

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

## **AS/NZS CISPR 22:2004**

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 2 June 2004 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 11 June 2004.  
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**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 22:2002.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, CISPR 22:2003, *Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement*.

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.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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**Australian/New Zealand Standard****Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement**

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**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**

References to international standards that are struck through in this clause are replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are listed immediately thereafter and identified by shading. Any Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard that is identical to the International Standard it replaces is identified as such.

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 60083:1997, *Plugs and socket-outlets for domestic and similar general use standardized in member countries of IEC*

~~IEC 61000-4-6:1996, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*~~

AS/NZS 61000.4.6:1999, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques – Section 6: Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields*

CISPR 11:1997, *Industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment – Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

CISPR 13:2001, *Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and methods of measurement*

~~CISPR 16-1:1999, *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus*~~

AS/NZS CISPR 16.1:2002 *Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods, Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus*