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HOW TO USE THIS CATALOGUE

This catalogue is divided in two sections which are as follows:

Section 1: Standards listed by subject according to the International Classification for Standards (ICS).

It contains the following bibliographic data:

- ICS
- STD No.
- Title
- Abstract (This consist of the scope and where adopted this is indicated

**EXAMPLE**

01.40.11 → ICS Number

GYS 108:1996 Optics and optical instruments – Spectacle frames -
Vocabulary and lists of equivalent terms } Title

Standard Number

Abstract: Adopted ISO 7998-1984. This standard defines terms relating to frames for spectacles and eyeglasses and lists equivalent terms in English, French, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish and American English for parts of such frames. It does not apply to goggles.

Section 2: Standards listed in numerical order.

This consists of the National Standards listed in numerical order that have been published.
LOCATING A STANDARD

By subject

Use the alphabetical index and search for the standard under the keyword.

Example: Standard for wheat flour

Look either under wheat or flour and the location is denoted by the given page number.

By number

Locate the Standard Number in the List in Numerical Order and refer to the page number indicated.

PURCHASING STANDARDS

Standards can be purchased by contacting the Bureau via:

Telephone: 219-0062, 219-0064, 219-0065; 219-0066

Fax: 592-219-0070

E-mail: info@gnbsgy.org

Letter: The Executive Director
Sophia Exhibition Complex
Flat 15, Sophia
Georgetown
Guyana

Website: http://www.gnbsgy.org

Customers are required to submit the Standard No. and Title as indicated in the Catalogue.

Example:

<table>
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THE WORK OF THE GUYANA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The Guyana National Bureau of Standards was established under Act No. 11 of 1984 with an Amendment, Act No. 2 of 1997 which incorporated the Weights and Measures portfolio.

The mandate of the Bureau is to promote standardisation, quality assurance and metrology within the country. The statutory responsibility includes all goods except food and drugs.

In order to ensure the realisation of its mandate, several programmes have been established. These are Standards Development, Inspectorate; which consists of the Compliance and Weights and Measures section, Product Certification, Laboratory Certification, Metrication, Standards Information, Quality Assurance and Communication.

The Bureau is also the focal point for Regional Latin America (RLA) Project which focuses on quality management in non-destructive testing and Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) in Guyana. International membership includes Subscriber Member to the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), United States Metric Association, and full member of the Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT).
INFORMATION MATERIALS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Brochure
Details of the Bureau’s activities and programmes

INFORMATION UNIT

List of New Publications

METRICATION

Fact Sheet No. 1
Fact Sheet No. 2
Poster – Going metric in Guyana
Conversion Booklet
(Metric and Imperial conversion factors)

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality Alert
Standards Information Bulletin

G$500
### Price Code for Guyana Standards

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* p. after each abstract denotes the number of pages for that particular standard.
ORDER FORM

This Guyana National Bureau of Standards Catalogue can be purchased from the Technical Standards Information Unit, Flat 15, Sophia Exhibition Complex, Georgetown, Guyana, which may be ordered, by mail, fax or e-mail. Guyana Standards listed in this catalogue may also be purchased from the same address mentioned.

For ordering purposes, you may find it convenient to use the order form below.

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Tel. # (592) 225-6226, 225-9013, 227-7050
Fax # (592) 225-7455
e-mail: gnbs@networksgy.com
Attention: Senior Information Officer
# LIST OF STANDARDS CLASSIFIED BY SUBJECT

## 01 GENERALITIES. TERMINOLOGY. STANDARDIZATION. DOCUMENTATION

### 01.040 Vocabularies


**GYS 237:2007** Quality management – Fundamentals and vocabulary

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 9000: 2005. This International Standard describes fundamentals of quality management systems, which form the subject of the ISO 9000 family, and defines related terms.

30p. (Price Code G)

**GYS 474: 2009** Conformity assessment – Vocabulary and general principles

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted ISO 17000: 2004. This International Standard specifies general terms and definitions relating to conformity assessment, including the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, and to the use of conformity assessment to facilitate trade.

47p. (Price Code K)

### 01.040.13 Environment. Health Protection. Safety (Vocabularies)

### 01.040.25 Manufacturing engineering (Vocabularies)


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 6947: 1990. This standard defines working positions and makes it possible to locate welds in space with reference to the horizontal reference plane (usually parallel to the workshop floor) by means of angles of slope and rotation which are independent from surrounding construction.

7p. (Price Code B)

### 01.040.33 Telecommunications, Audio and Video engineering (Vocabularies)


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted IEC 60050 (723): 1997. This International Standard prescribes radio communication in which transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public, these may include sound programmes, television programmes, and other types of transmission.

292p. (Price Code Y)
01.040.71 Chemical technology (Vocabularies)

GYS 221:2003 Glossary of terms related to chemical and radiation hazards and hazardous chemicals.

ABSTRACT: This standard defines terms relating to chemical and radiation hazards and hazardous chemicals.
19p. (Price Code E)

01.040.83 Rubber and plastics industries (Vocabularies)

GYS 66:1997 Definition of terms used in the pneumatic tyre industry. (Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This standard is a glossary which defines terms related to passenger car and commercial vehicle tyres. It is divided into six sections dealing respectively with general definitions related to structure, main components, tyre dimensions, service, injury and repair.
12p. (Price Code C)

GYS 98: 2010 Standard terminology relating to plastic pipe systems (First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM F 412-07. This terminology is a compilation of definitions of terms used in the plastic piping industry. Terms that are generally understood or adequately defined in other readily available sources are not included.
16p. (Price Code D)

GYS 106:1998 Standard terminology for abbreviated terms relating to plastics

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 1600-86a. The purpose of this terminology is to provide uniform definitions of terms relating to plastics.
3p. (Price Code A)

01.060 QUANTITIES AND UNITS

GYS 52:1996 Metric practice guide conversion factors and procedures.

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies inter alia conversion factors to be used in converting qualities measured in Imperial to SI and other units. It sets out procedures for the uniform use of the conversion factors. It is intended for use in everyday operations in government, commerce, industry, education, certain branches of technology and sports.
01.080.10 Basic standards for graphical symbols

GYS 57:1997 Fire protection - Safety signs.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 6309-1987 (E/F). This standard specifies safety signs for use in the field of fire protection and fire-fighting. 8p. (Price Code B)

01.080.20 Graphic symbols for use on specific equipment

GYS 146:1996 Graphical symbols for resistance welding equipment.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 7286-1986. This standard covers graphical symbols which are placed on resistance welding equipment, e.g. indicators and operator's controls, in order to instruct the persons handling the equipment as to its use and operation. 8p. (Price Code B)

01.110 Technical product documentation

GYS 256: 2004 Guide for drafting and presentation of Guyana standards

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IS 12:1988. This standard specified guidance on drafting and presentation including editorial practice to be followed in the preparation of Guyana standards. 61p. (Price Code M)

01.140 Information Sciences. Publishing

01.140.20 Information Sciences

GYS 271: 2006 Information and documentation - Records Management - Part 1: General

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 15489-1:2001. This part of ISO 15489 provides guidance on managing records of originating organizations, public or private, for internal and external clients. All elements outlined in this part ISO 15489 are recommended to ensure that adequate records are created, captured and managed. Procedures that help to ensure the management of records according to the principles and elements outlined in this part of ISO 15489 are provided in ISO/TR 15489-2 (Guidelines). 19p. (Price code E)

GYS 272:2006 Information and documentation - Records Management - Part 2: Guidelines

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/TR 15489 - 2: 2001. This part of ISO 15489 is an implementation guide to ISO 15489-1 for use by record management professionals and those charged with managing records in their organizations. It provides one methodology that will facilitate the implementation of ISO 15489 -1 in all organizations that have a need to manage their records. It gives an overview of the processes and factors to consider in organizations
wishing to comply with ISO 15489-1.
39p. (Price Code I)

01.140.40 Publishing


ABSTRACT: This standard specified guidance on drafting and presentation including editorial practice to be followed in the preparation of Guyana Standards.

03 SOCIOLOGY.SERVICES.COMPANY STANDARDIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.
ADMINISTRATION. TRANSPORT

03.080 Services
03.80.20 Services for companies

GYS 65-1: 2006 Requirements for advertising

ABSTRACT: Adopted: (Caribbean Community Standard) ...: 2006. This standard sets out general requirements for the contents of advertising, shown or consumed in Caricom Member States, in any medium, whether foreign or locally generated. It also prescribes additional requirements for the following types of advertisements: advertisements of specific classes of goods or services, advertising directed to specific categories of consumers, and advertisements in certain media. It also prescribes requirements for the manner of presentation of advertisements.
19p. (Price Code E)


ABSTRACT: This standard sets out guidelines which would prevent the arousal of high expectations which would lead to disappointment, or cause conflict with parental decisions. Certain classes of advertisements are controlled under the relevant governmental authorities, but it is hoped that these guidelines would be adopted and used in the administration of these laws.
6p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes the wording of a warning notice and its presentation to the consumers in advertisements for cigarettes on television, radio, press, posters and other media of communication. It also covers the requirements for the advertising of other tobacco products.
14p. (Price Code D)

03.080.30 Services for Consumers


ABSTRACT: This standard sets out the essential elements for the management of complaints from inception to satisfaction or final determination, as the
case may be, irrespective of the nature of the complaint or size of the organisation receiving the complaint. It further provides guidelines for the implementation of a complaint handling process. It is also applicable to large and small organizations. However, application of the elements in some cases will be different for small organisations and the standard needs to be applied with the requisite degree of discretion to ensure that it is appropriate in the circumstances.

GCP 5:1997 Code of Practice for Footwear, Purchase, Care and Handling of Complaints

ABSTRACT: This Code lays down guidelines for the purchasing, (particularly for children) care and maintenance of leather, suede and canvas footwear as well as that of man made materials. It deals with the proper procedures for handling complaints.


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for the monitoring and management of hotels, apartments and guesthouses.

GCP 16:2003 Code of Practice for Product Recall Procedures

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice provides guidelines to the policies and basic procedures of the Agency to be followed by the recalling firm in respect of any product which represents a hazard to the consumer and/or violates existing Regulations.

GCP 17: 2003 Code of Practice for Quality Management in the Restaurant Service

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies managerial requirements necessary to ensure the efficient running of any restaurant establishment which seeks to ensure quality in the sight of its customers.


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 20000-1: 2005. This part of ISO/IEC 2000 defines the requirements for a service provider to deliver manager services of an acceptable quality for its consumers. It may be used by businesses that are going out to tender for their services, businesses that require a consistent approach by all service providers in a supply chain, by service providers to benchmark their IT service management; as the basis for an independent assessment, by an organization which needs to demonstrate the ability to provide services that meet customer requirements; and by organization which aims to improve service through the effective application of processes to monitor and improve service quality.
ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 20000-2: 2005. This part of ISO/IEC 20000 represents an industry consensus on quality standards for IT service management processes. These service management processes deliver the best possible service to meet a customer’s business needs within agreed resource levels i.e. service that is professional, cost-effective and with risks which are understood and managed. This part of ISO/IEC 20000 provides guidance to auditors and offers assistance to service providers planning service improvements or to be audited against ISO/IEC 20000-1.

34p. (Price Code H)

GYS 468: 2009 Guidelines for the selection of quality management system consultants and use of their services

Abstract: Adopted ISO 10019: 2005. This International Standard provides guidance for the selection of quality management system consultants and the use of their services. It is intended to assist organizations when selecting a quality management system consultant. It gives guidance on the process for evaluating the competence of a quality management system consultant and provides confidence that the organization’s needs and expectations for the consultant’s services will be met.

13p. (Price Code C)

GCP 19:2004 Code of Practice on Occupational, Safety and Health audit

ABSTRACT: This standard establishes audit objectives, criteria and practices, and provides guidelines for establishing, planning, conducting and documenting of audits on Occupational Safety and Health Systems at workplaces. It provides guidelines for verifying the existence and implementation of elements of Occupational, Safety and Health systems and for verifying the system’s ability to achieve defined safety objectives. It is sufficiently general in nature to permit it to be applicable or adaptable to different kinds of organizations. Each organisation should develop its own specific procedures for implementing this standard. It does not cover audit of environmental management system.


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9000-3:1993. This part of ISO 9000 sets out guidelines to facilitate the application of ISO 9001 to organisation
developing, supplying and maintaining software. It is intended to provide
guidance where a contract between two parties requires the demonstration of a
supplier’s capability to develop, supply and maintain software products. The
guidelines in this part of ISO 9000 are intended to describe the suggested
controls and methods for producing software which meet a purchaser’s
requirements. This is done primarily by preventing non-conformity at all
stages from development through to maintenance.

GYS 181:1999    A definition of year 2000 Conformity Requirements

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the four rules of the definition that are
intended to reflect the principal ways in which systems operation may be
affected as a result of the date related problem. Conformity to these rules
applies to all real time electronic computers, computer network components,
and embedded systems and facilities. Conformity should declare 'product
readiness' for the year 2000 and beyond.
13p. (Price Code D)

GYS 231:2010    Requirements for good management practices for micro, small
(First Revision) and medium enterprises

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CRS 14: 2010. This regional standard specifies
requirements for a management system where a micros small and medium-sized
enterprise needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently meet applicable
requirements for quality, environmental and occupational safety and health;
and aims to enhance its performance, through the process of continual
improvement, assurance of conformity to applicable quality, environmental and
occupational safety and health requirements, and the prevention of non
conformity by the application of this system.
14p. (Price Code D)

GYS 237:2007    Quality management - Fundamentals and vocabulary

fundamentals of quality management systems, which form the subject of the ISO
9000 family, and defines related terms.
30p. (Price Code G)

GYS 238:2009    Quality Management Systems - Requirements
(First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9001:2008. This International standard specifies
requirements for a quality management system where an organisation, needs to
demonstrate its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer
and applicable regulatory requirements, and aims to enhance customer
satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including
processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of
conformity to customer and applicable regulatory requirements.
27p. (Price Code G)

GYS 239:2003    Quality management systems - Guidelines for Performance
Improvements.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9004-2000. This International Standard provides
guidelines beyond the requirements given in ISO 9001 in order to consider both the effectiveness and efficiency of a quality management system, and subsequently the potential for improvement of the performance of an organisation. When compared to ISO 9001, the objectives of customer satisfaction and product quality are extended to include the satisfaction of interested parties and the performance of the organisation. This International Standard is applicable to the processes of the organisation and consequently the quality management principles on which it is based can be deployed throughout the organisation. The focus of this International Standard is the achievement of ongoing improvement, measured through the satisfaction customers and other interested parties. It also consists of guidance and recommendations and is not intended for certification, regulatory or contractual use, or as a guide to the implementation of ISO 9001.


GYS 244:2003 Guidelines for Quality Management System Documentation

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/TR 10013:2001. This Technical report provides guidelines for the development and maintenance of the documentation necessary to ensure an effective quality management system, tailored to the specific needs of the organisation. The use of these guidelines will aid in establishing a documented system as required by the applicable quality management system standard. This system as required by the applicable quality management system standard. This Technical Report may be used to document management systems other than that of the ISO 9000 family, for example environmental management systems and safety management systems.

14p. (Price Code D)

GYS 497:2003 Quality Management - Guidelines for Training

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 10015:1999. These guidelines cover the development; implementation, maintenance, and improvement of strategies and system for training that affect the quality of the products supplied by an organisation.

14p. (Price Code D)

GYS 254:2003 Guidelines for Quality and/or Environmental Management Systems Auditing

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 19011:2002. This International Standard provides guidance on the principles of auditing, managing audit programmes, conducting quality management system audits and environmental management system audits, as well as guidance on the competence of quality and environmental management system auditors. It is applicable to all organizations needing to conduct internal or external audits of quality and/or environmental management systems or to manage an audit programme. The application of the International Standard to other types of audit is possible in principle, provided that special consideration is paid to identifying the competence needed by the audit team members in such cases.


GYS 265: 2009 Medical laboratories - Particular requirements for quality (First Revision) and competence

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 15189:2007. This international standard specifies requirements for quality and competence particular to medical laboratories.
Requirements for Point-of-Care testing (POCT) sites

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for the operation of POCT sites with special requirements for VCT and PMTCT sites. The requirements of this standard apply when testing is carried out at POCT, VCT, PMTCT and community testing sites. This standard does not cover home testing or self-testing sites.

Guidelines for interpretation of ISO series for application within the iron ore industry

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/TR 13352: 1997. This Technical Report gives guidelines for the interpretation of the ISO 9000 series for application within the iron ore industry, including the mining, concentrating, palletizing and slipping processes. It will serve as a guide to help iron ore producers develop a quality system that can be registered to the ISO 9000 series of quality management standards. The quality system elements have been directly matched to ISO 9001 that includes all quality system elements of 9001, ISO 9002 and ISO 9003. It is assumed that ISO 9001 is appropriate to the iron ore industry only when a strong design element for new product development exists.

Guidelines for the selection of quality management system consultants and use of their services

Abstract: Adopted ISO 10019: 2005. This International Standard provides guidance for the selection of quality management system consultants and the use of their services. It is intended to assist organizations when selecting a quality management system consultant. It gives guidance on the process for evaluating the competence of a quality management system consultant and provides confidence that the organization’s needs and expectations for the consultant’s services will be met.

Quality management – Customer satisfaction – Guidelines for dispute resolution external to organizations

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 10003: 2007. This International Standard provides guidance for an organization to plan, design, develop, operate, maintain and improve an effective and efficient dispute-resolution process for complaints that has not been resolved by the organization.

Point-of-care testing (POCT) – Requirements for quality and competence

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 22870: 2006. This International Standard gives specific requirements applicable to point-of-care testing and is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 15189. The requirements of this International Standard apply when POCT is carried out in hospital, clinic and by a healthcare organization providing ambulatory care. This International
Standard can be applied to transcutaneous measurements, the analysis of expired air, and in vivo monitoring of physiological parameters. 11p. (Price Code C)

GYS 471: 2009 Quality management - Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for codes of conduct for organizations

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO10001: 2007. This International Standard provides guidance for planning, designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and improving customer satisfaction codes of conduct. This International Standard is applicable to product-related codes containing promises made to customers by an organization concerning its behavior. Such promises and related provisions are aimed at enhanced customer satisfaction. 18p. (Price Code E)

GCP 17:2003 Code of Practice for Quality Management in the Restaurant Service

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies managerial requirements necessary to ensure the efficient running of any restaurant establishment which seeks to ensure quality in the sight of its customers. 34p. (Price Code H).

03.120.20 Products and company certification. Conformity Assessment

GYS 170: 2009 General requirements for the operation of a laboratory. (Second Revision) (Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for the operation of testing and/or calibration laboratories. It is applicable to all laboratories regardless of the number of personnel or the extent of the scope of testing activities. 29p. (Price Code G)

GYS 223: 2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/IEC 17025: 2005. This International Standard specifies the general requirements for the competence to carry out tests and/or calibrations, including sampling. It covers testing and calibration performed using standard methods, non-standards methods, and laboratory-developed methods. It is applicable to all organizations performing tests and/or calibration. These include, for example, first, second and third-party laboratories, and laboratories where testing and/or calibration forms part of inspection and product certification. It’s also applicable to all laboratories regardless of the number of personnel or the extent of the scope of testing and/or calibration activities. When a laboratory does not undertake one or more of the activities covered by this International Standard, such as sampling and the design/development of new methods, the requirements of those clauses do not apply. 28p. (Price Code G).

GYS 275: 2006 General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection
ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 17020:1998. This European standard specifies general criteria for the competence of impartial bodies performing inspection irrespective of the sector involved. It also specified independence criteria. It is intended for the use of inspection bodies and their accreditation bodies as well as other bodies concerned with recognizing the competence of inspection bodies. It set criteria that may have to be interpreted when applied to particular sectors, or to in-service inspection. It does not cover testing laboratories, certification bodies or the suppliers’ declaration of conformity, the criteria for which are contained in other European Standards of the EN 45000 series.

12p. (Price Code D)

GYS 276: 2006 General requirements for bodies operating product certification system

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC guide 65: 1996. This guide specifies general requirements that a third-party operating a product certification system shall meet if it is to be recognized as competent and reliable. In this Guide the term “Certification body” is used to cover any body operating a product certification system. The word “product” is used in the widest sense and includes processes and services; the word “standard” is used to include other normative documents such as specification or regulations.

17p (Price Code E)

GYS 454: 2009 Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/IEC 17021: 2006. This International Standard contains principles and requirements for the competence, consistency and impartiality of the audit and certification of management systems of all types (e.g. quality management systems or environmental management systems) and for bodies providing these activities. Certification bodies operating to this International Standard need not offer all types of management system Certification.

26p. (Price Code G)

GYS 462: 2009 Food safety management systems – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/TS 22003: 2007. This Technical Specification defines the rules applicable for the audit and certification of a food safety management system (FSMS) complying with the requirements given in ISO 22000 (or other sets of specified FSMS requirements, and provides the necessary information and confidence to consumers about the way certification of their suppliers has been granted.

16p. (Price Code D)

GYS 466: 2009 Conformity assessment – General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17011: 2005. This International Standard specifies general requirements for accreditation bodies assessing and accrediting conformity assessment bodies (CABs). It is also appropriate as a requirement document for the peer evaluation process for mutual recognition arrangements.
between accreditation bodies.
21p. (Price Code F)

GYS 467: 2009 Conformity assessment – Guidance for drafting normative
documents suitable for use for conformity assessment.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17007: 2009. This International standard provides and
guidance for developing normative documents that contain specified
requirements for objects of conformity assessment to fulfill specified
requirements for conformity assessment systems that can be employed when
demonstrating whether an object of conformity assessment fulfills specified
requirements. It is intended for use by standards developers not applying the
ISO/IEC Directives, industry associations and consortia, purchasers,
regulators, consumers and non-government groups, accreditation bodies,
conformity assessment bodies, conformity assessment scheme owners, and other
interested parties, such as insurance organizations.

GYS 472: 2009 Conformity assessment – Code of good practice

all elements of conformity assessment, including normative documents, bodies,
systems, schemes and results. It is intended for use by individuals and
bodies who wish to provide, promote or use ethical and reliable conformity
assessment services. These include, as appropriate, regulators, trade
officials, calibration laboratories, testing laboratories, inspection bodies,
product certification bodies, management system certification/registration
bodies, personnel certification bodies, accreditation bodies, organizations
providing declarations of conformity, and designers and administrators of
conformity assessment systems and schemes, and users of conformity
assessment. It is also designed to facilitate trade at the international,
regional, national and sub-national level.
5p. (Price Code B)

GYS 473: 2009 Arrangements for the recognition and acceptance of
conformity assessment results

the development, issuance and operation of arrangements for the recognition
and acceptance of results produced by bodies undertaking similar conformity
assessment and related activities. The activities to which this guidance is
intended to apply are those related to the conduct of unregulated marketplace
transactions extending across borders from one country to another. While
agreements among governments pertaining to transactions of regulated goods
and services can take into account the agreements addresses by this Guide,
the guidance provided here is introductory and general in nature and does not
specifically address any special requirements that governmental agreements
might generate.
8p. (Price Code B)

GYS 474: 2009 Conformity assessment – Vocabulary and general principles

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17000: 2004. This International Standard specifies
general terms and definitions relating to conformity assessment, including
the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, and to the use of
conformity assessment to facilitate trade.
47p. (Price Code K)

GYS 482: 2009  Footwear - Test methods for outsoles - Flex resistance

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17707: 2005. This European Standard specifies a method for determining the flex resistance of outsoles. This method is intended to assess the effect of sole materials and surface patterns on cut growth. This method is applied to outsoles that, in accordance with the test mentioned in Clause 6, have a maximum longitudinal rigidity of 30 N.
8p. (Price Code B)

GYS 490: 2009  Conformity assessment - Fundamentals of product certification

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO Guide 67: 2004. This Guide gives guidance on product certification systems by identifying their various elements based on current practices. It is intended for the use by product certification bodies and other interested parties wishing to understand, develop, establish or compare third-party product certification systems. It does not intend to describe all existing forms of product certification. First and second-party product conformity assessment is not addressed in this guide.
9p. (Price Code C)

GYS 496: 2010  Requirements for the Guyana legality assurance system

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes the requirements to be met by traders, producers and supplier of forest products either as individuals, companies, or as part of a defined supply chain, to confirm that the wood, log or lumber come from a legal source.
16p. (Price Code D)

03.120.30  Application of statistical methods

GYS 183:1999  Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes- Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality level (AQL) for lot-by-lot-inspection.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 2859-1:1999. This part of ISO 2859 specifies sampling plans procedures for inspection by attributes of discrete items. It is indexed in terms of the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). Its purpose is to induce a supplier through the economic and psychological pressure of lot non-acceptance to maintain a process average at least as good as the specified AQL, while at the same time providing an upper limit for the risk to the consumer of accepting the occasional poor lot.
67p. (Price Code N)

03.200  LEISURE, TOURISM

GCP 18:2003  Code of Practice for Tour Operators and Tour Guides

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies acceptable practices to be used by tour operators and tour guides. It is intended to be used as quality tool by tour guides and tour operators; present and prospective members of tour
parties; and the relevant authorities and agencies responsible for tourism in Guyana. It does not specify the criteria necessary to obtain regulation as a Guyana tour operator or license as a Guyana tour guide, as provided for in the laws of the Republic of Guyana. 16p. (Price Code E).

GCP 28: 2010 Code of Practice for bed and breakfast facilities

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for any bed and breakfast facilities operating in Guyana. 4p. (Price Code A)

07 MATHEMATICS, NATURAL SCIENCES
07.100 Microbiology
07.100.10 Medical microbiology
07.100.20 Microbiology of water

GYS 229-4:2003 Methods of Sampling and Testing for Water and Wastewater: Part 4 – Chemical Oxygen Demand

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with GYS 207:2002, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.” 13p. (Price Code D)

11 HEALTH CARE TECHNOLOGY
11.040 Medical Equipment


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60601-1-2005. This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT and MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS. Thus, if a clause or subclause is specially intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME EQUIPMENTS, as relevant. 777p. (Price Code Z)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60601-1-6: 2004. This collateral Standard specifies requirements for a PROCESS to analyse, design, verify and validate the USABILITY, as it relates to SAFETY OF MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, hereinafter referred to as EQUIPMENT. This standard addresses NORMAL USE AND USE ERRORS but excludes ABNORMAL USE. 147p. (Price Code T)

GYS 452:2006 General testing procedures for medical electrical equipment.

11.040.01 Medical Equipment in General

GYS 366: 2006 Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-1: General requirements for safety – Collateral standard: Safety requirements for medical electrical systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60601-1-1: 2000. This standard applies to the SAFETY of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS, as defined in 2.201. It describes the safety requirements necessary to provide protection for the PATIENT, the OPERATOR and surroundings.

57p. (Price Code L)


219p. (Price Code V)


65p. (Price Code M)

GYS 371:2006 Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-8: General requirements for safety – Collateral Standard: General requirements, tests and guidance for alarm systems in medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60601-1-8:2005. This Collateral Standard specifies requirements for ALARM SYSTEMS IN MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.

155p. (Price Code T)

11.040.50 Radiographic equipment

GYS 368:2006 Medical electrical equipment – Part 1 -3: General requirements for safety – Collateral standard:
General requirements for radiation protection in diagnostic X-ray equipment.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60601-1-3:1994. This collateral standard applies to medical diagnostic x-ray EQUIPMENT and to sub-assemblies of such EQUIPMENT. 99p. (Price Code Q)

11.040.55 Diagnostic equipment

**GYST 372:2006**  Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-51: Particular requirements for safety, including essential performance, of recording and analysing single channel and multichannel electrocardiographs.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted IEC 60601-2-51:2005. This particular standard specifies requirements for the safety, including essential performance, of RECORDING AND ANALYZING SINGLE CHANNEL AND MULTICHANNEL ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHS as defined in 2.101, 2.111, 2.117, 2.123, and 2.126, hereinafter referred to as EQUIPMENT. The EQUIPMENT may be attended or unattended. This particular standard complements IEC 60601-2-25 and its Amendment, (1999). 175p. (Price Code U)

**GYST 450:2006**  High voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 308: Guide for asymmetrical short-circuit breaking test duty T 100a

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC/TR 62271-308: 2002. This technical report contains information and test procedures for type testing of circuit-breakers relevant to short-circuit breaking performance during asymmetrical test duty (T 100a) as required by IEC 62271-100. It covers all possible testing cases, i.e. single-phase, three-phase, direct tests, synthetic tests, first pole-to-clear factors 1, 3 and 1, 5. IEC 62271-100 testing procedures for short-circuit breaking performance during asymmetrical test duty (T1000a) are valid only when the d.c. time constant of the test circuit is equal at close to the rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current. 85p. (Price Code P)

11.040.70 Ophthalmic equipment

**GYST 111:1996**  Optics and optical instruments - Ophthalmology

Graduated dial scale.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 8429-1986. It gives specifications for the angular coordinate system to be used in the design of scales, reticules or other display means incorporated instruments for determining optical data on human eyes or corrective lenses for human eyes. 1p. (Price Code A).

11.100 Laboratory medicine

**GYST 475: 2009**  Medical laboratories - Requirements for safety

11.100.01 Laboratory medicine in general

GYS 265: 2009 Medical laboratories - Particular requirements for quality (First Revision) and competence


GYS 470: 2009 Point-of-care testing (POCT) - Requirements for quality and competence

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 22870: 2006. This International Standard gives specific requirements applicable to point-of-care testing and is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 15189. The requirements of this International Standard apply when POCT is carried out in hospital, clinic and by a healthcare organization providing ambulatory care. This International Standard can be applied to transcutaneous measurements, the analysis of expired air, and in vivo monitoring of physiological parameters. 11p. (Price Code C)

11.200 Birth control. Mechanical contraceptives


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 7857-1:1983. This standard specifies a method for the determination of the breaking force of intra-uterine devices (IUDs) with or without a thread, provided that the type of IUD permits the use of the method specified in this standard. 1p. (Price Code A)


13 ENVIRONMENT. HEALTH PROTECTION. SAFETY

13.020 Domestic safety

13.020.10 Environmental management

GYS 89: 2008 Environmental management systems - Requirements with First Revision guidance for use.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 14001: 2004. This International Standard specifies requirements for an environmental management system to enable an
organization to develop and implement a policy and objectives which take into account legal requirements and other requirements to which the organization subscribes, and information about significant environmental aspects. It applies to those environmental aspects that the organization identifies as those which it can control and those which it can influence. It does not itself state specific environmental performance criteria. 23p. (Price Code F).

