



IEC 61162-2

Edition 2.0 2024-04
COMMENTED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems –
Digital interfaces –
Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners, high-speed transmission**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 47.020.70

ISBN 978-2-8322-8713-2

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
1 General	6
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	7
3.1 Terms and definitions	7
3.2 Abbreviated terms	7
4 Manufacturer's documentation	7
4.1 Standard documents	7
4.2 Additional information	8
5 Hardware specification	8
5.1 General	8
5.2 Interconnecting wires	8
5.3 Conductor definitions	8
5.4 Electrical connection/shield requirements	8
5.5 Connector	9
5.6 Electrical signal characteristics	9
5.6.1 Signal state definitions	10
5.6.2 Talker drive circuits	10
5.6.3 Listener receive circuits	10
5.6.4 Electrical isolation	10
5.6.5 Maximum voltage on the bus	10
6 Data transmission	10
7 Data format protocol	11
5.1 Characters	11
5.2 Fields	11
5.3 Sentences	11
5.4 Error detection and handling	11
8 Data content	16
9 Applications	16
10 Methods of testing and required test results	16
10.1 Test preparation	16
10.1.1 General	16
10.1.2 Testing under ambient conditions	16
10.2 Test sequence	16
10.3 Standard test signals	16
10.4 Test of the interface	17
10.4.1 Electrical test of the interface	17
10.4.2 Protocol test of input and output	17
10.4.3 Test under maximum interface workload	17
Annex A (informative) IMO resolutions and ITU recommendations and relevant IEC/ISO standards to which this standard applies for maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems	18
Annex B (informative) Glossary	18
Bibliography	28
List of comments	29

Figure 1 – Talker/listener connections.....	8
Figure 2 – Cables – Electrical shield requirements	9
Figure 3 – Data transmission format	10

Table A.1 – Navigation	
Table A.2 – Radiocommunications for the global maritime distress and safety system (GMDSS)	

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION
EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –****Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners,
high-speed transmission**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <https://patents.iec.ch>. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This commented version (CMV) of the official standard IEC 61162-2:2024 edition 2.0 allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous IEC 61162-2:1998 edition 1.0. Furthermore, comments from IEC TC 80 experts are provided to explain the reasons of the most relevant changes, or to clarify any part of the content.

A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. Experts' comments are identified by a blue-background number. Mouse over a number to display a pop-up note with the comment.

This publication contains the CMV and the official standard. The full list of comments is available at the end of the CMV.

IEC 61162-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 80: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1998. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) alternative hardware is given in 5.1 which may now be as specified in this document or as specified in IEC 61162-1;
- b) the data transmission rate given in Clause 6 is now configurable. The default remains as 38 400 (bits/s) but higher rates may be provided;
- c) the description of the data format protocol has been removed as this information is given in IEC 61162-1;
- d) former Annex A and Annex B have been deleted as now of historic interest.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
80/1065/CDV	80/1083/RVC

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –

Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners, high-speed transmission

~~1~~ **General**

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61162 contains the requirements for data communication between maritime electronic instruments, navigation and radiocommunication equipment when interconnected via an appropriate interface.

This document is intended to support one-way serial data transmission from a single talker to one or more listeners. This data is in printable ASCII form and ~~may~~ **can** include any information as specified by approved sentences or information coded according to the rules for proprietary sentences. Typical messages ~~may~~ **can** be from 11 to a maximum of 79 characters in length and generally require repetition rates up to once per 20 ms.

The electrical definitions in this document are intended to accommodate higher data rates than are specified in IEC 61162-1. Since there is no provision for guaranteed delivery of messages and only limited error-checking capability, **it is important** this document ~~should be~~ **is** used with caution in all safety applications.

