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# **Earth-moving and building construction machinery — Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of machines with internal electrical power supply —**

## **Part 1: General EMC requirements under typical electromagnetic environmental conditions**

*Engins de terrassement et machines pour la construction des  
bâtiments — Compatibilité électromagnétique (CEM) des machines  
équipées de réseaux électriques de distribution interne —*

*Partie 1: Exigences CEM générales dans des conditions  
électromagnétiques environnementales typiques*



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## Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Requirements</b> .....	<b>6</b>
4.1 General requirements.....	6
4.1.1 Fulfilment of requirements.....	6
4.1.2 Test specimen.....	6
4.1.3 Additional requirements for immunity tests.....	7
4.2 Specifications for broadband electromagnetic emission radiated from machinery.....	7
4.2.1 Method of measurement.....	7
4.2.2 Broadband reference limits.....	7
4.3 Specifications concerning narrowband electromagnetic emission radiated from machinery.....	7
4.3.1 Method of measurement.....	7
4.3.2 Narrowband reference limits.....	7
4.4 Specifications concerning the immunity of machinery to electromagnetic radiation.....	8
4.4.1 Test method.....	8
4.4.2 Machinery immunity reference limits.....	8
4.5 Specifications concerning broadband electromagnetic emissions radiated from ESA.....	9
4.5.1 Method of measurement.....	9
4.5.2 ESA broadband reference limits.....	9
4.6 Specifications concerning narrowband electromagnetic emissions radiated from ESA.....	9
4.6.1 Method of measurement.....	9
4.6.2 ESA narrowband reference limits.....	9
4.7 Specifications concerning the immunity of ESA to electromagnetic radiation.....	9
4.7.1 Method of testing.....	9
4.7.2 ESA immunity reference limits.....	10
4.8 Electrostatic discharge (ESD).....	10
4.8.1 Method of testing.....	10
4.8.2 Reference limits.....	10
4.9 Conducted transients.....	11
4.9.1 General.....	11
4.9.2 Method of testing.....	11
4.9.3 Conducted emission — Reference limits.....	11
4.9.4 Conducted immunity — Reference limits and functional status.....	11
<b>5 Exceptions</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>6 Test report</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Reference limits</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) Method of measurement of radiated broadband electromagnetic emissions from machinery — Complete machine only</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex C (normative) Method of measurement of radiated narrowband electromagnetic emissions from machinery — Complete machine only</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>Annex D (normative) Method of measurement of radiated broadband electromagnetic emissions from electrical/electronic sub-assemblies (ESA)</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>Annex E (normative) Method of measurement of radiated narrowband electromagnetic emissions from ESA</b> .....	<b>36</b>

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<b>Annex F (informative) Guidance for selecting test specimen configuration and additional considerations .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>40</b>

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 127, *Earth-moving machinery*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Safety, ergonomics and general requirements*.

This first edition of ISO 13766-1:2018, together with ISO 13766-2:2018, cancels and replaces ISO 13766:2006, of which it constitutes a technical revision and contains the following changes:

- the scope has been extended to specify building construction machinery as well as earth-moving machinery;
- the provisions have been brought up to date with technological change;
- normative references have been updated to the latest editions;

A list of all parts in the ISO 13766 series can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

This document is a type-C standard as stated in ISO 12100:2010.

This document is of relevance, in particular, for the following stakeholder groups representing the market players with regard to machinery safety:

- machine manufacturers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- health and safety bodies (regulators, accident prevention organisations, market surveillance etc.)

Others can be affected by the level of machinery safety achieved with the means of the document by the above-mentioned stakeholder groups:

- machine users/employers (small, medium and large enterprises);
- machine users/employees (e.g. trade unions, organizations for people with special needs);
- service providers, e.g. for maintenance (small, medium and large enterprises);
- consumers (in case of machinery intended for use by consumers).

The above-mentioned stakeholder groups have been given the possibility to participate at the drafting process of this document.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events are covered are indicated in the Scope of this document.

When requirements of this type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or type-B standards, the requirements of this type-C standard take precedence over the requirements of the other standards for machines that have been designed and built according to the requirements of this type-C standard.

With the increasing use of electronic devices in areas where earth-moving and machinery operates, there is a need to ensure that the machinery is provided with adequate immunity to external electromagnetic fields. As more machinery is fitted with electrical and electronic devices, it is necessary to ensure that the emissions of electromagnetic fields from the machinery meet acceptable limits.

Electrical and high frequency disturbances emerge during the normal operation of many parts of machine devices and systems. They are generated within a large frequency range with different electrical characteristics and by conduction or radiation, which can be imparted to other electrical/electronic devices and systems by conduction or radiation. Narrowband signals generated by sources of interference inside or outside the machinery can also be coupled into electrical/electronic systems whereby they can influence the normal function of electrical/electronic devices.

Electrostatic discharges are relevant to the machinery because control elements can be positioned outside the operator station where potential differences could emerge at contact points. Conducted transients in power supply wiring must be considered because the machinery can contain open systems, in which several devices or components can be combined to complement machine functionality.

While there are many existing standards for a variety of products and systems, the test method presented by ISO 13766:2018 provides for the specific test conditions of the machinery within its scope as well as the electrical/electronic sub-assemblies (ESA) or ESA separate from the machinery. The test method recognizes that due to their size and usage, the arrangement of the machines in the test facility needs to be representative of their typical operating characteristics. This document provides test methods and criteria which are acceptable for the machine types it covers, considering their unique characteristics and operating parameters.

Because the machinery has a number of systems that consist of components that can be used on a variety of machine types, the approach of defining ESA or separate ESAs for these components is applied for the immunity and emissions test methods. This allows these components to be evaluated by

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the test method in existing laboratory facilities consisting of specially equipped shielded rooms. When electrical/electronic sub-assembly tests are conducted, it is necessary to consider any additional effects imparted by wiring systems used to connect the sub-assemblies into the machinery. The tests can also be conducted on the machinery.