GYS 250:2003  Environmental Management - Environmental Performance Evaluation - Guidelines

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 14031:1999. This International Standard gives guidance on the design and use of environmental performance evaluation within an organisation. It is applicable to all organisations, regardless of type, size, location and complexity. This International Standard does not establish environmental performance levels. It is not intended for use as a specification standard for certification or registration purposes or for the establishment of any other environmental management system conformance requirements. 32p. (Price Code H).

GYS 254:2003  Guidelines for Quality and/or Environmental Management Systems Auditing

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 19011:2003. This International Standard provides guidance on the principles of auditing, managing audit programmes, conducting quality management system audits and environmental management systems audits, as well as guidance on the competence of quality and environmental management system auditors. It is applicable to all organizations needing to conduct internal or external audits of quality and/or environmental management systems or to manage an audit programme. The application of this International Standard to other types of audit is possible in principle, provided that special consideration is paid to identifying the competence needed by the audit team members in such cases. 26p. (Price Code G).

GYS 280: 2006  Environmental management – Examples of Environmental performance evaluation (EPE)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/TR 14032: 1999. This Technical Report provides examples of EPE that represent a range of applications form simple to elaborate. They also represent a range of organizations (e.g., manufacturing and service companies; non-governmental organizations; government agencies; small medium and range enterprises; organizations with and without certified environmental management systems) and geographic locations. 93p. (Price Code Q)

GYS 455: 2009  Environmental management systems – General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 14004: 2004. This International Standard provides guidance on the establishment, implementation, maintenance and improvement of an environmental management system and its coordination with other management systems. 39p. (Price Code I)
GYs 456: 2009  Environmental management – Environmental assessment of sites and organizations

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 14015: 2001. This International Standard provides guidance on how to conduct an EASO through a systematic process of identifying environmental aspects and environmental issues and determining, if appropriate, their business consequences. It covers the roles and responsibilities of the parties to the assessment (the client, the assessor and the representative of the assess), and the stages of the assessment process (planning, information gathering and validation, evaluation and reporting).

19p. (Price Code E)

GY 476: 2009  Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 14064-1: 2006. This part of ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. It includes requirements for the design, development, management, reporting and verification of an organization’s GHG inventory. ISO 14064 is GHG programme neutral. If a GHG programme is applicable, requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of ISO 14064.

20p. (Price Code E)

GY 477: 2009  Greenhouse gases – Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reduction or removal enhancements

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 14064-2: 2006. This part of ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of activities intended to cause greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions or removal enhancements. It includes requirements for planning a GHG project, identifying and selecting GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs relevant to the project and baseline scenario, monitoring, quantifying, documenting and reporting GHG project performance and managing data quality. ISO 14064 is GHG programme neutral. If a GHG programme is applicable, requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of ISO 14064.

28p. (Price Code G)


ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 14064-3: 2006. This part of ISO 14064 specifies principles and requirements and provides guidance for those conducting or managing the validation and/or verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) assertions. It can be applied to organizational or GHG project quantification, including GHG quantification, monitoring and reporting carried out in accordance with ISO 14064-2. It also specifies requirements...
for selecting GHG validators/verifiers, establishing the level of assurance, objectives, criteria and scope, determining the validation/verification approach, assessing GHG data, information, information systems and controls, evaluating GHG assertions and preparing validation/verification statements. ISO 14064 is GHG programme neutral. If a GHG programme is applicable, requirements of that GHG programme are additional to the requirements of ISO 14064.

34p. (Price Code H)

13.020.50 Ecolabelling

GYs 248:2003 Environmental Labels and Declarations – Self-declared
Environmental Claims (Type 11 Environmental Labelling)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 14021:1999. This International Standard specifies requirements for self-declared environmental claims, including statements, symbols and graphics, regarding products. It further describes selected terms commonly used in environmental claims and gives qualifications for their use. This International Standard also describes a general evaluation and verification methodology for self-declared environmental claims and specific evaluation and verification methods for the selected claims in this standard. It does not preclude, override, or in any way change, legally required environmental information, claims and labeling, or any other applicable legal requirements.

GYs 249: 2003 Environmental Labels and Declarations – Type 1
Environmental Labelling – Principle sand Procedures

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 14024:1999. This International Standard establishes the principles and procedures for developing Type 1 environmental labeling programmes, including the selection of product categories, product environmental criteria and product function characteristics; and for assessing and demonstrating compliance. It also establishes the certification procedures for awarding the label.

13.030 Wastes
13.030.30 Special wastes

GYs 207:2002 Interim Guidelines for Industrial Effluent Discharge into the environment.

ABSTRACT: This standard sets out guidelines parameters which will be used to monitor the effluent quality for different types of industries operating in Guyana. This standard does not apply to industrial operations of mining, forestry operations and agricultural infiltration, seepage and run-off. This standard is expected to operate under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations on Water Quality Management
13.030.99 Other standards related to waste

GYS 491: 2010 Specification for polyethylene garbage bags-high density

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 33: 2010. This regional standard specifies requirements for high density polyethylene garbage bags which are normally used for the disposal of domestic and commercial waste. It includes requirements and test methods for impact resistance, bag dimensions, burst resistance, heat seal integrity and leakage. It does not apply to bags intended for the disposal of industrial, biological or medical waste.
14p. (Price Code D)

13.040.50 Transport exhaust emissions

GYS 82:1998 Specification for Automobile Exhaust Emissions

ABSTRACT: This standard describes exhaust emission requirements for all new domestic and commercial vehicles which have been registered in Guyana for the first time after December 31, 1977. This standard also describes exhaust emission requirements, measurement methods and measurement equipment for all vehicles, which are imported into Guyana after December 31, 1997.

13.060 Water quality


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for the purity, treatment, bacteriological acceptability, packaging and labeling of spring waters, mineral waters, and purified waters that are prepackaged for sale and used as beverages or in foods.
16p. (Price Code D)

GCP 24:2006 Code of hygienic practice for the collecting, processing and marketing packaged water (Mineral water, spring water, purified water)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CCS 0048: 2003 This code recommends appropriate general techniques for collecting mineral water and spring water; and the treatment, bottling, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale of packaged water, so as to guarantee a safe, healthy and wholesome product.

13.060.20 Drinking Water

GYS 262: 2004 Specification for Drinking water

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for the essential and desirable characteristics required to be analysed for ascertaining the suitability of potable water.
10p. (Price Code C)
GCP 24:2006  Code of hygienic practice for the collecting, processing and marketing packaged water (Mineral water, spring water, purified water)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CCS 0048:2003. This code recommends appropriate general techniques for collecting mineral water and spring water; and the treatment, bottling, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale of packaged water, so as to guarantee a safe, healthy and wholesome product. 17p. (Price Code E).

13.060.30  Sewage Water Disposal and Treatment

GCP 26:2007  Code of Practice for the design and construction of septic tanks and associated secondary treatment and disposal systems.

ABSTRACT: This standard gives recommendations for the design, location, construction and maintenance of septic tanks. It includes methods of treatment and disposal of septic tank effluent from domestic sewage. It is applicable to individual housing units and institutions where the number of users does not exceed 20 persons. 26p. (Price Code G)

13.060.50  Examination of Water for chemical substances

GYS 229-3:2004  Methods of sampling and testing for water and wastewater – Part 3: Biochemical Oxygen Demand – Five days (BOD₅)

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for Biochemical Oxygen Demand five days (BOD₅) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207 “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.” 17p. (Price Code E)

GYS 229-4:2003  Methods of Sampling and testing for water and Wastewater: Part 4 – Chemical Oxygen Demand


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for solids in water and wastewater. 8p. (Price Code B).

GYS 229-6:2005  Methods of sampling and testing for water and wastewater – Part 6: Dissolved oxygen.

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ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for dissolved oxygen in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with latest edition of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”

GY 229-7:2003 Methods of sampling and testing water and wastewater: Part 7 – Nitrogen (Ammonium)

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for nitrogen in water and wastewater.
10p. (Price Code C).


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for phosphorus in water and wastewater.
9p. (Price Code C).

GY 229-12: 2004 Methods of sampling and testing for water and waste water – Part 12: Chloride

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for chloride in waste and waste water. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment”.


ABSTRACT: The standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for surfactants in water and wastewater. This standard shall be read in conjunction with GYS 207:2002, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for phenols in water and wastewater. This standard shall be read in conjunction with GYS 207:2002, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
9p. (Price Code C).


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for coliform in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with GYS 207:2002,”Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
GYC 229-16:2004 Methods of sampling and testing for water and wastewater – Part 16: Oil and grease

ABSTRACT: This standard specified methods of sampling and testing for oil and grease in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
11p. (Price code C)


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for lead (Pb) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with GYS 207:2002, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
5p. (Price Code B).

GYC 229-21:2004 Methods of sampling and testing for water and waste water: Part 21 - Copper

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for Copper (Cu) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207 “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
9p. (Price Code C)

GYC 229-22: 2005 Methods of sampling and testing for water and wastewater: Part 22 - Zinc

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for Zinc (Zn) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
5p. (Price Code B).


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for Nickel (Ni) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
5p (Prince Code B).


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for iron (Fe) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with GYS 207:2002, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment.”
9p. (Price Code C).
13.060.99 Other standards related to water quality

GYS 229-16: 2004 Methods of sampling and testing for Water and wastewater – Part 16: Oil and Grease

ABSTRACT: This standard specified methods of sampling and testing for oil and grease in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment”.


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for zinc (Zn) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment”.
5p. (Prince Code C).

GYS 229-23: 2005 Methods of sampling and testing for Water and wastewater – Part 23: Nickel

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for nickel (Ni) in water and wastewater. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment”.
5p. (Prince Code C).

13.100 Occupational Safety – Industrial Hygiene

GYS 222:2003 Safety Conditions in Industry

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the principles for ensuring the safety of workers during the time that they are employed. This standard shall be read in conjunction with the Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 32 of 1997.
30p. (Price Code G).

GYS 231:2010 Requirements for good management practices for micro, small and medium enterprises (First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CRS 14: 2010. This regional standard specifies requirements for a management system where a micro, small and medium-sized enterprise needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently meet applicable requirements for quality, environmental and occupational safety and health; and aims to enhance its performance, through the process of continual improvement, assurance of conformity to applicable quality, environmental and occupational safety and health requirements, and the prevention of non-conformity by the application of this system.
14p. (Price Code D)

GYS 235:2003 General Requirements for Safety in Laboratories

ABSTRACT: The standard specifies the general requirements for a laboratory safety management system, which will enable a laboratory to formulate a
policy and objectives, taking into account legislative requirements and information about significant risks, which the laboratory can control and over which it can be expected to have an influence, to protect its employees and others, whose health and safety may be affected by the activities of the laboratories. In addition this standard specifies requirements for medical laboratories.


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for an Occupational, Health and safety (OH&S) management system, to enable an organisation to formulate a policy and objectives, taking into account legislative requirements and information about significant hazards and risks, which the organisation can control and over which it can be expected to have an influence to protect its employees and others, whose health and safety may be affected by the activities of the organisation. It does not state specific safety performance criteria.

GCP 8:1997  Code of Safety for Chemical Laboratories

ABSTRACT: This standard outlines a code of safety for chemical laboratories.

GCP 19:2004  Code of Practice on Occupational safety and Health Audit

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice establishes audit objectives, criteria and practices, and provides guidelines for establishing, planning, conducting and documenting of audits on Occupational Safety and Health Systems at workplaces. It provides guidelines for verifying the existence and implementation of elements of Occupational Safety and health system and for verifying the system’s ability to achieve defined safety objectives. It is sufficiently general in nature to permit it to be applicable or adaptable to different kinds of organizations. Each organisation should develop its own specific procedures for implementing this standard. It does not cover audit of environmental management system.


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61505-1:1998. This international standard covers those aspects to be considered when electrical/electronic/programmable electronic systems (E/E/PESs) are used to carry out safety functions. A major objective of this standard is to facilitate the development of application section international standard by the technical committee responsible for the application sector. This will allow all the relevant factors, associated with the application, to be fully taken into account and thereby meet the specific needs of the application sector. A dual objective of this standard is to enable the development of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic (E/E/PE) safety-related systems where application sector international standards may not enlist: 1.2. In particular, this standard (a) applies to safety-related systems when one or more of such systems incorporate electrical/electronic/programmable electronic devices.
115p. (Price Code R)

GYS 413:2006 Functional safety - Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector - Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and software requirements.

ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61511-1:2003. This international standard gives requirements for the specification, design, installation, operation and maintenance of a safety instrumented system, so that it can be confidently entrusted to place and/or maintain the process in a safe state. This standard has been developed as a process sector implementation of IEC 61508. In particular, this standard (a) specifies the requirements for achieving functional safety but does not specify who is responsible for implementing the requirements (for example, designers, suppliers, owner/operating company, contractor); this responsibility will be assigned to different parties according to safety planning and rational regulations; (b) Applies when equipment that meets the requirements of IEC 61508, or 11.5 of IEC 61511-1, is integrated into an overall system that is to be used for a process sector application but does not apply to manufacturers wishing to claim that devices are suitable for use in safety instrumented systems for the process sector (See IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-3)
177p. (Price Code U)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61511-2:2003. IEC 61511-2 provides guidance on the specification, design, installation, operation and maintenance of safety instrumented functions and related safety instrumented system as defined in IEC 61511-1. This standard has been organized so that each clause and subclause number herein addresses the same clause number in IEC 61511-1 (with the exception of the annexed.
159p. (Price Code T)
heating appliances and to electric motor-operated or magnetically-driven appliances for household and similar purposes, including office machines. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops in light industry and on farms are within the scope of this standard. Examples of such appliances are appliances for hairdressers, soldering irons, glue pots, sterilizers, infra-red radiation appliances, feed boilers, business machines, cash registers, water pumps and lawn mowers.

76p. (Price Code O).

GYS 203:2001 Code of safety for Mercury

ABSTRACT: This standard describes the properties of mercury, the nature of hazards associated with it and essential information on its storage, handling, packaging, labelling, disposal of waste, and personal preventive measures.


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-3:2002. This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the International Standard that deals with the safety of electric dry irons and steam irons, including those with a separate water reservoir or boiler having a capacity not exceeding 51, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250V. It is not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shop, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. It is practicable, that this standard deals with the common hazard presented by appliances which are encountered by all persons in and around the home.

25p. (Price Code H)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-9:2002. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric portable appliances for household purposes that have a cooking function such as baking, roasting and grilling, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account the use of appliance by young children or in firm persons without supervision, and playing with the appliance by children.

65p. (Price Code M)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-182:2004. This International Standard deals with the safety of gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250v for single-phase appliances and 480 v for...
other appliances. It covers the electrical safety and some other safety aspects of these appliances. All safety aspects are covered when the appliance also complies with the relevant standard for the fuel-burning appliance. If the appliance incorporates electric heating sources, it also has to comply with the relevant part 2 of IEC 60335.

29p. (Price Code G)

GYS 357:2006 Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-103: Particular requirements for drives for gates, doors and windows

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60335-2-103:2003. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for horizontally and vertically moving gates, doors and windows for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It also covers the hazards associated with the movement of the drive part.

49p. (Price Code K)


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60335-2-105:2004. This international standard deals with the safety of electric multifunctional shower cabinets for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless maybe a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in hotels, fitness centres and similar locations, are within the scope of this standard.

31p. (Price Code H)

GYS 434:2006 Electric toys-safety

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: CEI/IEC 62-115:2004. This international standard deals with the safety of toys that have at least one function dependent on electricity. Example of toys also with the scope of this standard is constructional sets; experimental sets; functional toys (models that have a function similar to an appliance or installation used by adults); video toys (toys consisting of a screen and activating means, such as a joystick or keyboard. Separate screens having a rated voltage exceeding 24 V are not considered to be a part of the toys.

75p. (Price Code O).

GYS 9-7: 2005 Specification for labelling or commodities - Part 7: Labelling of house electrical appliances

**ABSTRACT:** This standard specifies the general labelling requirements for household electrical appliances and their detachable heating element(s) if any, offered for sale in Guyana. Any Guyana standard for a particular household electrical appliance which contains labelling requirements applicable to that product shall supersede the labelling requirements of this standard. This standard shall be read in conjunction with the latest edition of GYS 9-1 "Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 1: General principles”.

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(protection against indirect contact) of persons and livestock. It deals also with the application and coordination of these requirements in relation to external influences.
65p. (Price Code M)

GY 435:2006  Live working – Guidelines for the installation and maintenance of optical fibre cables on overhead power lines

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC/TR 62263:2005. This present technical report covers procedures for the installation and maintenance of optical fibre cables on overhead power lines. This includes; - optical ground wire (OPGW) fibre cable; - optical phase conductor (OPPC) fibre cable; - optical attached fibre cable (OPAC); - all dielectric self supporting (ADSS) optical fibre cable. Optical fibre cables are considered for single and multi-circuit constructions in common use within some countries. The primary concern is the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of personnel and equipment when installing or maintaining these types of optical fibre cable on overhead power lines.
89p. (Price Code P)

13.300  Protection against dangerous goods


ABSTRACT: This standard relates to the labelling of all footwear and shall be read in conjunction with GYS 9-1:1997 Guyana Standard Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 1: General principles.
5p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: This standard sets out the labelling requirements for equipment, items and parts containing ozone depleting substances. It does not include automobiles or other vehicles. This standard shall be read in conjunction with Guyana Standard, GYS 9-1:1994 "Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 1: General principles.”
8p. (Price Code B).

GY 9-12:2002  Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 12: Labelling of Toys and Playthings

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the labelling requirements for toys and playthings sold in Guyana, whether they are locally made or imported. This standard shall be read in conjunction with GYS 9-1:1999, “Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 1: General principles.”
5p. (Price Code B).


ABSTRACT: This standard specified requirement for the labelling of household chemicals sold in Guyana, whether locally made or imported, and gives a
series of warning labels corresponding to the designated classes of dangerous goods as detailed in Appendix A. This standard shall be read in conjunction with GYS 9-1:1994, “Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 1: General principles” 8p. (Price Code B).

GYS 234:2003 Specification for Safety of Toys and Playthings

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to the safety aspects of toys and playthings intended specially for children. 31p. (Price Code H).

13.340.20 Head protection equipment

GYS 9-17: 2004 Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 17: Labelling of protective helmets for road users.

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for the information to be provided on labels of protective helmets for road users, offered for sale in Guyana. It applies to protective helmets for use by pedal cyclists and motorcyclists. It does not apply to protective helmets for use in open motorized vehicles (boats, All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) non-motorised sports, automotive racing, karting, competitive skiing and equestrian activities. 6p. (Price Code B).

17 METROLOGY AND MEASUREMENT. PHYSICAL PHENOMENA

17.060 Measurement of volume, mass, density, viscosity


ABSTRACT: Prescribes the requirements for metric capacity measures of cylindrical and conical shapes. It is intended for use by manufacturers in manufacturing Metric Capacity Measures thus ensuring all measures of a specified type and capacity will have the same dimensions. These measures are intended for use in normal commercial transactions and are for use in measuring liquids only. 7p. (Price Code B)

GYS 180:2001 Specification for Equal Arm Scales (4 kg) (First revision)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements and the materials used in the manufacturing of scales and masses. 7p. (Price Code B).

17.140 ACOUSTICS AND ACOUSTIC MEASUREMENTS

17.140.20 Noise emitted by machines and equipment

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 7574-3: 1985. This part of ISO 7574 is derived from ISO 7574/4. It provides guidelines for determining the labeling value, LC by the labeller and specifies a simple method for verifying compliance of the noise emissions of a batch (lot) of machinery or equipment with its labelled value, LC. This method may be used when a specific noise labelling code (in accordance with Clause 6 of ISO 7574/4) specifying the reference standard deviation, sample size and sampling procedure for the family of machines does not yet exist. If a specific noise labelling code exists, it shall be used, in which case reference to this part of ISO 7574 shall be made. This part also, should preferably be used only by agreement, e.g. as reached in the standards relating to the relevant machinery industry or in a contract. It does not deal with the consequences.


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 7574-4:1985. This contains statistical sampling methods for checking the stated noise emission values for batches (lots) of machines. The labelled value for all machines in a batch is checked by sampling procedures. A reference standard deviation is required when testing the compliance of a batch of a specific family of machines. In addition, information on the type of sampling to be used (single, double or sequential) and the sample size is required. The procedure specified assumes that the noise emission values of a batch (lot) of machines will follow a normal distribution. The method ensures that a batch (lot) of machines labelled in accordance with the specifications for the verification procedure has a predetermined probability of acceptance.

14p. (Price Code D)

GY 263:2010 Guidelines for Noise emission into the environment (First Revision)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies permissible/allowable noise levels for commercial, industrial, residential, institutional, educational, construction, transportation and recreational receptors in Guyana. It will operate under the Environmental Protection (Noise Management) Regulation 2000.

5p. (Price Code B).

GY 373:2006 Household and similar electrical appliances - Test code for the determination of airborne acoustical noise - Part 2-132: Particular requirements for range hoods.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60704-2-13:2000. These particular requirements apply to electrical range hoods (including their accessories and their component parts) for, household and similar use. Thus, by similar use is understood the use in similar conditions as in households, for example in inns, coffee-houses, tea-rooms.

29p. (Price Code G)
17.160 Vibrations, shock and vibration measurements

GYS 113:1996 Mechanical vibration and shock - Vibration of buildings - Guidelines for the measurement of vibrations and evaluation of their effects on buildings.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 4866:1990. This standard establishes the basic principles for carrying out vibration measurement and processing data, with regard to evaluating vibration effects on buildings. The evaluation of the effects of building vibration are primarily directed at structural response, and include appropriate analytical methods where the frequency, duration and amplitude can be defined. It only deals with the measurement of structural vibration and excludes the measurement of airborne sound pressure and other pressure fluctuations. 18p. (Price Code E)

17.220 Electricity Magnetism. Electrical and magnetic measurements

GYS 393:2006 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements. Part 2-2: particular requirements - test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low voltage distribution systems.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted CEI/IEC 61326-2-2:2005. In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment which is:

- used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and;
- powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and
- portable.

Example of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, multimeters, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, loop impedance testers, “residual-current-device-testers” (RCD-tester) and phase sequence as defined in IEC 61557. 67p. (Price Code N)

17.220.20 Measurement of Electrical and Magnetic, quantities

GYS 321:2006 Power transformers - Part 1: General

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60076-1:1993. This part of International Standard IEC 60076 applies to three phase and single-phase power transformers (including auto - transformers) with the exception of certain categories of small and special transformers such as single-phase transformers with rated power less than 1kVA and three-phase transformers less than 5kVA; instrument transformers; transformers for static convertors; traction transformers mounted on rolling stock; starting transformers; testing transformers; welding transformers. When IEC standards do not exist for such categories of transformers, this part of IEC 60076 may still be applicable either as a whole or in part. 89p. (Price Code P)

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60076-2:1993. This part of International Standard IEC 76 identifies transformers according to their cooling methods, defines temperature - rise limits and details the methods of test for temperature-rise measurement. It applies to transformers as defined in the scope of IEC 76-1.

57p. (Price Code L)

Power transformers – part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric test and external clearances in air.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60076-3:2000. This International standard applies to single-phase and three-phase oil-immersed power transformers, as defined in the scope of IEC 60076-1. It identifies transformers sounding to their highest voltage for equipment unassociated with their corresponding rated insulation levels and details the relevant applicable tests and minimum external clearances in air between live parts of bushings and to objects at earth potential. For categories of power transformers and reactors which have their own IEC standards, this standard is applicable only to the extent in which it is specially called up by cross reference in the other standards.

107p. (Price Code R)

Power transformers – Part 4: guide to the lightning impulse and switching impulse testing – Power transformers and reactors.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60076-4:2002. This part of IEC 60076 gives guidance and explanatory comments on the existing procedures for lightning and switching impulse testing of power transformers to supplement the requirements of IEC 60076-3. It is also generally applicable to the testing of reactors (See IEC 60287), modifications to power transformer procedures being indicated where required. Information is given on waveshapes, test circuits including test connection, earthing practices, failure detection methods, test procedures, measuring techniques and interpretation of results. Where applicable, the test techniques are as recommended in IEC 60060-1 and IEC 60060-2.

123p. (Price Code S)

Power transformers – Part 5: Ability to withstand short circuit.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60076-5:2006. This part of IEC 60076 identifies the requirements for power transformers to sustain without damage the effects of overcurrents originated by external short circuits. It describes the calculation procedures used to demonstrate the thermal ability of a power transformer to withstand such over currents and both the special test and the theoretical evaluation method used to demonstrate the ability to withstand the relevant dynamic effects. The requirements apply to transformers as defined in the scope of IEC 60076-1.

71p. (Price Code N)

Power transformers – Part 7: Loading guide for oil-immersed power transformers.
ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-7:2005. This part of IEC 60076 is applicable to oil-immersed transformers. It describes the effect of operation under various ambient temperatures and load conditions on transformer life. 113p. (Price Code R)

GYS 328:2006 Power transformers – Application Guide

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60076-8:1997. This standard applies to power transformers complying with the series of publications IEC 60076. It is intended to provide information to users about: certain fundamental service characteristics of different transformer connections and magnetic circuit designs with particular reference to zero-sequence phenomena; system fault currents in transformers with YNynd and similar connections; parallel operation of transformers, calculation of voltage drop or rise under and calculation of load loss for three-winding load combinations; selection of rated quantities and tapping quantities at the time of purchase, based on prospective loading cases; application of transformers of conventional design to convertor loading; measuring technique and accuracy in loss measurement. Guidance for impulse testing of power transformers is given in IEC 60722. 167p. (Price Code U)

GYS 329: 2006 Power transformers – Part 10: Determination of sound levels

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60076-10:2005. This part of IEC 60076 defines sound pressure and sound intensity measurement methods by which sound power levels of transformers, reactors and their associated cooling auxiliaries may be determined. The methods are applicable to transformers and reactors covered by the IEC 60076 series, IEC 60289, IEC 60076-11 and IEC 61376 series, without limitation as regards size or voltage and when fitted with their normal cooling auxiliaries. This standard is primarily intended to apply to measurements made at the factory. Conditions on-site may be very different because of the proximity of objects, including other transformers. Nevertheless, the same general rules as are given in this standard may be followed when on-site measurements are made. 69p. (Price Code N)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-10-1:2005. This part of IEC 60076 provides supporting information to help both manufacturers and purchasers apply the measurement techniques described in IEC 60076-10. The sources and characteristics of transformer and reactor sound are described. Practical guidance on making measurements is given, and factors that may influence the accuracy of the methods are discussed. This application guide also clarifies those factors which should be agreed between manufacturer and purchaser when specifying a transformer or reactor, and indicates why values measured in the factory may differ from those measured on site. It guides application which area applicable to transformers and reactors together with their associated cooling auxiliaries. 95p. (Price Code Q)

GYS 331:2006 Power transformers – Part 11: Dry-type transformers

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60076-11:2004. This part of IEC 60076 applies to dry-
type power transformers (including auto-transformers) having values of highest voltage for equipment up to and including 36 KV and at least one winding operating at greater than 1, 1KV. The standard applies to all construction technologies.

75p. (Prince Code O)

GYS 332:2006  Power transformers – Part 13: Self-Protected liquid filled transformers

ABSTRACT: Adopted 60073-13:2006. This part of IEC 60076 applies to high voltage/low voltage self-protected liquid-filled and naturally cooled transformers for rated power 50KVA to 1000 KVA for indoor or outdoor use having a primary winding (high-voltage) with highest voltage for equipment up to 24 KV; secondary winding (Low-voltage) with highest voltage for equipment of 1, 1KV. The self-protected transformer may be used in conjunction with other devices to provide system coordination and sensitive system protection. The protection system is not designed to be functional when the power supply is from the low-voltage side. The self protected transformer is not intended to function in parallel with another transformer.

35p. (Price Code H)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TS 60076-14:2004. This technical specification provides design testing and loading information for use by both the manufacturer and user or liquid-immersed power transformers using either high-temperature insulation or combinations of high-temperature and conventional insulation. It is applicable to power transformers designed in accordance with IEC 60076-1; converter transformers designed to IEC 61378; are furnace transformers, and covers the use of various liquid and solid insulation combinations. Whilst standards for traction transformers fall under the authority of IEC Technical Committee 9, this specification however may be applicable as a guideline for the use of high-temperature insulation materials in traction transformers.

75p. (Price Code O).

GYS 391:2006  Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements Part 1: General requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CE1/IEC 61326-6-1:2006. This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1000 V.a.c or 1500 v d.c. or from the circuit being measured, intended for professional, industrial - process, industrial - manufacturing and educational use, including equipment and computing devices for

- measurement and test
- control
- laboratory use

Accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment), intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations.
Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of information technology equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards can be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if it is suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment. 37p. (Price Code I)

19 TESTING

19.020 Test conditions and procedures in general

GYs 170: 2009 General requirements for the operation of a laboratory. (Second Revision) (Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for the operation of testing and/or calibration laboratories. It is applicable to all laboratories regardless of the number of personnel or the extent of the scope of testing activities. 29p. (Price Code G)

GYs 223:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/IEC 17025: 2005. This International Standard specified the general requirements for the competence to carry out tests and/or calibrations including sampling. It covers testing and calibration performance using standard methods, non-standards methods, and laboratory-developed methods. It is applicable to all organizations performing tests and/or calibration. These include, for example, first, second and third-party laboratories, and laboratories where testing and/or calibration forms part of inspection and product certification. It’s also applicable to all laboratories regardless of the number of personnel or the extent of the scope of testing and/or calibration activities. When a laboratory does not undertake one or more of the activities covered by this International Standard, such as sampling and the design/development of new methods, the requirements of those clauses do not apply. 28p. (Price Code G).

19.100 Non-destructive testing

GYs 115:1996 Non-destructive testing - Penetrant inspection - General principles.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 3452:1984. This standard provides general guidance on methods of carrying out penetrant inspection on materials and components both during manufacture and in service. It does not deal with acceptance or rejection. Penetrant inspection is used to locate discontinuities, such as laps, folds, cracks, porosity and fissures, which are open to the surface of a material or component. Penetrant techniques can be used on materials irrespective of their physical properties, provided that the surface is normally non-absorbent and compatible with the penetrant process. 9p. (Price Code C)
ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 3453:1984. This standard provides general guidance on the verification procedures to be applied when carrying out penetrant inspection, in accordance with ISO 3452. These tests are intended to ensure that the penetrant system is functioning correctly and that there has been no harmful deterioration of the process materials during service. Generally, the frequency of checking penetrant materials and black light sources will depend on the frequency and conditions of usage. Specific and maximum intervals should be recommended by the manufacturer.

