

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Ships and marine technology — Marine facsimile receivers for meteorological charts

*Navires et technologie maritime — Récepteurs marins de transmissions
par télécopie des cartes météorologiques*



Reference number
ISO 9876:1997(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 9876 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Navigation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9876:1987), which has been technically revised.

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Ships and marine technology — Marine facsimile receivers for meteorological charts

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the construction, performance, type testing and inspection for a shipborne marine facsimile receiver that receives meteorological charts transmitted by "Facsimile transmission of meteorological chart over radio circuits" stated in accordance with Recommendation 343-1 of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and Document No. 388, Part III-7, specified by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

This International Standard applies to shipborne radio facsimile receivers for the reception of meteorological charts and other graphical representation of meteorological conditions intended as an aid to navigation at sea.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/R 694:1988, *Positioning of magnetic compasses in ships.*

IEC 945:1994, *Marine navigational equipment — General requirements — Methods of testing and required test results.*

International Radio Consultative Committee, Recommendation 343-1:1984, *Facsimile transmission of meteorological charts over radio circuits.*

Technical characteristics of equipment for meteorological facsimile (analogue) transmissions No. 388, Part III-7:1986, World Meteorological Organization.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 dead sector: Part of scanning line unavailable for picture signal transmissions the criteria of which are within $4,5\% \pm 0,5\%$ of the length.

3.2 facsimile: Process, or the result of the process, by which fixed graphic charts are scanned and the information is converted to electric signals which are used remotely to produce a copy of the chart in record form.