

PLASA Standards News

Late January 2011 Volume 15, Number 2

Two Control Protocols Standards in Review for Reaffirmation

ANSI E1.3, *Entertainment Technology - Lighting Control Systems - 0 to 10V Analog Control Specification*, and ANSI E1.27-1, *Entertainment Technology-Standard for Portable Control Cables for Use with USITT DMX512/1990 and E1.11 (DMX512-A) Products*, are announced as being in public review for reaffirmation from now through the end of February 2011. The intention of the Control Protocols Working Group at this time is to reaffirm the existing standards as they are, but this is, of course, contingent on any objections or comments that the public might offer. The public review forms are accessible at http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/documents/public_review_docs.php. The standards themselves are being sold by The ESTA Foundation at <http://www.estafoundation.org/pubs.htm> at their normal prices.

ANSI E1.3 describes a method of controlling equipment by means of an analog control voltage in the nominal range from zero to 10 volts positive. It is primarily intended for theatrical lighting controllers and controlled devices (e.g., dimmers), but any device could use this control method. E1.3 controllers are current-source devices. The committee proposes to reaffirm the existing standard.

ANSI E1.27-1 is a standard for portable data cable used in USITT DMX512/1990 and ANSI E1.11-2004 lighting control systems. E1.27-1 standardizes the wiring of the data cable and requires labeling so single data-pair and dual data-pair cables can be distinguished from each other. The committee proposes to reaffirm the existing standard.

Draft Chain Hoist Standard and Extensions to RDM Still Available for Review

Two draft standards continue to be posted for public review through 7 February 2011 at http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/documents/public_review_docs.php: BSR E1.6-2-201x, *Entertainment Technology -- Design, Inspection, and Maintenance of Electric Chain Hoists for the Entertainment Industry*; and BSR E1.37-1-201x, *Additional Message Sets for ANSI E1.20 (RDM) - Part 1, Dimmer Message Sets*.

BSR E1.6-2-201x deals with chain hoists as used in the entertainment industry as part of a performance or in preparation for a performance—not as warehouse or factory material handling devices. BSR E1.37-1-201x is part of the BSR E1.37 project to add additional features to RDM. This part is a first installment that provides additional get/set parameter messages (PIDs) that are intended for, but are not limited to, use with entertainment lighting dimming systems. These additional messages allow access to configuration parameters commonly found in many theatrical dimming systems.

Report on Task Group 8 of SC77AWG1 on Lighting and Lighting Equipment

PLASA's EMC consultant John Woodgate, commissioned by the UK's Technical Resources Office to represent the interest of the PLASA membership on various National, European and International standards committees, has reported from his latest set of meetings of Task Forces 2,3 & 8 of IEC SC77AWG1 (International Electrotechnical Commission - Standards Committee 77A, Working Group 1) which took place in mid January 2011 at Clamart, Paris, France. The meetings of Task Forces are essential in order to

progress the ongoing work. SC77AWG1 itself is too large (now 58 members) to undertake complex technical discussions. An abridged report on the meeting of TF8 follows:

In the previous meetings it was agreed that an attempt would be made to develop a set of limits for CFLs (Compact Fluorescent Lamps) using the 'valley fill' and similar techniques since a request for such a provision had been made. A mature proposal was not offered nor completed by the end of 2010. It was also determined that other topologies other than valley fill were in various stages of development, and that new driver circuitry for both integral CFL and LED replacement bulbs is still in a state of flux, and will be for some time. This presents difficulties in arriving at a proposal that would be sufficiently mature to accommodate still emerging topologies for high efficiency incandescent replacement bulbs which would also be acceptable to DNOs (Distribution Network Operators).

Some TF8 members agreed that it could be beneficial to provide for a practical valley fill option in the forthcoming edition of 61000-3-2 since such an approach can provide a means to reduce harmonic emissions that might otherwise not be allowed under the existing 61000-3-2 limits. The challenge for lighting manufacturers is to develop a sufficiently mature proposal (specific language for 61000-3-2) that can be circulated among and supported by TF8 members and be ready for circulation to WG1 members in time for the London meeting in the summer. It was agreed that a target for such language will be April 15th 2011 in order to allow sufficient time for evaluation by utility members.