3p. (Price Code A)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 5580:1985. This standard specifies the minimum requirements for industrial illuminators used for viewing radiographs.

3p. (Price Code A)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9935:1992. This standard lays down general requirements on penetrant flaw detectors and their functional units which are designed to reveal invisible, or poorly visible to the eye, surface discontinuities in metals and non-metals of any geometry and at any stage of manufacture.

4p. (Price Code A)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 4386-1:1992. This part of GYS 120 specifies an ultrasonic testing method for determining bond defects between the bearing metal and the backing. The test can be performed on metallic multilayer plain bearings consisting of backings lined with bearing metal based on lead and tin, with layer thickness greater than or equal to 0.5 mm. The test is not possible within half the diameter of the crystal from the edges of the bearing, oil holes, grooves, etc. because of undefined reflections. In bearings with dovetail keying grooves at the bond, the test may not be possible along the edges of the dovetails.

10p. (Price Code C)
ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements, including dimensions, materials, finish and selection for sampling for wire nails and cut nails. 28p. (Price Code G)

21.100.10 Bearings


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 4386-1:1992. This part of GYS 120 specifies an ultrasonic testing method for determining bond defects between the bearing metal and the backing. The test can be performed on metallic multilayer plain bearings consisting of backings lined with bearing metal based on lead and tin, with layer thickness greater than or equal to 0.5 mm. The test is not possible within half the diameter of the crystal from the edges of the bearing, oil holes, grooves, etc. because of undefined reflections. In bearings with dovetail keying grooves at the bond, the test may not be possible along the edges of the dovetails. 10p. (Price Code C)

GY5 120-2:1996 Plain Bearings - Metallic Multilayer Plain Bearings - Part 2: Destructive Testing of Bond for Bearing Metal Layer Thicknesses Greater than or Equal to 2 mm.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 4386-2:1982. This part of ISO 4386 specifies a method of test for the determination of the bond strength between the bearing metal and the backing. The test can be applied to multilayer plain bearings with backings of steel, cast iron, or copper alloys and with bearing metal based on lead, tin, copper, or aluminum with layer thickness of \( \geq 2 \) mm. The test is suitable for production control as well as for comparative investigations into the influence on the bond strength of various processes and types of material for non-destructive ultrasonic testing of the bond between bearing metal and backing for bearing metal layer thickness \( \geq \) mm, See ISO 4386/1. 4p. (Price Code A).


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 4386-3:1992. This part of GYS 120 specifies a non-destructive penetrant testing for determining bond defects and discontinuities in the sliding surface of the bearing. The penetration method is used to detect - bond defects in the transitional area between the bearing backing/bearing material on the end faces and joint faces of multilayer plain bearings which cannot be detected by the ultrasonic testing method specified in ISO 4386-1; discontinuities in the sliding surface of the bearing. The penetration method is applicable, in principle, to finished multilayer plain bearings. 10p. (Price Code C)
23.020.30 Gas pressure vessels, gas cylinders

GYS 453: 2008 Specification for the storage, handling and transport of steel compressed gas cylinders

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the minimum requirements for the storage, handling and vehicular transport of steel high pressured gas cylinders and acetylene cylinders.
7p. (Price Code B)

23.040 Pipelines components and pipelines

23.040.20 Plastic pipes

GYS 91:1998 Specification for Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) compounds

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 1784-81. This specification covers rigid plastic compounds composed of poly (vinyl chloride) chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride), or vinyl chloride copolymers, and the necessary, compounding ingredients. The resin portion of copolymer compounds shall contain at least 80% vinyl chloride. The compounding ingredients may consist of lubricants, stabilizers, nonpoly (vinyl chloride) resin modifiers, and pigments essential for processing, property control, and colouring.
4p. (Price Code A)

GYS 92:2010 Specification for joints for drain and sewer plastic pipes (First Revision) using flexible elastomeric seats.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM 3212-07. This specification covers joints for plastic pipe systems intended for drain, and gravity sewerage pipe at internal or external pressures less than 25-ft head using flexible water-tight elastomeric seals. It is intended to cover the test requirements, test methods, and acceptable materials. The test methods described for the joints are not intended to be routine quality control tests but to be reliability or performance requirements.
3p. (Price Code A)

GYS 94:2010 Test methods for obtaining hydrostatic design basis for thermoplastic pipe materials or pressure design basis for thermoplastic pipe products.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 2837-08. This test method describes two essentially equivalent procedures: one for obtaining a long-term hydrostatic strength category based on stress, referred to herein as the hydrostatic design basis (HDB); and the other for obtaining a long-term hydrostatic strength category based on pressure, referred to herein as the pressure design basis (PDB.
16p. (Price Code D)

GYS 95:2010 Test method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe under (First Revision) constant internal pressure.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 1598-02. This test method covers the determination of the time-to-failure of both thermoplastic and reinforced thermosetting/
resin pipe under constant internal pressure.
4p. (Price Code A)

GYS 96:2010 Test method for short-time hydraulic failure pressure of plastic pipe, tubing, and fittings.
(First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 1599-99. This test method covers the determination of the resistance of either thermoplastic or reinforced thermosetting resin pipe, tubing, or fittings to hydraulic pressure in a short time period.
3p. (Price Code A)

(First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 2672-96a. This specification covers the socket produced for solvent cement joints on both pressure and non-pressure IPS pipe.
4p. (Price Code A)

GYS 99:2010 Specification for poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) plastic pipe, schedules 40, 80, and 120
(Second Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D1785-06. This specification covers poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) made in schedule 40, 80, and 120 sizes and pressure-rated for water.
11p. (Price Code C)

GYS 100: 2010 Specification for chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) (CPVC) plastic pipe, schedules 40 and 80.
(First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM F441-02. This specification covers chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) (CPVC) pipe made in schedule 40 and 80 sizes and pressure-rated for water.
7p. (Price Code B)

(First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 3139-98. This specification covers the types of joints required for plastic pipe pressure systems with a wall thickness equal to or greater than that of SDR 64 and intended for use in supply and distribution lines for water, using flexible elastomeric seals.
3p. (Price Code A)

GYS 102:2010 Standard practice for estimating the quality of extruded poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) pipe by the heat reversion technique.
(First Revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM F1057-87. This practice covers a procedure for estimating the quality of extruded poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) plastic pipes by observing the reaction of pipe specimens after exposure to heat.
7p. (Price Code B)

GYS 103: 2010 Test method for adequacy of fusion of extruded poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) pipe and molded fittings by acetone immersion.
(First Revision)
ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 2152-95 (2003). This test method covers the determination of the adequacy of fusion of extruded rigid poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) pipe and molded fittings as indicated by reaction to immersion in anhydrous acetone.

GYS 104: 2010 Test method for determining dimensions of thermoplastic pipe and fittings.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 2122-98. This test method covers the determination of diameter, wall thickness, and length dimensions of thermoplastic pipe. Included procedures for measurement of the inside diameter of pipe intended to be joined by internal fittings, measurement of the average outside diameter for roundable pipe where out-of-roundness is not a primary concern, out-of-roundness measurement and measurement of the average outside diameter of non-roundable pipe, and for determining length and straightness.

GYS 105: 2010 Test method for determination of the impact resistance of thermoplastic pipe and fittings by means of a tup (falling weight)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 2444-99 (2005). This test method covers the determination of the impact resistance of thermoplastic pipe and fittings under specified conditions of impact by means of a tup (falling weight)

GYS 107:2010 Specification for poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) pressure-rated pipe (SDR series)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM D 2241-05. This specification covers poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) pipe made in standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratios and pressure rated for water.

GYS 122:1996 Seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for pressure purposes - Full peripheral ultrasonic testing for the detection of longitudinal imperfections.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9303:1989. This standard specifies requirements for full peripheral ultrasonic shear wave testing of seamless and welded tubes for pressure purposes, with the exception of submerged arc-welded (SAW) tubes, for the detection of longitudinal imperfections according to four different acceptance levels (see table 1). This standard is applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than or equal to 9 mm, and with an outside diameter-to-thickness ratio greater than or equal to 5. For tubes with an outside diameter-to-thickness ratio less than 5, one of the methods specified in Annex A shall be used by agreement between manufacturer and purchaser.

GYS 123:1996 Seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for pressure purposes - Eddy current
testing for the detection of imperfections.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 9304:1989. This standard specifies requirements for eddy current testing of seamless and welded tubes for pressure purposes, with the exception of submerged arc-welded (SAW) tubes, for the detection of imperfections, according to two different acceptance levels (see tables 1 and 2). It is applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than or equal to 4 mm.

7p. (Price Code B)

**GYS 124:1996**  
Seamless steel tubes for pressure purposes - Full peripheral ultrasonic testing for the detection of transverse imperfections.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 9305:1989. This standard specifies requirements for full peripheral ultrasonic shear wave testing of seamless tubes for pressure purposes for the detection of transverse imperfections, according to four different acceptance levels (see table 1). It is also applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than or equal to 9 mm.

4p. (Price Code A)

**GYS 125:1996**  
Electric resistance and induction welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Ultrasonic testing of the weld seam for the detection of longitudinal imperfections.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 9764:1989. This standard specifies requirements for the ultrasonic testing of the weld seam of electric resistance and induction welded steel tubes for the detection of predominantly radial longitudinal imperfections, according to two different acceptance levels (see Table 1).

3p. (Price Code A)

**GYS 126:1996**  
Submerged arc-welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Ultrasonic testing of the weld seam for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 9765:1990. This standard specifies requirements for the ultrasonic testing of the weld seam of submerged arc-welded (longitudinally or spirally) tubes for the detection of imperfections oriented predominantly parallel to and/or at right angles to the weld seam, according to three different acceptance levels (see table 1 and table 2). This standard covers the inspection of tubular products with outside diameter greater than or equal to 150 mm.

4p. (Price Code A)

**GYS 127:1996**  
Seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for pressure purposes - Ultrasonic testing for verification of hydraulic leak-tightness.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 10332:1994. This standard specifies requirements for ultrasonic thickness testing of seamless and welded tubes for pressure purposes, with the exception of submerged arc-welded (SAW) tubes, for verification of hydraulic leak-tightness.

4p. (Price Code A)
ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 10543:1993. This standard specifies requirements for full peripheral ultrasonic thickness testing of seamless and hot-stretch-reduced welded steel tubes.  
3p. (Price Code A)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 11484:1994. This standard describes the qualification and certification of personnel engaged in non-destructive testing (NDT) of seamless and welded steel tubes, including flat products used in the manufacture of welded tubes, for pressure purposes. It specifies the training, qualification and certification requirements for three levels of NDT personnel competence to execute specific tasks in the NDT of seamless and welded steel tubes, including the weld seam, and flat products used in the manufacture of welded tubes.  
13p. (Price Code D)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 11496:1993. This standard specifies requirements for full peripheral ultrasonic testing of the ends of seamless and welded tubes for the detection of laminar imperfections. It is intended to detect, over a zone at the ends of plain end and bevelled end tubes, laminar imperfections which may interfere with subsequent fabrication operations (e.g.) welding, ultrasonic inspection of welds, etc). This standard is applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than 30 mm. No lower limit of thickness is specified, but see note 1.  
3p. (Price Code A)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM F 442-88. This specification covers chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) (CPVC) pipe made in standard thermoplastic pipe dimensions ratios and pressure rated for water.  
18p. (Price Code E)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for circular-cross-section seamless polypropylene (PP) pipes made from homopolymer polypropylene (PP-H), block copolymer polypropylene (PP-R) or random copolymer polypropylene with modified crystalline structure and elevated temperature resistance (PP-RCT).  
37p. (Price Code I)
23.120 Ventilators, fans, air-conditioners

GYS 186:1999 Electric fans.

ABSTRACT: Adopted UL 507:1994. These requirements cover fans and blowers that circulate air, such as desk, ceiling-suspended, and hassock fans. 181p. (Price Code U)


25 MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

25.040 Industrial Automation Systems


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-2:2003. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the requirements for fieldbus component parts. It also specifies the media and network configuration requirements necessary to ensure agreed levels of data integrity before data link layer error; interoperability between devices at the physical layer. The fieldbus physical layer conforms to layer 1 of the OSI7 layer model as defined by ISO 7498 with the exception that, for some types, frame delimiters are in the Physical Layer while for other types they are in the Data Link Layer. 326p. (Price Code Z).

GYS 380:2006 Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in the industrial control systems – Part 3: Data link service definition

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 61158-3:2003. This part of IEC 61158 provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be
completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

315p. (Price Code Y)

GYS 381:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control - Field bus for use in industrial control systems - Part 4: Data link protocol specification

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-4:2003. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define eight, distinct and non-interoperable field bus Data Link protocols. Each protocol defined in the part of this standard is most closely related to, and lies within the field of application of the corresponding services of IEC 61158-3, the field bus Data Link Service Definition.

1096p. (Price Code ZH)

GYS 382:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control - Field bus for use in industrial control systems - Part 5: Application layer service definition.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-5:2003. The field bus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the field bus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This FAL is an Application Layer Communication Standard designed to support the conveyance of time-critical and non-time-critical application requests and responses among devices in an automation environment. The “term critical” is used to represent the presence of an application time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty.

1294p. (Price Code ZI)

GYS 383:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control - Field bus for use in industrial control systems - Part 6: Application layer protocol specification

ABSTRACT: Adopted 61158-6:2003. The field bus application layer ((FAL) in an application layer communication standard designed to support the conveyance of time-critical application requests and responses among services in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

1309p. (Price Code Z I)


33p. (Price Code H)

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted CEI/IEC 61505-1:1998. This international standard covers those aspects to be considered when electrical/electronic/programmable electronic systems (E/E/PESs) are used to carry out safety functions. A major objective of this standard is to facilitate the development of application section international standard by the technical committee responsible for the application sector. This will allow all the relevant factors, associated with the application, to be fully taken into account and thereby meet the specific needs of the application sector. A dual objective of this standard is to enable the development of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic (E/E/PE) safety-related systems where application sector international standards may not enlist. In particular, this standard (a) applies to safety-related systems when one or more of such systems incorporate electrical/electronic/programmable electronic devices.

115p. (Price Code R)

25.040.01  Industrial Automation System in General

GYS 413:2006  Functional safety - Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector - Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and software requirements.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted CEI/IEC 61511-1:2003. This international standard gives requirements for the specification, design, installation, operation and maintenance of a safety instrumented system, so that it can be confidently entrusted to place and/or maintain the process in a safe state. This standard has been developed as a process sector implementation of IEC 61508. In particular, this standard (a) Specifies the requirements for achieving functional safety but does not specify who is responsible for implementing the requirements (for example, designers, suppliers, owner/operating company, contractor); this responsibility will be assigned to different parties according to safety planning and rational regulations; (b) Applies when equipment that meets the requirements of IEC 61508, or 11.5 of IEC 61511-1, is integrated in an overall system that is to be used for a process sector application but does not apply to manufacturers wishing to claim that devices are suitable for use in safety instrumented systems for the process sector (See IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-3)

177p. (Price Code U)


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted CEI/IEC 61511-2:2003. IEC 61511-2 provides guidance on the specification, design, installation, operation and maintenance of safety instrumented functions and related safety instrumented system as defined in IEC 61511-1. This standard has been organized so that each clause and subclause number herein addresses the same clause number in IEC 61511-1 (with the exception of the annexed.

159p. (Price Code T)
ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61511-3:2003:2003. This part of IEC 61511 provides information on the underlying concepts of risk, the relationship of risk to safety integrity, see clause 3; the determination of tolerable risk, see Annex A; - A number of different methods that enable the safety integrity levels for the safety instrumented functions to be determined. See Annexes B, C, D, E and F. In particular, this part (a) applies when functional safety is achieved using one or more safety instrumented functions for the protection of either personnel, the general public, or the environment. (b) May be applied in non-safety applications such as asset protection. (c) Illustrates typical hazard and risk assessment methods that may; be carried out to define the safety functional requirements and safety integrity levels of each instrumented function; (d) Illustrates techniques/measures available for determining the required safety integrity levels; (e) provides a framework for establishing safety integrity levels but does not specify the safety integrity levels required for specific applications; (f) does not give examples of determining the requirements for other methods of risk reduction.

113p. (Price Code R)
ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61326-2-1:2005. In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment with test and measurement circuits (both internal and/or external to the equipment) that are not EMC protected for operational and/or functional reasons, as specified by the manufacturer. The manufacturer specifies the environment for which the product is intended to be used and/or selects the appropriate test level specifications of IEC 61326-1.

GYS 393:2006 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements. Part 2-2: particular requirements – test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for portable test, measuring and monitoring equipment used in low voltage distribution systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61326-2-2:2005. In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment which is:

- used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and;
- powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and
- portable

Example of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, multimeters, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, loop impedance testers, “residual-current-device-testers” (RCD-tester) and phase sequence as defined in IEC 61557.

67p. (Price Code N)

GYS 394:2006 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EM requirement – Part 2-6: Particular requirements – In vitro diagnostic (IUS) medical equipment

ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61326-2-6:2005. In addition to the scope of International standard IEC 61326-1, this part specifies minimum requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility for in vitro diagnostic medical equipment, taking into account the particularities and specific aspects of this electrical equipment and their electromagnetic environment.

19p. (Price Code E)


ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 613472-2:2000. This part of IEC 61347 specifies particular safety requirements for electronic stepdown convertors for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V or a.c. supplies up to 1000 V at 50 Hz or 60Hz and rated output voltage ≤ 50 V r.m.s. at a frequency deviating from the supply frequency or ≤ to √2 V unsmoothed d.c. between conductors or between any conductor and earth, associated with tungsten-balogen lamps as specified in IEC 60357 and other filament lamps
ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61508-2:2002. This part of IEC 61508 (a) is intended to be used only after a thorough understanding of IEC 61508-1, which provides the overall framework for the achievement of functional safety; (b) applies to any safety-related system, as defined by IEC 61508-1, which contains one electrical, electronic or programmable electronic based component; (c) applies to all subsystems and their components within an E/E/PE safety-related system (including sensors, actuators and the operator interface); (d) specifies how to refine the information developed in accordance with IEC 61508-1; concerning the overall safety requirements and their allocation to E/E/PE safety-related systems, and specifies how the overall safety requirements are refined into E/E/PE safety functions requirements and E/E/PES Safety integrity requirements (e) specifies requirements for activities that are to be applied during the design and manufacture of the E/E/PE safety-related systems (i.e. establishes the E/E/PE safety lifecycle model), except for software, which is dealt with by IEC 61508-3 (See Figures Z and B) - these requirements include the application of techniques and measures, which are graded against the safety integrity level, for the avoidance of, and control of, faults and failures. (f) specifies the information necessary for carrying out the installation, commissioning and final safety validation of the E/E/PE safety-related systems. (G) does not apply to the operation and maintenance phase of the E/E/PE Safety-Related Systems - This dealt with the IEC 61508-1 however, IEC 61508-2 does provide requirements for the preparation of information and procedures needed by the user for the operation and maintenance of the E/E/PE safety-related systems. (H) specifies requirements to be met by the organization carrying out any modification of the E/E/PE safety-related systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61508-3:1998. This part of IEC 61508 is (a) intended to be utilized only after a thorough understanding of IEC 61508-1 and IEC 61508-2; (b) applies to any software forming part of a safety-related system or used to develop a safety-related system within the scope of IEC 61508-1 and IEC 61808-2. Such software is termed safety-related software. Safety related software includes operating systems, systems software, software in communication networks, human-computer interface functions, support tools and firmware as well as application programs. Application programs include high level programs, low level programs and special purpose programs in limited variability language (See 3.2.7 of IEC 61508-4), requires that the software safety functions and software integrity levels are specified.
ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61508-4:1998. This part of IEC 61508 contains the definitions and suplanation of terms that are used in parts 1 to 7 of this standard. The definitions are group under general headings so that related terms can be understood within the context of each other. But it should be noted that these headings are not intended to add meaning to the definitions, and in this sense the headings should be disregarded. Part 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this standard are basic safety publications, although this status does not apply in this context of low complexity E/E/PE safety-related systems (see 3.4.4 of Part 4). As basic safety publications, they are intended for use by technical committee in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles contained in IEC guide 51. Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 are also intended for use as stand-alone publications.
52p. (Price Code L)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61508-5: 1998. This part of IEC 61508 provides information on the underlying concepts of risk and the relationship of risk to safety integrity (See annex a): - a number of methods that will enable the safety integrity levels for the E/E/PE safety related systems, other technology safety-related systems and external risk reduction facilities to be determined (See Annexes B, O, D and E). The method selected will depend upon the application sector and the specific circumstance under consideration. Annexes B, C, D and E illustrate quantitative and qualitative approaches and have been simplified in order to illustrate the underlying principles. These annexes have been included to illustrate the general principle of a number of methods but do not, provide a definitive account. These intending to apply the methods indicated in these annexes should consult the source material referenced.
57p. (Price Code L)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC CEI/IEC 61508-6:2000. This part of IEC 61508 contains information and guidelines on IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-3 - Annex A - gives a brief overview of the requirements of IEC 61508-2 and IEC 61508-3 and sets out the functional steps in their application - Annex B gives an example technique for calculating the probabilities of hardware failure and should be read in conjunction with 7.4.3 and Annex C - of IEC 61508-2 and Annex D. Annex C gives a worked example of calculating diagnostic coverage and should be read in conjunction with annex C of IEC 61508-1. Annex D - gives a methodology for quantifying the effect of hardware-related common cause failures on the probability of failure. Annex E - gives a worked example of the application of the software safety integrity tables specified in Annex A of IEC 61508-3 for safety integrity levels 2 and 3.
145p. (Price Code T)
GYS 412:2006  Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable
electronic safety-related systems - Part 7: overview of
techniques and measures

ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61508-7:2002. This part of IEC 61508 contains an
overview of various safety techniques and measures relevant to IEC 61508-2
and IEC 61508-3.
229p. (Price Code W)

GYS 498:1996  Filler materials for manual welding - Size requirements.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 544:1989. This standard specifies the size
requirements (diameters, lengths and tolerances) for the following filler
materials for manual welding: - covered electrodes; - drawn or extruded
filler materials supplied in straight lengths; - filler materials, other than
drawn or extruded, supplied in straight lengths.
2p. (Price Code A)

GYS 139:1996  Tungsten electrodes for inert gas shielded arc
welding, and for plasma cutting and welding -
Codification.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 6848:1984. This standard lays down requirements for
tungsten electrodes for inert gas shielded arc welding, and for plasma
cutting and welding.
9p. (Price Code C)

GYS 142:1996  Equipment used in gas welding, cutting and allied
processes - Safety devices for fuel gases and
oxygen or compressed air - General
specifications, requirements and tests.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 5175:1987. This standard lays down the general
specifications, requirements and tests of safety devices for fuel gases and
oxygen or compressed air used downstream of cylinder or pipeline outlet
regulators and of pipeline outlet valves, and upstream of blowpipes for
welding, cutting and allied processes. It does not specify location and
combination of these devices in the gas system.
8p. (Price Code B)

GYS 144:1996  Spot welding equipment - Taper plug gauges and taper ring
gauges.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 5822:1988. This standard specifies requirements for
taper plug and ring gauges used for the checking of type A, B and C tapers
according to ISO 1089.
4p. (Price Code A)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 5829-1984. This standard specifies the dimensions and tolerances of resistance spot welding electrode adaptors where the fixing element for the cap is a female taper (male electrode cap, see ISO 5830) and for which the electrode taper fits conform to ISO 1089.

2p. (Price Code A)

GYS 146:1996  Graphical symbols for resistance welding equipment.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 7286-1986. This standard covers graphical symbols which are placed on resistance welding equipment, e.g. indicators and operator's controls, in order to instruct the persons handling the equipment as to its use and operation.

8p. (Price Code C)


2p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9090:1989. This standard specifies the maximum external leakage rates, which are acceptable for equipment used for welding, cutting and allied processes. It applies to individual components which are used in the gas supply to a blowpipe from the connecting point of the hose (outlet of the cylinder valve or connecting point to a gas supply plant). It does not apply to gas supply plants.

4p. (Price Code A)

25.160.40  Welded joints


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 6947:1990. This standard defines working positions and makes it possible to locate welds in space with reference to the horizontal reference plane (usually parallel to the workshop floor) by means of angles of slope and rotation which are independent from surrounding construction.

7p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 5182:1991. This standard specifies the characteristics of materials for resistance welding electrodes and ancillary equipment which are used for carrying current and transmitting force to the work.
Arc-welded joints in steel - Guidance on quality levels for imperfections.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 5817:1992. This standard provides guidance on levels of imperfections in arc-welded joints in steel. Three levels are given in such a way as to permit application for a wide range of welded fabrications. The levels refer to production quality and not to the fitness-for-purpose (see 3.1) of the product manufactured. This standard applies to - unalloyed and alloyed steels - the following welding processes and their defined sub-processes in accordance with ISO 4063.

Filler metal for soft soldering, brazing and braze welding - Designation.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 3677:1992. This specifies designations for filler materials for soft soldering, brazing and braze welding, on the basis of their chemical composition. For brazing and braze welding materials only, the designation includes their solidus/liquidus temperatures. It deals only with those filler metals used in soft soldering, brazing and braze welding which do not incorporate flux, either as a covering or as an integral part of the filler material.

High-frequency dielectric heating installations - Test methods for the determination of power output.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61308: 2005. This International standard is applicable to industrial high-frequency dielectric heating installations used for the purpose of thermal applications such as melting, drying, welding, insect, extermination, and gluing of partially conductive or non-conductive materials such as plastics, wood, rubber, textiles, glass, ceramic, paper, bamboo or food stuffs, in both normal and protective atmospheres, using, for example, inert gases or vacuum. This standard relates to high-frequency dielectric heating installations with nominal dielectric heating frequency in the range from 1 MHz to 300 MHz with rated useful output power greater than 50 w. The main purpose of this standard is to assist in compliance with the requirements set out in 6.4 of IEC 60519-9 when testing electro heating power sources. It is not primarily intended as a means of representing a potential high-frequency heating application for the requirement of the user. Due to the large variety of dielectric heating applications, any output power value obtained as a result of these tests should not always be taken as representing the power that can be dissipated in a particular dielectric heating value could be used as an indication of performance. The power required to heat a charge is dependent, for example, on the type of materials heated, the temperature of heating and ambient moisture and on the construction of the electrode system.
GYS 384:2006 Nuclear power plants – Instrumentation and control systems important to safety – Requirements for electrical supplies.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61225:2005. This International standard specifies the performance and the functional characteristics of the electrical supply systems required for the instrumentation and control (I & C) systems important to safety of a nuclear power plant. Guidance is also given on the possible use of these supplies for other I & C systems. These suppliers should be fed from primary sources of suitable redundancy and reliability, so that the safety and functional objective of the I & C system can be adequately achieved. This standard defines the methods of application of IAEA safety guide NS-G-1.3. The specific design requirements for the components of the I & C power supply system are covered by IEC standards and standards listed in the references and are otherwise outside the scope of this standard. The scope of the I & C power supply system covered by this standard does not apply to supplies to certain equipment within an I & C system, which may need specific and special quality or reliability of power supplies, such as closer tolerances of frequency or voltage or of interruption time for loss of supply shorter than the period required by the normal tolerances of IEC standards relevant to power plants. 63p. (Price Code M)

GYS 396:2006 Wind turbine – Part 1: Design requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61400-1:2005. This part of IEC 61400 specifies essential design requirements to ensure the engineering integrity of wind turbines. Its purpose is to provide an appropriate level of protection against damage from all hazards during the planned lifetime. This standard is concerned with all subsystems of wind turbines such as control and protection mechanism internal electrical systems, mechanical systems and support structures. This standard should be used together with the appropriate IEC and ISO standards mentioned in clause 2. 85p. (Price Code P)

GYS 397:2006 Wind turbines and other alternative sources of energy

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61400-2:2006. This part of IEC 61400 deals with safety philosophy, quality assurance, and engineering integrity and specifies requirements for the safety of small wind turbines (SWTs) including design, installation, maintenance and operation under specified external conditions. Its purpose is to provide the appropriate level of protection against damage from hazards from these systems during their planned lifetime. This part of IEC 61400 is concerned withal sub-systems of SWT such as protection mechanisms, internal electrical systems, mechanical systems, support structures, foundations and the electrical inter-connection with the load, while this part of IEC 61400 is similar to IEC 61400-1. It does simplify and make significant changes in order to be applicable to small turbines. This part of IEC 61400 applies to wind turbines with a rotor swept area smaller than 200 m², generating at a voltage below 1000 V a.c. or 1500 V d.c. 179p. (Price Code U)
ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 61400-11:2002. This part of IEC 61400 presents measurement procedures that enable noise emissions of a wind turbine to be characterized. This using measurement methods appropriate to noise emission assessment at locations close to the machine, in order to avoid errors due to sound propagation, but for enough away to allow for the finite sources size. The procedures described are different in some respects from those that would be adopted for noise assessment in community noise studies. They are intended to facilitate characterization of wind turbine noise with respect to a range of wind speeds and directions. Standardisation of measurement procedures will also facilitate comparisons between different wind turbines.

43p. (Price Code J)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61400-12-1:2005. This part of IEC 61400 specifies a procedure for measuring the power performance characteristics of a single wind turbine and applies to the testing of wind turbines of; all types and sizes connected to the electrical power network. In addition, this standard describes a procedure (as defined in IEC 6400-2) when connected to either the electric power network or a battery bank. The procedure can be used for performance evaluation of specific turbines at specific locations, but equally the methodology can be used to make generic comparisons between different turbine models or different turbines settings. The wind turbine power performance characteristics are determined by the measured power current and the estimated annual energy production (AEP). The measured power curve is determined by collecting simultaneous measurements of wind speed and power output at the test site for a period that is long enough to establish a statistically significant database over a range of wind speeds and under varying wind and atmospheric conditions. The AEP is calculated by applying the measured power curves to reference wind speed frequency distributions, assuming 100% availability. The standard describes a measurement methodology that requires the measured power curve and derived energy production figures to be supplemented by an assessment of uncertainty sources and their combined effects.

90p. (Price Code Q)

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC/TS 61400-13:2001. This part of IEC 61400 deals with mechanical load measurements on wind turbines. It mainly focuses on large (>40 m²) electricity generating horizontal axis wind turbines. However, the methods described might be applicable to other wind turbines as well (for example, mechanical water pumps, vertical axis turbines). The object of this specification is to describe the methodology and corresponding techniques for the experimental determination of the mechanical loading on wind turbines. This technical specification is intended to act as a guide for carrying out measurements used for verification of codes and/or for direct determination of the structural loading. This specification is not only intended as a one coherent measurement specification but can be used for more limited measurement campaigns.
GY5 401:2006 Wind turbines – Part 14: Declaration of apparent sound power level and tonality values

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC/TS 61400-14:2005. This part of IEC 61400 gives guidelines for declaring the apparent sound power level and tonality of a batch of wind turbines. The measurement procedures for apparent sound power level and tonality are defined in IEC 61400-11.


