# Madalpinge elektripaigaldistel olev signalisatsioon sagedusalal 3 kHz kuni 148,5 kHz. Osa 1: Üldnõuded, sagedusalad ja elektromagnetilised häiringud

Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations in the frequency range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz - Part 1: General requirements, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbances



## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

#### NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 50065- 1:2002 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 50065-1:2001 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 50065- 1:2002 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 50065-1:2001.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 18.12.2002 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 18.12.2002 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.
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Käsitlusala:	Scope:
This standard applies to electrical	This standard applies to electrical
equipment using signals in the frequency	equipment using signals in the frequency
range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz to transmit	range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz to transmit
information on low-voltage electrical	information on low-voltage electrical
systems, either on the public supply	systems, either on the public supply
system or within	system or within
installations in consumers' premises.	installations in consumers' premises.
ICS 29.020, 33.040.30 Võtmesõnad:	

## EUROPEAN STANDARD

## EN 50065-1

## NORME EUROPÉENNE

## EUROPÄISCHE NORM

ICS 33.040.30

July 2001

Supersedes EN 50065-1:1991 + A1:1992 + A2:1995 + A3:1996

English version

## Signalling on low-voltage electrical installations in the frequency range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz Part 1: General requirements, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbances

Transmission de signaux sur les réseaux électriques basse-tension dans la bande de fréquences de 3 kHz à 148,5 kHz Partie 1: Règles générales, bandes de fréquences et perturbations électromagnétiques Signalübertragung auf elektrischen Niederspannungsnetzen im Frequenzbereich 3 kHz bis 148,5 kHz Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen, Frequenzbänder und elektromagnetische Störungen

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## CENELEC

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

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#### Foreword

This standard has been prepared by the CENELEC technical subcommittee SC 205A, Mains communication systems, of Technical Committee CENELEC TC 205, Home and Building Electronic Systems (HBES) following the guinguennial review of EN 50065-1:1991 with the incorporation of amendments A1:1992, A2:1995 and A3:1996.

The text of the draft was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50065-1 on 2000-08-01.

The following dates were fixed:

<ul> <li>latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement</li> </ul>	(dop)	2002-02-01
<ul> <li>latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn</li> </ul>	(dow)	2003-04-01

Annexes designated "normative" are part of the body of the standard. Annexes designated "informative" are given for information only. In this standard, annexes A, B, C, D and E are normative and annex F is informative.

Modifications have been made to clause 5 to take account of false band-in-use detection. Common-mode signalling in the 3 – 9 kHz sub-band has been deleted. Additions have also been made to clause 6 in order to take account of three-phase signalling and an extra test for two transmitters operating simultaneously has been added in subclause 8.5. Sub-divisions of the utility and consumer bands are now referred to as sub-bands.

SC 205A has taken the advice of CENELEC BT regarding the conflict arising from the publication of EN 55015:1996 and has therefore increased the threshold and lower transmit level for the consumer band by +6 dB( $\mu$ V).

References have been updated to include CISPR 16-1 and CISPR 16-2. Other changes have been made to add clarity and bring the figures up to date.

EN 50065 consists of the following parts, under the general title: Signalling on low voltage electrical installations in the frequency range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz

- Part 1 General requirements, frequency bands and electromagnetic disturbances
- Part 2-1 Immunity requirements for mains communications equipment and systems operating in the range of frequencies 95 kHz to 148.5 kHz and intended for use in residential, commercial and light industrial environments
- Part 2-2 Immunity requirements for mains communications equipment and systems operating in the range of frequencies 95 kHz to 148,5 kHz and intended for use in industrial environments
- Part 2-3 Immunity requirements for mains communications equipment and systems operating in the range of frequencies 3 kHz to 95 kHz and intended for use by electricity suppliers and distributors 2
- Part 4-1 Low voltage decoupling filters - Generic specification
- Part 4-2 Low voltage decoupling filters - Safety requirements
- Part 4-3 Low voltage decoupling filters - Incoming filter
- Part 4-4 Low voltage decoupling filters – Impedance filter
- Part 4-5 Low voltage decoupling filters – Segmentation filter
- Part 4-6 Low voltage decoupling filters – Phase coupler
- Part 7 Equipment impedance

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#### 1 Scope

This standard applies to electrical equipment using signals in the frequency range 3 kHz to 148,5 kHz to transmit information on low voltage electrical systems, either on the public supply system or within installations in consumers' premises.

It specifies the frequency bands allocated to the different applications, limits for the terminal output voltage in the operating band and limits for conducted and radiated disturbance. It also gives the methods of measurement.

It does not specify the signal modulation methods nor the coding methods nor functional features (except those for the prevention of mutual interference).

Environmental requirements and tests are not included.

NOTE In most countries the transmission of information is subject to regulation. Compliance with this standard does not imply permission to establish communication with locations outside the consumer's installation or with other consumers through the public supply system where this would not otherwise be allowed.

The object of the standard is to limit mutual influence between signal transmission equipment in electrical installations and between such equipment and other equipment. In addition this standard is intended to limit interference caused by signal transmission equipment to sensitive electronic equipment. However, complete freedom from such interference cannot be assured.

#### 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

IEC 60050-161		International electrotechnical vocabulary – Chapter 161:Electromagnetic compatibility
CISPR 16-1	1993	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus
CISPR 16-2	1996	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity

#### 3 Definitions

The definitions in Chapter 161 of the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary apply.

#### 4 Frequency bands and classifications

NOTE Additional provisions may apply in the event of interference to radio communication service.

#### 4.1 Band 3 kHz up to 95 kHz

The use of frequencies in this band shall be restricted to electricity suppliers and their licensees.