During discussion, members of TF8 felt that one approach could be a set of limits that would include a maximum overall current THD, maximum DC level (2nd harmonic) similar to Class C, and maximum % level for several key harmonics. If sufficient progress is made by London, such an amendment could be accommodated in the forthcoming revision of 61000-3-2, which would be published in 2013.

The challenge for the lighting industry is to develop sufficiently mature language by the target date. It was also agreed that the language could provide for valley fill and/or new topologies other than valley fill. Lighting manufactures must decide if they can develop and provide a sufficiently mature proposal by April 15th for evaluation by utilities and subsequent discussion in London.

It was agreed that Task Force 7 would consider the timing of this item later in the week along with other fragments that will be discussed in London.

Requirements for independent dimmers suitable for lamps other than incandescent

A proposal was presented from SC23B along with the supporting rationale developed by the phase control dimmer manufacturers. The case was made that 61000-3-2 must be amended since existing PCDs (Phase-Controlled Dimmers) will need to operate energy efficiency CFLs and LED bulbs as a result of the phase out of commonly used GLS incandescent lamps. The current standard does not allow for this alternative since it is not technically feasible to meet Class C limits when a PCD operates either a CFL or LED lamps. (Note: Class C limits for lighting equipment did not anticipate the need for such a product combination when they were developed and adopted many years ago.)

After much discussion, there was no consensus to accept the proposal. Utilities will not accept a 'no limits' approach for PCDs that operate CFLs or LED lamps. However, after further discussion that some approach was necessary due to the incandescent phase out, it was agreed that a mature proposal (with specific language and test conditions) that would establish Class A limits for such a combination could be supported.

The challenge to lighting equipment manufacturers is to write the proposal in such a manner that does not disturb the current provisions for PCDs which only operate incandescent lamps and that limits the new provision to PCDs that are intended to operate dimmable CFL's and/or LED lamps. It was also agreed that clear and sufficient test conditions must also be part of the proposal, and this may include the need for a reference dimmer, reference lamp, or other approaches.

A report will be prepared and presented to the industry forum of lamp and dimmer manufacturers who are encouraged to develop a sufficiently mature proposal for circulation to TF8 as soon as possible so that it can be considered prior to the London meetings of WG1 and its Task Forces.

Dimmer manufacturer experts are further encouraged to attend and participate in any future discussion of a sufficiently mature proposal that would include harmonic emission limits, test conditions, and any other restrictions (such as a load wattage restriction) or requirements.

2011-01 Harmonic Impact Analysis

A presentation was given allowing an overview of incandescent phase out activities, including an impact assessment. There was no consensus to accept a project that would develop a premises connection point assessment method. Utilities felt that it is not possible to fully project the impact of limited field tests to the network at large. Manufacturers believe that some approach that considers actual interconnected loads in the field must be used when considering actual impact. There was consensus that investigations which examined the harmonic emissions when diverse loads are connected at the premises level are useful, are encouraged and will continue to be reviewed.

WG2 Flicker for High Efficiency Lamps - Update

The Task Force received an update of recent WG2 activities aimed at understanding whether the new and emerging energy efficient bulbs that will replace incandescent lamps (CFLs and LED bulbs) will have the same, better, or worse immunity to the types of disturbances that have historically produced flicker with incandescent lamps. Although of interest, this is not a scope item for TF8 and all agreed that the key participants for such work should include TC34 lighting experts in addition to SC77A WG2 members. The next meeting will convene in London in July of this year.