ABSTRACT: adopted CEI/IEC 61400-21:2001. This part of IEC 61400 includes
- definition and specification of the quantities to be determined for characterizing the power quality of a grid connected wind turbine;
- measurement procedures for quantifying the characteristics;
- procedures for assessing compliance with power quality requirements, including estimation of the power quality expected from the wind turbine type when displayed at a specific site, possibly in groups. The measurement procedures are valid for single turbines with a three-phase grid connection, and as long as the wind turbine is not operated to actively control the frequency or voltage at any location in the network. The measurement procedures are valid for any size of wind turbine, through this standard only required wind turbine, types intended for PCC at MV or HV to be tested and characterized as specified in this standard.

GY5 403:2006 Wind turbine generator systems – Part 23: Full-scale structural testing of rotor blades

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TS 61400-23:2001. This technical specification provides guidance for the full-scale structural testing of wind turbine blades and for the interpretation or evaluation of results, as a possible part of a design verification of the integrity of the blades. The following tests are considered in this technical specification: - static strength tests; - fatigue tests; - other tests determining blade properties. It is assured that the data required to define the parameters of the test are available. In this technical specification, the design bads and blades materials data are considered starting points for establishing and evaluating the test loads. The evaluation of the design loads with respect to the actual loads is outside the scope of this technical specification.

GY5 404:2006 Wind turbine generator systems – Part 24: Lightning protection

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TR 81400-24:2002. During the last few years, all major wind turbine manufactures have made dedicated efforts towards developing adequate lightning protection systems and the first experience with these new designs are beginning to be seen. It is therefore reasonable at this time to consider and prepare for a standardization effort that will give both manufacturers and operators a common framework for appropriate
lightning protection of wind turbines. On the above background the following
elements of work have formed the scope of a new working group with the
specific aim of preparing a technical report on the subject prior to
considering development of a full standard: - identify the generic problems
involved in lightning protection of wind turbines. - collect and systematize
existing experience with both older and new designs of wind turbines;
- describe and outline appropriate methods for evaluating the risk of lightning
damage to wind turbines, thereby making reliable cost-benefit evaluations of
lightning protection efforts possible - describe and outline appropriate
methods for lightning protection of wind turbine components, considering the
special nature of wind turbines and the extensive use of composite materials;
- Compile a technical report outlining problems and solutions as seen today.
The working group should identify and quantify areas where further research
and proper standardization efforts are needed. Clause 3 gives the background
on the current understanding on lightning phenomenology and its impact on
wind turbines. - Clause 4 presents the lightning damage experience as
extracted from the various national wind turbines database, - Clause 5
describes risk education; - Clause 6 through 10 discuss appropriate methods
for protection against lightning damage; Clause 11 identifies areas for
further research.
69p. (Price Code N)
Electronic systems (E/E/PESs) are used to carry out safety functions. A major objective of this standard is to facilitate the development of application section international standard by the technical committee responsible for the application sector. This will allow all the relevant factors, associated with the application, to be fully taken into account and thereby meet the specific needs of the application sector. A dual objective of this standard is to enable the development of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic (E/E/PE) safety-related systems where application sector international standards may not enlist: 1.2. In particular, this standard (a) applies to safety-related systems when one or more of such systems incorporate electrical/electronic/programmable electronic devices.

115p. (Price Code R)

**GY5 409:2006**

*Functional safety of electrical/electronic programmable electronic safety-related systems – Part 4: Definitions and abbreviations*

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: CEI/IEC 61508-4:1998. This part of IEC 61508 contains the definitions and explanation of terms that are used in Parts 1 to 7 of this standard. The definitions are grouped under general headings so that related terms can be understood within the context of each other. But it should be noted that these headings are not intended to add meaning to the definitions, and in this sense the headings should be disregarded. Part 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this standard are basic safety publications, although this status does not apply in this context of low complexity E/E/PE safety-related systems (see 3.4.4 of Part 4). As basic safety publications, they are intended for use by technical committee in the preparation of standards in accordance with the principles contained in IEC guide 51. Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 are also intended for use as stand-alone publications.

52p. (Price Code L)

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29.060.10 Wires


ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60197:1995. This recommendation applies to single high-voltage connecting wires insulated with thermoplastic material with a rated voltage up to and including 20KV d.c and a maximum working temperature of 85°C. This wire was originally developed for use in television receivers, but may be suitable for similar applications. This connecting wire may be screened.
15p. (Price Code D)

GYS 344:2006 Connecting wires having a rated voltage of 20 KV and 25 KV d.c. and maximum working temperature of 105 °C for use in television receivers.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60246:1967. This recommendation applies to single high tension connecting wires with thermoplastic insulation, and having a rated working voltage of 20 KV and 25 KV d.c. and a working temperature of 105 °C. This type of wire was originally developed for use in television receivers, but may be suitable for similar applications.
17p. (Price Code E)

29.060.20 Cables

GYS 270: 2006 Electric Cables - PVC insulated non-armoured cables for voltage up to and including 450/750, for electric power, lighting and internal wiring.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: BS 6004: 2000. This British Standard specifies requirements for the construction, dimensions and mechanical and electrical properties of non-armoured polyvinyl chloride (PVC) insulated cables for operation at voltages up to and including 450 Va.c to earth and 750 Va.c between conductors intended for electric power, lighting and internal wiring.
40p. (Price Code I)

GYS 345:2006 Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltage up to and including 450/750 V - Part 4: Sheathed cable for fired wiring.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60227-4:1992. This part of IEC 60227 details the particular specification for light polyvinyl chloride sheathed cables of rated voltage of 300/500V. Thus, each cable shall comply with the appropriate requirements given in IEC 60227-1 and the particular requirements of this part.
15p. (Price Code D)
29.120  Electrical Accessories


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies attachment fused and unfused plugs (caps), shuttered receptacles (sockets) for flush surface mounting. These plugs and sockets are suitable for alternating current circuits only of voltages not exceeding 240 volts and currents not exceeding 15 amperes. The plugs and receptacles covered by this standard are intended for use in making readily detachable electrical connections in non hazardous locations between supply circuits and portable lamps, appliances and similar equipment.

GYS 257:2004  Specification for Electrical Appliance Protectors

ABSTRACT: This standard describes the requirements and operational parameters for electrical appliance protectors for use with equipment at normal voltage of 110V, 120V, 220V, 240V and a current of up to including 40 A.

29.120.01  Electrical Accessories in General

GYS 355:2006  Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-97: Particular requirements for drivers for rolling shutters, awnings blinds and similar equipment

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-97: 2002 + A1:2004. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric, drives for rolling equipment such as shutters, blinds and awnings, intended for household and similar purpose, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Drives for equipment with a spring-controlled driven part, such as a folding arm, awning, are also within the scope of this standard.
33p. (Price Code H)

29.120.30  Plugs, Socket-outlets, couplers

GYS 346:2006  Plugs, sockets, outlets and couplers for industrial purposes - Part 1: General requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60309-1:1999. This standard applies to plugs and socket-outlets, cable couplers and appliance couplers, with a rated operating voltage not exceeding 690 V d.c. or a.c. and 500 Hz a.c., and a rated current
not exceeding 250 A, primarily intended for industrial use, either indoors or outdoors. It applies to plugs and socket-outlets, cable couplers and appliance couplers, hereinafter referred to as accessories, for use when the ambient temperature is normally within the range of -25°C to 40°C. These accessories are intended to be connected to cable of copper or copper alloy only. It does not apply to accessories primarily intended for domestic and similar general purposes. Hence, in locations where special conditions prevail, for example on board ship or where explosions are liable to occur, additional requirements may be necessary.

183p. (Price Code U)

GY6 347:2006 Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes - Part 2: Dimensional interchangeability requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60389-2:1999. This standard applies to plugs and socket-outlets, cable couplers and appliance couplers with a rated operating voltage not exceeding 690 V, 500 Hz and a rated current not exceeding 125 A, primarily intended for industrial use, wither indoors or outdoors. Socket-outlets or appliance inlets incorporated in or fixed to electrical equipment are within the scope of this standard. This standard also applies to accessories intended to be used in extra-low voltage installations.

101p. (Price Code Q)

29.130.10 High voltage Switchgear and Control gear

GY6 437:2006 High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 2: Seismic qualification for rated voltage of 72, 5 KV and above

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 62271-2:2003. This part of IEC 62271 applies to all switchgear and their assemblies for alternating current of rated voltage of 72, 5 KV and above for indoor and outdoor installation, including their supporting structure rigidly connected to the ground. Where switchgear and their assemblies take into account any auxiliary and control equipment either directly mounted or as a separate structure. This standard provides procedures to seismically qualify ground mounted switchgear and their assemblies for tated voltages of 72, 5 K and above. The seismic qualification of the switchgear and their assemblies is only performed upon request. This standard specifies seismic severity levels and gives a choice of methods that may be applies to demonstrate the performance of high-voltage switchgear and their assemblies for which seismic qualification is required.

45p. (Price Code J)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 62271-100:2003. This international standard is applicable to a.c. circuit-breakers designed for indoor or outdoor installation and for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltage above 1000 V. It is only applicable to three-pole circuit breakers for use in three-phase systems and single pole circuit-breakers for use in single-phase systems. Two-pole circuit-breakers for use in single-phase systems and application at frequencies lower than 50 Hz are subject to agreement between manufacturer and user. This standard is also applicable to
the operating devices of circuit-breakers and to their auxiliary equipment. However, a circuit-breaker with a closing mechanism for dependent manual operation is not covered by this standard, as a rated short-circuits making-current cannot be specified, and such dependent manual operation may be objectionable because of safety considerations. This standard does not cover circuit-breakers intended for use on motive power units of electrical traction equipment; these are covered by IEC 60077(4).

579p. (Price Code ZC)

GYs 439:2006 High voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 101: Synthetic testing.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 62271-101:2006. This part of IEC 62271 mainly applies to a.c. circuit-breakers within the scope of IEC 62271-100. It provides the general rules for testing a.c. Circuit-breakers, for marking and breaking capacities over the range of test duties described in 6.102 to 6.111 of IEC 62271-100, by synthetic methods.

281p. (Price Code X)

GYs 440:2006 High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 102: Alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-102:2003. This part of IEC 62271 applies to alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches, designed for indoor and outdoor enclosed and open terminal installations for voltages above 1000 V and for service frequencies up to and including 60 Hz. It also applies to the operating devices of these disconnectors and earthing switches and their auxiliary equipment.

187p. (Price Code U)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-105:2002. This part of IEC 62271 applies to three-pole units for public and industrial distribution systems which are functional assemblies of switches including switch-disconnectors and currents limiting fuses designed so as to be capable of breaking at the rated recovery voltage, any current up to and including the rated short-circuit breaking current, making, at the rated voltage, circuits to which the rated short-circuit breaking current applies. It does not apply to fuse-circuit-breakers, fuse-contractors, combination for motor-circuits or to combinations incorporating single capacitor bank switches.

95p. (Price Code Q)

GYs 442:2006 High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 107: Alternating current fused circuit – switches for rated voltages above 1 KV up to and including 52 KV.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-107:2005. This part of IEC 62271 applies to three-pole operated units for distribution systems that are functional assemblies of a circuit – switcher and current -limiting fuses designed so as to be capable of breaking, at the rated recovery voltage, any load or fault current up to and including the rated short-circuit breaking; making, at the rated voltage, circuits to which the rated short-circuit breaking current applies.

89p. (Price Code P)
GYS 443:2006  High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 108: High-voltage alternating current disconnecting circuit-breakers for rated voltages of 72, 5 KV and above

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-108. This part of IEC 62271 applies to high-voltage alternating current disconnecting circuit-breakers for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz on systems having voltages of 72, 5 KV and above. This standard identifies which requirements of IEC 60694, IEC 62271-100 and IEC 62271-102 standards are applicable. It also gives the additional requirements specific to these devices.

49p. (Price Code K)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/PAS 62271-109:2002. This publicly available specification is applicable to a.c. services capacitor by-pass switches designed for outdoor installation and for operation at frequency of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1000 V. It is only applicable to by-pass switches for use in three-phase systems. It is also applicable to the operating devices of by-pass switches and to their auxiliary equipment. It does not cover vacuum by-pass switches.

92p. (Price Code P)

GYS 445:2006  High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 110: Inductive load switching

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 62271-118:2005. This International standard is applicable to a.c. circuit-breakers, designed for indoor or outdoor installation, for operation at frequencies of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above 1000 V and applied for inductive current switching with or without additional short-circuit current breaking duties. The standard is applicable to circuit-breakers in accordance with IEC 62271-100 that are used to switch high-voltage motor currents and shunt reactor currents and also to high-voltage contactors used to switch high-voltage motor currents.

53p. (Price Code L)

GYS 446:2006  High voltage switchgear and control gear – Part 111: Overhead, pad-mounted, dry vault, and submersible automatic circuit reclosers and fault interrupters for alternating current systems to 38 KV

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-111:2005. This standard applies to all overhead, pad-mounted, dry vault, and submersible single or multipole alternating current automatic circuit reclosers and fault interrupters for rated maximum voltages above 1000 V and up to 38 KV. Thus, in order to simplify this standard where possible, the term recloser/FI (reclosers/Fds) has been substituted for automatic circuit recloser or fault interrupter or both.

71p. (Price Code N)

GYS 447:2006  High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 200: Ac metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above /KV and up to and including 52 KV.
ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-200:2003. This part of IEC 62271 specifies requirements for factory assembled metal-enclosed switchgear and control gear for alternating current of rated voltages above 1 KV and up to and including 52 KV for indoor and outdoor installation, and for service frequencies up to and including 60 Hz. Enclosures may include fixed and removable components and may be filled with fluid (liquid or gas) to provide insulation.
169p. (Price Code U)

GYS 448:2006 High voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 203: Gas insulated metal-enclosed switchgear for rated voltages above 52 KV.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-203:2003. This standard specifies requirements for gas-insulated, metal enclosed switchgear in which the insulation is obtained, at least partly, by an insulating gas other than air at atmospheric pressure, for alternating current of rated voltages above 52 KV, for indoor and outdoor installation, and for service frequencies up to and including 60 Hz.
137p. (Price Code T)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-301:2004. This technical report applies to high-voltage switchgear and control gear such as circuit breakers, disconnectors and switches. However, its application to other equipment is not excluded. The terminals can be made of any suitable material no coordination between dimensions and the rated normal current can be given.
9p. (Price Code C)

GYS 450:2006 High voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 308: Guide for asymmetrical short-circuit breaking test duty T 100a

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TR 62271-308: 2002. This technical report contains information and test procedures for type testing of circuit-breakers relevant to short-circuit breaking performance during a symmetrical test duty (T100 a) as required by IEC 62271-100. It covers all possible testing cases, i.e. single-phase, three-phase, direct tests, synthetic tests, first pole-to-clear factors 1, 3 and 1, 5. IEC 62271-100 testing procedures for short-circuit breaking performance during asymmetrical test duty (T 100a) are valid only when the d.c. time constant of the test circuit is equal or close to the rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current.
89p. (Price Code P)

GYS 451:2006 High-voltage switchgear and control gear - Part 310: Electrical endurance testing for circuit-breakers of rated voltage 72, 5 kv and above.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TR 62271-310:2004. This technical report is applicable to class E2 circuit-breakers rated 72, 5 kv and above, intended for use on overhead lines.
55p. (Price Code L)
29.130.99  Other switchgear and controlgear

GYS 440:2006  High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 102: Alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 62271-102:2003. This part of IEC 62271 applies to alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches, designed for indoor and outdoor enclosed and open terminal installations for voltages above 1000 V and for service frequencies up to and including 60 Hz. It also applies to the operating devices of these disconnectors and earthing switches and their auxiliary equipment.
187p. (Price Code U)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/PAS 62271-109:2002. This publically available specification is applicable to a.c. services capacitor by-pass switches designed for outdoor installation and for operation at frequency of 50 Hz and 60 Hz on systems having voltages above `1000 V. It is only applicable to by-pass switches for use in three-phase systems. It is also applicable to the operating devices of by-pass switches and to their auxiliary equipment. It does not cover vacuum by-pass switches.
92p. (Price Code P)

GYS 450:2006  High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 308: Guide for asymmetrical short-circuit breaking test duty T 100a

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TR 62271-308: 2002. This technical report contains information and test procedures for type testing of circuit-breakers relevant to short-circuit breaking performance during a symmetrical test duty (T100 a) as required by IEC 62271-100. It covers all possible testing cases, i.e. single-phase, three-phase, direct tests, synthetic tests, first pole-to-clear factors 1, 3 and 1, 5. IEC 62271-100 testing procedures for short-circuit breaking performance during asymmetrical test duty (T 100 a) are valid only when the d.c. time constant of the test circuit is equal or close to the rated d.c. time constant of the rated short-circuit breaking current.
89p. (Price Code P)

29.140  Lamps and Related Equipment

GYS 232:2003  Christmas-tree and Decorative Lighting Outfits

ABSTRACT: Adopted ANSI/UL 588: 1990. These requirements cover Christmas-tree and decorative-lighting outfits to be used in accordance with the National Electrical Code. It cover factory-assembled strings with push-in, midget-base, or miniature-base lampholders connected in series for across-the-line use; or with candelabra; or intermediate base lampholders connected in parallel (multiple) for direct-connection use. These requirements also cover seasonal decorative outfits such as wreaths, stars, crosses, candle sets, artificial trees, tree stands, and commercial motorized decorative displays. All illuminated assemblies are for use with replaceable screw-base or push-in filament – type lamps and are provided with a means for attachment to an electrical outlet.
GYS 395:2006  Lamp controlgear - Part 2-2: Particular requirements for
d.c. or a.c. supplied electronic step-down convertors for
filament lamps.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 613472-2:2000. This part of IEC 61347 specifies
particular safety requirements for electronic stepdown convertors for use on
d.c. supplies up to 250 V or a.c. supplies up to 1000 V at 50 Hz or 60Hz and
rated output voltage ≤ 50 V r.m.s. at a frequency deviating from the supply
frequency or ≤ to √2V unsmoothed d.c. between conductors or between any
conductor and earth, associated with tungsten-balogen lamps as specified in
IEC 60357 and other filament lamps

67p. (Price Code N)

29.140.01  Lamps in General

GYS 217:2003  Fluorescent - Lamp Ballasts

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ANSI/UL 935:1992. These requirements covers ballasts of
the resistance, reactance, and electronic (solid state) types for use with
fluorescent lamps involving a potential of 2500 volts or less in accordance
with the National Electrical Code, NEPA 70. A fluorescent lamp ballast may be
determined by investigation to be acceptable for use, in a fixture or other
device, with electric-discharge lamps of other than the fluorescent type. A
product that contains features, characteristics, components, materials, or
systems new or different from those in use when the standard was developed,
and that involves a risk of fire, electric shocks, or injury to persons shall
be evaluated using the appropriate additional component and end-product
requirements as determined necessary to maintain the level of safety for the
user of the product as originally; anticipated by the intent of this
standard.

64p. (Price Code M).

29.140.30  Fluorescent Lamps - Discharge Lamps

GYS 204:2001  Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures

ABSTRACT: ANSI/UL 1570:1982. These requirements cover general use fluorescent
electric lighting fixtures for commercial, industrial or residential use in
ordinary locations in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPATO.
76p. (Price code O)

GYS 375:2006  Self-ballasted lamps for general lighting services - Safety
requirements

specifies the safety and interchangeability requirements, together with the
test methods and conditions, required to show compliance of tubular
fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for
controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted lamps), intended
for domestic and similar general lighting purposes, having a rated wattage up
to 60 W; a rated voltage of 100 V to 250V; Edison screw or bayonet caps.
Hence, the requirements of this standard relate only to type testing, and
recommendations for whole product testing or batch testing are under
consideration.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60969:1988 + A1: 1991 + A2:2000. This standard specifies the performance requirements together with the test methods and conditions required to show compliance of tubular fluorescent and other gas-discharge lamps with integrated means for controlling starting and stable operation (self-ballasted lamps) intended for domestic and similar general lighting purposes having a rated wattage up to 60W; a rated voltage of 100 V to 250 V, Edison screw or bayonet caps.

19p. (Price Code E)

29.140.40 Luminaries

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60598-1:2003. This part 1 of International Standard IEC 60598 specifies general requirements for luminaries, incorporating electric light sources for operation from supply voltages up to 1000 V. The requirements and related tests of this standard cover: classification, marking, mechanical construction and electrical construction. Each section of this Part 1 should be read in conjunction with this Section O and with other relevant sections to which reference is made.

363p. (Price Code Z)

29.140.99 Other Standards Related to Lamps

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEl/IEC 61326-2-1, this part, of IEC 61347 specifies particular safety requirements for electronic step-down converters for use on d.c. supplies up to 250 V or a.c. supplies up to 100 V at 50 Hz or 60 Hz and rated output voltage ≤ 50 2 V unsmoothed d.e. between conductors or between any conductor and earth associated with tungsten-halogen lamps as specified in IEC 60357 and other filament lamps.

67p. (Price Code N)

29.160.10 Wire

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60197:1995. This recommendation applies to single high-voltage connecting wires insulated with thermoplastic material with a rated voltage up to and including 20 KV d.c. and a maximum working temperature of 85 OC. This wire was originally developed for use in television receivers, but may be suitable for similar applications. This connecting wire may be screened.

15p. (Price Code D)
29.180 Transformer. Reactors


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-1:1993. This part of International Standard IEC 60076 applies to three phase and single-phase power transformers (including auto - transformers) with the exception of certain categories of small and special transformers such as single-phase transformers with rated power less than 1kVA and three-phase transformers less than 5kVA; instrument transformers; transformers for static convertors; traction transformers mounted on rolling stock; starting transformers; testing transformers; welding transformers. When IEC standards do not exist for such categories of transformers, this part of IEC 60076 may still be applicable either as a whole or in part.
89p. (Price Code P)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-2:1993. This part of International Standard IEC identifies transformers according to their cooling methods, defines temperature - rise limits and details the methods of test for temperature-rise measurement. It applies to transformers as defined in the scope of IEC 76-1.
57p. (Price Code L)

GYS 323:2006 Power transformers – Part 3: Insulation levels, dielectric tests and external clearances in air.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-3:2000. This International standard applies to single-phase and three-phase oil-immersed power transformers, as defined in the scope of IEC 60076-1. It identifies transformers sounding to their highest voltage for equipment unassociated with their corresponding rated insulation levels and details the relevant applicable tests and minimum external clearances in air between live parts of bushings and to objects at earth potential. For categories of power transformers and reactors which have their own IEC standards, this standard is applicable only to the extent in which it is specially called up by cross reference in the other standards.
107p. (Price Code R)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-4:2002. This part of IEC 60076 gives guidance and explanatory comments on the existing procedures for lightning and switching impulse testing of power transformers to supplement the requirements of IEC 60076-3. It is also generally applicable to the testing of reactors (See IEC 60287), modifications to power transformer procedures being indicated where required. Information is given on waveshapes, test circuits including test connection, earthing practices, failure detection methods, test procedures, measuring techniques and interpretation of results. Where applicable, the test techniques are as recommended in IEC 60060-1 and IEC 60060-2.
123p. (Price Code S)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-5:2006. This part of IEC 60076 identifies the requirements for power transformers to sustain without damage the effects of over currents originated by external short circuits. It describes the calculation procedures used to demonstrate the thermal ability of a power transformer to withstand such over currents and both the special test and the theoretical evaluation method used to demonstrate the ability to withstand the relevant dynamic effects. The requirements apply to transformers as defined in the scope of IEC 60076-1. 71p. (Price Code N)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-7:2005. This part of IEC 60076 is applicable to oil-immersed transformers. It describes the effect of operation under various ambient temperatures and load conditions on transformer life. 113p. (Price Code R)

GYS 328:2006  Power transformers – Application Guide

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60076-8:1997. This standard applies to power transformers complying with the series of publications IEC 60076. It is intended to provide information to users about: certain fundamental service characteristics of different transformer connections and magnetic circuit designs with particular reference to zero-sequence phenomena; system fault currents in transformers with YNynd and similar connections; parallel operation of transformers, calculation of voltage drop or rise under and calculation of load loss for three-winding load combinations; selection of rated quantities and tapping quantities at the time of purchase, based on prospective loading cases; application of transformers of conventional design to convertor loading; measuring technique and accuracy in loss measurement. Guidance for impulse testing of power transformers is given in IEC 60722. 167p. (Price Code U)

GYS 329: 2006  Power transformers – Part 10: determination of sound levels

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60076-10:2005. This part of IEC 60076 defines sound pressure and sound intensity measurement methods by which sound power levels of transformers, reactors and their associated cooling auxiliaries may be determined. The methods are applicable to transformers and reactors covered by the IEC 60076 series, IEC 60289, IEC 60076-11 and IEC 61376 series, without limitation as regards size or voltage and when fitted with their normal cooling auxiliaries. This standard is primarily intended to apply to measurements made at the factory. Conditions on-site may be very different because of the proximity of objects, including other transformers. Nevertheless, the same general rules as are given in this standard may be followed when on-site measurements are made. 69p. (Price Code N)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60076-10-1:2005. This part of IEC 60076 provides supporting information to help both manufacturers and purchasers apply the measurement techniques described in IEC 60076-10. The sources and characteristics of transformer and reactor sound are described. Practical guidance on making measurements is given, and factors that may influence the accuracy of the methods are discussed. This application guide also clarifies those factors which should be agreed between manufacturer and purchaser when specifying a transformer or reactor, and indicates why values measured in the factory may differ from those measured on site. It guides application which area applicable to transformers and reactors together with their associated cooling auxiliaries.

95p. (Price Code Q)

GYS 331:2006 Power transformers – Part 11: Dry-type transformers

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60076-11:2004. This part of IEC 60076 applies to dry-type power transformers (including auto-transformers) having values of highest voltage for equipment up to and including 36 KV and at least one winding operating at greater than 1, 1KV. The standard applies to all construction technologies.

75p. (Price Code O)

GYS 332:2006 Power transformers – Part 13: Self-Protected liquid filled transformers

ABSTRACT: Adopted 60073-13:2006. This part of IEC 60076 applies to high voltage/low voltage self-protected liquid-filled and naturally cooled transformers for rated power 50KVA to 1000 kVA for indoor or outdoor use having a primary winding (high-voltage) with highest voltage for equipment up to 24 KV; secondary winding (Low-voltage) with highest voltage for equipment of 1, 1KV. The self-protected transformer may be used in conjunction with other devices to provide system coordination and sensitive system protection. The protection system is not designed to be functional when the power supply is from the low-voltage side. The self protected transformer is not intended to function in parallel with another transformer.

35p. (Price Code H)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TS 60076-14:2004. This technical specification provides design testing and loading information for use by both the manufacturer and user or liquid-immersed power transformers using either high-temperature insulation or combinations of high-temperature and conventional insulation. It is applicable to power transformers designed in accordance with IEC 60076-1; converter transformers designed to IEC 61378; are furnace transformers, and covers the use of various liquid and solid insulation combinations. Whilst standards for traction transformers fall under the authority of IEC Technical Committee 9, this specification however may be applicable as a guideline for the use of high-temperature insulation materials in traction transformers.

75p. (Price Code O).
Uninterruptible Power Supply Equipment

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ANSI/UL 1778:1991. These requirements cover portable, stationary, and fixed uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) rated 600 volts or less ac or dc that are intended for installation in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70. During intended operation, the UPS allows the utility to deliver ac and dc power to the connected load through either the power conversion portion of the UPS or a bypass source. The power conversion portion of the UPS consists of a rectifier and an inverter. During periods of power fluctuations, or power outage, or both, the connected load receives ac and dc power from the battery supply and power conversion portion of the UPS. 139p. (Price Code S).

Live working – Guidelines for the installation and maintenance of optical fibre cables on overhead power lines

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC/TR 62263:2005. This present technical report covers procedures for the installation and maintenance of optical fibre cables on overhead power lines. This includes; - optical ground wire (OPGW) fibre cable; - optical phase conductor (OPPC) fibre cable; - optical attached fibre cable (OPAC); - all dielectric self supporting (ADSS) optical fibre cable. Optical fibre cables are considered for single and multi-circuit constructions in common use within some countries. The primary concern is the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of personnel and equipment when installing or maintaining these types of optical fibre cable on overhead power lines. 89p. (Price Code P)

Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust - Part O: General requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61241-0: 2004. This part of IEC 61241 specifies general requirements for the design, construction, testing and marking of electrical apparatus protected by any recognised safeguard technique for use in areas where combustible dust may be present in quantities that could lead to a fire or explosion hazard.

- Part 1 : Protection by enclosures ‘tD’
- Part 2 : Protection by pressurization ‘pD’ lunder consideration)
- Part 11 : Interinsically safe apparatus ‘1D’
- Part 18 : Protection by encapsulation ‘mD’

99p. (Price Code Q)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61241-1: 2004. This part of IEC 61241 is applicable to electrical apparatus protected by enclosures and surface temperature limitation for use in area where combustible dust may be present in quantities which could lead to a fire or explosion hazard. It specifies requirements for design construction and testing of electrical apparatus. This standard supplements the general requirements in IEC 61240-0.

29p. (Price Code G)

GYS 387:2006  Electrical apparatus for use in the presence of combustible dust – Part 2: Test methods – Section 1: Methods for determining the minimum ignition temperatures of dust.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61241-2-1. This section of IEC 1241-2 specifies two test methods for determining the minimum ignition temperatures of dust. These methods are not suitable for use with substances having explosive properties. Method A (Clause 4) is applicable to the determination of the minimum temperature of a prescribed hot surface which will result in the decomposition and/or ignition of a layer of dust of a specified thickness deposited on it. The method is particularly relevant to industrial equipment with which dust is present on hot surfaces in thin layers exposed to the atmosphere. Method B (Clause 5) is applicable to the determination of the minimum temperature of a prescribed hot surface which will result in the ignition of a cloud of a given sample of dust or other particulate solid. The test is intended to be carried out as a complementary test after determining the minimum ignition temperature of a dust layer by method A of this standard.

