



## ANSI-ASC-C63<sup>®</sup> Interpretation Request Form

This form shall be used for submission of Interpretation Requests related to ANSI-IEEE standards that are within the responsibility of ANSI-ASC-C63<sup>®</sup>. The eight parts of the form must be filled out completely, with the exception of the Subcommittee Response, to ensure expedient processing. This completed form is to be submitted to the [Secretary of ANSI-ASC-C63<sup>®</sup>](#) via e-mail.

<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Originator Name, Company</b>
12/18/2014	Nana Liu, Foxconn Technical Group

Standard	Clause/ Sub clause	Paragraph Figure/ Table	Type (General/ Technical/ Editorial)	Comment / Inquiry	Subcommittee Response <i>(to be filled in by Subcommittee Chair)</i>
ANSI C63.4 2009	General	Figures	General	<p>We read the ANSI C63.4 2009 and feel confused. Could you help to clarify?</p> <p>In chapter 1.1, it says: "In this standard, the text takes precedence over the figures because the text is complete and the figures are illustrative of a typical application of the text."</p>	<p><b>Response<sup>1</sup></b> – General Statement:</p> <p>This comment resolution applies only to the 2009 edition of C63.4 as requested.</p> <p>In all cases where there is (or appears to be) a conflict between a figure in the Standard and the text in the Standard, the text (<i>i.e., neither the figures nor information / labels within the figures</i>) shall be understood as the statement of the requirement in the Standard. The figure should be understood as being <b>ONLY</b> an illustration of a typical application of the requirement in the Standard.</p> <p>Specific additional comments follow: For the 2009 edition, the requestor should take notice of the words that precede the cited sentence in chapter 1.1 which are: <i>“In addition, notes in this document are informative and are not part of the requirements.”</i></p>
ANSI C63.4 2009	General		General	<p>What about the note on the figure? Is it a mandatory requirement or a recommendation?</p>	<p><b>Response<sup>2</sup></b> – Further to Response 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Figures are illustrations of typical applications and are informative to get the test started.</li> <li>2. Notes and labels and any other words within a figure are informative, not normative. They are therefore recommendations only.</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> This document was prepared by an *ad hoc* working group comprised of ASC C63<sup>®</sup> SC1 members, in accordance with Clause 11 of the ASC C63<sup>®</sup> Operating Procedures (01/2013), available at (<http://c63.org/index.htm>).

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					<p>3. Text that references one or more figures contains the normative information (which are thus “requirements”) and thus take precedence.</p> <p>Notes on figures are informative (i.e. are recommendations) as are notes in the main text. In particular NOTE 2 of Figure 6 of ANSI C63.4-2009 says to go to 6.3.1.2 for the requirements; see also Response3.</p>
ANSI C63.4 2009	6.4	Figure 6	General	<p>For example, on Figure 6 it says: "mouse flush with back of keyboard". In 6.3.1.2 there is no such requirement. It appears only on Figure 6. Then is it a mandatory requirement?</p>	<p><b>Response3</b> – As described in Response1 and Response2, <b>the text remains mandatory</b>. In 6.3.1.2 one can see that spacing between components of the EUT shall be 10 cm which is a requirement. Other spacings are identified by the use of these words, i.e., “typical of normal use” and “typical manner”. These spacings are stated as “should” statements which are informative, not normative.</p> <p>So for the mouse location being as indicated in Figure 6 of ANSI C63.4-2009, refer to this statement in 6.3.1.2: “<i>Multiple peripherals/accessories (more than two) may be distributed around the table as shown in Figure 6.</i>” The mouse is a peripheral to a PC. However, this is a “may” statement and hence is informative not normative even in the text.</p> <p>In this case, the user of the standard can apply the phrase “typical of normal use” and “typical manner” at his/her discretion and follow the informative information as well as include this detail in the test report. The answer is that the mouse generally does not need to be flush with the back of the keyboard. However the informative text still suggests that Figure 6 can be used for guidance. <b>Placing the mouse as would be “typical of normal use” is guidance that is consistent with Figure 6.</b> Again, the test report shall indicate the rationale for where the EUT and its peripherals are placed.</p>