CISPR 15 Amendments in Committee Review by the IEC

Comments are being sought by IEC on the amendments to CISPR 15 (Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radioélectriques). This Committee Draft with Vote is a consolidation of three CD's forming the third amendment to CISPR 15 Ed. 7.0. As this amendment will result in a new edition of CISPR 15 the complete text of the new edition is presented on the review document. It's a Committee Draft with Vote, but PLASA members and Technical Standards Program participants are invited to comment on the document via the PLASA Technical Resources Manager and Technical Standards Manager. Please download the draft standard (GEL_210_11_11_0011_CIS_F_533_CDV.pdf) and the comment form (Form-Comments.doc) from http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/PLASA_StandardsNews/listfiles.php. If you are a commenter in North America, please send your comments using the form to Karl Ruling, Technical Standards Manager, at karl.ruling@plasa.org. Commenters in the UK and EU, please send your comments to Ron Bonner, Technical Resources Manager, at ron.bonner@plasa.org. If you are not in North America or the EU, take your pick. Your comments will be passed on through the two offices. Voting on this document closes on 24 June 2011.

The text is based on CISPR 15 Ed 7.0 + A1 +A2 with the changes agreed in CISPR/F/477/CD, CISPR/F/497A/CC, CISPR/F/478/CD, CISPR/F/498A/CC, CISPR/F479/CD and CISPR/F/499A/CC. For ease of identification, these changes are highlighted in blue text in the PDF. CISPR/F/477/CD, CISPR/F/497A/CC relate to the editing committee review of the standard and cover; LED light sources and luminaires, clarification of supply voltage and frequency, and improvements to clause 5 relating to the application of limits to the various types of lighting equipment covered under the scope of CISPR 15.

Loss of All Spectrum for Broadcasters in France, Maybe Germany

France's industry minister Éric Besson has stated he wants a second digital dividend to open more spectrum to mobile services, a proposal that will require terrestrial broadcasters to switch to DVB-T2 and MPEG-4 transmission, which could see France leading from the front in European and international talks on the subject.

France's spectrum agenda for 2011 is fast approaching the switchover from analogue to digital TV and is due to be complete by 30 November 2011, and spectrum freed by the transition will be allocated to mobile services, Besson said. Bidding for spectrum in the 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz bands will begin in the coming weeks. Also in the works is a consultation on the long-term spectrum needs of digital economy players. The aim is to formulate a target frequency usage plan for ANFR (Agence Nationale des Fréquences) for this year that will provide the basis for France's negotiations at the 2012 World Radiocommunications Conference.

Besson's plans are hoping for ways to make better use of spectrum through new broadcasting standards. He wants broadcasters to move from MPEG-2 to MPEG-4 and to replace the digital terrestrial TV standard DVB-T with DVB-T2 in order to free up more spectrum for mobile services. Besson said the culture and communications minister Frédéric Mitterrand will launch a public consultation on the adoption of new standards by the end of January. Besson did not specify which frequencies he wants opened.

Eric Besson's announcement "came as a big surprise for everybody," a mobile industry source said. Many thought the French government opposed the idea of a second digital dividend. French representatives in international meetings did not favour the idea because most of them were heavily involved in broadcast planning. The spectrum involved is likely to be adjacent to the first digital dividend - that is, below 790 MHz, he said.

"The grand plan is that in the long term, the entire 470 MHz - 790 MHz band is made available for mobile use, since there are substitute solutions for TV broadcasting such as satellite, cable, ADSL and fibre. Broadcasters often claim that terrestrial broadcasting is the only 'free' way to receive TV' but there is no such thing as a free lunch," he said. The opportunity cost arising from the fact that the spectrum cannot be used for more productive applications such as mobile broadband is significant." Should this statement be realised, it would be very difficult to use a conventional radio microphone system on French soil.

Talk of a second digital dividend also has arisen in Germany. A report in *Broadband TV News* noted RTL Deutschland's decision to terminate DVB-T broadcasts in Nuremberg on 1 November 2010, because the frequencies allocated to DVB-T were being shuffled to make room for mobile LTE (Long Term Evolution) services. RTL reportedly said it does not want to invest in distribution media, given the uncertain future of terrestrial broadcasting.

In December, German political party CDU called for a second digital dividend, notes Axel Spies, a German telecoms lawyer with the law firm Bingham McCutcheon. The CDU is one of two parties in the country's ruling coalition, so "it is unclear where this matter will go," he said. Moreover, he said, the auction of Germany's 800 MHz and 2.6 GHz bands got a "lukewarm response" and brought in less revenue than expected.

