

Generic specification of information on products by
properties - Part 1: Principles and method

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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ICS 01.110, 29.020

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ICS 01.110; 29.020

English Version

**Generic specification of information on products by properties -
Part 1: Principles and method
(IEC 62569-1:2017)**

Spécification générique relative aux informations sur les
produits données par les propriétés - Partie 1: Principes et
méthodes
(IEC 62569-1:2017)

Allgemeine Regeln zur Erstellung von
Produktspezifikationen - Teil 1: Grundsätze und Methoden
(IEC 62569-1:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2017-08-16. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 3/1310/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62569-1, prepared by IEC/TC 3 "Information structures and elements, identification and marking principles, documentation and graphical symbols" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62569-1:2017.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2018-05-16
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2020-08-16

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62569-1:2017 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60027 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60027 (series).
IEC 61360-6:2016	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61360-6:2017.
IEC 61987-10:2009	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61987-10:2009.
IEC 62264 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 62264 (series).
IEC 81346-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 81346-1.
IEC 82079-1:2012	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 82079-1:2012.
IEC 80000 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 80000 (series).
ISO 80000 (series)	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 80000 (series).
ISO 14040:2006	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 14040:2006.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61360-1	-	Standard data element types with associated classification scheme - Part 1: Definitions - Principles and methods	EN 61360-1	-
IEC/TS 62720	-	Identification of units of measurement for computer-based processing		-

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INTRODUCTION

This document establishes general principles and methods required for all parts of IEC 62569, to manage the product-related information as described in the following parts along the life cycle of an object, e.g. a product during its operational use.

IEC 62569-2 provides a generally applicable structure of a generic specification of information on products presenting those common clauses which are independent of any specific equipment, component and device. It serves as a guide for the preparation of technical specifications for various objects. Due to its generic type, particular issues referring to specific product groups are excluded. These need to be obtained from the specific product descriptions within product standards.

IEC 62569-3 provides a collection of generally applicable object properties used in conjunction with the predefined structure in IEC 62569-2, being the basis for, for example, an XML-based electronic template, serving as generic template for the development of product-specific specifications of information by product committees within IEC and ISO, industrial consortia or other industrial organizations.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the intention of this standard. The generic specification for information of objects represents an overall approach for those mainly technical information issues which are generally required by users of an object, and being independent of any specific product class, such as identification, classification or accessibility information for logical or physical interconnection to other products. It provides sets of object properties which may contain quantitative, non-quantitative or conditional types, containing predefined value sets for the non-quantitative, or units for the quantitative types.

The next step is the application of the available generic information on a specific product class such as motor, transformer or resistor. In this step the previously available generic information is aggregated by additional information focusing on that information which is typically applicable for the considered specific class. The result is applicable only for that considered class, and named product-class-specific blank detail specification. For each further class, such a step is repeated. The object properties contained in a blank detail specification for a specific product class are either of the quantitative or non-quantitative type and also foreseen with predefined value sets for the non-quantitative, or units for the quantitative types.

These blank detail specifications should be made available (e.g. as a web-based collection), allowing users to establish the detail specifications (instantiate or populate with data) for automated and controlled use by industry in the business process.

The next step is the application of blank detail specifications in daily practice in industry, when a user populates the object properties of the blank detail specification with required values for his specific application. Depending on the needs, further object properties may be added, marked as not applicable or complemented by qualifiers, etc.

The result may be used, for example, as a functional specification for a specific object within a system or plant, or used for an inquiry.

From this perspective it is easy to deduce that a prerequisite for an economic implementation of the above specifications is the existence of an internationally available data dictionary with public access, providing internationally standardized collections of (dictionary) properties following common methods as defined in the IEC 61360 series.

Referring from object descriptions to previously defined standardized semantic (dictionary) property descriptions is the key issue of an effective, reliable and secure electronic business. For the relations among (dictionary) properties, the associated data dictionary and the different specifications, see Figure 1.

Within this document two main concepts are differentiated:

- A. a specification concept for “real or abstract” objects;
- B. a data dictionary containing predefined information elements, each described by a rigorous set of attributes and unambiguously identified, so that its information elements can be used as a reference when preparing the concept A. Such a data dictionary is an optional tool to make the descriptions for concept A. It is of course a “real world” object but a quite different one and separated from the “real world” intended to be described.

For concept A, the term object property and set of object properties will be applied. For issues relating to concept B, the term (dictionary) property and set of (dictionary) properties will be applied to indicate that here a property or set of properties residing in a data dictionary is meant.

The purpose of this document is to describe how real world specifications or descriptions are to be prepared by making use of the data dictionary defined in IEC 61360.

The IEC 62569 series is a companion standard providing methods of expanding the use of existing standardized (dictionary) properties as provided in the IEC CDD (Common Data Dictionary) along the life cycle periods without the need to define additional (dictionary) properties or to redefine such supporting economic engineering and data management.

NOTE 1 As the referred data dictionary of IEC 61360 is quite different from a dictionary, the term “data dictionary” is consistently used within this document.

NOTE 2 Such a data dictionary is available as a data base application to be found under <http://std.iec.ch/iec61360> [retrieved 2016-05-03].