61p. (Price Code M)

29.260.99  Other Electrical Equipment for Working in Special Conditions

GYS 435:2006  Live working – Guidelines for the installation and maintenance of optical fibre cables on overhead power lines

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC/TR 62263:2005. This present technical report covers procedures for the installation and maintenance of optical fibre cables on overhead power lines. This includes; – optical ground wire (OPGW) fibre cable; – optical phase conductor (OPPC) fibre cable; – optical attached fibre cable (OPAC); – all dielectric self supporting (ADSS) optical fibre cable. Optical fibre cables are considered for single and multi-circuit constructions in common use within some countries. The primary concern is the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of personnel and equipment when installing or maintaining these types of optical fibre cable on overhead power lines.

89p. (Price Code P)
ABSTRACT: BESP 100, Issue 1, November 1, 1996. This procedure describes the process for obtaining a Technical Acceptance Certificate (TAC) for Broadcasting Equipment.

GYS 341:2006  Methods of measurement for radio transmitters - Part 5:
Performance characteristics of television transmitters

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60244-5:1992. This International Standard describes the methods of measurement for assessing the performance characteristics of television transmitters. To assess all other characteristics, this standard needs to be used in conjunction with the publication quoted in clause 2. This standard is intended to be used for type tests and acceptance or factory tests. Limiting values for acceptance are not covered by this standard but, in connection with the presentation of measured characteristics, some data are given for clarity.
168p. (Price Code U)

GYS 342:2006  Methods of measurement for radio transmitters - Part 8:
Performance characteristics of vestigial-sideband
demodulators used for testing television transmitters and transposers

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60244-8:1993. This part of IEC 244 is intended to be used for type tests and acceptance or factory tests and may be used to check the characteristics of a demodulator used for measuring television transmitters and transposers. It is not mandatory to measure all the described characteristics. Measurements may be carried out by agreement between customer and manufacturer. Measuring performance, characteristics in accordance with this standard, makes the comparison of the results of measurements, made by different observers possible. Limit values for acceptable performance are not normally specified, but, in connection with the presentation of measured characteristics, some figures can be given for the sake of clarity.
49p. (Price Code K)

GYS 343:2006  Methods of measurement for radiotransmitters - Part 10 -
Methods of measurement for television transmitters and transposers employing insertion test signals

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60244-10-1986. This standard applies to television transmitters and transposers operating in accordance with television systems for monochrome and colour transmission employing 625 or 525 lines as described in CCIR publications. For details of the characteristics of the various systems, see the CCIR Report (1) mentioned in Appendix C.
8p. (Price Code O)
33.060.30  Radio relay and fixed satellite communication systems

GYS 363:2006  Methods of measurements for radio equipment used in satellite earth stations - Part 3: Methods of measurement for combinations of sub-systems - Section Four: Measurement for frequency division multiplier (f.d.m.) transmission

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60510-3-4:1992. This section deals with baseband-to-baseband measurements for frequency division multiplier (f.d.m.) telephony. These measurements are additional to those already given in Part 1, Section four of this publication: Measurements in the baseband, which are common to telephony and to television, for example group-delay and amplitude/frequency characteristics.

8p. (Price Code J)

33.100  Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60151-28: 1987. This standard deals only with the methods of measurement for colour television picture tubes with three electron beams and shadow mask.

21p. (Price Code F)

GYS 391:2006  Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements Part 1: General requirements

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: CE1/IEC 61326-1:2006. This part of IEC 61326 specifies requirements for immunity and emissions regarding electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for electrical equipment, operating from a supply or battery of less than 1000 V a.c or 1500 V d.c. or from the circuit being measured, intended for professional, industrial - process, industrial - manufacturing and educational use, including equipment and computing devices for
- measurement and test
- control
- laboratory use

Accessories intended for use with the above (such as sample handling equipment), intended to be used in industrial and non-industrial locations. Computing devices and assemblies and similar equipment within the scope of information technology equipment (ITE) and complying with applicable ITE EMC standards can be used in systems within the scope of this part of IEC 61326 without additional testing, if it is suitable for the intended electromagnetic environment

37p. (Price Code I)

GYS 393:2006  Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements. Part 2-2: particular requirements - test configurations, operational
ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61326-2-2:2005. In addition to the scope of IEC 61326-1, this part of IEC 61326 specifies more detailed test configurations, operational conditions and performance criteria for equipment which is:

- used for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures in low-voltage distribution systems, and;
- powered by battery and/or from the circuit measured, and;
- portable

Example of such EUT include, but are not limited to, voltage detectors, multimeters, insulation testers, earth continuity testers, earth resistance testers, loop impedance testers, “residual-current-device-testers” (RCD-tester) and phase sequence as defined in IEC 61557.

67p. (Price Code N)

33.100.10 Emission

GYS 283:2006 Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 13:2001 + A1: 2003 + A2:2006. This International Standard applies to the generation of electromagnetic energy from sound and television receivers for the reception of broadcast and similar transmissions and from associated equipment. The frequency range covered extends from 9 KHz to 400 GHz.


ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-1-1:2006. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radio disturbance voltages and currents and fields in the frequency range 9 KHz to 18 GHz. In addition, requirements are specified for specialized equipment for discontinuous disturbance measurements. The requirements include the measurement of broadband and narrowband types of radio disturbance.

136p. (Price Code S)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-1-2: 2003 + A1:2004. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radio disturbance voltages and currents in the frequency range 9 KHz to GHz. Specification for ancillary apparatus are included for artificial mains networks, current and voltage.
probes and coupling units for current injection on cables. The requirements of this publication shall be complied with at all frequencies and for all levels of radio disturbance voltages and current within the CISPR indicating range of the measuring equipment.

141p. (Price Code S)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-1-3:2004. This part of CISPR 16 is designed a basic standard, which specified the characteristics and calibration of the absorbing clamp for the measurement of radio disturbance power in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz.

63p. (Price Code M)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-1-4: 2003 + A1:2004. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radiated disturbances in the frequency range 9 KHz to 18 GHz. Specifications for ancillary apparatus are included for antennas and test sites, TEM cells, and reverberating chambers. The requirements of this publication shall be compiled with at all frequencies and for all levels of radiated disturbances within the CISPR indicating range of the measuring equipment. Methods of measurement are covered in Part 2-3, and further information on radio disturbance is given in Part 4 of CISPR 16. Uncertainties, statistics and limit modeling are covered in Part 4 of CISPR 16.

147p. (Price Code T)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR16-1-5:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard which specifies the requirements for calibration test sites, used to perform antenna calibration, as well as the test antenna characteristics, calibration site verification procedures and site compliance criteria. Further information on calibration site requirements, test antenna considerations and the theory of antenna and site attenuation is provided in informative annexes. Measurements instrumentation specifications are given in CISPR 16-1-1 and CISPR 16-1-4. Further information and background on uncertainties in general is given in CISPR 16-4-1, which may be helpful in establishing uncertainty estimates for the calibration processes of antennas.

103p. (Price Code Q)


78
ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-2-1:2003 + A1:2005. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of disturbance phenomena in general in the frequency range 9 KHz to GHz and especially of conducted disturbance phenomena in the frequency range 9 KHz to 30 MHz. 137p. (Price Code 5)

GYS 290:2006 Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Measurement of disturbance power

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-2-2:2004 + A2.2005. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of disturbance power using the absorbing clamp in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1000 MHz. 89p. (Price Code P)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-2-3:2003 + A1 + A2:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of radiated disturbance phenomena in the frequency range 9 KHz to GHz. 133p. (Price Code S)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-2-4:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of immunity to EMC phenomena in the frequency range 9 KHz to 18 GHz. 49p. (Price Code K)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-3/TR: 2003 + A1:2004.07. This part of CISPR 16 contains specific technical reports and information on the history of CISPR. Within the reorganization of CISPR 16 in 2003, the significance of CISPR limits has been moved to CISPR 16-4-3, whereas recommendations on statistics of disturbance complaints and on the report on the determination of limits has been moved to CISPR 16-4-4. The content of Amendment 1 (2002) has been moved to CISPR 16-4-1. 192p. (Price Code U)


gives guidance on the treatment of uncertainties to those who are involved in the development or modification of CISPR electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) standards. It also provides useful background information for those who apply the standards and the uncertainty aspects in practice.

82p. (Price Code O)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-4-2:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the manner in which measurement uncertainties is to be taken in to account in determining compliance with CISPR limits. The material is also relevant to any EMC test when interpretation of the results and conclusions reached will be impacted by the uncertainty of the instrumentation used during the testing. Annex A contains the background material used in providing the amount of measurement uncertainty found in generating the CISPR values shown in Clause 4 and hence provides valuable background material for those needing both initial and further information on measurement uncertainty and how to take into account individual uncertainties in the measurement chain. The annex however is not intended to be tutorial of user manual or to be copies when making uncertainty calculations. Measurement instruction specifications are given in CISPR 16-1, while the methods of measurement are covered in CISPR 16-2. Further information and background on CISPR and radio disturbances is given in CISPR 16-3. The other parts of CISPR 16-4 contain further information on uncertainties in general, statistics and limit modeling.

43p. (Price Code J)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-4-3/TR: 2004. This part of CISPR 16 deals with statistical consideration in the determination of EMC compliance of mass produced products. This part of CISPR 16 specifies requirements and provides guidance based on statistical techniques. EMC compliance of mass-produced appliances should be based on the application of statistical techniques that must reassure the consumer, with an 80% degree of confidence, that 80% of the appliances of a type being investigated comply with the emission or immunity requirements.


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-4-4/TR: 2003. This part of CISPR 16-4 describes the calculation of limits for disturbance field strength and disturbance voltage for the measurement on the test site on the basis of models for the generation of disturbance for radiation coupling respectively for mains coupling.

39p. (Price Code I)
GYS 298: 2006  Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement.

ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 20: 2006+A1: 2002+A2: 2004. This standard for immunity requirements applies to television broadcast receivers, sound broadcast receivers and associated equipment intended for use in the residential, commercial and light industrial environment. It describes the methods of measurement and specified limits applicable to sound and television receivers and to associated equipment with regard to their immunity characteristics to disturbing signals.

171p. (Price Code U)


219p. (Price Code V)

33.100.20  Immunity


ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-1-2: 2003 +A1:2004. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radio disturbance voltages and currents in the frequency range 9KHz to GHz. Specification for ancillary apparatus are included for artificial mains networks, current and voltage probes and coupling units for current injection on cables. The requirements of this publication shall be complied with at all frequencies and for all levels of radio disturbance voltages and current within the CISPR indicating range of the measuring equipment.

141p. (Price Code S)


ABSTRACT:  Adopted CISPR 16-1-3:2004. This part of CISPR 16 is designed a basic standard, which specified the characteristics and calibration of the absorbing clamp for the measurement of radio disturbance power in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1 GHz.

63p. (Price Code M)


81
ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-1-4: 2003 + A1:2004. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the characteristics and performance of equipment for the measurement of radiated disturbances in the frequency range 9 KHz to 18 GHz. Specifications for ancillary apparatus are included for antennas and test sites, TEM cells, and reverberating chambers. The requirements of this publication shall be compiled with at all frequencies and for all levels of radiated disturbances within the CISPR indicating range of the measuring equipment. Methods of measurement are covered in Part 2-3, and further information on radio disturbance is given in Part 3 of CISPR 16. Uncertainties, statistics and limit modeling are covered in Part 4 of CISPR 16.
147p. (Price Code T)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-1-5:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard which specifies the requirements for calibration test sites, used to perform antenna calibration, as well as the test antenna characteristics, calibration site verification procedures and site compliance criteria. Further information on calibration site requirements, test antenna considerations and the theory of antenna and site attenuation is provided in informative annexes. Measurements instrumentation specifications are given in CISPR 16-1-1 and CISPR 16-1-4. Further information and background on uncertainties in general is given in CISPR 16-4-1, which may be helpful in establishing uncertainty estimates for the calibration processes of antennas.
103p. (Price Code Q)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-2-1:2003 + A1:2005. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of disturbance phenomena in general in the frequency range 9 KHz to GHz and especially of conducted disturbance phenomena in the frequency range 9 KHz to 30 MHz.
137p. (Price Code S)

GY 290:2006 Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods – Part 2-2: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity – Measurement of disturbance power

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-2-2:2004 + A2.2005. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of disturbance power using the absorbing clamp in the frequency range 30 MHz to 1000 MHz.
89p. (Price Code P)

ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-2-3:2003 + A1 + A2:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of radiated disturbance phenomena in the frequency range 9 KHz to GHz. 133p. (Prince Code S)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-2-4:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the methods of measurement of immunity to EMC phenomena in the frequency range 9 KHz to 18 GHz. 49p. (Price Code K)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CISPR 16-3/TR: 2003 + A1:2004.07. This part of CISPR 16 contains specific technical reports and information on the history of CISPR. Within the reorganization of CISPR 16 in 2003, the significance of CISPR limits has been moved to CISPR 16-4-3, whereas recommendations on statistics of disturbance complaints and on the report on the determination of limits has been moved to CISPR 16-4-4. The content of Amendment 1 (2002) has been moved to CISPR 16-4-1. 192p. (Price Code U)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-4-1/TR: 2003 + A1:2004. This part of CISPR 16-4 gives guidance on the treatment of uncertainties to those who are involved in the development or modification of CISPR electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) standards. It also provides useful background information for those who apply the standards and the uncertainty aspects in practice. 82p. (Price Code O)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 16-4-2:2003. This part of CISPR 16 is designated a basic standard, which specifies the manner in which measurement uncertainties is to be taken in to account in determining compliance with CISPR limits. The material is also relevant to any EMC test when interpretation of the results and conclusions reached will be impacted by the uncertainty of the instrumentation used during the testing. Annex A contains the background material used in providing the amount of measurement uncertainty found in generating the CISPR values shown in Clause 4 and hence provides valuable background material for those needing both initial and further information on measurement uncertainty and how to take into account individual uncertainties in the measurement chain. The annex however is not intended to be tutorial of user manual or to be copies when making uncertainty calculations. Measurement instruction specifications are given in CISPR 16-1, while the
methods of measurement are covered in CISPR 16-2. Further information and background on CISPR and radio disturbances is given in CISPR 16-3. The other parts of CISPR 16-4 contain further information on uncertainties in general, statistics and limit modeling.

43p. (Price Code J)


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: CISPR 16-4-3/TR: 2004. This part of CISPR 16 deals with statistical consideration in the determination of EMC compliance of mass produced products. This part of CISPR 16 specifies requirements and provides guidance based on statistical techniques. EMC compliance of mass-produced appliances should be based on the application of statistical techniques that must reassure the consumer, with an 80% degree of confidence, that 80% of the appliances of a type being investigated comply with the emission or immunity requirements.


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: CISPR 16-4-4/TR: 2003. This part of CISPR 16-4 describes the calculation of limits for disturbance field strength and disturbance voltage for the measurement on the test site on the basis of models for the generation of disturbance for radiation coupling respectively for mains coupling.

39p. (Price Code I)

GYS 298: 2006 Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement.

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted CISPR 20: 2006+A1: 2002+A2: 2004. This standard for immunity requirements applies to television broadcast receivers, sound broadcast receivers and associated equipment intended for use in the residential, commercial and light industrial environment. It describes the methods of measurement and specified limits applicable to sound and television receivers and to associated equipment with regard to their immunity characteristics to disturbing signals.

171p. (Price Code U)


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60601-1-2: 2000 + A1: 2004. This standard applies to ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY OF MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS, hereinafter referred to as equipment and systems, respectively.

219p. (Price Code V)
33.160 Equipment and systems in the field of audio or/and video engineering

GYS 9-7: 2005 Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 7: (First Revision) Labelling of household electrical appliances.

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the general labeling requirements for household electrical appliances and their detachable heating element(s) if any, offered for sale in Guyana.
5p. (Price Code B)

33.160.01 Audio, Video and Audio visual systems in general

GYS 320:2006 Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60065:2001. This International Safety Standard applies to electronic apparatus designed to be fed from the Mains, from a SUPPLY APPARATUS, from batteries or from REMOTE POWER FEEDING and intended for reception, generation, recording or reproduction respectively of audio, video and associated signals. It also applies to apparatus designated to be used exclusively in combination with the above mentioned apparatus.

33.160.20 Radio and Television Receivers

GYS 236:2003 Specification for Transmitters and Receivers in the VHF Maritime Mobile Service Bands

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the minimum requirements for VHF transmitters and receivers fitted with a 50 Ω external antenna socket or connector for use on board ships and operating in the bands between 156 and 174 MHz allocated to the maritime mobile service by the International Telecommunications Union Radio Regulations (Radio Regulations, Appendices 18 and 19).
23p. (Price Code F)

GYS 349:2006 Methods of measurement on radio receivers for various classes of emission - Part 13: General consideration and methods of measurements.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60315-1:1998. This standard applies to radio receivers of any kind, excluding television receivers, and to the parts of which they are composed or which are used as auxiliaries to such receivers, excluding those dealt with in IEC Publication 94, 98 and 268. It deals with the determination of performance, the comparison of equipment and the determination of proper practical applications by listing the characteristics which are useful for specification and laying down uniform methods of measurements for these characteristics. It does not deal with safety for which reference is required to IEC Publication 65 or other appropriate IEC safety standards, nor with; radiation and immunity, for which reference is required to C.I.S.P.R. Publication 13.
86p. (Price Code P)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for radio transmitters and receivers for the fixed and land mobile services in bands allocated within 24.41 to 960 MHz range.
20p. (Price Code E)

GYS 335:2006  Methods of measurement on receivers for television broadcast transmissions.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60107-2:1997. This part of IEC 107, deals with the general methods of measurement of the audio channels of receivers for monophonic systems and multichannel sound systems. General considerations for the measurements are specified in IEC 107-1 and the measurements specific to the multichannel sound systems are dealt with by IEC 107-6. This standard deals with the determination of performance and permits the comparison of equipment by listing the characteristics which are useful for specifications and by laying down uniform methods of measurement for these characteristics. Performance requirements are not specified.
51p. (Price Code J)

GYS 336:2006  Recommended methods of measurement on receivers for television broadcast transmissions – Part 3: Electrical measurements on multichannel sound television receivers using sub-carrier systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60107-3:1988. The methods of measuring the electrical characteristics described in this standard apply particular to broadcast television receivers designed for the reception of multichannel sound system using subcarriers.
55p. (price Code L)

GYS 337:2006  Methods of measurement on receivers for television – Part 7: HDTV displays

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60107-7:1997. This part of IEC 107 deals with the standard conditions and methods of measurement on high definition television (HDTV) displays. Such displays may be used as an integral part of an HDTV receiver for direct off-air reception, reception via cabled networks, or as a monitor for pre-recorded video, home movies and games among other applications. This standard does not deal with general safety matters, for which reference should be made to IEC 65 [1] or other appropriate IEC safety standards.
129p. (Price Code S)

GYS 338:2006  Recommended methods of measurement on receivers for television broadcast transmissions – Part 8: measurements on D2-MAC/packet equipment.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60107-8: 1997. The objective of this part of IEC 60107 is to define quality parameters and to provide a guideline for measurement on D2-MAC/packet equipments, under uniform and repetitive conditions. The D2-MAC/packet process is specified in EBU SPB 489. The characterization of
signal performances at the radio frequency interface are difficult to specify and measure; how, correlation elements between RF measurement and base band measurement are given in Annex A. Relations between subjective quality assessment and objective measurement of parameters are developed in Annex B. 97p. (Price Code Q)

GYS 349: 2006 Methods of measurement on radio receivers for various classes of emission - Part 1: General considerations and methods of measurement, including audio-frequency measurements.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60315-1: 1988. This standard applies to radio receivers of any kind, excluding television receivers, and to the parts of which they are composed or which are used as auxiliaries to such receivers, excluding those dealt with in IEC Publication 94, 98 and 268. It deals with the determination of performance, the comparison of equipment and the determination of proper practical applications by listing the characteristics which are useful for specification and laying down uniform methods of measurement for these characteristics. It does not deal with safety, for which reference is required to IEC Publication 65 or other appropriate IEC safety standards, nor with radiation and immunity, for which reference is required to C.I.S.P.R. Publication 13. 86 p. (Price Code P).

33.160.25 Television receivers

GYS 196:2001 Television receivers and high-voltage video products.

ABSTRACT: Adopted UL 1410-1989. The requirements cover television equipment intended for household and commercial use on supply circuits in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70. 124p. (Price Code S)

GYS 298:2006 Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment - Immunity characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CISPR 20: 2006 + A1: 2002 + A2:2004. This standard for immunity requirements applies to television broadcast receivers, sound broadcast receivers and associated equipment intended for use in the residential commercial and light industrial environment. It describes the methods of measurement and specified limits applicable to sound and television receivers and to associated equipment with regard to their immunity characteristics to disturbing signals. 171p. (Price Code U)

33.160.29 Other Audio, Video and Audiovisual Equipment


ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60197:1995. This recommendation applies to single high-voltage connecting wires insulated with thermoplastic material with a
rated voltage up to and including 20KV d.c and a maximum working temperature of 85°C. This wire was originally developed for use in television receivers, but may be suitable for similar applications. This connecting wire may be screened.

15p. (Price Code D)

33.160.30 Audio Systems

GYS 334:2006 Magnetic tape sound recording and reproducing systems – Part 1: General condition and requirements.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60094-1:1981. This standard applies to the dimensional, mechanical and electrical requirements for non-perforated blank and pre-recorded magnetic tape and for the associated recording and reproducing systems such as reel-to-reel, cassette and cartridge. The methods of measurements and necessary tolerances to secure interchangeability of recordings are included.

43p. (Price Code J)

GYS 416:2006 Audio and audiovisual equipment – Digital audio parts – Basic measurement methods of audio characteristics – Part 4: Personal computer

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61604-4:2005. This part of IEC 61606 specifies the basic measurement methods of a linear PCM signal for an audio part of personal computers (PCS) and applies to both desktop and portable computer. The common measuring conditions and methods are described in IEC 61606-1. Specific conditions and methods of measurement for PCs are given in this standard.

31p. (Price Code H)

33.160.40 Video Systems


67p. (Price Code N)

33.160.99 Other radio, video and audiovisual equipment

GYS 344:2006 Connecting wires having a rated voltage of 20 KV and 25 KV d.c. and maximum working temperature of 105 °C for use in television receivers.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60246:1967. This recommendation applies to single high tension connecting wires with thermoplastic insulation, and having a rated working voltage of 20 KV and 25 KV d.c. and a working temperature of 105 °C. This type of wire was originally developed for use in television receivers, but may be suitable for similar applications.

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Television and radio broadcasting

GYS 198:2001 Television broadcasting

ABSTRACT: Adopted BTS 3, ISSUE 2, DECEMBER 1997. This document contains the standards governing TV broadcasting systems. The standards ensure satisfactory monochrome and colour television broadcasting services based on the 525 line NTSC colour system. The system is known as NTSC/M

GYS 199:2001 Technical standards and requirements for television broadcasting transmitters

ABSTRACT: Adopted BETS-4, ISSUE 1, NOVEMBER 1996. The standards and requirements in this document are the pre-requisite conditions for the issuance of a Technical acceptance certificate (TAC) for television broadcasting transmitters.


ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 60050 (723): 1997. This International Standard prescribes radio communication in which transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public; these may include sound programmes, television programmes, and other types of transmission.


Fibre optic Interconnecting Devices

GYS 388:2006 Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components

ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61300-3-18: 2005. This part of IEC 61300 describes a method to measure the angular rotational misalignment of the ferrule mating surface of an angled enface connector and its design orientation angle with respect to its key.
GYS 389:2006  Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement Procedures – Part 3-29
Examination and measurements – Measurement techniques for characterizing the amplitude of the spectral transfer function of DWDM components.

ABSTRACT: Adopted CEC/IEC 61300-3-29:2006. This part of IEC 61300 identifies two basic measurement methods for characterizing the spectral transfer functions of DWDM filter components. The transfer functions can be used to produce measurements of attenuation (A), polarization dependent loss (PDL), isolation, centre wavelength and bandwidth (BW).
63p. (Price Code V)

GYS 417:2006  Fibre optic connector optical interfaces – Part I: Optical interfaces for single mode non-dispersion shifted fibres – General and guidance

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC61755-1:2005. This part of IEC 61755 covers single mode optical interfaces. It includes references, document structure details, definitions, preferred grades and the rules under which an optical interface is created. This standard defines the location of the fibre core in relation to the datum target and the following key parameters; lateral offset, end face separation, and face angle, and face high; index layer condition. It also defines standardized test methods where appropriate.
27p. (Price Code G)

GYS 418:2006  Fibre optic connector interfaces – Part 6: Type MV connector family

ABSTRACT: Adopted CEI/IEC 61754-6:2005. This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for type MU family of connectors.113p. (Price Code R)

33.200  Telecontrol Telemetering

GYS 419:2006  Connection networks and system in substations – Part 1: Introduction and overview

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC/TR 61850-1:2003. This technical report is applicable to substation automation systems (SAS). It defines the communication between intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) in the substation and the related system requirements. This part gives an introduction and overview of the IEC 61850 standard series. It refers to and includes text and figures from other parts of the IEC 61850 standard series.
37p. (Price Code I)

GYS 420:2006  Communication networks and systems in substations Part 2: Glossary

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/TS 61850-2:2003. This part of the IEC 61850 series applies to substation automation systems (SAS). It defines the communication between intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) in the substation and the related system requirements. This part of the IEC 61850 series contains the glossary of specific terminology and definitions used in the context of substation automation systems within the various parts of the standard.
41p. (Price Code J)
GYS 421: Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 3: General requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61850-3:2002. This part of IEC 61850 applies to substation automation systems (SAS). It defines the communication between intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) in the substation and the related system requirements. The specifications of this part pertain to the general requirements of the communication network, with emphasis on the quality requirements. It also deals with guidelines for environmental conditions and auxiliary services, with recommendations with relevance of specific requirements from other standards and specifications. 33p. (Price Code H)

GYS 422:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 4: System and project management.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61850:2002. This part of IEC 61850 applies to substation automation systems (SAS). It defines the communication between intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) in the substation and the related system requirements. The specifications of this part pertain to the system and project management with respect to: - The engineering process and its supporting tools - the life cycle of the overall system and its IEDs. - The quality assurance beginning with the development stage and ending with discontinuation and decommissioning of the SAS and its IEDs. The requirements of the system and project management process and of special supporting tools for engineering and testing are described. 59p. (Price Code L.)

GYS 423:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 5: Communication requirements for functions and device models.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61850-5:2003. This part of IEC 61850 applies to substation automation systems (SAS). It standardizes the communication between intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) and the related system requirements. The specifications of this part refer to the communication requirements between technical services and the substation, and communication requirements between intelligent electronic devices within the substation. The basic goal is interoperability for all interactions. Standardising functions and their implementation is completely outside the scope of this part of IEC 61850. Therefore a single philosophy for allocating functions to devices cannot be assumed in the IEC 61850 series. To support the resulting request for free allocation of functions, a proper breakdown of functions into parts relevant for communication is defined. The exchanged data and their required performance are defined. These definitions are supplemented by informative data flow calculations for typical substation configurations. Intelligent electronic devices from substations such as protective devices are also found in other installations such as power plants. Using this part of IEC 61850 for such devices in these plants also would facilitate the system integration but this is beyond the scope of this part of IEC 61850. 131p. (Price Code S)

GYS 424:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 6: Configuration description language for communication in electrical substations related to IEDs.
ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61850-6. This part of the IEC 61850 series specifies a file format for describing communication related IED (intelligent electronic devices) configurations and IED parameters, communication system is configuration, switchyard (function) structure and the relations between them. The main purposes of this format is to exchange IED capability descriptions, and SA system descriptions between IED engineering tools and the systems engineering tool(s) of different manufactures in a compatible way. The defined language is called substation configuration description language (SCL). The IED and communication System model is SCL is according to IEC to 61850-5 and IEC 61850-7 X. SCSM specific extensions or usage rules may be required in the appropriate parts. The configuration language is based on the extensible markup language (SML) version 1.0. This standard does not specify individual implementations or products using the language, nor does it constrain in the implementation of entities and interfaces within a computer systems. This part of the standard does not specify the download format of configuration data to an IED, although it could be used for part of the configuration data. 144p. (Price Code S).

GYS 425:2006 Communication network and systems in substations - Part 7-1: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Principles and models.

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 61850-7-1: 2003. This part of the IEC 61850 series introduces the modeling; methods, communication principles, and information models that are used in the parts of IEC 61850-7. The purpose of this part of the IEC 61850 series is to provide from a conceptual point of view assistance to understand the basic modeling concepts and description methods for: Substation specific information models for substation automation systems device functions used for substation automation purposes and communication systems to provide interoperability within substation. 110p. (Price Code R)

GYS 426:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 7-2: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Abstract communications service interface (ACSI)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61850-7-2:2003. This part of the IEC 61850 applies to the ACSI communication in substations and feeder applications. The ACSI provides the following abstract interfaces.

(a) Abstract interface describing communications between a client and a remote server for real time data access and retrieval, device control, event report and logging, publisher/subscriber, self description of device (device date dictionary), date typing and discovery of data types, and file transfers. 171p. (Price Code U)

GYS 427:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations - part 7-3: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - common data classes

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 61850-7-3:2003. This part of IEC 61850 specifies
common attribute types and common data classes related to substation applications. In particular, it specifies:

- common date classes for status information.
- common date classes for measured information.
- common data classes for controllable analogue sets point information
- common data classes for status settings.
- common data classes for analogue settings and
- attribute types used in these common data classes.

This international standard is applicable to the description of device models and functions of substation and feeder equipment.

64p. (Price Code M)

GYS 428 Communication networks and systems in substations - Par 7-4:
Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment compatible logical node classes and date classes

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61850-7-4:2003. This part of IEC 61850 specifies the information model of devices and functions related to substation applications, in particular, it specifies the compatible logical node names and data names for communication between intelligent electronic devices (IED). This includes the relationship between logical nodes and data. The logical node names and data names defined in this document are part of the class model introduced in IEC 61800-7-1 and defined in IEC 61850-7-2. The names defined in this document are used to build the hierarchical object reference applies for communicating with IEDs in substations and on distribution feeders. The naming conventions of IEC 61850-7-2 are applied in this part.

104p. (Price Code R)

GYS 429:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations – Part 8 - 1: Specific Communication service mapping (SCSM) – Mappings to MMS (ISO 9506-1 and ISO 9506-2) and to ISO/IEC 8802-3

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61850-8-1:2004. This part of IEC 61850 specifies a method of exchanging time-critical and non-time-critical date through local-area networks by mapping ACSI to MMS and ISO/IEC 8802-3 frames. MMS services and protocol are specified to operate over full OSI and TCP compliant communications profiles. The use of MMS allows provisions for supporting both centralized and distributed architectures. This standard includes the exchange of real-time date indications, control operations, report notification. This part of IEC 61850 specifies the mapping of the objects and services of the ACS, (Abstract communication service interface, IEC 61850-7) to MMS Manufacturing message specification, ISO 9506) and ISO/IEC 8802-3 Frames.

