***भारतीय मानक***

***समाक्ष संचार केबल***

***भाग 1: विद्युतीय परीक्षण विधियाँ***

***अनुभाग 100: सामान्य आवश्यकताएँ***

***(पहला पुनरीक्षण)***

***Indian Standard***

***Coaxial Communication Cables –***

***Part 1: Electrical Test Methods –***

***Section 100: General Requirements***

***(First Revision)***

***ICS 33.120.10***

**©BIS 2024**

**©IEC 2022**

**भारतीय मानक ब्‍यूरो**

**Bureau of Indian Standards**

**मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110002**

**Manak Bhavan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg**

**New Delhi – 110002**

[**www.bis.gov.in**](http://www.bis.gov.in)[**www.standardsbis.in**](http://www.standardsbis.in)

**October 2024 Price Group XXXX**

Wires, Cables, Waveguides and Accessories Sectional Committee, LITD 06

**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

This Indian Standard (Part 1/Section 100) (First Revision) which is identical with IEC 61196-1-100:2022 ‘Coaxial communication cables - Part 1-100: Electrical test methods - General requirements’ issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of Wires, Cables, Waveguides and Accessories Sectional Committee and approval of the Electronics and Information Technology Division Council.

This standard was originally published in 2011 and was identical with IEC 61196-1-100: 2005. The first revision of the Indian Standard has been under taken up to align it with the latest version of IEC 61196-1-100:2022.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

1. update of Annex A, Electrical test methods of the IEC 61196-1-1xx series

The text of IEC Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are however not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

1. Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appears referring to this standard, they should be read as ‘Indian Standard’.
2. Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted in their respective places, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated.

For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **International Standards** | **Corresponding Indian Standards** | **Degree of Equivalence** |
| IEC 61196-1:2005, Coaxial communication cables – Part 1: Generic specification – General,  definitions and requirements | IS/IEC 61196-1 : 2005 Coaxial communication cables: Part 1 generic specification - General, definitions and requirements | Identical |

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2:2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values *(Second Revision)*’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be same as that of the specified value in this standard.