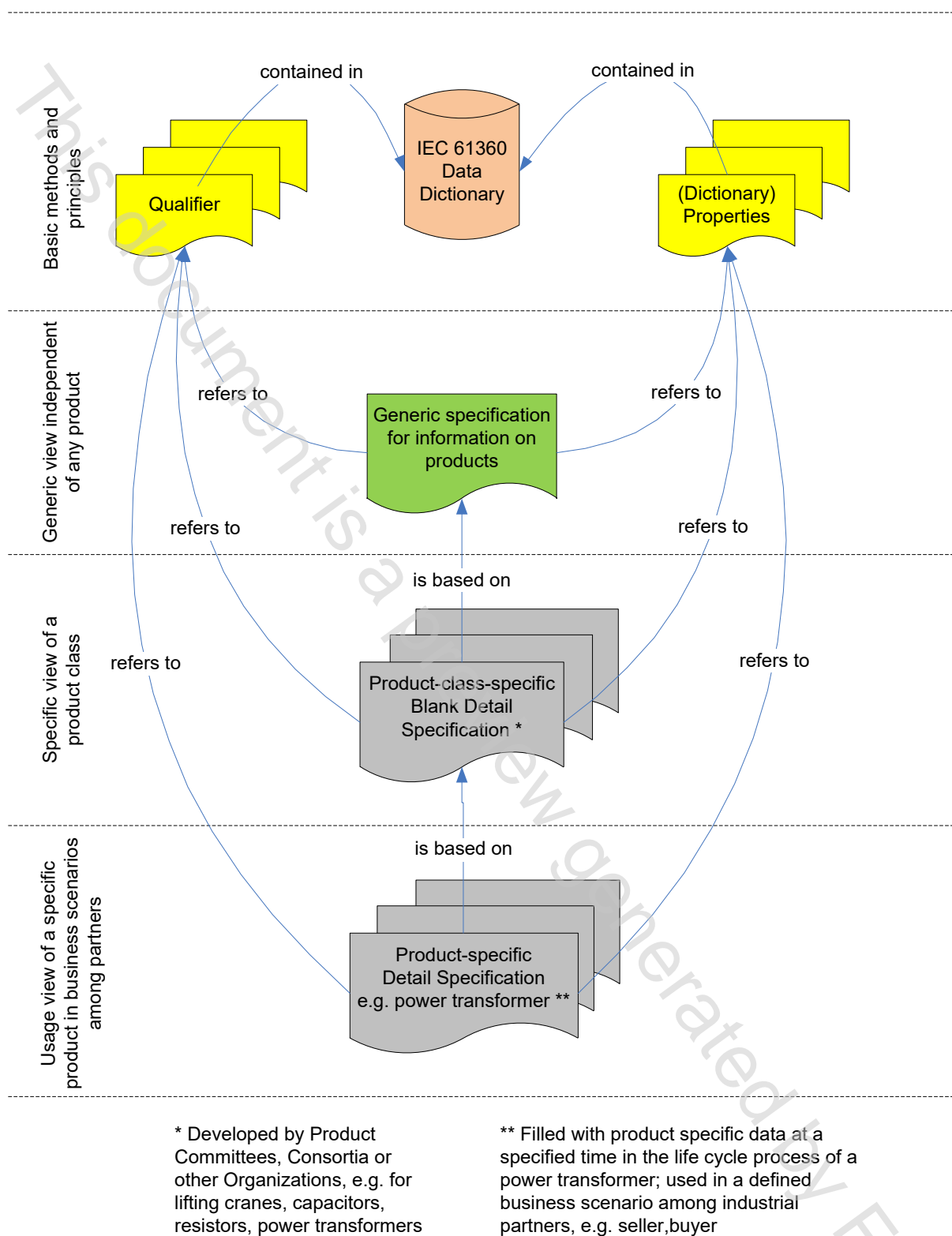


Figure 1 – Context of generic specification for information on products

Figure 2 shows a business scenario about the usage of a detail specification (based on the generic specification) for information on products between business parties.



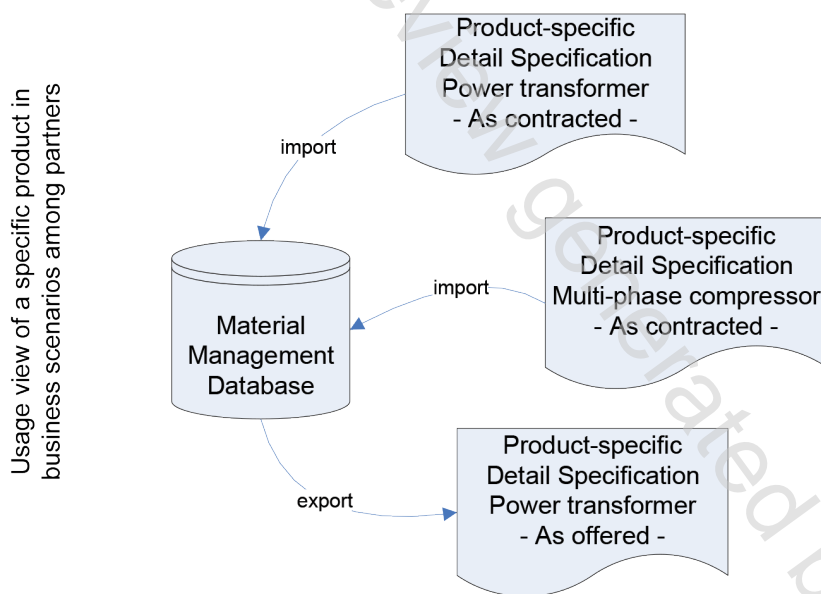
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Figure 2 – Business scenario between parties

If a specification for information in the form of an electronic template is associated with a schema for data exchange, for example an XML schema or any other tagged electronic file format, the content of the product-specific detail specification can be easily used for import and export of data values in conjunction with data bases for material management systems. See Figure 3.

A specification template can also be imported for the setting up of the internal structures within a data base without having the need to import associated values.

Conversely, detail specifications can be generated to export data using a predefined template based on the generic specification for information on products.



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Figure 3 – Import and export possibilities using tagged formats