133p. (Price Code S)

GYS 430:2006 Communication network and systems in substation – Part 9-1: Specific Communication Service Mappings (SCSM) - Sampler values over serial unidirectional multidrop point to point link

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61850-9-1:2003. This part of IEC 61850 specifies the specific communication services mappings for the communication between bays.
and process level and it specifies a mapping on a serial unidirectional multidrop point to point link in accordance with IEC 60044-8. This part of IEC 618560 specifies a mapping of the abstract services for the transmission of sampled values (as defined in IEC 61850-7-2) on a serial unidirectional multidrop point-to-point link in accordance with IEC 60044-8. It applies to the communication between merging units of electronic current (ECT) or voltage - transformers (EVT) and bay devices such as protection relays. If higher requirements on sampling rate, further sampled measured value data sets in addition to the universal data set, inter-bay communication and synchronization apply, these will be covered by IEC 61850-9-23, figure 1 shows the schematics of this interface.

29p. (Price Code G)

GYS 431:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations. Part 9-2: Specific communication service mapping (SCSM) - sampled values over ISO/IEC 8802-3

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61970-1:2005. This part of IEC 61850 defines the specific communication service mapping (SCSM) for the transmission of sampled values according to the abstract specification in IEC 61850-7-2. The mapping is that of the abstract model on a mixed stack using direct access to an ISO/IEC 8807-3 link for the transmission of the samples in combination with IEC 61850-8-1. Each SCSM consists of three parts: - a specification of the communication stack was being used, the mapping of the abstracted specifications of IEC 61850-7 on the real elements of the stack being used, and, the implementation specification of functionality that is not covered by the stack being used.

28p. (Price Code G)

GYS 432:2006 Communication networks and systems in substations - Part 10: conformance testing

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61850-10:2005. This part of IEC 61850 specifies standard techniques for testing of conformance of implementation, as well as specific measurement techniques to be applies when declaring performance parameters. The use of this technique will enhance the ability of the system integrator to integrate IECs easily, operate IEDs correctly, and support the applications as intended.

43p. (Price Code J)

GYS 433:2006 Energy management system application program interface (EMS-AP) - Part 1: Guidelines and general requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61970-1:2005. This part of the IEC 61970 series provides a set of guidelines and general infrastructure capabilities required for the application of the EMS-API interface standards. This part of the IEC 61970 series describes typical integration scenarios where these standards are to be applied and the types of applications to be integrated. A reference model is defined to provide a framework for the application of the other parts of these EMS-API standards. This reference model is based on a component architecture that places the focus of the standards on component interfaces for information exchange between applications in a control center environment. While the primary objective of the EMS-API is to support the integration of applications within the control center, the reference model is also applicable to information exchanges between control center applications.
and systems external to the control center environment, such as other control centers, ISOs RTOs, and distribution systems. This standard describes the role of the other parts of the standard, including the common information model (CIM) in the IEC 61970-3 x 4 series, the component interface specifications (CIS) in the IEC 61970-4 XX series, and technology mappings in the IEC 61970-5xx series.

81p. (Price Code O)

35 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY - OFFICE MACHINE

35.020 Information Technology Coding

GY5 374:2006 Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60950-1:2005. This standard is applicable to mains-powered or battery-powered information technology equipment, including electrical businesses equipment and associated equipment, with a rated voltage not exceeding 600 V.

610p. (Price Code ZD)

GY5 416:2006 Audio and audiovisual equipment – Digital audit parts – Basic measurement methods of audio characteristics – Part 4: Personal computer

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61604-4:2005. This part of IEC 61606 specifies the basic measurement methods of a linear PCM signal for an audio part of personal computers (PCS) and applies to both desktop and portable computer. The common measuring conditions and methods are described in IEC 61606-1. Specific conditions and methods of measurement for PCs are given in this standard.

31p. (Price Code H)

35.040 Character sets and information coding


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994. This CCITT recommendation International Standard is applicable to continuous tone-grayscale or colour–digital still image data. It is applicable to a wide range of applications which require use of compressed images. It is not applicable to bi-level image data.


GY5 305:2006 Information technology – Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5Mbit/s – Part 3: Audio.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 11172-3:1993. This part of ISO/IEC 11172 specifies the coded representation of high quality audio for storage media and the method for decoding of high quality audio signals. The input of the encoder and the output of the decoder are compatible with existing PCM
standards such as standard Compact Disc and Digital Audio tape. It is intended for application to digital storage media providing a total continuous transfer rate of about 1, 5Mbits/sec for both audio and video bitstreams, such as CD, DAT and magnetic hard disc. The storage media may either be connected directly to the decoder, or via other means such as communication lines and the ISO/IEC 11172 multiplexed stream defined in ISO/IEC 11172-1. This part of ISO/IEC 11172 is intended for sampling rates of 32 KHz, 44, 1 KHz, and 48 KHz.


GY 309:2006 Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information – Part 3 Audio

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/IEC 13818-3: 1998. This part of ISO/IEC 13818 specifies the extension of ISO/IEC 11172-3 to lower sampling frequencies, the coded representation of multichannel and multilingual high quality audio for broadcasting, transmission and storage media, and the method for decoding of multi channel and multilingual high quality audio signals. The input of the encoder and the output of the decoder are compatible with existing PCM standards.

115p. (Price Code R)


335p. (Price Code Z)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 14496-11: 2005. This part of ISO/IEC 14496 specifies the coded representation of the spatio-temporal positioning of audio-visual objects as well as their behavior in response to interaction, Extensible MPEG-4 Textual (XMT) format, a textual representation of the multimedia content described in ISO/IEC 14496 using the Extensible Markup Language (XML), and a system level description of an application engine (format, delivery, lifecycle, and behavior of downloadable Java byte code applications). Accompany by one (1) CD-Rom.

513p. (Price Code Zc)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 18028-3:2005. This part of ISO/IEC 18028 provides an overview of different techniques of security gateway of components and of different types of security gateway architectures. It also provides guidelines for selection and configuration of security gateways. Although Personal Firewalls make use of similar techniques, they are outside the scope of the part of ISO/IEC 18028 because they do not serve as security gateways. The intended audiences for this part of ISO/IEC 18028 are technical
and managerial personnel, e.g. IT managers, system administrators, network administrators and IT security personnel. It provides guidance in helping the user choose the right type of architecture for a security gateway which best meets their security requirements.

22p. (Price Code F)

35.080 Software

GY5 307:2006 Information technology – Software life cycle processes

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 12207: 1995/A1:2002. This International Standard establishes a common framework for software life cycle processes, with well defined terminology, that can be referenced by the software industry. It contains processes, activities, and tasks that are to be applies during the acquisition of a system that contains software, a stand along software product, and software service and during the supply, development, operation, and maintenance of software products. Software includes the software portion of firmware. It provides a process that can be employed for defining, controlling, and improving software life cycle processes.

57p. (Price Code L)


ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/IEC 15476-4:2005. The CDIF family International Standards is primarily designed to be used as a description of a mechanism for transferring information between modeling tools. It facilitates a successful transfer when the authors of the importing and exporting tools have nothing in common except an agreement to conform to CDIF. The language that is defined for the transfer format also has applicability as a general language for import/export form repositories. The CDIF semantic metamodel defined for case also have applicability as the basis of standard definitions for use in repositories. The International Standards which form the complete family of CDIF standards are documented in ISO/IEC 15474-1.

113p. (Price Code R)

35.100 Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)


11p. (Price Code C)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-2:2003. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the requirements for fieldbus component parts. It also specifies the media and network configuration requirements necessary to ensure agreed levels of data.
integrity before data link layer error; interoperability between devices at
the physical layer. The field bus physical layer conforms to layer 1 of the
OSI7 layer model as defined by ISO 7498 with the exception that, for some
types, frame delimiters are in the Physical Layer while for other types they
are in the Data Link Layer.

GYS 380:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control –
Fieldbus for use in the industrial control systems – Part 3: Data link service definition

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 61158-3:2003. This part of IEC 61158 provides basic
time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation
environment. The term “time critical” is used to represent the presence of a
time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be
completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete
specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications
requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly
human life.
315p. (Price Code Y)

GYS 381:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control –
Field bus for use in industrial control systems – Part 4: Data link protocol specification

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-4:2003. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158
is to define eight, distinct and non-interoperable field bus Data Link
protocols. Each protocol defined in the part of this standard is most
closely related to, and lies within the filed of application of, the
corresponding services of IEC 61158-3, the field bus Data Link Service
Definition.
1096p. (Price Code ZH)

GYS 382:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control –
Field bus for use in industrial control systems – Part 5: Application layer service definition.

provides user programs with a means to access the field bus communication
environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between
corresponding application programs.” This FAL is an Application Layer
Communication Standard designed to support the conveyance of time-critical
and non-time-critical application requests and responses among devices in an
automation environment. The “term critical” is used to represent the
presence of an application time-window, within which one or more specified
actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty.
1294p. (Price Code ZI)

GYS 383:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control –
field bus for use in industrial control systems – Part 6: Application layer protocol specification

ABSTRACT: Adopted 61158-6:2003. The field bus application layer ((FAL) is an
application layer communication standard designed to support the conveyance
of time-critical application requests and responses among services in an
automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

1309p. (Price Code Z I)

35.100.05 Multilayer applications

GY5 281: 2006 Quality management – Customer satisfaction - Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 10002: 2004. This International standard provides guidance on the process of complaints handling related to products within an organization, including planning, design, operation, maintenance and improvement. The complaints handling process described is suitable for use as one of the processes of an overall quality management system. This International Standards is not applicable to disputes referred for resolution outside the organization or for employment related disputes. It is also intended for use by organizations of all sectors.

23p. (Price Code F)

35.100.10 Physical layer

GY5 299:2006 Information technology - Fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) - Part 8: Media Access Control - 2 (MAC-2)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 9314-8:1998 This part of ISO/IEC 9314 specifies the Media Access Control (MAC), the middle sublayer of the Data Link layer (DLL), for Fibre Distributed Data Interface (FDDI). FDDI (ISO/IEC 9314) provides a high bandwidth (100 Mbit/s), general-purpose interconnection among information processing systems, subsystems and peripheral equipment, using fibre optics or other transmission media. FDDI can be configured to support a sustained data transfer rate of at least 80 Mbit/s (10 Mbytep). FDDI provides connectivity for many notes distributed over distances of many kilometers in extent. Certain default parameter values for FDDI (e.g. timer settings) are calculated on the basis of up to 1000 transmission links or up to 200 km total fibre path length (typically corresponding to 500 nodes and 100 km of dual fibre cable, respectively); however, the FDDI protocols can support much larger networks by increasing these parameter values.

98p. (Price Code Q)

GY5 300:2006 Information technology - Small Computer System Interface-2

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 9316: 1995. This International Standard defines an input/output bus for interconnecting computers and peripheral devices. It defines extensions to the small computer system interface (ISO 9316:1989), referred to herein as SCSI-1. It also provides more complete standardization of the previously defined command sets. It includes the necessary specification of the mechanical, electrical and functional characteristics of the interface to allow inter-operability of conforming devices. It referred to herein as SCSI-2. The term SCSI is used wherever it is not necessary to distinguish between the two versions.

439p. (Price Code ZB)
ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 9316-2:2000. This international standard defines the Common Access Method (CAM) for the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI). The purpose of this International Standard is to define a method whereby multiple environments may adopt a common procedure for the support of SCSI devices. The CAM provides a structured method for supporting peripherals with the software (e.g. device, drive and hardware (e.g., host bus adapter) associated with any computer.
119p. (Prince Code R)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/IEC 10192-1:2002. This part of ISO/IEC 10192 is one of a set of standards describing the characteristics of a specific home control system called the Home Electronic, HES. It specifies the characteristics of the Universal Interface Class that connects devices to the home network in as HES for control applications. It also informs as to the usefulness of the principles of a UI and forms a basis for new work in this field.
33p. (Price Code H)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC/TR10192-2:2000. This part of ISO/IEC 10192-2 specifies Simple Interface (SI). The SI type 1 is a physical interface realized between the SI type 1 device and the SI type 1 Network Access Unit. It also serves as a reference point.
17p. (Price Code E)

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/IEC 11801:2002. ISO/IEC 11801 specifies generic cabling for use within premises, which may comprise single or multiple buildings on a campus. It covers balanced cabling and optical fibre cabling. ISO/IEC 11801 is optimised for premises in which the maximum distance over which communication services can be distributed is 2 000m. The principles of this International Standard may be applied to larger installations.
136p. (Price Code S)

35.100.20 Data Link Layer

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 13239: 2002. This International Standard specifies the frame structures, the elements of procedures, the classes of procedures, the content and format of the general purpose Exchange Identification (XID) frame, and a means for resolution/negotiation of a data link layer address in switched environments for data communication systems using bit-oriented high-level data link control (HDCC) procedures.
100
GYS 299:2006  Information technology – Fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) – Part 8: Media Access Control – 2 (MAC-2)

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO/IEC 9314-8:1998 This part of ISO/IEC 9314 specifies the Media Access Control (MAC), the middle sublayer of the Data Link Layer (DLL), for Fibre Distributed Data Interface (FDDI). FDDI (ISO/IEC 9314) provides a high bandwidth (100 Mbit/s), general-purpose interconnection among information processing systems, subsystems and peripheral equipment, using fibre optics or other transmission media. FDDI can be configured to support a sustained data transfer rate of at least 80 Mbit/s (10 Mbyte/s). FDDT provides connectivity for many notes distributed over distances of many kilometers in extent. Certain default parameter values for FDDI (e.g. timer settings) are calculated on the basis of up to 1000 transmission links or up to 200 Km total fibre path length (typically corresponding to 500 nodes and 100 km of dual fibre cable, respectively); however, the FDDT protocols can support much larger networks by increasing these parameter values.

GYS 300:2006  Information technology – Small Computer System Interface – 2

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO/IEC 9316: 1995. This International Standard defines an input/output bus for interconnecting computers and peripheral devices. It defines extensions to the small computer system interface (ISO 9316:1989), referred to herein as SCSI-1. It also provides more complete standardization of the previously defined command sets. It includes the necessary specification of the mechanical, electrical and functional characteristics of the interface to allow interoperability of conforming devices. It referred to herein as SCSI-2. The term SCSI is used wherever it is not necessary to distinguish between the two versions.


**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO/IEC 9316-2:2000. This international standard defines the Common Access Method (CAM) for the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI). The purpose of this International Standard is to define a method whereby multiple environments may adopt a common procedure for the support of SCSI devices. The CAM provides a structured method for supporting peripherals with the software (e.g. device, drive and hardware e.g., host bus adapter) associated with any computer.

GYS 303:2006  Information technology – Home electronic system (HES) interfaces – Part 1: Universal Interface (UI) Class 1

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted ISO/IEC 10192-1:2002. This part of ISO/IEC 10192 is one of a set of standards describing the characteristics of a specific home control
system called the Home Electronic, HES. It specifies the characteristics of
the Universal Interface Class that connects devices to the home network in as
HES for control applications. It also informs as to the usefulness of the
principles of a UI and forms a basis for new work in this field.

GYS 304:2006 Information technology – Home Electronic System (HES)
interfaces – Part 2: Simple Interface Type 1.

specifies Simple Interface (SI). The SI type 1 is a physical interface
realized between the SI type 1 device and the SI type 1 Network Access Unit.
It also serves as a reference point.

GYS 306:2006 Information technology – Generic cabling for Customer
premises.

for use within premises, which may comprise single or multiple buildings on a
campus. It covers balanced cabling and optical fibre cabling. ISO/IEC 11801
is optimised for premises in which the maximum distance over which
communication services can be distributed is 2 000m. The principles of this
International Standard may be applied to larger installations.

GYS 312:2006 Information technology – Configuration of customer premises
cabling (CPC) for applications – Part 1: Integrated Service
Digital Network (ISDN) basic access.

ISO/IEC 14709 defines the requirements for the design and configuration of
customer premises cabling for the connection of basic access ISDN equipment,
design requirements for ISDN basic access with point-to-point and point-to-
multipoint cabling configurations, minimum cabling requirements for the
installation of new cabling; criteria for the use of generic cabling;
criteria for the use of existing cabling. This standard also applies to the
customer premises cabling. It describes the cabling requirements, needed to
transmit ISDN basic access signals as define by ITU-T Recommendation 1.430.
The requirements placed on the customer premises cabling are solely those
necessary to enable terminal equipment conforming to ITU-T Rec.1.430 to
operate into the Network Termination (NT) via configurations, defined in this
part of ISO/IEC 14709.
16p. (Price Code D)

GYS 314:2005 Information technology – Pathways and spaces for customer
premises cabling.

Standard specifies the structure and requirements for pathways and spaces
within or between buildings for information exchange and telecommunications
cabling according to ISO/IEC 11801 and ISO/IEC 15018. It influences space
allocation within the building. Both single and multi-tenant buildings are
considered by this standard. This standard does not cover safety aspects of
the building design, fire stopping measures or telecommunications systems
that requires any special types of security measures.
35.240.50 IT applications in industry


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-2:2003. This part of IEC 61158 specifies the requirements for fieldbus component parts. It also specifies the media and network configuration requirements necessary to ensure agreed levels of data integrity before data link layer error; interoperability between devices at the physical layer. The fieldbus physical layer conforms to layer 1 of the OSI7 layer model as defined by ISO 7498 with the exception that, for some types, frame delimiters are in the Physical Layer while for other types they are in the Data Link Layer.

GY 380:2006 Digital data communications for measurement and control - Fieldbus for use in the industrial control systems - Part 3: Data link service definition

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 61158-3:2003. This part of IEC 61158 provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

GY 381:2006 Digital data communications for measurement and control - Field bus for use in industrial control systems - Part 4: Data link protocol specification

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-4:2003. The purpose of this part of IEC 61158 is to define eight, distinct and non-interoperable field bus Data Link protocols. Each protocol defined in the part of this standard is most closely related to, and lies within the filed of application of, the corresponding services of IEC 61158-3, and the field bus Data Link Service Definition.
ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61158-5:2003. The field bus Application Layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the field bus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a “window between corresponding application programs.” This FAL is an Application Layer Communication Standard designed to support the conveyance of time-critical and non-time-critical application requests and responses among devices in an automation environment. The “term critical” is used to represent the presence of an application time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. 1294p. (Price Code ZI)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: 61158-6:2003. The field bus application layer (FAL) is an application layer communication standard designed to support the conveyance of time-critical application requests and responses among services in an automation environment. The term “time-critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life. 1309p. (Price Code Z I)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61505-1:1998. This international standard covers those aspects to be considered when electrical/electronic/programmable electronic systems (E/E/PEs) are used to carry out safety functions. A major objective of this standard is to facilitate the development of application section international standard by the technical committee responsible for the application sector. This will allow all the relevant factors, associated with the application, to be fully taken into account and thereby meet the specific needs of the application sector. A dual objective of this standard is to enable the development of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic (E/E/PE) safety-related systems
where application sector international standards may not enlist: 1.2. In particular, this standard (a) applies to safety-related systems when one or more of such systems incorporate electrical/electronic/programmable electronic devices.
115p. (Price Code R)


229p. (Price Code W)

35.260 Office Machine

GYS 374:2006 Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60950-1:2005. This standard is applicable to mains-powered or battery-powered information technology equipment, including electrical businesses equipment and associated equipment, with a rated voltage not exceeding 600 V.
610p. (Price Code ZD)

37.100.10 Reproduction Equipment

GYS 318:2006 Information technology – Office equipment – Copying machines and Multi-function devices – Information to be included in specification sheets and related test methods.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO/IEC 21117: 2005. This International Standard specifies the information to be listed in specification sheets for electrophotographic digital copying machines and multi-function devices. The intention of this International Standard is to allow purchases and users to compare the characteristics of different models of copying machines and multi-function devices so that they can more easily select copying machines and multi-function devices that meet their requirements.
26p. (Price Code G)

39 PRECISION MECHANICS JEWELLERY

39.060 Jewellery

GYS 50-1:2010 Specification for gold articles (Second revision)

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 17: 2010. This standard specifies the requirements for the manufacturing, alloying and testing of gold articles of 23, 22, 20, 18, 15, 14, 12, 10 and 9 kt gold. It does not specify requirements for design of gold articles and does not apply to gold articles intended for industrial purposes such as dentistry, electronics, official coins, gold bars and other such uses.
GYS 206:2001  Seat Belt Assemblies for Automobiles

ABSTRACT: JIS D 4604:1979. This Japanese Standard specifies the seat belt assemblies for automobiles, hereinafter referred to as the “Seat belt” to accommodate one adult and to be fitted principally to forward facing seat for the purpose of protecting the wearer from injury in the event of a traffic accident.


GYS 161:1996  Railway rolling stock material - Ultrasonic acceptance testing.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 5948:1994. This standard specifies the testing conditions and the acceptance standard for ultrasonic acceptance tests for the components and types of test covered in table 1, columns 1 to 6. Unless otherwise agreed, this standard shall be applied when the product standards require mandatory ultrasonic tests or when the ordered optional tests are made mandatory (See ISO 1005-1, ISO 1005-3 and ISO 1005-6) ISO 1005-6, specifies ultrasonic acceptance tests are mandatory for all wheels of testing category B, but optional for all wheels of testing category A. According to ISO 1005-1 and ISO 1005-3, ultrasonic acceptance tests on tyres and axles are optional in every case.

7p. (Price Code B)

GYS 436:2006  Railway applications - Automated urban guided transport (AUGT) safety requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC/PAS 62267:2005. This publicly available specification covers general high-level safety requirements for all types of automated urban guided transit systems with independent self-propelled trains operating on an exclusive guide way. This PAS deals with safety requirements needed to compensate for the absence of the driver or attendant staff who are typically responsible for the activities mentioned in Table 1. Table 1, describes the relationship between the grade of automation and basic system functions. The requirements are restricted to the transit system as defined in clauses 5 and to driverless train operation (DTO) and unattended train operation (UTO) modes of operation as defined in 3.2 (See the shaded areas in Table 1) 33p. (Price Code H)
47  SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE STRUCTURES

47.020.70  Navigation and control equipment

GYS 377:2006  Global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS) – Part 6: Narrowband direct-printing telegraph equipment for the reception of navigational and meteorological warnings and urgent information to ships (NAVTEX)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 61097-6:2005. This part of IEC 61097 specifies the minimum performance requirements, technical characteristics and type-testing requirements for narrow band telegraph equipment for the reception of navigational and meteorological information as required by Regulation IV/7.1.4 of the 1988 amendments to the 1974 International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), and which is associated with IEC 60945. When a requirement in this standard is different from IEC 60945, the requirement in this standard takes precedence.
43p. (Price Code J)

GYS 380:2006  Digital data communications for measurement and control – Fieldbus for use in the industrial control systems – Part 3: Data link service definition

ABSTRACT: Adopted IEC 61158-3:2003. This part of IEC 61158 provides basic time-critical messaging communications between devices in an automation environment. The term “time critical” is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.
315p. (Price Code Y)

53  MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT

53.020  Lifting equipment

53.020.20  Cranes

GYS 191-9:1999  Slings

ABSTRACT: ANSI/ASME B30.9b 1987. This standard applies to the construction installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of jacks; power operated cranes, monorails and crane run-ways; power operated and manually operated derricks and hoists; lifting devices, hooks and slings; and cableways. This standard does not apply to track and automotive jacks, railway or automobile wrecking cranes, shipboard cranes, shipboard cargo – handling equipment, well-drilling derricks, ship hoists, mines hoists, truck body hoists, car or barge pullers, conveyors, excavating equipment, nor to equipment coming within the scope of the following American National Standards Committee: A10, A17, A90, A92, A120, B20, B56 and B77.
9p. (Price Code C).

107
ABSTRACT: ANSI/ASME B30. 10-1987. This standard applies to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of jacks; power operated cranes, monorails and crane run-ways; power operated and manually operated derricks and hoists; lifting devices, hooks and slings; and cableways. This standard does not apply to track and automotive jacks, railway or automobile wrecking cranes, shipboard cranes, shipboard cargo - handling equipment, well-drilling derricks, ship hoists, mines hoists, truck body hoists, car or barge pullers, conveyors, excavating equipment, nor to equipment coming within the scope of the following American National Standards Committee: A10, A17, A90, A92, A120, B20, B56 and B77.

GY 191-10:1999 Hooks

ABSTRACT: ANSI/ASME B30. 10-1987. This standard applies to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of jacks; power operated cranes, monorails and crane run-ways; power operated and manually operated derricks and hoists; lifting devices, hooks and slings; and cableways. This standard does not apply to track and automotive jacks, railway or automobile wrecking cranes, shipboard cranes, shipboard cargo - handling equipment, well-drilling derricks, ship hoists, mines hoists, truck body hoists, car or barge pullers, conveyors, excavating equipment, nor to equipment coming within the scope of the following American National Standards Committee: A10, A17, A90, A92, A120, B20, B56 and B77.

GY 191-17:1999 Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top running bridge, Single Girder, Underhung Hoist)

ABSTRACT: ANSI/ASME B 30. 17D-1999. This standard applies to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of jacks; power operated cranes, monorails and crane run-ways; power operated and manually operated derricks and hoists; lifting devices, hooks and slings; and cableways. This standard does not apply to track and automotive jacks, railway or automobile wrecking cranes, shipboard cranes, shipboard cargo - handling equipment, well-drilling derricks, ship hoists, mines hoists, truck body hoists, car or barge pullers, conveyors, excavating equipment, nor to equipment coming within the scope of the following American National Standards Committee: A10, A17, A90, A92, A120, B20, B56 and B77.


ABSTRACT: ASME/ANSI B 30.5:1989. This standard applies to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of jacks; power operated cranes, monorails and crane run-ways; power operated and manually operated derricks and hoists; lifting devices, hooks and slings; and cableways. This standard does not apply to track and automotive jacks, railway or automobile wrecking cranes, shipboard cranes, shipboard cargo - handling equipment, well-drilling derricks, ship hoists, mines hoists, truck body hoists, car or barge pullers, conveyors, excavating equipment, nor to equipment coming within the scope of the following American National Standards Committee: A10, A17, A90, A92, A120, B20, B56 and B77.

53.020.30 Accessories for lifting equipment

GY 166:1996 Chain slings assembled by methods other than welding - grade T (8).

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 7593-1986. This standard specifies the requirements, method of rating and testing of single-, two-, three-, and four-branch chain slings assembled by methods other than welding, using grade T (8) chain conforming to ISO 1834 and ISO 3076, together with the appropriate range of components. This standard does not apply to chain slings assembled by welding (see ISO 4778), to slings designed to have branches of unequal nominal reach, to endless slings, or to slings designed for special
applications.
15p. (Price Code D)

55  PACKAGING AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOOD

55.020  Packaging and distribution of goods in general


ABSTRACT: The purpose of this standard is to describe general labelling requirements for commodities. It is applicable to all commodities which are customarily labelled in the course of trade, except for which more specific requirements have been prescribed elsewhere.
3p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: This standard sets out the requirements for the information to be included on labels of goods prepackaged for retail sale, the method of display of such information, and where necessary, the wording to be used. This standard does not apply to goods or classes of goods where different or additional information is prescribed by any Guyana Standard or model regulations, goods intended for export only which comply to the requirements on labelling in force by the country to which they are being exported, gift wrapped goods.
11p. (Price Code C)


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the information, the method of display of such information, the wording and presentation of health warnings to be included on the labels of retail packages of tobacco products intended to be sold in Guyana.
23p. (Price Code F)

GYS 169:1998  Specification for the content of warranties for goods

ABSTRACT: This standard stipulates the area that shall be covered by written product warranties or guarantees, offered by manufacturers, importers, retailers or other vendors in connection with the sale of any goods.
7p. (Price Code B)

GYS 212:2009 (First Revision)  Specification for Net Content in Packages

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies legal metrology requirements for labelled packaged commodities with constant nominal content and subject to international trade. It also covers sampling plans for net content verification of goods declared in units of mass or volume.
12p. (Price Code C)
GCP 24:2006/ CCS 0048:2003

Code of hygienic practice for the collecting, processing and marketing packaged water (Mineral water, spring water, purified water)

ABSTRACT: This code recommends appropriate general techniques for collecting mineral water and spring water; and the treatment, bottling, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale of packaged water, so as to guarantee a safe, healthy and wholesome product.
17p. (Price Code E)

GCP 25:2007

Code of Practice for packaging and transport of tropical fresh fruits and vegetables

ABSTRACT: This standard recommends proper packaging and transport practices of fresh fruit and vegetables in order to maintain produce quality during transportation after packaging and marketing.
12p. (Price Code C)

59 TEXTILE AND LEATHER TECHNOLOGY

59.080.10 Textiles in general

GY 9-16:2003 Specification for labeling of commodities – Part 16: Labelling of Textile

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for labelling and advertising of textiles and certain consumer textiles products. It applies to labels which are to be sold with textiles at retail or wholesale outlets, and descriptions of textile used in advertisements; all household textile articles, which as draperies, floor coverings, furnishings, bedding, accessories to be foregoing and other textile goods of a type customarily used in institutions and households; and textiles sold by length (including narrow fabrics), to articles used for stuffing, filling or padding, to threads and cordage.
6p. (price Code B).

GY 77:1997 Specification for the care labelling of textile.

ABSTRACT: This standard establishes a system of graphic symbols, intended for use in the permanent marking of textiles, providing information essential for their "proper care". Symbols are provided for the following treatments: washing, chlorine bleaching, ironing, dry-cleaning and drying. It also specifies the use of these symbols in care labelling.
15p. (Price Code D)

GY 173:1998 Glossary of Terms relating to Textile and Clothing

ABSTRACT: This standard defines technical terms relating to textiles and clothing.
25p. (Price Code F)

GY 174:1998 Methods of test for the determination of dimensional change in washing and drying of textiles.
ABSTRACT: This standard specifies a method for determination of the dimensional change of fabrics, garments or other textile articles when subjected to an appropriate combination of specified washing and drying procedures.

11p. (Price Code C)

59.080.30 Textile fabrics


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for the labeling of garments sold in Guyana whether locally made or imported. It applies to labels and descriptions to be used on garments classified as follows: shirts, t-shirts, jerseys; blouses; skirts, pants; short-pants; school uniforms; swimwear; dresses and all other garments.

3p. (Price Code A)

GYS 78:1997 Method of determining the maximum safe ironing temperature of fabrics.