OFCOM's Consultation on Geolocation and White Space Devices, BEIRG's Response

BEIRG (the British Entertainment Industry Radio Group) has been seriously concerned by the proposals in the "Implementing Geolocation" consultation document. In the view of BEIRG, the document threatens to irreversibly damage the stable operating environment in which PMSE (Program Making and Special Events) professionals have been working for many years, providing world class content to consumers.

The mass sharing of spectrum proposed by Ofcom by both licenced and unlicenced users proposed in this consultation has never been attempted before in either the UK or Europe. In the United States, which has a very different spectrum environment compared to the United Kingdom, this process is in its infancy. Ofcom's haste to deploy WSD (White Space Devices) in UK spectrum BEIRG believe should be tempered by caution in order to ensure that incumbent users of spectrum, and consumers, are protected from interference and a consequential reduction in content quality.

The full consultation response (Geolocation Condoc Response.pdf) can be viewed at http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/PLASA_StandardsNews/listfiles.php. More information about BEIRG is available at <http://www.beirg.co.uk>

WTO Notifications

The U.S. Department of Commerce's web-based e-mail subscription service, Notify U.S., recently has announced a few notifications of WTO Technical Barriers to Trade that may be of interest to *Standards News* readers.

United States of America Notification USA/613

Date issued: 20 January 2011

Agency responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

National inquiry point: National Center for Standards and Certification Information, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NCSCI/NIST)

Products covered: Thermometers (HS 9025.11-19)

Title: Incorporation of Revised ASTM Standards that Provide Flexibility in the Use of Alternatives to Mercury-Containing Thermometers; Solicitation of Public Comment on the Required Use of Mercury-Containing Thermometers in EPA Regulations

Description of content: EPA is proposing to incorporate the most recent versions of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) International standards (ASTM standards) into EPA regulations that provide flexibility to use alternatives to mercury-containing industrial thermometers. These proposed amendments will allow the use of such alternatives in certain limited field and laboratory applications previously impermissible as part of compliance with EPA regulations. Additionally, EPA is seeking public input on the need to address the remaining EPA regulations that incorporate by reference ASTM standards that do not allow the use of alternatives to mercury-containing industrial thermometers. EPA believes these embedded ASTM standards may unnecessarily impede the use of effective, comparable, and available mercury alternatives. Due to elemental mercury's high toxicity, EPA seeks to reduce potential mercury exposures to humans and the environment by reducing the overall use of mercury-containing products, including mercury-containing thermometers.

Objective and rationale: Protection of the environment, human health and safety

Relevant documents: 76 Federal Register (FR) 2056, 12 January 2011; 40 CFR Parts 49, 60, 63, 75, 86, 89, 92, 94, 761, and 1065

Proposed date of adoption: Not given by country

Proposed date of entry into force: Not given by country

Final date for comments: 14 March 2011

English text: <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2011/pdf/2011-246.pdf>

Germany Notification DEU/13

Date issued: 21 January 2011

Agency responsible: Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

National inquiry point: Beuth Verlag GmbH, Technische Auskunft/Enquiry Service

Products covered: Certain gas incandescent lights; systems of lightning protection; certain glassware; certain watches; Consumer goods to which the radionuclide H-3 has been added

Title: First Ordinance for the Modification of Ordinances relating to Radiation Protection

Description of content: The First Ordinance for the Modification of Ordinances relating to Radiation Protection (herein referred to as: Ordinance) modifies numerous existing provisions of the Radiation Protection Ordinance (Strahlenschutzverordnung) of 20 July 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1714), as last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 29 August 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1793), and of the X-Ray Ordinance (Röntgenverordnung), as amended and promulgated on 30 April 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I page 604), in order to adapt to technical developments and, in general, to improve radiation protection of man. The Ordinance modifies the following regulations:

Section 105 of the Radiation Protection Ordinance: Prohibited Addition of Radioactive Substances and Prohibited Activation

This provision prohibits:

- * the addition of radioactive substances in the production of certain consumer goods;
- * the cross-border shipment of such goods according to Section 108; and
- * the introduction of such goods into trade.

