

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

აკუსტიკა - ხმის ენერჯის დონის განსაზღვრა ხმაურის წყაროების
გამოყენებით - სიზუსტის მეთოდი რევებერაციის საგამოცდო
ოთახებისათვის (ისო 3741:2010)

საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

სსტ ენ ისო 3741:2010/2019

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1 შემუშავებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

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English Version

Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure - Precision methods for reverberation test rooms (ISO 3741:2010)

Acoustique - Détermination des niveaux de puissance et des niveaux d'énergie acoustiques émis par les sources de bruit à partir de la pression acoustique - Méthodes de laboratoire en salles d'essais réverbérantes (ISO 3741:2010)

Akustik - Bestimmung der Schalleistungs- und Schallenergiepegel von Geräusch- quellen aus Schalldruckmessungen - Hallraumverfahren der Genauigkeitsklasse 1 (ISO 3741:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 August 2010.

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საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახანაგად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 3741:2010 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 “Acoustics” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 3741:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 211 “Acoustics” the secretariat of which is held by DS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2011.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 3741:2009.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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Annex ZA
(informative)

**Relationship between this European Standard and the
Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC**

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Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სახსრად შეიძლება სტანდარტი.

**Acoustics — Determination of sound
power levels and sound energy levels of
noise sources using sound pressure —
Precision methods for reverberation test
rooms**

*Acoustique — Détermination des niveaux de puissance et des niveaux
d'énergie acoustiques émis par les sources de bruit à partir de la
pression acoustique — Méthodes de laboratoire en salles d'essais
réverbérantes*

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3741 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3741:1999), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 3741:1999/Cor.1:2001.

საინფორმაციო ნაწილი. სრული ტექსტის სანახავად შეიძინეთ სტანდარტი.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of the series ISO 3740^[2] to ISO 3747^[8], which specify various methods for determining the sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources including machinery, equipment and their sub-assemblies. The selection of one of the methods from the series for use in a particular application depends on the purpose of the test to determine the sound power level or sound energy level and on the facilities available. General guidelines to assist in the selection are provided in ISO 3740^[2]. ISO 3740^[2] to ISO 3747^[8] give only general principles regarding the operating and mounting conditions of the machinery or equipment for the purposes of the test. It is important that test codes be established for individual kinds of noise source, in order to give detailed requirements for mounting, loading, and operating conditions under which the sound power levels or sound energy levels are to be obtained.

The methods given in this International Standard require the source under test to be mounted in a reverberation test room having specified acoustical characteristics. The methods are then based on the premise that the sound power or sound energy of the source under test is directly proportional to the mean-square sound pressure averaged in space and time, and otherwise depends only on the acoustical and geometric properties of the room and on the physical constants of air.

For a source emitting sound in narrow bands of frequency or at discrete frequencies, a precise determination of the radiated sound power level or sound energy level in a reverberation test room requires greater effort than for a source emitting sound more evenly over a wide range of frequencies, because:

- a) the space- and time-averaged sound pressure along a short microphone path, or as determined with an array of a small number of microphones, is not always a good estimate of the space- or time-averaged mean-square pressure throughout the room;
- b) the sound power or sound energy radiated by the source is more strongly influenced by the normal modes of the room and by the position of the source within the room.

The increased measurement effort in the case of a source emitting narrow bands of sound or discrete tones consists of either the optimization and qualification of the test room or the use of a greater number of source locations and microphone positions (or increased path length for a moving microphone). The addition of low-frequency absorbers or the installation of rotating diffusers in the test room can help to reduce the measurement effort.

The methods specified in this International Standard permit the determination of the sound power level and the sound energy level in one-third-octave frequency bands, from which octave band data, A-weighted frequency data, and total unweighted sound can be computed.

This International Standard describes methods of accuracy grade 1 (precision grade) as defined in ISO 12001. The resulting sound power levels and sound energy levels include corrections to allow for any differences that might exist between the meteorological conditions under which the tests are conducted and reference meteorological conditions. For applications in reverberant environments where reduced accuracy is acceptable, reference can be made to ISO 3743-1^[3], ISO 3743-2^[4] or ISO 3747^[8].

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