~~Annex A contains a list of relevant IMO resolutions and ITU recommendations to which this standard applies.~~ **1**

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60945:~~1996~~, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 61162-1:~~1995~~, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces – Part 1: Single talker and multiple listeners*

ITU-T **Recommendation X.27/V.11**:~~1996~~, *Electrical characteristics for balanced double-current interchange circuits operating at data signalling rates up to 10 Mbits/s*

~~NMEA 0183—Version 2.30:1998, National marine electronics association (USA)—Standard for interfacing marine electronic navigational devices~~ **2**

~~EIA 485:1991, Electrical characteristics of generators and receivers for use in balanced digital multipoint systems~~ **2**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces –

Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners, high-speed transmission

Matériels et systèmes de navigation et de radiocommunication maritimes – Interfaces numériques –

Partie 2: Emetteur unique et récepteurs multiples, transfert rapide de données

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	5
3.1 Terms and definitions	6
3.2 Abbreviated terms	6
4 Manufacturer's documentation	6
4.1 Standard documents	6
4.2 Additional information	6
5 Hardware specification	6
5.1 General	6
5.2 Interconnecting wires	7
5.3 Conductor definitions	7
5.4 Electrical connection/shield requirements	7
5.5 Connector	8
5.6 Electrical signal characteristics	8
5.6.1 Signal state definitions	8
5.6.2 Talker drive circuits	8
5.6.3 Listener receive circuits	8
5.6.4 Electrical isolation	9
5.6.5 Maximum voltage on the bus	9
6 Data transmission	9
7 Data format protocol	9
8 Data content	9
9 Applications	9
10 Methods of testing and required test results	10
10.1 Test preparation	10
10.1.1 General	10
10.1.2 Testing under ambient conditions	10
10.2 Test sequence	10
10.3 Standard test signals	10
10.4 Test of the interface	10
10.4.1 Electrical test of the interface	10
10.4.2 Protocol test of input and output	10
10.4.3 Test under maximum interface workload	11
Bibliography	12
Figure 1 – Talker/listener connections	7
Figure 2 – Cables – Electrical shield requirements	8
Figure 3 – Data transmission format	9

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION
EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –****Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners,
high-speed transmission**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) IEC draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s), which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <https://patents.iec.ch>. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC 61162-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 80: Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems. It is an International Standard.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1998. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) alternative hardware is given in 5.1 which may now be as specified in this document or as specified in IEC 61162-1;
- b) the data transmission rate given in Clause 6 is now configurable. The default remains as 38 400 (bits/s) but higher rates may be provided;

- c) the description of the data format protocol has been removed as this information is given in IEC 61162-1;
- d) former Annex A and Annex B have been deleted as now of historic interest.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
80/1065/CDV	80/1083/RVC

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOCOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS – DIGITAL INTERFACES –

Part 2: Single talker and multiple listeners, high-speed transmission

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61162 contains the requirements for data communication between maritime electronic instruments, navigation and radiocommunication equipment when interconnected via an appropriate interface.

This document is intended to support one-way serial data transmission from a single talker to one or more listeners. This data is in printable ASCII form and can include any information as specified by approved sentences or information coded according to the rules for proprietary sentences. Typical messages can be from 11 to a maximum of 79 characters in length and generally require repetition rates up to once per 20 ms.

The electrical definitions in this document are intended to accommodate higher data rates than are specified in IEC 61162-1. Since there is no provision for guaranteed delivery of messages and only limited error-checking capability, it is important this document is used with caution in all safety applications.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60945, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 61162-1, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces – Part 1: Single talker and multiple listeners*

ITU-T Recommendation X.27/V.11, *Electrical characteristics for balanced double-current interchange circuits operating at data signalling rates up to 10 Mbits/s*