ABSTRACT: This test method is intended to classify fabrics for ironing purposes. It involves ironing of the cloth specimens with a heated aluminium block at increasing temperatures and examination for changes in handle and appearance. The fabrics may then be labelled in accordance with the ironing section of this code in terms of the test temperatures they will withstand as indicated below:

Up to and including 110°C COOL IRON
Up to and including 150°C WARM IRON
Up to and including 200°C HOT IRON

3p. (Price Code A)

61 CLOTHING INDUSTRY

61.060 Footwear

GCP 5:1997 Code of Practice for Footwear: Purchase, Care and Handling of Complaints

ABSTRACT: This Code lays down guidelines for the purchasing, (particularly for children) care and maintenance of leather, swede and canvas footwear as well as that of man made materials. It deals with the proper procedures for handling complaints.

6p. (Price Code B)

GYs 9-4:2003 Specification for labelling of commodities. Part 4: (First revision) Labelling of footwear. (Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This standard relates to the labelling of all footwear.

5p. (Price Code B)

GYs 479: 2009 Footwear - Test methods for uppers - Resistance to damage on lasting.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17693: 2004. This European Standard specifies a test method to determine the lastability of uppers or complete upper assembly
irrespective of the material in order to assess the suitability for the end use.


ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17694: 2003. This European has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 “Footwear”, the secretariat of which is held by AENOR. It shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be drawn at the latest by May 2002.

6p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17696: 2004. This European Standard specifies a test method for assessing the tear strength of upper, linings and insocks or complete upper assembly, irrespective of the material, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

6p. (Price Code B)

GYS 483: 2009  Footwear – Sampling location, preparation and duration of condition of samples and test pieces.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17709: 2004. This European Standard specifies the sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces for footwear components and footwear, to carry out the test methods needed to determine the suitable properties for the end use.

10p. (Price Code C)


5p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17702: 2003. This European Standard specifies a test method for determining the resistance of a footwear upper material to water penetration on flexing, in order to assess the suitability for the end use.

8p. (Price Code C)


ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 17708: 2003. This Standard describes a test method for the determining of the resistance to separation of the upper from the outsole or to separate adjacent layers of the outsole or to cause tear failure of the upper or the sole is measures. It also defines conditions of
aging that can be used for production control. It applies to all types of
footwear (cementing, vulcanization, injection moulding, etc.) where the
evaluation of sole adhesion on the upper is needed and where the upper is
continuously assembles (closed shoe).
9p. (Price Code C)

GYS 487: 2009  Footwear – Test methods for heels and top pieces – Top
piece retention strength.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 19958: 2004. This European Standard specifies a test
method for measuring the force required to detach the top piece from the
underside of sole heel. The test is applicable to heels with the top piece
already attached which have been removed from complete shoes, to heels alone
with the top piece attached and, in some instances, to heels with separate
push-in top pieces. All heels, except reinforced slender heels with top
pieces attached by steel spigots and built stacked, can be tested by this
method.
6p. (Price Code B)

GYS 488: 2009  Footwear – Test methods for outsoles – Abrasion resistance

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 20871: 2001: 2003. This European Standard specifies a
method for the determination of abrasion resistance for outsole, irrespective
of the material.
9p. (Price Code C)

GYS 489: 2009  Footwear – Test methods for stiffeners and toepuffs –
Mechanical characteristics

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 20864: 2004. This document specifies three methods for
determining the shape retention properties and compression strength of a
doomed test specimen.
16p. (Price Code D)

61.120  Clothes

GYS 79:1997  Specification for the sizing of ladies’ clothing

ABSTRACT: This standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of
ladies outerwear garments.
5p. (Price Code B)

GYS 80:1997  Specification for the sizing of gents’ clothing

ABSTRACT: This standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of
gents’ outerwear garments.
5p. (Price Code B)

GYS 81:1997  Specification for the sizing of children’s clothing

ABSTRACT: This standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of
children’s outerwear garments. The control dimensions on which the size
designation is based and the methods of indicating these dimensions on the
label are specified.
7p. (Price Code B)

ABSTRACT: This standard specified the requirements for the information to be included on labels of seed packages and the method of display of such information.

GCP 23:2005 Code of Practice for the cultivation of paddy

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies guidelines for the cultivation of paddy. It specifies guidelines for land preparation, seed selection and preparation, sowing, pest and disease management, water management, fertilizer application, harvesting, packaging and transport. It does not include guidelines for storage, marketing and no tillage paddy or upland/dry land rice cultivation.
20p. (Price Code E)


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for methods of test for urea, fertilizer grade.

GCP 23:2005 Code of Practice for the cultivation of paddy

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies guidelines for the cultivation of paddy. It specifies guidelines for land preparation, seed selection and preparation, sowing, pest and disease management, water management, fertilizer application, harvesting, packaging and transport. It does not include guidelines for storage, marketing and no tillage paddy or upland/dry land rice cultivation.
20p. (Price Code E)


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies physical and active ingredient requirements and methods of test for mosquito coils.

**ABSTRACT:** This standard specifies the method for evaluation of the biological efficacy of mosquito coils by the use of glass chamber method. This method provides a satisfactory means of determining the relative efficacy of mosquito coils.

5p. (Price Code B)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>65.120</th>
<th>Animal feeding stuffs</th>
</tr>
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</table>


3p. (Price Code A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GYS 58:2006</th>
<th>Specification for poultry feed and feed ingredients. (Second revision)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**ABSTRACT:** This standard establishes specification for nutrient requirements in the rations fed to poultry. It provides guidance on Good Manufacturing Practices for the production of poultry feeds and good on-farming feeding practices. It applies to the production and use of all materials designed for poultry feed and feed ingredients at all levels, whether produced industrially or on farm.

42p. (Price Code J)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>65.160</th>
<th>Tobacco, tobacco products and related equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GYS 9-3: 2009</td>
<td>Specification for the labelling of retail packages of tobacco products. (Second Revision)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT:** This standard specifies the information, the method of display of such information, the wording and presentation of health warnings to be included on the labels of retail packages of tobacco products intended to be sold in Guyana.

23p. (Price Code F)

|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

**ABSTRACT:** This standard prescribes the wording of a warning notice and its presentation to the consumers in advertisements for cigarettes on television, radio, press, posters and other media of communication.

14p. (Price Code D)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>67</th>
<th>FOOD TECHNOLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
ABSTRACT: This standard applies to the labelling of all prepackaged foods to be offered as such to the consumer or for catering purposes and to certain aspects relating to the presentation thereof.

6p. (Price Code B)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67.020</td>
<td>Processes in the food industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GY 13: 2010  General principles of food hygiene
(First revision)

ABSTRACT: CRCP 5: 2010. This Code of Practice details the essential principles of food hygiene within the food chain from primary production to the final consumer, stipulating the acceptable hygienic conditions for producing food that is safe and suitable for consumption.

19p. (Price Code E)

GY 209: 2010  Pre-requisite programmes on food safety - Part 1: Food manufacturing

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 22002-1: 2008. This Technical Specification specifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRP) to assist in controlling food safety hazards. It is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in the manufacturing step of the food chain and wish to implement PRP in such a way as to address the requirements specified in ISO 22000: 2005. Clause 7.

19p. (Price Code E)

GY 461: 2009  Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 22000: 2005. This International Standard specifies requirements for a food safety management system where an organization in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that foods is safe at the time of human consumption.

32p. (Price Code H)

GY 462: 2009  Food safety management systems - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO/TS 22003: 2007. This Technical Specification defines the rules applicable for the audit and certification of a food safety management system (FSMS) complying with the requirements given in ISO 22000 (or other sets of specified FSMS requirements, and provides the necessary information and confidence to consumers about the way certification of their suppliers has been granted.

16p. (Price Code D)

GY 463: 2009  Food safety management systems - Guidance on the application of ISO 22000: 2005


139p. (Price Code D)
**GCP 27: 2008** Code of Practice for the operation of poultry hatcheries

**ABSTRACT:** This standard prescribes guidelines for poultry hatcheries owners and managers with a core of modern biosecurity, sanitation and food safety management practices to be employed in a hatchery operation.

18p. (Price Code E)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67.040</td>
<td>Food products in general</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 24:1995</td>
<td>Specification for grades of green plantain.</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This applies to green plantain (<em>Musa-paradisici</em>) on the bunch supplied to both the local and export markets. 3p. (Price Code A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 60:1996</td>
<td>Specification for grades of sweet potatoes.</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This standard applies to commercial varieties of sweet potato (<em>Ipomoea batatas</em>) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. 4p. (Price Code A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 61:1996</td>
<td>Specification for grades of eddoe.</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This standard applies to commercial varieties of eddoe (<em>Colocasia esculenta</em>) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. 4p. (Price Code A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 74: 2010</td>
<td>Specification for grades of fresh agricultural produce – Part 1: Bananas</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 1: 2010. This standard specifies the requirements for bananas grown from <em>Musa</em> spp. (AAA) of the Musaceae family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. It also specifies the requirements for un-ripened green bananas after preparation and packaging. This standard does not specify requirements for bananas intended for cooking only, including plantains or those used for industrial processing. 8p. (Price Code B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 75:1997</td>
<td>Specification for Cassava</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This standard applies to commercial varieties of cassava grown (<em>Manihot dulcis</em> bai and <em>Manihot esculenta</em> crantz) to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Cassava for industrial processing are excluded. 7p. (Price Code B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 267:2007</td>
<td>Specification for Nutrition labelling</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This standard specifies procedures for the nutrition labelling of foods. It applies to the nutrition labelling of all foods. It does not apply to foods for special dietary uses, more detailed provisions may be developed. 29p. (Price Code G)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 22005: 2007. This International Standard gives the principles and specifies basic requirements for the design and implementation of a feed and food traceability system. It can be applied by an organization operating at any step in the feed and food chain.

8p. (Price Code B)

GCP 22: 2005 Code of Practice for the production, processing, labelling and marketing of organically produced foods.

ABSTRACT: This standard apply to unprocessed plants and plant products, livestock and livestock products to the extent that the principles of production and specific inspection rules for them are introduced in Appendices A and B; and also processed agricultural crop and livestock products intended for human consumption.


67.050 General Methods of Test and Analysis for Food Products

GYS 211:2006 Rice – Specification, Sampling, Tests and Analysis

ABSTRACT: Adopted: Caribbean Community Standard, CCS 0046:2002. This standard prescribes the requirements for grades of paddy, cargo rice, milled rice; cargo parboiled rice and milled parboiled rice. It also specifies the general conditions for sampling and the methodologies for assessing the various factors used in determining the quality of rice.


67.060 Cereals, pulses and derived products

GCP 10:2003 Code of Practice for the Production of Rice

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies hygienic and safety practices for the processing, packaging, storage, and transport of rice for human consumption.


GYS 33:2003 Specification for wheat flour. (First revision)

ABSTRACT: Applies to wheat flour for human consumption prepared from common wheat, (Triticum aestivium L.) or club wheat, (Triticum compactum) Host. or mixtures thereof, which is prepackaged ready for sale to the consumer or destined for use in other food products.

9p. (Price Code C)

GYS 34:2003 Specification for biscuits. (First revision)

ABSTRACT: Prescribes basic and general requirements for biscuits to be sold in the Caribbean Common Market. Biscuits may also be subject to regulation under the food laws of some territories, and conformity to this standard
should help manufacturers to meet the legal requirements.

15p. (Price Code D)

GYS 73:1997 Specification for grades of cowpea

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to varieties of grain of Cowpea (Vigna unguiculata).
5p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: This standard sets out the requirements for bread and rolls and methods of test for these requirements.
39p. (Price Code I)

GYS 246: 2010 Specification for cassava bread

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 19: 2010. This standard specifies requirements for cassava bread and related products, intended for human consumption, obtained from the processing of bitter cassava.
10p. (Price Code C)

67.080 Fruits. Vegetables


ABSTRACT: This standard applies to commercial varieties of limes grown for citrus aurantifolia to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Limes for industrial processing are excluded.
7p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24:Part7:2010. This standard specifies the requirements for pineapples (Ananas comosus (L) Merr. of the Bromoeliceae family), which are to be supplied fresh to the consumer at the consumer at the import and export control stage, after preparation and packaging. This standard does not apply to pineapples for ornamental use or industrial processing.
8p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24:Part8:2010. This standard specifies the quality requirements for pumpkin, Cucurbita pepo (Duch. Ex Lam.) to be supplied fresh to the consumer at the preparation and packaging stages. This standard does not apply to products for industrial processing.
6p. (Price Code B)

GYS 4:1994 Specification for grades of watermelon

Abstract: This standard applies to watermelons, (cirtullus lanatu. Thumb.) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. It provides the quality requirements for grades of watermelon in a lot.
3p. (Price Code A)

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to cucumber, (Cucumis sativis L.) grown locally to be supplied fresh to the consumer.
3p. (Price Code A)

GY7:2010  Specification for grades of fresh agricultural produce – (First revision) Part 4: Hot peppers

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 4: 2010. This standard specifies the quality requirements of hot peppers, (Capsicum sp.), which are to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. This standard does not apply to hot peppers for industrial processing.
6p. (Price Code B)

GY8:2010  Specification for grades of fresh agricultural produce – (First revision) Part 2: Cabbages.

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 2: 2010. This standard applies to commercial varieties of cabbage (Brassica oleracea) to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation.
6p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Applies to sweet orange, (Citrus sinensis L. Osbeck) to be supplied fresh to the consumer. The purpose of this standard is to define the requirements of this produce.
3p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 5: 2010. This standard specifies the quality requirements for commercial varieties of mangoes grown from Mangifera indica L., of the Anacardiaceae family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. This standard does not apply to mangoes for industrial processing.
7p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 3: 2010. This regional standard specifies the quality requirements of commercial varieties of grapefruits grown from Citrus paradisi Macfad. of the Rutaceae family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging. This standard does not apply to grapefruits for industrial processing.
9p. (Price Code C)

GY59:1996  Specification for carambola

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to commercial varieties of carambolas grown from Averrhoa carambola L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Carambolas for industrial processing are
excluded.
7p. (Price Code B)

GYS 62:1996 Specification for grades of boulanger (egg plant)

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to boulanger (Aubergines, melongenes, egg-plant, biagan) Solanum melongena grown to be supplied fresh to the consumer. Egg-plant for processing is excluded. The purpose of this standard is to define the quality requirements for boulanger.
4p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: This standard applies to avocado, (Persea americana mill). Grown to be supplied to the consumer.
4p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: This standard applies to passion fruit (Passiflora edulis), grown to be supplied fresh to the consumers. The purpose of this standard is to define the quality requirements for passion fruit.
4p. (Price Code A)

GYS 74: 2010 Specification for grades of fresh agricultural produce – (First revision) Part 1: Bananas

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 1: 2010. This standard specifies the requirements for bananas grown from Musa spp. (AAA) of the Musaceae family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. It also specifies the requirements for un-ripened green bananas after preparation and packaging. This standard does not specify requirements for bananas intended for cooking only, including plantains or those used for industrial processing.
8p. (Price Code B)

GYS 76: 2010 Specification for grades of fresh agricultural produce – Part 9: 2010

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 9: 2010. This standard specifies the requirements of sweet peppers (Capsicum annuum L. var. grossum) which are to be supplied fresh to the consumer market at the export or import control stages, after preparation and packaging. The standard does not apply to sweet peppers for industrial processing.
7p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 24: Part 10: 2010. This standard specifies the quality requirements of tomatoes of varities (cultivars) grown from Lycopersicum esculentum Mill, which are to be supplied fresh to the consumer after preparation and packaging.
9p. (Price Code C)
GYS 493: 2010  
Preparation of frozen fruit pulp and purées

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRCP 6: 2010. This Code of Practice gives guidelines for the preparation, processing and packaging of frozen fruit pulps and purée for use in the manufacture of fruit juices and nectar within the CARICOM region. It is applicable to pulps and purée obtained from edible fruits. It describes the requirements for pulps and purée and the methods of analysis to be used.
19p. (Price Code E)

GCP 21: 2005  
Code of Practice for fresh fruits and vegetables

ABSTRACT: This code of practice specifies hygienic practices for the primary production and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables (cultivated for human consumption) in order to produce a safe and wholesome product, particularly for those intended to be consumer raw. Specifically, this Code is applicable to fresh fruits and vegetables grown in the field (with or without cover) or in protected facilities (hydroponic systems greenhouses). It concentrates on microbial hazards and addresses physical and chemical hazards only so far as these relate to Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs). It does not provide recommendations for handling practices to maintain the safety of fresh fruits and vegetables at wholesale, retail, food services or in the home. It excludes food products for which there is a specific Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice. It shall be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 13, “Specification for food hygiene”.

GCP 25:2007  
Code of Practice for packaging and transport of tropical fresh fruits and vegetables

ABSTRACT: This standard recommends proper packaging and transport practices of fresh fruit and vegetables in order to maintain produce quality during transportation after packaging and marketing.
12p. (Price Code C)

67.080.10  Fruits and Derived products

GYS 38:2001  
Specification for jams (fruit preserves) and jellies.

Abstract: This standard applies to a class of fruit spreads commonly known as jams and jellies which may be prepared from single fruits or from two or more fruits.
25p. (Price Code F)

67.100  MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

67.100.40  Ice Cream and Ice Confectionery

GYS 219:2003  
Specification for Ice-Cream and Related Products

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements and the methods of test for ice-cream and related products, with the incorporation of fruits, nuts or chocolate either singly or in combination.
67.100.10 MILK. MILK AND PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS

GYS 459: 2009 Specification for milk

ABSTRACT: This standard shall be applied to the production, processing of raw milk to heat-treated liquid milk and factory milk for human consumption. Additionally, it covers the composition by the end-consumer is prohibited by law under the Food and Drug Act and Regulations, this standard does not establish requirements for the sale of raw milk directly to the end consumer, nor does it set standards for such raw milk.

28p. (Price Code G)

67.120 MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCE

67.120.10 Meat and meat products

GYS 210:2002 Specification for Poultry Meat

ABSTRACT: This standard provides the specification for grades of poultry meat and guidelines for packaging and labelling.

23p. (Price Code F)

GYS 260:2004 Specification for an Abattoir

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the typical layout plan, hygienic and sanitary, and basic requirements for an abattoir for carrying out slaughter of sheep, goats, pigs and large animals, for human consumption.


GCP 13:2005 Code of Practice for Poultry Processing (First Revision)

ABSTRACT: This Code of practice specifies requirements for poultry meat which have not yet been treated in any way to ensure their preservation, except that it has been chilled or frozen and is intended for human consumption, whether by direct sale or through further processing. It applies to all establishments in which poultry is slaughtered, packed, or otherwise handled in the course of preparation, and all establishments in which poultry cuts and parts are processed, packed, or otherwise handled in the course of preparation. This also applies to conditions of transport from the establishment. It does not cover requirements for poultry rearing.


67.120.20 Poultry and Eggs

GYS 273: 2006 Grading of quality requirements for table eggs

ABSTRACT: Adopted CCS 0052: 2005. This standard establishes specifications for grading criteria and grades, weight classification, labeling requirements and sampling protocols and methods of test.

21p. (Price Code F)
GS 9-11:2002 Specification for Labelling of Commodities - Part 11: Labelling of Brewery Products (Beer, Stout, Shandy and Malta)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for labeling of brewery products to be sold in Guyana. It does not cover beverages sold under common names, including the words “beer” and “ale” that are not derived from cereals (for example, ginger beer, ginger ale, root beer).

6p. (Price Code B)

GS 37:2004 Specification for rum (Second Revision)

Abstract: This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and analysis for rum.

20p. (Price Code E)

GS 258: 2006 Specification for Brewery products

ABSTRACT: Adopted: Caribbean Community Standard, CCS 0047:2003. This standard specifies requirements for brewery products to be sold in the Caribbean Common Market. It does not cover beverages sold under common names including the words “beer” “ale”, that are not derived from cereals (for example, ginger beer, ginger ale, root beer).

12p. (Price Code C)

GS 266: 2006 Requirements for labeling of brewery products (Beer, stout, shandy, malta)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: Caribbean Community Standard, CCS 0044: 1998. This standard specifies requirements for labelling of brewery products to be sold in the Caribbean Common Market. It does not cover beverages sold under common names, including the words “beer” and “ale”, that are not derived from cereals (for example, ginger beer, ginger ale, root beer).

5p. (Price Code B)

GCP 13: 2005 Code of Practice for poultry processing (First Revision)

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies requirements for poultry meat which has not yet been treated in any way to ensure their preservation, except that it has been chilled or frozen and is intended for human consumption whether by direct sale or through further processing. It applies to all establishments in which poultry is slaughtered, packed, or otherwise handled in the course of preparation, and all establishments in which poultry cuts and parts are processed, packed, or otherwise handled in the course of preparation. It also applies to conditions of transportation from the establishment. It does not cover requirements for poultry rearing.

16p. (Price Code D)
67.160.20 Non-alcoholic Beverages


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for carbonated beverages.
38p. (Price Code I).

GYS 266:2006 Requirements for labelling of brewery products (Beer, stout, shandy, malta)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: (Caribbean community Standard) CCS 0044:1998. This standard specifies requirements for labelling of brewery products to be sold in the Caribbean Common Market. It does not cover beverages sold under common named, including the words “beer” and “ale” that are not derived from cereals (For example, ginger beer, ginger ale, root beer).
5p. (Price Code B)

GYS 282: 2006 Specification for carbonated beverages

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CCS ...: 2004. This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for carbonated beverages.
40p (Price Code I)

GYS 494: 2010 Specification for fruits and vegetable juices and drinks and fruit nectars.

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 27: 2010. This standard specifies requirements for juices and drink derived from edible fruits and vegetables, fruit nectars, as well as non-carbonated beverages, containing no fruit or vegetable solids. It does not apply to juices, drinks and nectars that are incorporated into carbonated beverages, sold as syrups or cordials that contain nutritive sweeteners in excess of 30% by weight or sold to a manufacturer for further processing.
23p. (Price Code F)

GCP 24:2006/ CCS 0048:2003 Code of hygienic practice for the collecting, processing and marketing packaged water (Mineral water, spring water, purified water)

ABSTRACT: This code recommends appropriate general techniques for collecting mineral water and spring water; and the treatment, bottling, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale of packaged water, so as to guarantee a safe, healthy and wholesome product.


67.180.10 Sugar and sugar products

GYS 14:1995 Guyana standard specification for white sugar.

Abstract: This standard prescribes the requirements for dry granulated white sugar packed in containers not exceeding 50 kg (110 lbs.) net weight and excludes icing sugar.
4p. (Price Code A)
GYS 15:1995 Specification for powdered icing sugar

Abstract: This standard prescribes the requirements for powdered (icing) sugar, which is finely pulverized white sugar.
4p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes the requirements for white sugar which has been purified and crystallized and is sold in crystalline form for use in canning and preserving operations. It applies to sugar packaged in containers not exceeding 50 kg (110 lbs.) net weight.
4p. (Price Code A)

GYS 17: 2004 Specification for brown sugar
(First revision)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for brown sugar which is the initial product made from sugar-cane juice packed in containers not exceeding 50 kg, net weight.
4p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes the sampling plans and methods of analysis for sugars.
34p. (Price Code H)

67.200 Edible oils and fats. Oilseeds


ABSTRACT: Prescribes requirements for products to be sold as shortening within the Caribbean community. It includes specification of composition, methods of sampling and analysis, and guidance on the use of food additives.
7p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: Prescribes requirements for margarine and cooking margarine, and includes methods of sampling. It does not apply to any product containing less than 80 mass of fat which is labelled so as to be mistaken for margarine.
8p. (Price Code B)

67.200.10 Animal and Vegetable fats and Oils

GYS 54:1996 Specification for Coconut Oil

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for coconut oil intended for edible and industrial use at the commercial level.
7p. (Price Code B).
67.220  Spices and condiments. Food additives


Abstract: Prescribes the requirements for curry powder which is used as a flavouring material in the preparation of foods.
5p. (Price Code B)

67.220.10  Spices and condiments


Abstract: This standard applies to ginger, \((Zingiber officinale)\) grown locally to be supplied fresh to the consumer, and excludes products for industrial processing. It provides the quality requirements for grades of ginger so as to assist exporters in their transactions.
3p. (Price Code A)

67.220.20  Food additives

GY 10: 2007  Specification for food grade salt
(First Revision)

Abstract: This standard applies to salt used as an ingredient of food, both for direct sale to the consumer and food manufacture. It applies also to salt used as a carrier of food additives and/or nutrients. It does not apply to salt from origins other than those specified in Clause 2, notably the salt which is a by-product of chemical industries.


Abstract: This standard specifies the requirements for vinegar of the types and classes specified in Clause 4.
6p. (Price Code B)

67.230  Prepackaged and prepared foods

GCP 20:2004  Code of Practice for Street-vended foods

Abstract: This Code of Practice specifies the requirements and practices to be observed in the preparation, presentation and service of street-vended foods and beverages. It also shall govern all individual and legal entities involved in the preparation and/or sales of foods and beverages in the street and shall apply to places where they are prepared, points where they are sold and means of transport used to carry the product from place of preparation to the point of sales.
71.040.10 Chemical laboratories. Laboratory equipment


Abstract: This standard outlines a code of safety for chemical laboratories. 17p. (Price Code E)

71.040.30 CHEMICAL REAGENTS

GYG 457: 2009 Reference materials - Contents of certificates and labels

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO Guide 31: 2000. This Guide is intended to help producers to prepare clear and concise certificates to accompany certified reference materials. Such certificates, while maintaining their essential character, should help to provide, in summary form, all the information needed by the user of the reference material. 7p. (Price Code B).

71.100 Products of the Chemistry Industry

71.100.01 Products of the chemical industry in General

GYG 9-14:2004 Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 14: Labelling of Hazardous industrial chemicals

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for the precautionary labelling of hazardous industrial chemicals sold or intended for sale in Guyana, whether locally made or imported. This standard shall be read in conjunction with GYS 9-1: 1994, “Specification for labelling of commodities - Part 1: General principles.” 23p. (Price Code F).

GYG 85: 2003 Specification for Classification of Hazardous Chemicals and Chemical products

ABSTRACT: This standard lists hazardous chemicals and a chemical product in common use and indicates their principal and subsidiary hazards. 69p. (Price Code N).

71.100.30 Explosives. Pyrotechnics

GYG 28:2006 Guyana standard specification for safety matches

ABSTRACT: Adopted: (Caribbean Community Standard) CCS 0045:1999, Revised 2005. This CARICOM standard specifies the requirements for the performance, sampling, packaging and labelling of safety matches. It also prescribes the requirements for the purchase of match splints from suppliers. This standard applies to matches packed in boxes for domestic purposes and book matched. The requirements do not apply to specialty matches for advertising purposes. 14p. (Price Code D)
71.100.35  Chemicals for Industrial and Domestic Disinfection Purposes


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for the labelling of household chemicals sold in Guyana, whether locally made or imported, and gives a series of warning labels corresponding to the designated classes of dangerous goods as detailed in Appendix A. This standard shall be read in conjunction with GYS 9-1: 1994 “Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 1 General principles”. 8p. (Price Code C)

GYS 213:2002  Specification for Liquid Household Chlorine Bleaches

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements and methods of tests for liquid household chlorine bleaches. 9p. (Price Code C)

71.100.40  Surface active agents


ABSTRACT: The requirements for hard laundry soaps. It does not provide for special built and filled soaps. 4p. (Price Code A)

GYS 23:2005  Specification for synthetic laundry detergent powder

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CCS DCS 1: 2005. This Regional Standard provides the specifications for synthetic laundry detergent powder herein referred to as detergent. It specifies the chemical and physical requirements identifying maximum and minimum permissible limits of key parameters. It also covers essential ingredients, test methods and requirements for packaging, labelling and sampling. 15p. (Price Code D).

71.100.45  Refrigerants and Antifreezes

GYS 358:2006  Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2-104: Particular requirements for appliances to recover and/or recycle refrigerant from air conditioning and refrigeration equipment.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-104:2004. This International standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances to recover and/or recycle refrigerant from air conditioning and refrigeration equipment incorporating open drive or motor compressors, their maximum rated voltages being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 600 V for all other appliances. 87p. (Price Code P)
GYS 225:2003 Specification for Lacquer

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for lacquer. 17p. (Price Code E).


ABSTRACT: This standard describes requirements for the information to be included on labels of cosmetics, and the method of display of such information. 17p. (Price Code E)


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the general requirements for the manufacture of cosmetic products. 7p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the general requirements for water used in the preparation of cosmetics. It applies to all cosmetic products in which water is a basic raw material. Specifications for the design and maintenance of the system used in the production of the water are also included. Consideration has been given to the critical levels at which physical, chemical and bacteriological properties can affect the health of the consumer. 10p. (Price Code C)


ABSTRACT: This standard is divided into two parts. Part 1 lists dyes, colours and pigments which are generally recognised as safe (GRAS) for use in cosmetics and toilet goods. Part 2 lists cosmetics, raw materials and adjuncts, other than dyes, colours and pigments which are generally not recognised as safe (GNRAS) for use in the manufacture of cosmetics and toilet goods. 22p. (Price Code F)


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies reference methods for the qualitative and
quantitative detection of micro-organisms in cosmetic products. Since the presence of some micro-organisms in cosmetic preparations constitutes a significant health hazard to the consumer, it is important that effective standard methods for the microbial analysis of cosmetics be used. These methods are not considered final but are thought to be the most reliable at present.

42p. (Price Code J)


**ABSTRACT:** This standard specifies the requirements for skin lotions and creams. It does not include products such as skin cleansing lotions and creams which are intended to affect the structure and function of the skin. 7p. (Price Code B)


**ABSTRACT:** This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for liquid, crème paste and gel shampoo. The requirements include those for liquid shampoos based on soap as well as those based on synthetic detergents. This standard does not cover body shampoos. 15p. (Price Code D)


**ABSTRACT:** This standard specifies the test method used for determining the stability of preservatives for use in water based cosmetics. It sets out minimum requirements for the performance of preservatives in the cosmetics. 7p. (Price Code B)


**ABSTRACT:** This standard specifies the quality requirements and methods of sampling for tests of toilet soap. It does not make provision for specialty soaps, such as medicated soaps. 5p. (Price Code B)


**ABSTRACT:** The requirements for hard laundry soaps. It does not provide for special built and filled soaps. 4p. (Price Code B)

GY5 179-1:1998 Baby skin care products - Part 1 - General requirements.