Additionally to the existing provisions, the following goods will in the future be covered by these prohibitions:

* incandescent gas mantle lights (Gasglühstrümpfe), if not intended to be used for illumination of public streets;

* Systems of lightning protection (Blitzschutzsysteme);

* Glassware if contact of the product with foodstuffs cannot be excluded.

Section 107 of the Radiation Protection Ordinance: Licensing Requirements for the Addition of Radioactive Substances and the Activation

This provision lists the licensing requirements for the addition of radioactive substances in the production of consumer goods that are not prohibited by Section 105. These requirements must also be fulfilled if the goods have been produced abroad and are imported to Germany.

The modification concerns the requirements for the addition of the radionuclide H-3 in the production of consumer goods.

Current Section 107 provides that if the value of the specific activity of an added radionuclide exceeds the value given in Appendix III, Table 1, Column 5 (e. g. 1000 becquerel per gram for the radionuclide H-3), it must be assured:

(1) that it has been stated in a return concept that the consumer good can be returned free of charge to the applicant or to a body designated by him after use; and

(2) that the consumer good is provided with information explaining the addition of the radionuclide, the intended usage and information referring to the return obligation and to the body required to accept the return.

The First Ordinance for the Modification of Ordinances relating to Radiation Protection reduces the threshold value for the addition of the radionuclide H-3 in the production of consumer goods from 1000 to 100 becquerel per gram for which the abovementioned obligations on the return concept and on information apply (Section 107 paragraph 1 new sentence 2).

Objective and rationale: Concerning Section 105: The new provisions aim to protect health. Concerning incandescent gas mantle lights, the prohibition aims to prevent contamination of man and the environment due to non-state-of-the-art handling. Use and discharge of these products require knowledge about the hazard due to the radioactive substances, in particular about incorporation of and contamination by alpha-radiating radionuclides. However, the use of gas incandescent lights, as existing in certain local municipalities, for illumination of public streets will be allowed.

Concerning systems of lightning protection, the prohibition intends to prevent contaminations due to the use of these systems. These systems belong to the group of so-called early streamer emission devices. They enhance the efficiency of protection by pre-ionisation of the air in proximity of an arrester device (Fangeinrichtung). For this purpose a radioactive substance - mostly Ra-226 or Am-241 - is put on the top of the arrester device. It is noted that early streamer emission devices are also available without radioactive substances. They are marketed worldwide.

Concerning glassware, the use of products containing 10% uranium (referred to the total of the mass) can entail doses up to 40 μSv in case of misuse or accident. The constant use of a drinking glass containing uranium results into a dose of about 20 μSv per calendar year. These dose values are beyond the dose value of 10 μSv per calendar year that is allowed to be caused, according to the Radiation Protection Ordinance, by consumer goods containing radioactive substances.

Concerning Section 107: The new provision aims to improve radiation protection of the consumer in cases where the radionuclide H-3 has been added to consumer goods - e.g. watches, navigation articles or key ring tags - for the purpose of illumination. It takes into account recent research findings (see Safety Guide RS-G-1.7 "Application of the Concepts of Exclusion, Exemption and Clearance" by the International Atomic Energy Agency) on the level of radiation exposure of consumers due to the use of goods containing H-3.