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS	15
1 Domaine d'application	17
2 Références normatives	17
3 Termes, définitions et termes abrégés	17
3.1 Termes et définitions	18
3.2 Termes abrégés	18
4 Documentation du fabricant	18
4.1 Documents normalisés	18
4.2 Informations supplémentaires	18
5 Spécification du matériel	19
5.1 Généralités	19
5.2 Fils d'interconnexion	19
5.3 Définitions du conducteur	19
5.4 Exigences relatives au blindage/aux connexions électriques	19
5.5 Connecteur	20
5.6 Caractéristiques des signaux électriques	20
5.6.1 Définitions des états des signaux	20
5.6.2 Circuits d'émission	21
5.6.3 Circuits de réception	21
5.6.4 Isolation électrique	21
5.6.5 Tension maximale sur le bus	21
6 Émission de données	21
7 Protocole de format des données	21
8 Contenu des données	22
9 Applications	22
10 Méthodes d'essai et résultats d'essai exigés	22
10.1 Préparation des essais	22
10.1.1 Généralités	22
10.1.2 Essais dans les conditions ambiantes	22
10.2 Séquence d'essais	22
10.3 Signaux d'essai normalisés	22
10.4 Essai de l'interface	22
10.4.1 Essai électrique de l'interface	22
10.4.2 Essai de protocole de l'entrée et de la sortie	23
10.4.3 Essai avec charge de travail maximale de l'interface	23
Bibliographie	24
Figure 1 – Connexions de l'émetteur/du récepteur	19
Figure 2 – Câbles – Exigences relatives au blindage électrique	20
Figure 3 – Format d'émission des données	21

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

**MATÉRIELS ET SYSTÈMES DE NAVIGATION ET
DE RADIOCOMMUNICATION MARITIMES –
INTERFACES NUMÉRIQUES –****Partie 2: Émetteur unique et récepteurs multiples,
transfert rapide de données****AVANT-PROPOS**

- 1) La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est une organisation mondiale de normalisation composée de l'ensemble des comités électrotechniques nationaux (Comités nationaux de l'IEC). L'IEC a pour objet de favoriser la coopération internationale pour toutes les questions de normalisation dans les domaines de l'électricité et de l'électronique. À cet effet, l'IEC – entre autres activités – publie des Normes internationales, des Spécifications techniques, des Rapports techniques, des Spécifications accessibles au public (PAS) et des Guides (ci-après dénommés "Publication(s) de l'IEC"). Leur élaboration est confiée à des comités d'études, aux travaux desquels tout Comité national intéressé par le sujet traité peut participer. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'IEC, participent également aux travaux. L'IEC collabore étroitement avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO), selon des conditions fixées par accord entre les deux organisations.
- 2) Les décisions ou accords officiels de l'IEC concernant les questions techniques représentent, dans la mesure du possible, un accord international sur les sujets étudiés, étant donné que les Comités nationaux de l'IEC intéressés sont représentés dans chaque comité d'études.
- 3) Les Publications de l'IEC se présentent sous la forme de recommandations internationales et sont agréées comme telles par les Comités nationaux de l'IEC. Tous les efforts raisonnables sont entrepris afin que l'IEC s'assure de l'exactitude du contenu technique de ses publications; l'IEC ne peut pas être tenue responsable de l'éventuelle mauvaise utilisation ou interprétation qui en est faite par un quelconque utilisateur final.
- 4) Dans le but d'encourager l'uniformité internationale, les Comités nationaux de l'IEC s'engagent, dans toute la mesure possible, à appliquer de façon transparente les Publications de l'IEC dans leurs publications nationales et régionales. Toutes divergences entre toutes Publications de l'IEC et toutes publications nationales ou régionales correspondantes doivent être indiquées en termes clairs dans ces dernières.
- 5) L'IEC elle-même ne fournit aucune attestation de conformité. Des organismes de certification indépendants fournissent des services d'évaluation de conformité et, dans certains secteurs, accèdent aux marques de conformité de l'IEC. L'IEC n'est responsable d'aucun des services effectués par les organismes de certification indépendants.
- 6) Tous les utilisateurs doivent s'assurer qu'ils sont en possession de la dernière édition de cette publication.
- 7) Aucune responsabilité ne doit être imputée à l'IEC, à ses administrateurs, employés, auxiliaires ou mandataires, y compris ses experts particuliers et les membres de ses comités d'études et des Comités nationaux de l'IEC, pour tout préjudice causé en cas de dommages corporels et matériels, ou de tout autre dommage de quelque nature que ce soit, directe ou indirecte, ou pour supporter les coûts (y compris les frais de justice) et les dépenses découlant de la publication ou de l'utilisation de cette Publication de l'IEC ou de toute autre Publication de l'IEC, ou au crédit qui lui est accordé.
- 8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
- 9) L'IEC attire l'attention sur le fait que la mise en application du présent document peut entraîner l'utilisation d'un ou de plusieurs brevets. L'IEC ne prend pas position quant à la preuve, à la validité et à l'applicabilité de tout droit de brevet revendiqué à cet égard. À la date de publication du présent document, l'IEC n'a pas reçu notification qu'un ou plusieurs brevets pouvaient être nécessaires à sa mise en application. Toutefois, il y a lieu d'avertir les responsables de la mise en application du présent document que des informations plus récentes sont susceptibles de figurer dans la base de données de brevets, disponible à l'adresse <https://patents.iec.ch>. L'IEC ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié tout ou partie de tels droits de propriété.

