

## *Session 11 – EMC Directive*

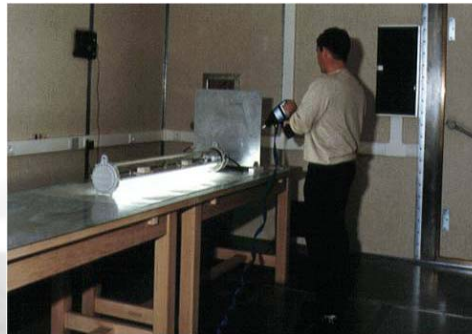


## **EMC Directive 89/336/EEC 92/31/EC 93/68/EEC 2004/108/EC**

The EMC Directive (EMC = Electromagnetic Compatibility) requires that: **Equipment must have an adequate level of immunity to electromagnetic disturbance, and must not itself generate excessive electromagnetic disturbance.**

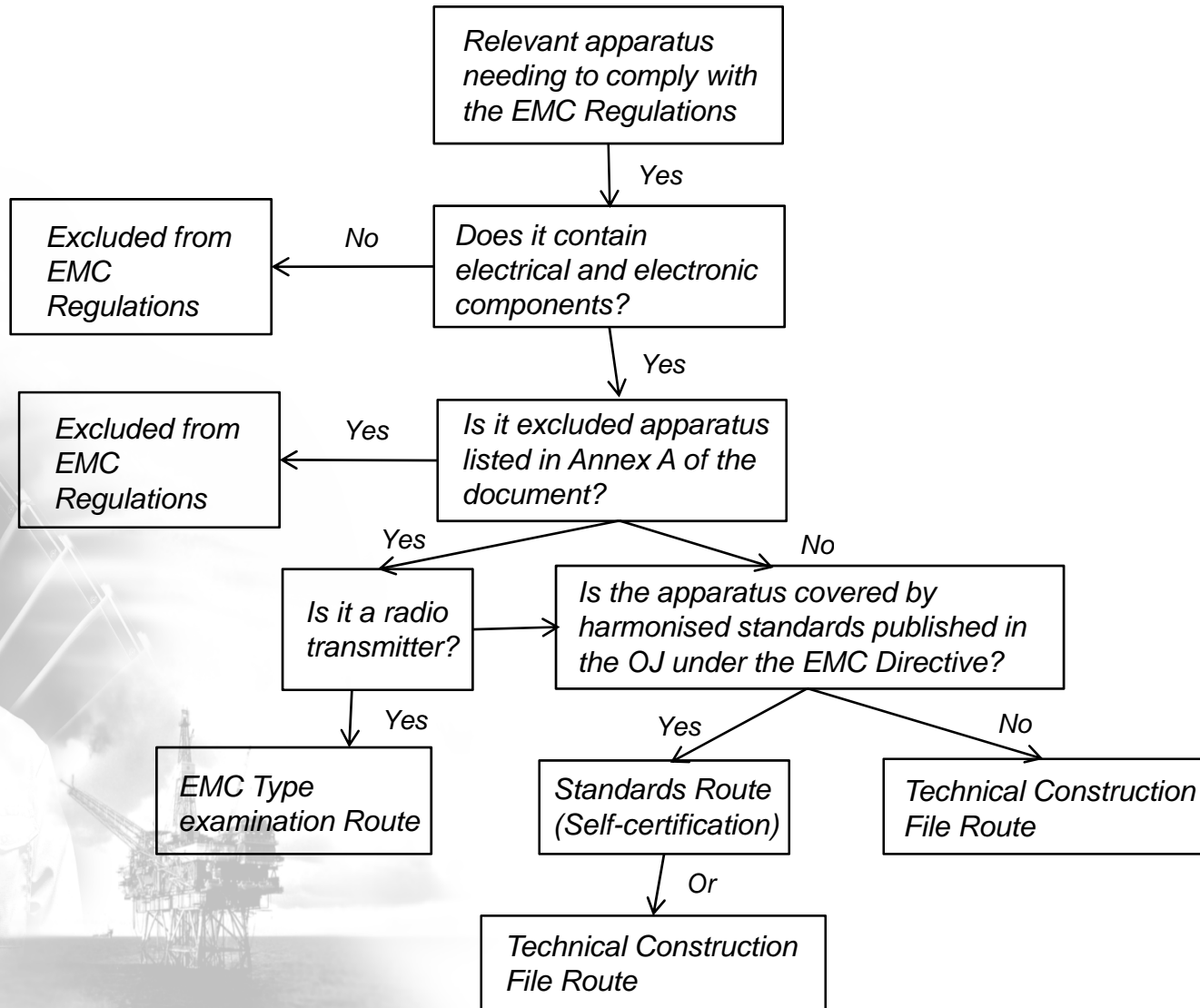
The Directive lays down two possible routes to compliance. These are: **the Technical Construction File Route or the Standards Route.**

The situation with the first of these routes to compliance is not so straightforward as with the Low Voltage Directive. The reason for this is that the Technical Construction File route does not permit self-declaration of compliance by the manufacturer; instead, the manufacturer has to make application to a government appointed Competent Body for a technical report or certificate. This is subject to a conformity assessment by that body involving the inspection and approval of the documentation describing the equipment, its relationship to the applicable generic EMC standards and the procedures, e.g. tests, used to ensure conformity. Therefore, assembly manufacturers are likely to prefer the more straightforward "Standards Route to Compliance".



# EMC Directive

## CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES



# EMC Directive



As with other electrical products this involves working to the relevant EN (European) product standard **provided this is officially recognized as a standard satisfying the requirements of the EMC Directive**. These standards have to be so mandated by the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) and their reference numbers published in the Official Journal (OJ) of the EU as standards deemed to satisfy the essential requirements of this Directive. They are thereby recognized as "Product EMC Standards".



Examples of Testing Data: Gland not properly terminated

Gland properly terminated