Relevant documents: Radiation Protection Ordinance (Strahlenschutzverordnung) of 20 July 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1714), as last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 29 August 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I page 1793); X-Ray Ordinance (Röntgenverordnung), as amended and promulgated on 30 April 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I page 604)

Proposed date of adoption: 1 April 2011

Proposed date of entry into force: 1 July 2011

Final date for comments: 21 March 2011

German text: [https://tsapps.nist.gov/notifyus/docs/wto_country/DEU/full_text/pdf/DEU13\(german\).pdf](https://tsapps.nist.gov/notifyus/docs/wto_country/DEU/full_text/pdf/DEU13(german).pdf)

Notify U.S. suggests that US businesses send comments to notifyus@nist.gov at least three business days before the closing date. Include the following information:

- Your name
- Company name
- Contact name at company name
- Date submitted
- Notification commented on (number and title)
- Issue statement: The reason you are submitting comments should be stated clearly and should focus on the technical aspects. If you would have trouble meeting a deadline, indicate when you would be able to comply.
- Supporting rationale statement: You should provide a rationale to support your issue statement. Focus on the technical aspects of the proposed regulation with which you may have issues.

Notify U.S. does not offer advice on what non-US businesses should do about WTO TBT notices that they find objectionable. However, every nation that participates in sharing these WTO TBT notices has some means for their constituents to file objections. If you are not a US citizen and have an objection, please find out what your procedure is and tell the editors of *Standards News* so we can share this with other readers.

ANSI Public Review Announcements

The following recent ANSI public review announcements are likely to be of interest to *Standards News* readers. Please send your comments before the deadline to the person indicated and to the Board of Standards Review at the American National Standards Institute, psa@ansi.org.

Due 7 March 2011

BSR/AWS C3.11M/C3.11-201x, Specification for Torch Soldering (new standard)

Describes relevant equipment, fabrication procedures, and quality (inspection) requirements for the torch soldering of materials. This document includes criteria for classifying torch-soldered joints based on loading and the consequences of failure and quality assurance criteria defining the limits of acceptability.

Order from: Rosalinda O'Neill, roneill@aws.org

Send comments to: Andrew Davis, adavis@aws.org

Single copy price: \$25.00

BSR/IEEE C2-201x, National Electrical Safety Code (revision of ANSI/IEEE C2 NESC-2006)

Covers supply and communication lines, equipment, and associated work practices employed by a public or private electric supply, communications, railway, or similar utility in the exercise of its function as a utility. This standard covers similar systems under the control of qualified persons, such as those associated with an industrial complex or utility interactive system.

Order from and send comments to: Michael Kipness, m.kipness@ieee.org

Single copy price: \$TBD

BSI Public Review Announcements

BSI Standards has announced a draft document in public review that may be of interest to *Standards News* readers. After registering with BSI, you may access and comment on BSI standards on-line for free by visiting <http://drafts.bsigroup.com/>.

Due 30 April 2011

BS 6266, Fire protection for electronic equipment installations - Code of practice

This British Standard gives recommendations for the protection against fire of areas containing electronic equipment, including computers, servers, internet hosting centres, switching centres, data centres and

systems for communications, design, manufacturing and distribution. It also gives recommendations for the protection against fire in adjacent areas. It covers medium, high and critical risk environments. Low risk environments are not addressed in this standard, but it can be used as guidance for the protection of such environments.

New ANS Projects

ANSI has announced the following new project (one!) that affect the business of *Standards News* readers. Please contact the person listed if you are interested in more information or in becoming involved. You also may contact the developer if you object to the project and wish it to be abandoned, or if you would like to point out that its scope is covered by an existing standard, so the project might be redundant or conflicting.

BSR/AWS C7.4/C7.4M-201x, Process Specification and Operator Qualification for Laser Beam Welding (revision of ANSI/AWS C7.4/C7.4M-2008)

Discusses applicable specifications, safety, requirements, fabrication, quality examination, equipment calibration and maintenance, approval of work, and delivery of work.

Contact: Rosalinda O'Neill, roneill@aws.org

BSR/IEEE 802.11ai-20xx, Information Technology - Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems - Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Specific Requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications: Amendment - Fast Initial Link Setup (addenda to ANSI/IEEE 802.11-2007)

Defines modifications to the IEEE 802.11 Medium Access Control Layer (MAC) to enable a fast initial link set-up of IEEE 802.11 stations (STAs).

