

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Sound and television broadcast  
receivers and associated equipment—  
Radio disturbance characteristics—  
Limits and methods of measurement**

### **AS/NZS CISPR 13:2003**

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 31 December 2002 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 13 December 2002. It was published on 28 January 2003.

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The following are represented on Committee TE-003:

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# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## **Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment— Radio disturbance characteristics— Limits and methods of measurement**

Originated as AS 1053—1973.  
Previous edition AS 1053—1996.  
Jointly revised and redesignated as AS/NZS CISPR 13:2003.

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TE-003, Electromagnetic Interference and supersedes AS/NZS 1053:1999. It is one of a series of Standards intended to facilitate control of electromagnetic interference and the compatibility of electrical and electronic equipment.

The objective of this Standard is to provide designers, manufacturers and suppliers of sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment with limits and methods of test to provide protection to the radiofrequency spectrum from radio disturbances.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from CISPR 13:2001, *Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement*.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

- (a) requirements proper: in arial type;
- (b) *test specifications: in italic type;*
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- (iii) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

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## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

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**Australian/New Zealand Standard****Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment—  
Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement**

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**1 Scope and object**

This International Standard applies to the generation of electromagnetic energy from sound and television receivers for the reception of broadcast and similar transmissions and from associated equipment. The frequency range covered extends from 9 kHz to 400 GHz.

No measurements need be performed at frequencies where no limits are specified.

Receiving systems for collective reception, in particular:

- cable distribution head ends (Community Antenna Television, CATV);
- community reception systems (Master Antenna Television, MATV)

are covered by IEC 60728-2.

Information technology equipment (ITE) is excluded, even if intended to be connected to a television broadcast receiver.

The telecommunication port of broadcast receivers, intended to be connected to a telecommunication network, is covered by CISPR 22.

In addition, measurements at the telecommunication port are performed with the broadcast reception functions, which are independent from the telecommunication function, disabled during the measurement.

PC tuner cards are measured according to the relevant clauses of this standard.

This standard describes the methods of measurement applicable to sound and television receivers or associated equipment and specifies limits for the control of disturbance from such equipment.

For multifunction equipment which is subjected simultaneously to different clauses of this standard and/or other standards, details are given in 4.1.

**2 Normative references**

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.