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First edition
2003-03-15

Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Data processing, communication and presentation —

Part 1: General guidelines

*Surveillance et diagnostic d'état des machines — Traitement, échange
et présentation des données —*

Partie 1: Lignes directrices générales



Reference number
ISO 13374-1:2003(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 13374-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration and shock*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines*.

ISO 13374 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Data processing, communication and presentation*:

- *Part 1: General guidelines*
- *Part 2: Data-processing requirements*
- *Part 3: Communication requirements*
- *Part 4: Presentation requirements*

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Introduction

The various computer software programs written for condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines that are currently in use cannot easily exchange data or operate in a plug-and-play fashion without an extensive integration effort. This makes it difficult to integrate systems and provide a unified view of the condition of machinery to users. The intent of ISO 13374 is to provide the basic requirements for open software specifications which will allow machine condition monitoring data and information to be processed, communicated and displayed by various software packages without platform-specific or hardware-specific protocols.

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a project of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), and the development of the specification is being supervised by their XML Working Group. XML is a public format written in the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) (see ISO 8879^[1] for details) for defining descriptions of the structures of different types of electronic documents. The version 1.0 specification was accepted by the W3C as a Recommendation in 1998. A W3C Recommendation indicates that a specification is stable, contributes to Web interoperability, and has been reviewed by the W3C membership, who are in favour of supporting its adoption by academic, industry and research communities. It is designed to improve the functionality of the Web by providing more flexible and adaptable information identification.