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE 1836-201x, Standard for Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Limits for Harmonic Current Emissions Produced by Equipment Connected to Public Low-Voltage Systems with Input Current \leq 16 A Per Phase (new standard)

Provides an adaptation of IEC SC77A - IEC 61000-3-2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current \leq 16 A per phase), with appropriate deviations. Using IEC 61000-3-2 as a seed document, the document is a unified EMC standard for appropriate applications for use in electrical systems with 60 Hz, 120/240 V nominal values. Project Need: To provide specific and appropriate harmonic emissions limits requirements to be used by product manufacturers and electric utilities for devices to be installed in the United States of America and Canada, in order to control, as appropriate, the harmonic content.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE 1837-201x, Standard for Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Limits for Harmonic Current Emissions Produced by Equipment Connected to Public Low-Voltage Systems with Input Current $>$ 16 and \leq 75 A per phase (new standard)

Provides an adaptation of IEC SC77A - IEC 61000-3-12: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-12: Limits - Limits for harmonic currents produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage systems with input current $>$ 16 A and \leq 75 A per phase, with appropriate deviations. Using IEC 61000-3-12 as a seed document, the document is a unified EMC Standard for use in electrical systems with 60 Hz, 120/240 V nominal values. Project Need: same as BSR/IEEE 1836-201x.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE 1905.1-201x, Standard for a Convergent Digital Home Network for Heterogeneous Technologies (new standard)

Defines an abstraction layer for multiple home networking technologies. The abstraction layer provides a common data and control Service Access Point to the heterogeneous home networking technologies described in the following specifications: IEEE P1901, IEEE 802.11, IEEE 802.3 and MoCA 1.1. The standard is extendable to work with other home networking technologies. The abstraction layer supports

dynamic interface selection for transmission of packets arriving from any interface (upper protocol layers or underlying network technologies). End-to-end Quality of Service (QoS) is supported.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE 61014-201x, Standard for Programmes for Reliability Growth (new standard)

Specifies requirements and gives guidelines for the exposure and removal of weaknesses in hardware and software items for the purpose of reliability growth. This standard applies when the product specification calls for a reliability growth programme of equipment (electronic, electromechanical and mechanical hardware as well as software) or when it is known that the design is unlikely to meet the requirements without improvement. A statement of the basic concepts is followed by descriptions of the management, planning, testing (laboratory or field), failure analysis and corrective techniques required.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE 802.15.4-201x, Information Technology - Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems - LAN/MAN - Specific Requirements - Part 15.4: Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) (revision of ANSI/IEEE 802.15.4-2006)

Defines the physical layer (PHY) and medium access control (MAC) sublayer specifications for low-data-rate wireless connectivity with fixed, portable, and moving devices with no battery or very limited battery consumption requirements typically operating in the personal operating space (POS) of 10 m.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE 802.15.4k-20xx, IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Part 15.4: Wireless Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) Amendment - Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications for Low Energy, Critical Infrastructure Monitoring Networks (LECIM) (addenda to ANSI/IEEE 802.15.4-2006)

Provides an amendment to IEEE 802.15.4. This standard addresses principally those applications such as critical infrastructure monitoring. It defines an alternate PHY and only those MAC modifications needed to support its implementation. This amendment also provides mechanisms that enable coexistence with other systems in the same band(s) including IEEE 802.11, 802.15, and 802.16 systems.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE C57.136-201x, Guide for Sound Level Abatement and Determination for Liquid-Immersed Power Transformers and Shunt Reactors Rated Over 500 kVA (revision of ANSI/IEEE C57.136-2000 (R2005))

Provides guidelines for selecting suitable external methods for noise reduction in liquid-immersed power transformers and shunt reactors rated over 500 kVA. Many noise abatement procedures are described that are presently available for achieving various levels of noise reductions in transformer and shunt reactor installations. For background information, this document discusses the noise-producing sources within the transformers and reactors.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

BSR/IEEE C95.7-201x, Recommended Practice for Radio Frequency Safety Programs - 3 kHz to 300 GHz (revision of ANSI/IEEE C95.7-2005)

Presents guidelines and procedures that can form the basis of a radio frequency exposure safety program (RFSP) that provides guidance for controlling hazards associated with RF sources that operate in the frequency range of 3 kHz to 300 GHz. This is a general-purpose document intended for application in most RF exposure scenarios with the goal of avoiding potentially hazardous exposures to electromagnetic fields, currents, and/or contact voltages.

