65B/599/FDIS	65B/602/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual edition of this standard may be issued at a later date.

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## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, industry has become alert to the fact that a great deal of time and effort is wasted in the transposition of measuring equipment data from one form to another. The technical data of an instrument, for example, may exist at the manufacturer's facility as two separate data sets for paper and electronic presentation: the end-user requires much the same data for works standards, engineering data bases or commercial data bases. In most cases, however, the data cannot be automatically re-used because each application has its own particular data storage format.

A second problem that belies the re-use of technical data is the content of the product descriptions themselves. There is little agreement between manufacturers on what information a technical data sheet should contain, how it should be arranged or how the results, for example, of particular performance tests should be presented. When transferring this information into a data base, an end-user will always find gaps and proprietary interpretations that make the task more difficult.

This standard aims at solving these problems by defining a generic structure and its content for industrial-process measuring and control equipment. It builds upon the assumption that, for a given class of measuring equipment, for example, pressure measuring equipment, temperature measuring equipment or electromagnetic flow-measuring equipment, a set of non-proprietary structures and product features can be specified. The resulting documents cannot only be exchanged electronically, they can also be presented to humans in an easily understandable form.

This standard is applicable to electronic catalogues of process measuring equipment with analogue and digital output. Further parts with similar classification structures will be produced for measuring equipment with binary output and interface equipment in the future. (The structure already contains a great many product features that are common to measuring equipment with binary output.) Similarly, Annex B has been prepared with a view to future standardization.

This standard is not intended as a replacement for existing standards, but rather as a guiding document for all future standards which are concerned with the specifications of process measuring equipment. Every revision of an existing standard should take into account the structures and product features defined in Clause 5 of this standard or work towards a harmonization.

Annex A contains a tabular overview of the classification and catalogue structure of process measuring equipment. Annex B contains tables with a further sub-classification for specific measured variables.

Wherever possible, existing terms from international standards have been used to name the product features within the structures. In accordance with ISO 10241, Clause 3 of this standard contains a list of terms, definitions and sources.

Documents created according to the standard are structured. A possible means of exchanging structured information free of layout information is given by Standard Generalized Mark-Up Language (SGML) described in ISO 8879 or Extensible Mark-Up Language (XML), which is derived from it.

This standard could also provide the basis for arranging properties (data element types) that conform to IEC 61360 or ISO 13584. This would require that the features which, in this standard, can be textual units, graphical and tabular representations, etc., be broken down into properties (data element types) conforming to the said standards. For example, a range would be expressed as a lower range-limit (LRL) and upper range-limit (URL) with unit of measure; dimensions (L × B × H) as three separate elements, length, breadth and height with unit of measure; or a derating curve as an appropriate series of data element pairs.

This standard conforms to ISO 15926-1 and ISO 15926-2 with respect to the data model and associated reference data library (ISO 15926-4), for example, as used for the limited classification structure. At the same time, it is also aligned to the Standard for the Exchange of Product Model Data (STEP). The data model and definitions of ISO 10303-21 uses the ISO 15926-4 TS reference data library as “library”. The current standard can reproduce the data fields according to this standard, including, for example, product structure data, dimensional data, electrical connection data and product properties such as measuring range or power supply.

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# INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL – DATA STRUCTURES AND ELEMENTS IN PROCESS EQUIPMENT CATALOGUES –

## Part 1: Measuring equipment with analogue and digital output

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61987 defines a generic structure in which product features of industrial process measurement and control equipment with analogue or digital output should be arranged, in order to facilitate the understanding of product descriptions when they are transferred from one party to another. It applies to the production of catalogues of process measuring equipment supplied by the manufacturer of the product and helps the user to formulate his requirements.

This standard also serves as a reference document for all future standards which are concerned with process measuring equipment catalogues. In addition, it is intended as a guide for the production of further standards on process equipment documentation for similar systems, for example, for other measuring equipment and actuators.

### 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.

IEC 60529:2001, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60559:1989, *Binary floating-point arithmetic for microprocessor systems*

IEC 60654-1:1993, *Industrial-process measurement and control equipment – Operating conditions – Part 1: Climatic conditions*

IEC 60770-1:1999, *Transmitters for use in industrial-process control systems – Part 1: Methods for performance evaluation*

IEC 61000-4 (all parts), *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques*

IEC 61019 (all parts), *Industrial-process measurement and control – Evaluation of system properties for the purpose of system assessment*

IEC 61298 (all parts), *Process measurement and control devices – General methods and procedures for evaluating performance*

ISO 3511-1:1977, *Process measurement control functions and instrumentation – Symbolic representation – Part 1: Basic requirements*