

BSI

BS 5554 : 1978

IEC 516 : 1977 98年7月2

UDC 681.2 : 681.32 : 621.3.049.7 - 772.4

1986年3月17日 下午 2时30分

97年08月 22

1996年8月20日 1987年10月

1984年7月20日 下午

2000年8月28日

2004年6月 3日

99年7月20

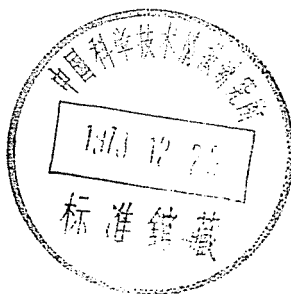
2002年6月 3日

Guide to

A modular instrumentation system for data handling; CAMAC system

Guide au système modulaire d'instrumentation pour le traitement
de l'information; système CAMAC

Anleitung für Modulmeßgeräteausüstungssystem für die
Datenverarbeitung; CAMAC-System



一九八四年十月三十日

2005年7月23日

2005年7月12日

British Standards Institution



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National foreword

This British Standard is identical (except for the addition of national appendices: see 'Cross-references' below) with IEC 516 : 1977 'A modular instrumentation system for data handling; CAMAC system', and has been prepared under the direction of the Nuclear Engineering Standards Committee. The United Kingdom has taken part in the discussion in International Electrotechnical Commission Technical Committee TC 45 that prepared IEC 516 on the basis of a document EUR 4100, published by the ESONE Committee, describing the CAMAC system.

The CAMAC bulletin states that CAMAC is the designation of rules for the design and use of modular electronic data-handling equipment. The rules offer a standard scheme for interfacing computers to data transducers and actuators in on-line systems. The aim is to encourage common practice and compatibility between products (both hardware and software) from different sources.

CAMAC was originally defined by the ESONE Committee, a multi-national inter-laboratory organization of data-processing experts from nuclear institutes. CAMAC is concerned with data-handling problems that are not specific to nuclear research, but this standard applies in particular to nuclear instrumentation.

The formal decisions or agreements of the IEC on technical matters, prepared by technical committees on which all the national committees having a special interest therein are represented, express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the subjects dealt with. Then decisions or agreements have the form of recommendations for international use and they are accepted by the national committees in that sense.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the international standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without deviation, as a British Standard. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is especially drawn to the following.

Wherever the word 'standard' appears, referring to this publication, it should be interpreted as 'British Standard'.

The comma has been used in the diagrams as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

References in the text to page numbers relate to IEC page numbers.

Cross-references. There are, as yet, no corresponding British Standards for the following international standards referred to in the text:

IEC 297 : 1975 Dimensions of panels and racks;

IEC 482 : 1975 Dimensions of electronic instrument modules;

both of which are quoted in IEC 516. The committees responsible for them having been consulted, it has been decided to include the relevant portions of them as national appendices A and B to this standard. Insofar as the international standards are called up in the main body of this standard as requirements to be complied with, they are to be regarded as mandatory for the purposes of this standard.

NOTE. *Textual error.* It should be noted that in many instances Roman (upright) type has been used for symbols for dimensions rather than the correct italic (sloping) type.

In note 2 to figure N3 the equivalent imperial value for 13.3 N is 3 lbf and not 3 lbs as printed.