Contact: Lisa Yacone, l.yacone@ieee.org

Final Actions on American National Standards

The actions noted below have been approved by the ANSI Board of Standards Review or by an ANSI-Audited Designator. Final actions may include withdrawals as well as the adoption of new standards and the revision or reaffirmation of existing standards.

ANSI/ARMA 18-2011, Implications of Web-Based, Collaborative Technologies in Records Management (new standard): 13 January 2011

ANSI/CEA 2014-B-2011, Web-based Protocol and Framework for Remote User Interface on UPnP (TM) Networks and the Internet (Web4CE) (new standard): 13 January 2011

ANSI/EIA 960-A-2011, Assembly Component Tray - ACT (new standard): 14 January 2011

ANSI/IEEE 488.2-1993 (R2010), Standard Codes, Formats, Protocols, and Common Commands for Use with IEEE Std 488.1-1987, IEEE Standard Digital Interface for Programmable Instrumentation (reaffirmation of ANSI/IEEE 488.2-1993 (R2004)): 14 January 2011

ANSI/IEEE 634-2004 (R2010), Standard Cable-Penetration Fire Stop Qualification Test (reaffirmation of ANSI/IEEE 634-2004): 14 January 2011

ANSI/IEEE 1003.13-2003 (R2010), Standard for Information Technology - Standardized Application Environment Profile (AEP) - POSIX (R) Realtime and Embedded Application Support (reaffirmation of ANSI/IEEE 1003.13-2003): 14 January 2011

ANSI/IEEE 1003.26-2003 (R2010), Information Technology – Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX (R)) - Part 26: Device Control Application Program Interface (API) [C Language] (reaffirmation of ANSI/IEEE 1003.26-2003): 14 January 2011

TSP Meeting Schedule

The following meeting will be a webcast meeting. The Stage Lifts Working Group plans to meet this way on the second Monday of every month.

Stage Lifts WG BSR E1.42 webcast	15:00 - 18:00 EST, Monday 14 February 2011
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The following meetings will be held at the Westin Charlotte in Charlotte, NC, in conjunction with the USITT Conference and Stage Expo.

Control Protocols WG	09:00 - 13:00, Thursday 10 March 2011
Electrical Power WG	09:00 - noon, Wednesday 9 March 2011
Floors WG	08:00 - 10:00, Saturday 12 March 2011
Fog & Smoke WG	08:30 - 11:00, Friday 11 March 2011
Followspot Position WG	19:00 - 23:00, Thursday 10 March 2011
Photometrics WG	10:00 - 13:00, Saturday 12 March 2011
Rigging BSR E1.21 Outdoor Structures TG	09:00 - 18:00, Thursday 10 March 2011
Rigging BSR E1.39 PFAS TG	09:00 - 18:00, Thursday 10 March 2011
Rigging BSR E1.6-1 Powered Winch TG	09:00 - 18:00, Thursday 10 March 2011
Rigging BSR E1.6-4 Chain Hoist Control TG	09:00 - 13:00, Thursday 10 March 2011

Rigging WG	19:00 - 23:00, Wednesday 9 March 2011
Stage Lifts Working Group	15:00 - 18:00, Friday 11 March 2011
Technical Standards Committee	13:00 - 17:00, Wednesday 9 March 2011

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Editors:

Ron Bonner
Technical Resources Officer
PLASA European Office
Redoubt House, 1 Edward Road
Eastbourne BN23 8AS
United Kingdom
44 (0)1323 524120
Fax 44 (0)1323 524121
ron.bonner@plasa.org

Karl G. Ruling
Technical Standards Manager
PLASA North American Office
875 Sixth Avenue, Suite 1005
New York, NY 10001
USA
1 212 244 1505
Fax 1 212 244 1502
karl.ruling@plasa.org

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