L'IEC 61162-2 a été établie par le comité d'études 80 de l'IEC: Matériels et systèmes de navigation et de radiocommunication maritimes. Il s'agit d'une Norme internationale.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 1998. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) deux options sont données en 5.1 pour le matériel, qui peut désormais être conforme au présent document ou à l'IEC 61162-1;
- b) le débit d'émission de données indiqué à l'Article 6 est désormais configurable. La valeur par défaut reste 38 400 (bits/s), mais des débits supérieurs peuvent être prévus;
- c) la description du protocole de format des données a été supprimée, cette information étant donnée dans l'IEC 61162-1;
- d) les anciennes Annexe A et Annexe B ont été supprimées, leur intérêt étant désormais historique.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

Projet	Rapport de vote
80/1065/CDV	80/1083/RVC

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à son approbation.

La langue employée pour l'élaboration de cette Norme internationale est l'anglais.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2, il a été développé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1 et les Directives ISO/IEC, Supplément IEC, disponibles sous www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. Les principaux types de documents développés par l'IEC sont décrits plus en détail sous www.iec.ch/publications.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous webstore.iec.ch dans les données relatives au document recherché. À cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé, ou
- révisé.

MATÉRIELS ET SYSTÈMES DE NAVIGATION ET DE RADIOCOMMUNICATION MARITIMES – INTERFACES NUMÉRIQUES –

Partie 2: Émetteur unique et récepteurs multiples, transfert rapide de données

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 61162 contient les exigences de communication des données entre les instruments maritimes électroniques, les matériels de navigation et de radiocommunication, lorsqu'ils sont interconnectés par l'intermédiaire d'une interface appropriée.

Le présent document est destiné à prendre en charge l'émission unidirectionnelle de données série entre un seul émetteur et un ou plusieurs récepteurs. Ces données sont représentées au format ASCII imprimable et peuvent contenir toutes les informations spécifiées par des sentences approuvées ou des informations codées selon les règles de sentences propriétaires. Les messages types peuvent contenir de 11 à 79 caractères au maximum, le taux de répétition exigé étant généralement d'un message toutes les 20 ms au maximum.

Les définitions électriques du présent document ont pour objet de tenir compte des débits de données plus élevés que ceux spécifiés dans l'IEC 61162-1. En l'absence de disposition assurant l'émission des messages, et compte tenu de la fonctionnalité limitée de vérification des erreurs, il est important que le présent document soit utilisé avec précaution dans toutes les applications de sécurité.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60945, *Matériels et systèmes de navigation et de radiocommunication maritimes – Spécifications générales – Méthodes d'essai et résultats exigibles*

IEC 61162-1, *Matériels et systèmes de navigation et de radiocommunication maritimes – Interfaces numériques – Partie 1: Émetteur unique et récepteurs multiples*

Recommandation UIT-T X.27/V.11, *Caractéristiques électriques des circuits de jonction symétriques à double courant fonctionnant à des débits binaires jusqu'à 10 Mbit/s*