**ABSTRACT:** This standard sets out requirements for cosmetics and toiletry products as listed in clause 3 and intended for use in the care of newborns, infants and young children. Products for which therapeutic claims are made are not covered by this standard. 7p. (Price Code B)
ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for dusting powder prepared from a blend of materials to produce the characteristics set out in clause 2. It does not apply to aerosols.

13p. (Price Code D)

GYS 495: 2010 Specification for botanical cosmetics

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 16: 2010. This standard specifies the general requirements for the manufacture of botanical cosmetic products and is applicable where the term “Botanical Cosmetics” is declared on the package.

18p. (Price Code C)

GCP 6: 1997 Code of Practice for Persons carrying out the business of beautifying and improving the skin, hair or nails.

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to persons who carry out any of the business of cosmetology, hair dressing, barbering, shaving, manicure, pedicure, facial, body massaging and like crafts.

4p. (Price Code A)

71.100.80 Chemicals for purification of water


ABSTRACT: Baby skin care products – Part 2 – Baby powder.

13p. (Price Code D)

GYS 495: 2010 Specification for botanical cosmetics

ABSTRACT: Adopted CRS 16: 2010. This standard specifies the general requirements for the manufacture of botanical cosmetic products and is applicable where the term “Botanical Cosmetics” is declared on the package.

18p. (Price Code C)

GCP 6: 1997 Code of Practice for Persons carrying out the business of beautifying and improving the skin, hair or nails.

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to persons who carry out any of the business of cosmetology, hair dressing, barbering, shaving, manicure, pedicure, facial, body massaging and like crafts.

4p. (Price Code A)

71.100.80 Chemicals for purification of water

GYS 229-12: 2004 Methods of sampling and testing for water and waste water – Part 12: Chloride

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes methods of sampling and testing for chloride in water and wastewater. It shall also be read in conjunction with the latest version of GYS 207, “Interim guidelines for industrial effluent discharge into the environment”.

11p. (Price Code C)

75 PETROLEUM AND RELATED TECHNOLOGIES

75.060 Natural gas

GYS 175:1998 Specification for compressed oxygen gas for industrial use only

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes requirements and the methods of sampling and test for compressed oxygen gas for industrial use.

5p. (Price Code B)

75.160 FUELS

75.160.20 Liquid fuels

GYS 197:2001 Specification for Unleaded Gasoline (petrol) for motor vehicles

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for two grades of unleaded gasoline in Guyana for use in motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal combustion engines. It also specifies a method for determining adulteration of premium gasoline with regular gasoline.

14p. (Price Code D)
GYS 264: 2005 Specification for the storage, handling and transportation of LPG cylinders.

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to the storage and handling of portable containers used for storage of liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) at locations other than at a LPG filling plant, and to the vehicular transportation of these containers. 
7p. (Price Code B)

77 METALLURGY
77.040 Testing of Metals
77.040.20 Non-destructive testing of metals

GY 123:1996 Seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for pressure purposes - Eddy current testing for the detection of imperfections.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9304:1989. This standard specifies requirements for eddy current testing of seamless and welded tubes for pressure purposes, with the exception of submerged arc-welded (SAW) tubes, for the detection of imperfections, according to two different acceptance levels (see tables 1 and 2). It is applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than or equal to 4 mm.
7p. (Price Code B)

GY 124:1996 Seamless steel tubes for pressure purposes - Full peripheral ultrasonic testing for the detection of transverse imperfections.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9305:1989. This standard specifies requirements for full peripheral ultrasonic shear wave testing of seamless tubes for pressure purposes for the detection of transverse imperfections, according to four different acceptance levels (see table 1). It is also applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than or equal to 9 mm.
4p. (Price Code A)

GY 125:1996 Electric resistance and induction welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Ultrasonic testing of the weld seam for the detection of longitudinal imperfections.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9764:1989. This standard specifies requirements for the ultrasonic testing of the weld seam of electric resistance and induction welded steel tubes for the detection of predominantly radial longitudinal imperfections, according to two different acceptance levels (see table 1).
3p. (Price Code A)

GY 126:1996 Submerged arc-welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Ultrasonic testing of the weld seam for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 9765:1990. This standard specifies requirements for
the ultrasonic testing of the weld seam of submerged arc-welded (longitudinally or spirally) tubes for the detection of imperfections oriented predominantly parallel to and/or at right angles to the weld seam, according to three different acceptance levels (see table 1 and table 2). This standard covers the inspection of tubular products with outside diameter greater than or equal to 150 mm.

4p. (Price Code A)

GYS 128:1996 Seamless and hot-stretch-reduced welded steel tubes for pressure purposes - Full peripheral ultrasonic thickness testing.

ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 10543:1993. This standard specifies requirements for full peripheral ultrasonic thickness testing of seamless and hot-stretch-reduced welded steel tubes.

3p. (Price Code A)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 4986:1992. This standard specifies a test method for determining the acceptance limits of surface discontinuities detected by magnetic particle inspection, when such an inspection procedure has been contractually agreed upon at the request of the purchaser. It applies to all magnetic steel castings, whatever casting process is used. A steel shall be considered to be magnetic if the magnetic induction is greater than 1 T for a magnetic field strength equal to 2, 4 KA/m.

20p. (Price Code E)

GYS 158:1996 Steel castings - Penetrant inspection.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 4987:1992. This standard specifies a test method for determining the acceptance limits of surface discontinuities detected by liquid penetrant inspection, when such an inspection procedure has been contractually agreed upon at the request of the purchaser. It applies to all steel castings, whatever casting process is used.

11p. (Price Code C)

GYS 159:1996 Steels casting - Radiographic inspection.

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 4993: 1987. For the interpretation of radiographs and the assignment of radiographic quality levels to a casting, it is necessary to use a standard set of reference radiographs. The reference radiographs available from ASTM (see clause 2) are the only internationally used and recognized documents that may be used for this purpose.

2p. (Price Code A)

GYS 162:1996 Aluminium alloy castings - Radiography testing

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 9915:1992. This standard specifies general rules for appropriate implementation of radiographic inspection and stresses the technical specifications to be defined for agreement on discontinuity acceptance criteria by this technique. It applies to aluminium castings.

17p. (Price Code E)
GYS 163:1996  Aluminium alloy and magnesium alloy castings
- Liquid penetrant inspection.

Abstract: Adopted ISO 9916:1991. This standard specifies a method for liquid penetrant inspection of discontinuities rising to the surface of aluminium alloy and magnesium alloy products and castings. It also defines severity levels as a function of the nature and number of discontinuities present. This standard applies to all aluminium alloy and magnesium alloy castings, whatever their grade and the casting procedure used to produce them.
13p. (Price Code D)


ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 10049: 1992. This standard specifies a visual method for assessing the porosity of the machined surface of aluminium alloy castings. This method cannot be used for assessing porosity present on radiograms.
3p. (Price Code A)

77.140  Iron and Steel Products

GCP 9-9:1999  Building Code of Guyana Section 9: Structural Steel

ABSTRACT: The term “steel structures” relates to structural members and frames which consist primarily of structural steel components, including the detailed parts, welds, bolts or other fasteners required in fabrication and erection. Composition construction, defined as construction which depends upon the participation of structural elements of steel and other materials in resisting loads and forces jointly with structural members, is permitted under this section of the code. This code deals with the design and construction of steel building which should be carried out mainly in accordance with the recommendations of Part 2, Section 7B “Structural design requirements – structural steel – working steel design” of the Caribbean Unified Building Code (CUBIC), 1984.
19p. (Price Code C)

77.140.15  Steels for Reinforcement of Concrete

GCP 9-9:1999  Building Code of Guyana Section 9: Structural Steel

ABSTRACT: The term “steel structures” relates to structural members and frames which consist primarily of structural steel components, including the detailed parts, welds, bolt or other fasteners required in fabrication and erection. Composition construction, defined as construction which depends upon the participation of structural elements of steel and other materials in resisting loads and forces jointly with structural members, is permitted under this section of the code. This code deals with the design and construction of steel building which should be carried out mainly in accordance with the recommendations of Part 2, Section 7B “Structural design requirements – structural steel – working steel design” of the Caribbean Unified Building Code (CUBIC), 1984.
19p. (Price Code C)
77.140.65 Steel wire, wire ropes and link chains


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for three types of galvanized steel barbed wire. Two classes of galvanized coating, ordinarily and heavily galvanized, are specified.
5p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for zinc-coated, steel chain-link fence fabric (zinc-coated either before or after weaving) and poly (vinyl chloride) coated zinc-coated steel chain-link fence fabric.
6p. (Price Code B)

77.140.80 Steel and iron and steel casings

GYS 158: 1996 Steel castings – Penetrant inspection

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 4987:1992. This standard specifies a test method for determining the acceptance limits of surface discontinuities detected by liquid penetrant inspection, when such an inspection procedure has been contractually agreed upon at the request of the purchaser. It applies to all steel castings, whatever casting process is used.
11p. (Price Code C)

GYS 159:1996 Steel castings – Radiographic inspection

ABSTRACT: Adopted ISO 4993:1987. This standard specifies the general requirements for the radiography of steel castings by means of X-rays or gamma rays in accordance with the procedures given in ISO 5579 and ISO 1027.
2p. (Price Code A)

79 WOOD TECHNOLOGY

79.020 Wood technology process


Abstract: This Code of Practice specifies the requirements for grading of hardwoods.
65p. (Price Code M)

GCP 12:2002 Code of Practice for the seasoning of hardwood lumber (First revision)

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies the methods of drying, pre-seasoning and post-seasoning treatment, storage, and the categories of moisture content for various hardwood lumbers.
21p. (Price Code F)
GCP 4: 1997 Code of practice for the storage of tyres, inner tubes and flaps. (Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This code of practice gives recommendations for storage of tyres, inner tubes and flaps.
4p. (Price Code A)

GCP 11: 1999 Code of Practice for Vehicle Tyre and Tube Repairs

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice recommends safe practices for conducting vehicle tyre and tube repairs in repair shops. It refers to permanent repairs. All externally applied (while the tyre is mounted on the rim) plugs are only temporary repair, and if used for a prolonged period, will lead to premature failure of the tyre.
5p. (Price Code B)

GYS 66:1997 Specification for definition of terms used in the pneumatic tyre industry. (Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This standard is a glossary which defines terms related to passenger car and commercial vehicle tyres. It is divided into six sections dealing respectively with general definitions related to structure, main components, tyre dimensions, service, injury and repair.
12p. (Price Code C)

GYS 67:2001 Specification for pneumatic passenger car tyres. (Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the requirements for new and used pneumatic passenger car tyres. It does not apply to retreaded or regrooved tyres, or to used (casings) to be used for the retreading or regrooving process.
26p. (Price Code G)


ABSTRACT: Four (4) GYS standards constitute provisions of this National Standard.
24p. (Price Code F)


ABSTRACT: This standard sets requirements for the performance, dimensions, labelling, sampling and testing of the following paper products represented for use in personal hygiene and cleaning, facial tissues; paper napkins; paper towels roll or sheet form. Toilet tissue in roll is covered by a separate standard.
22p. (Price Code F)
GYS 189: 2010 Specification for toilet tissue

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for rolls of one ply and two ply toilet tissue. The standard also prescribes labeling requirements, sampling and methods of test. It does not cover facial tissue or paper towels.
15p. (Price Code D)

87 PAINT AND COLOURS INDUSTRIES
87.040 Paints and varnishes

GYS 56:1996 Specification for the Limit on Lead Content in Paints

ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes a maximum limit on the lead content in paints and varnishes supplied in fluid form. It applies to paints and varnishes that are used in households, on domestic furniture and appliances, in buildings and places open to the public shops, offices, factories, or for commercial purposes. It does not apply to paints supplied in the form of dried powders, or intended for industrial use.


ABSTRACT: This standard applies to emulsion paint for interior and exterior use on masonry surfaces including concrete, brick, stucco, concrete block and on primed wood. It is not really suitable for metal derived products.
6p. (Price Code B)


ABSTRACT: This standard applies to low sheen and semi-gloss emulsion paint for use on types of interior and exterior wall surfaces and ceilings. It is suitable for application over surfaces including wallboard, gypsum-board, cement, dry plaster, brick, concrete block wall or block walls rendered with cement-mortar, gypsum plaster or any other such material applied for providing a protective coating.
5p. (Price Code B)

87.060 Paint ingredients

87.060.10 Pigments and Extenders

GYS 55:1996 Methods of test for paints and surface coatings

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies basic methods for testing the physical properties of paints and surface coatings.
30p. (Price Code G)


ABSTRACT: This standard prescribes requirements for ready mixed alkyd paint for interior and exterior applications. The material is used for protection and decoration of wood and metal and other surfaces suitably primed.
87.060.30 Solvents, Fillers and other Auxiliaries

GYS 226:2003 Methods of Sampling and Test for Thinners and Solvents for Paints

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies methods of sampling and test for thinners and solvents for paints. It covers the methods for determination of colour, relative density, distillation range, residue on evaporation, tests for corrosive sulphur, freedom from chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents and benzene, kauri butanol value, aniline point and mixed aniline point, acid wash test, test for hydrogen sulphide and mercaptans, freedom from lead, flash point and keeping quality.

29p. (Price Code G)

91 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND BUILDING

91.010.10 Legal Aspects


ABSTRACT: This code specifies objectives which are to establish, maintain and improve building standards; to facilitate uniform accreditation of building products, construction methods, building designs, building components and building systems and also to reform aspects of the law relating to legal liability of regulatory agencies; to facilitate uniformity in the education, training and qualifications of building practitioners and the recognition of qualifications. This code provisions shall come into operation on such dates as are fixed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

24p. (Price Code F)

91.040 Buildings

GCP 9-11:2003 Building Code - Section 11: High rise buildings

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies requirements for the design and construction of high-rise buildings.

63p. (Price Code M)

91.040.01 Buildings in General


ABSTRACT: This code specifies objectives which are to establish, maintain and improve building standards; to facilitate uniform accreditation of building products, construction methods, building designs, building components and building systems and also to reform aspects of the law relating to legal liability of regulatory agencies; to facilitate uniformity in the education, training and qualifications of building practitioners and the recognition of qualifications. This code provisions shall come into operation on such dates as are fixed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

24p. (Price Code F)
ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies requirements for the design and construction of high-rise buildings.
63p. (Price Code M)

91.060 ELEMENTS OF BUILDINGS

91.060.20 Roofs

GYS 324: 2010 Specification for hot-dip zinc coated corrugated steel sheets for general purposes

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the materials, profiles and dimensions of hot-dip zinc coated corrugated steel sheets for general purposes.
12p. (Price Code C)

91.060.50 Doors and Windows

GYS 357:2006 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 3-103: Particular requirements for drives for gates, doors and windows

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-103:2003. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric drives for horizontally and vertically moving gates, doors and windows for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single-phase appliances and 480 V with the movement of the drive part.
49p. (Price Code K)

91.080 Structures of building


ABSTRACT: This code provides guidance on the use of Guyanese timber species for construction purposes. It includes recommendations on quality; engineering properties, and the various design considerations and principles for simple members, build-up components, composite structures and sub-structures incorporating other materials. Requirements and recommendation for sound construction and typical details for residential construction are also included. Further, recommendations for the design of heavy engineered structures, nailed, screwed, and joints are also presented.
36p. (Price Code I)

GCP 9-8:1999 Building Code – Section 8: Concrete and block masonry

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies the requirements for concrete and block masonry used in structures or building.
41p. (Price Code J)
91.080.01  Structures of buildings in general


ABSTRACT: Adopted: ISO 10137:1992. This standard gives recommendations on the serviceability of buildings against vibrations. It covers three recipients of vibrations: a) human occupancy in buildings and on pedestrian bridges; b) the contents of the building; c) the structure of the building. It applies to buildings, pedestrian bridges and walkways found within buildings or connecting them and does not include bridges that carry vehicular traffic, nor the design of foundations or supporting structures of machinery. 32p. (Price Code H)

91.080.20  Timber Structures


ABSTRACT: This code provides guidance on the use of Guyanese timber species for construction purposes. It includes recommendations on quality, engineering properties, and the various design considerations and principles for simple members, build-up components, composite structures and sub-structures incorporating other materials. Requirements and recommendation for sound construction and typical details for residential construction are also included. Further, recommendations for the design of heavy engineered structures, nailed, screwed, and joints are also presented. 36p. (Price Code I)

91.080.30  Masonry

GCP 9-8:1999  Building Code - Section 8: Concrete and block masonry

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies the requirements for concrete and block masonry used in structures or building. 41p. (Price Code J)

91.080.40  Concrete Structures

GCP 9-8:1999  Building Code - Section 8: Concrete and block masonry

ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies the requirements for concrete and block masonry used in structures or building. 41p. (Price Code J)

91.100  Construction Materials

GCP 9-9:1999  Building Code of Guyana Section 9: Structural Steel

ABSTRACT: The term “steel structures” relates to structural members and frames which consist primarily of structural steel components, including the detailed parts, welds, bolts or other fasteners required in fabrication and erection. Composition construction, defined as construction which depends
upon the participation of structural elements of steel and other materials in resisting loads and forces jointly with structural members, is permitted under this section of the code. This code deals with the design and construction of steel building which should be carried out mainly in accordance with the recommendations of Part 2, Section 7B “Structural design requirements - structural steel - working steel design” of the Caribbean Unified Building Code (CUBIC), 1984.
19p. (Price Code C)

91.100.20 Mineral and ceramic materials and products


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for hollow blocks made from fired clay. The standard covers the general quality, dimensions and strength of the blocks.
9p. (Price Code C)

91.100.30 Concrete and concrete products


ABSTRACT: Adopted ASTM C 14-88. This specification covers nonreinforced concrete pipe intended to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, and for the construction of culverts.
10p. (Price Code C).

GYS 215:2003 Specification for Load Bearing Masonry Concrete Units

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies performance requirements for hollow load-bearing concrete masonry units made from Portland cement, water and mineral aggregates with or without the inclusion of other materials.
16p. (Price Code D)

GYS 216:2002 Specification for Non-load Bearing Masonry Concrete Units

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for hollow non-load bearing concrete masonry units made from Portland cement, water and mineral aggregates with or without the inclusion of other materials.
5p. (Price Code B)

GYS 227:2003 Specification for Ready-mixed Concrete

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the conditions under which ready-mixed concrete shall be made and delivered, and the methods by which the purchaser can specify with his enquiry or order, the properties of the concrete required. It provides a specification for the production and supply of ready-mixed concrete. Methods of specifying ready-mixed concrete for nominal mixes, specified strength mixes and mixes for special purposes, to meet the requirements of standard codes of practice, are covered. It also gives guidance on the data to be provided by the purchaser when ordering ready-mixed concrete, the inspection facilities to be provided by the supplier and the appropriate tests. Routine tests which must be carried out by the
supplier and those which are the responsibilities of the purchaser are also included. This standard does not cover the placing, compaction, curing or protection of the concrete after delivery, nor does it apply to materials for lean concrete or similar road care materials.

11p. (Price Code C)

91.120.25 Seismic and vibration protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GYS 113:1996</td>
<td>Mechanical vibration and shock - Vibration of buildings - Guidelines for the measurement of vibrations and evaluation of their effects on buildings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: ISO 4866:1990. This standard establishes the basic principles for carrying out vibration measurement and processing data, with regard to evaluating vibration effects on buildings. The evaluation of the effects of building vibration is primarily directed at structural response, and includes appropriate analytical methods where the frequency, duration and amplitude can be defined. It only deals with the measurement of structural vibration and excludes the measurement of airborne sound pressure and other pressure fluctuations.

18p. (Price Code E)

91.140.50 Electricity Supply System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GYS 360:2006</td>
<td>Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted: IEC 60364-4-41:2005. Part 4-41 of IEC 60364 specifies essential requirements regarding protection against electric shock, including basic protection (protection against direct contact) and fault protection (protection against indirect contact of persons and livestock). It deals also with the application and coordination of these requirements in relation to external influences.

65p. (Price Code M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GYS 361:2006</td>
<td>Low voltage electrical installations – Part 7-753: Requirements for special installations or locations – Floor and ceiling heating systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT:** Adopted IEC 60364-7-753:2005. This standard applies to the installation of electric floor and ceiling heating systems which are erected as either thermal storage heating systems or direct heating systems. It does not apply to the installation of wall heating systems. Heating systems for use outdoors are not considered.

23p. (Price Code F)
ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies the requirements for good plumbing practice for water supply.
82p. (Price Code O)

ABSTRACT: This Code specifies guideline for excavation and foundations for building construction. These include temporary and permanent excavation for foundation, drainage system, utilities – water supply systems, sanitation systems, electrical cabling, etc; reservoirs and swimming pools. This Code shall apply for low and medium rise buildings. Prescriptive methods for timber pile foundations are also considered. Comprehensive design methods involving the application of engineering calculations are not within the scope of this code.
19p. (Price Code E)

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60065:2001. This International Safety Standard applies to electronic apparatus designed to be fed from the mains, from a supply apparatus, from batteries or from REMOTE POWER FEEDING and intended for reception, generation, recording or reproduction respectively of audio, video and associated signals. It also applies to apparatus designated to be used exclusively in combination with the above mentioned apparatus.

ABSTRACT: Guyana standard specification for labelling of commodities - Part 7: Labelling of household electrical appliances

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the general labelling requirements for household electrical appliances and their detachable heating element(s) if any, offered for sale in Guyana. Any Guyana standard for a particular household electrical appliance which contains labelling requirements applicable to that product shall supersede the labelling requirements of this standard. This standard shall be read in conjunction with the latest edition of GYS 9-1 “Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 1: General principles”.
5p. (Price code B)

GYs 350:2006 Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 1: General requirements

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-1:2001. This International Standard deals with the safety of electrical appliances for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V for single phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. Thus, appliances not intended for normal household use but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard.
281p. (Price Code X)

97.040 Kitchen equipment

GYs 9-7: 2005 Specification for labelling of commodities – Part 7: (First Revision) Labelling of household electrical appliances ((Compulsory)

ABSTRACT: This standard specifies the general labelling requirements for household electrical appliances and their detachable heating element(s) if any, offered for sale in Guyana.
5p. (Price code B).

97.040.20 Cooking ranges, working tables, ovens and similar appliances


ABSTRACT: This standard specifies construction operations safety requirements and tests for domestic gas stoves with metallic bodies intended for use with liquefied petroleum gases at 2.942 kN/m² gas inlet pressure.
17p. (Price Code E)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60704-2-13:2000. These particular requirements apply to electrical range hoods (including their accessories and their component parts) for, household and similar use. Thus, by similar use is understood the use in similar conditions as in households, for example in inns, coffee-houses, ea-rooms.
29p. (Price Code G)
97.040.30 Household refrigerating appliances

GYS 188:1999 Household refrigerators and freezers.

ABSTRACT: Adopted UL 250:1993. This standard applies to self-contained household refrigerators and freezers designed to be installed and used in residential occupancies. 22p. (Price Code F)

97.040.50 Small kitchen appliances


ABSTRACT: Adopted UL 982:1985. These requirements cover household motor-operated food preparing machines and kitchen accessories such as knife sharpeners and can openers, that are intended to be operated for short-periods of time. 107p. (Price Code R)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-9:2002. This International Standard deals with the safety of electric portable appliances for household purposes that have a cooking function such as baking, roasting and grilling, their rated voltage being not more than 250 V. As far as is practicable, this standard deals with the common hazards presented by appliances that are encountered by all persons in and around the home. However, in general, it does not take into account the use of appliance by young children or in firm persons without supervision, and playing with the appliance by children. 65p. (Price Code M)

97.060 Laundry Appliances

GYS 348:2006 Electric irons for household or similar use – Methods for measuring performance

ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60311:2002. This International Standard applies to electric irons for household or similar use. Its purpose is to state and define the principal performance characteristics of electric irons for household or similar use which are of interest to the user and to describe the standard methods for measuring these characteristics. It is concerned neither with safety nor with performance requirements. 50p. (Price Code K)


ABSTRACT: Adopted: IEC 60335-2-3:2002. This clause of Part 1 is replaced by the International Standard that deals with the safety of electric dry irons and steam irons, including those with a separate water reservoir or boiler having a capacity not exceeding 5l, for household and similar purposes, their rated voltage being not more than 250V. It is not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the
public, such as appliances intended to be used by laymen in shop, in light industry and on farms, are within the scope of this standard. It is practicable, that this standard deals with the common hazard presented by appliances which are encountered by all persons in and around the home.

25p. (Price Code H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97.080</td>
<td>Cleaning Appliances</td>
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<tr>
<td>GYS 353:2006</td>
<td>Household and similar electrical appliances – Safety – Part 2 – 69: Particular requirements for wet and dry vacuum cleaners, including power brush, for industrial and commercial use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ABSTRACT:</strong> Adopted: IEC 60335-2-69:2002. This International Standard deals with the safety of electrical motor-operated vacuum cleaners and includes appliances and stationary equipment specifically designed for wet suction dry suction, or wet and dry suction for industrial and commercial use trial and commercial use with or, without attachments, for example for suction to withdraw dust or the like from work benches and production machines, their rated voltage being not more than 250V for single-phase appliances and 480 V for other appliances. It applies to machines handling hazardous dust, such as asbestos or liquids for which additional national requirements might apply. It is also applicable to appliances making use of other forms of energy for the motor; but it is necessary that their influence is taken into consideration.</td>
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<td>117p. (Price Code R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.100</td>
<td>Density, Commercial and Industrial Heating Appliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 9-7:2005</td>
<td>Specification for the labelling of commodities. Part 7: Labelling of household electrical appliances (Compulsory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ABSTRACT:</strong> This standard sets out the general labelling requirements for household electrical appliances and their detachable heating element(s) if any, offered for sale in Guyana.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5p. (Price Code B)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ABSTRACT:</strong> JS 144: Part 1: 1987. This standard applies to electric cooking and heating appliances and to electric motor-operated or magnetically-driven appliances for household and similar purposes, including office machine. Appliances not intended for normal household use, but which nevertheless may be a source of danger to the public, such as appliance intended to be used by laymen in shops, in light industry and on farms are within the scope of this standard. Examples of such appliances are appliances for hairdressers’ soldering irons, glue pots, sterilizers, infra-red radiation appliances, feed boilers, business machines, cash registers, water pumps and lawn mowers.</td>
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<td>76p. (Price Code O)</td>
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<tr>
<td>97.100.10</td>
<td>Electrical Heaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYS 390: 2006</td>
<td>High-frequency dielectric heating installations – Test methods for the determination of power output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 61308: 2005. This International standard is applicable to industrial high-frequency dielectric heating installations used for the purpose of thermal applications such as melting, drying, welding, insect, extermination, and gluing of partially conductive or non-conductive materials such as plastics, wood, rubber, textiles, glass, ceramic, paper, bamboo or food stuffs, in both normal and protective atmospheres, using, for example, inert gases or vacuum. This standard relates to high-frequency dielectric heating installations with nominal dielectric heating frequency in the range from 1 MHz to 300 MHz with rated useful output power greater than 50 w. The main purpose of this standard is to assist in compliance with the requirements set out in 6.4 of IEC 60519-9 when testing electro heating power sources. It is not primarily intended as a means of representing a potential high-frequency heating application for the requirement of the user. Due to the large variety of dielectric heating applications, any output power value obtained as a result of these tests should not always be taken as representing the power that can be dissipated in a particular dielectric heating value could be used as an indication of performance. The power required to heat a charge is dependent, for example, on the type of materials heated, the temperature of heating and ambient moisture and on the construction of the electrode system.

29p. (Price Code G)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>ABSTRACT</th>
<th>Price Code</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97.140</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>GYS 9-5:2003 Specification for the Labelling of commodities. Part 5: Labelling of furniture.</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This standard describes the labelling requirements for furniture, when offered for sale in Guyana, whether locally manufactured or imported. 2p. (Price Code A).</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>GCP 14:2005 Code of Practice for the Manufacture of Furniture (First revision)</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This Code of Practice specifies the requirements for the materials, construction, workmanship and finish employed in the manufacture of furniture such as upholstered furniture, built in furniture, craft furniture and inclusive of common types and style of furniture, manufactured internationally, now extant and what may be developed in the future. This Code of Practice does not cover metal or metal frame furniture, plastic furniture or hospital furniture. 31p. (Price Code H)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.170</td>
<td>Body Care Equipment</td>
<td>GYS 171:1998 Specification for Toothbrushes</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This standard specifies requirements for hand-operated toothbrushes for general use. It does not apply to special purposes treatment brushes or denture brushes, or to those toothbrushes which are power-activated. 11p. (Price Code C)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GCP 6: 1997 Code of Practice for Persons carrying out the Business of Beautifying and Improving the Skin, Hair and nails</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: This standard applies to persons who carry out any of the business of cosmetology, hairdressing, barbering, shaving manicure, pedicure, facial, body massaging and like crafts. 4p. (Price Code A)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.180</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Domestic and Commercial Equipment</td>
<td>GYS 28:2006 Specification for safety matches</td>
<td>ABSTRACT: Adopted: (Caribbean Community Standard) CCS 0045:1999, Revised 2005. This CARICOM standard specifies the requirements for the performance, sampling, packaging and labelling of safety matches. It also prescribes the requirements for the purchase of match splints from suppliers. This standard applies to matches packed in boxes for domestic purposes and book matched. The requirements do not apply to specialty matches for advertising purposes. 14p (Price Code D)</td>
<td></td>
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ABSTRACT: Adopted CRCP 7: 2010. This Code of Practice establishes the minimum requirements for the manufacture and production of wooden craft items. The document is more focused on performance than prescriptive requirements for craft items. It may be applied to all wooden craft items in the manufacturing stage or at the point of sale to retailers and end consumers. It also focuses on work made by individual craftpersons by hand. However, to improve efficiency and production, some craftpersons and manufacturers may employ tools, technology and other expertise to their best advantage. This Code of Practice does not apply to production techniques used solely for high volume output if such techniques do not add to the overall quality and design and are not performed with the skill and craftsmanship required.
9p. (Price Code C)

GYS 234:2003 Specification for Safety of Toys and Playthings

ABSTRACT: This standard applies to the safety aspects of toys and playthings intended specially for children.
31p. (Price Code H)

GYS 434:2006 Electric toys-safety

ABSTRACT: Adopted: CEI/IEC 62-115:2004. This international standard deals with the safety of toys that have at least one function dependent on electricity. Example of toys also with the scope of this standard are: constructional sets; experimental sets; functional toys (models that have a function similar to an appliance or installation used by adults); - video toys (toys consisting of a screen and activating means, such as a joystick or keyboard. Separate screens having a rated voltage exceeding 24 V are not considered to be a part of the toys.
75p. (Price Code O).
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27. **GYS 10: 2007 (First revision)** Specification for salt.


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