
Radio-controlled clocks — Signal receiving measurement method

*Horloges radio-contrôlées — Méthode de mesure pour la réception
de signaux*



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Contents

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Foreword | iv |
| Introduction | v |
| 1 Scope | 1 |
| 2 Normative references | 1 |
| 3 Terms and definitions | 1 |
| 4 Signal receiving measurement method | 1 |
| 4.1 Test conditions | 1 |
| 4.1.1 General environment | 1 |
| 4.1.2 Power supply | 1 |
| 4.1.3 Pre-running | 2 |
| 4.2 Apparatus and equipment | 2 |
| 4.3 Test preparation | 2 |
| 4.4 Test procedure | 2 |
| Annex A (informative) The major low frequency time code signal in the world | 3 |
| Bibliography | 4 |

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 114, *Horology*, Subcommittee SC 14, *Table and wall clocks*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The radio-controlled clocks are the products representing the high and new technology of current horological industry and are widely used in many countries around the world because of its advantages of automatically receiving standard time signals and regulating indicating time. Each year there is a large amount of sales and international trade, but in the global horological industry, there is no international standard for the technology or products of radio-controlled clocks and watches. This document is developed in order to promote the international trade more equitable and standard, help the enterprises better enter the international market, and facilitate the convenience of international trade.

Radio-controlled clocks — Signal receiving measurement method

1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions, and the signal receiving general measurement method for radio-controlled clocks.

It is applicable to the analogical or/and liquid crystal display or/and LED display radio-controlled clocks, and the radio-controlled clock movements can also refer to it.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

radio-controlled clock

quartz clock which can receive *standard time signal* (3.2) and automatically regulate time and calendar according to the received signal

3.2

standard time signal

time code modulation signal broadcasted from the national statutory time service institution by means of long wave

Note 1 to entry: For the specific information of time code signals in the world, see [Annex A](#).

3.3

receiving state

state when the *radio-controlled clock* (3.1) receives the *standard time signal* (3.2)

4 Signal receiving measurement method

4.1 Test conditions

4.1.1 General environment

The test ambient temperature shall be 18 °C to 25 °C, the temperature fluctuation shall not be greater than 2 °C during the whole test and the relative humidity is 30 % to 70 %.

4.1.2 Power supply

The supply voltage for samples to be tested shall be the nominal operating voltage.