INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61726

Second edition
1999-11

Cable assemblies, cables, connectors and passive microwave components – Screening attenuation measurement by the reverberation chamber method

Câbles, cordons, connecteurs et composants hyperfréquence passifs –
Mesure de l'atténuation d'écran par la méthode de la chambre réverbérante

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* See web site address on title page.

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

CABLE ASSEMBLIES, CABLES, CONNECTORS AND PASSIVE MICROWAVE COMPONENTS – SCREENING ATTENUATION MEASUREMENT BY THE REVERBERATION CHAMBER METHOD

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61726 has been prepared by subcommittee 46A: Coaxial cables, of IEC technical committee 46: Cables, wires, waveguides, r.f. connectors and accessories for communication and signalling.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, which was issued as a type 3 technical report in 1995. It constitutes a technical revision and now has the status of an International Standard.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
46A/356/FDIS	46A/359/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Annexes A, B, C and D are for information only.

The committee has decided that this publication remains valid until 2005. At this date, in accordance with the committee's decision, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

The requirements of modern electronic equipment have indicated a demand for a method of testing screening attenuation of microwave components over their whole frequency range. Convenient test methods exist for low frequencies and components of regular shape and these test methods are described in the relevant product specifications.

For higher frequencies and for components of irregular shape a new test method has become necessary and such a test method is described in this International Standard.