

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Sound system equipment – Electroacoustical transducers – Measurement of
suspension parts**



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Test conditions	10
5 Clamping of the suspension part	10
5.1 General.....	10
5.2 Destructive measurement.....	10
5.3 Non-destructive measurement.....	10
5.4 Clamping position.....	10
5.5 Guiding the inner clamping part.....	11
5.6 Reporting the clamping condition.....	11
6 Methods of measurement	11
6.1 Static measurement.....	11
6.2 Quasi-static measurement.....	11
6.3 Incremental dynamic measurement	11
6.4 Full dynamic measurement.....	11
7 Static displacement $x_{\text{static}}(F_{\text{dc}})$	12
7.1 Characteristic to be specified	12
7.2 Method of measurement	12
7.2.1 General	12
7.2.2 Test equipment.....	12
7.2.3 Procedure.....	12
7.2.4 Presentation of results.....	13
8 Static stiffness $K_{\text{static}}(x_{\text{static}})$	13
8.1 Characteristic to be specified	13
8.2 Method of measurement	13
8.3 Presentation of results	13
9 Lowest cone resonance frequency, f_0	13
9.1 Characteristic to be specified	13
9.2 Method of measurement	14
9.2.1 General	14
9.2.2 Test equipment.....	14
9.2.3 Procedure.....	14
9.2.4 Presentation of results.....	15
10 Dynamic stiffness $K(x_{\text{ac}})$	15
10.1 Characteristic to be specified	15
10.2 Method of measurement	15
10.2.1 General	15
10.2.2 Test equipment.....	15
10.2.3 Procedure.....	16
10.2.4 Presentation of results.....	17
11 Coefficients of the power series expansion of $K(x)$	17
11.1 Characteristics to be specified.....	17

11.2	Presentation of results	17
12	Effective stiffness $K_{\text{eff}}(x_{\text{peak}})$	17
12.1	Characteristic to be specified	17
12.2	Method of measurement	17
12.3	Presentation of results	18
13	Mechanical resistance R	18
13.1	Characteristic to be specified	18
13.2	Method of measurement	18
13.3	Presentation of results	18
	Bibliography.....	19
	Figure 1 – Measurement of static displacement	12
	Figure 2 – Measurement of lowest cone resonance f_0	14
	Figure 3 – Pneumatic excitation of the suspension part.....	16
	Figure 4 – Magnitude response of the normalized transfer function, $H(f)/H(0)$, versus frequency, f	17

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SOUND SYSTEM EQUIPMENT –
ELECTROACOUSTICAL TRANSDUCERS –
MEASUREMENT OF SUSPENSION PARTS**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62459 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This first edition cancels and replaces the IEC/PAS 62459 published in 2006. It constitutes a technical revision. The main changes are listed below:

- descriptions of the methods of measurement are adjusted to the state of the technology;
- addition of Clauses 5 to 13;
- integration of Annex A "Code of practice" at the main part of the standard;
- overall textual review.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
100/1625/FDIS	100/1648/RVD

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

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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INTRODUCTION

The properties of the suspension parts such as spiders and surrounds have a significant influence on the final sound quality of the loudspeaker. This International Standard defines measurement methods and parameters required for development and quality-assurance by suspension-part manufacturers and loudspeaker manufacturers.

Static and dynamic methods have been developed for measuring the suspension parts at small and high amplitudes. Due to the visco-elastic properties of the suspension material (fabric, rubber, foam, paper) the measurement results depend on the measurement conditions and are not comparable between different methods. For example, the properties measured by static method significantly deviate from the dynamic behaviour of the suspension material when excited by an audio signal. This standard defines the terminology, the characteristics which should be specified and the way the results should be reported. The goal is to improve the reproducibility of the measurement, to simplify the interpretation of the results and to support the communication between manufacturers of suspension parts and complete drive units.

SOUND SYSTEM EQUIPMENT – ELECTROACOUSTICAL TRANSDUCERS – MEASUREMENT OF SUSPENSION PARTS

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to the suspension parts of electroacoustic transducers (for example, loudspeakers). It defines the parameters and measurement method to determine the properties of suspension parts like spiders, surrounds, diaphragms or cones before being assembled in the transducer. The measurement results are needed for engineering design purposes and for quality control. Furthermore, this method is intended to improve the correlation of measurements between suspension-part manufacturers and loudspeaker manufacturers.

The measurement methods provide parameters based on linear and nonlinear modelling of the suspension part and uses both static and dynamic techniques.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60268-1, *Sound system equipment – Part 1: General*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

suspension part

surround of the cone made of rubber, foam, paper and fabric and the spider which is usually made out of impregnated fabric

3.2

displacement

x

perpendicular direction at the inner rim of the suspension part

3.3

peak displacement

x_{peak}

peak value of the displacement occurring during a dynamic measurement at resonance frequency

3.4

driving force

F

total effect of the restoring force, friction and inertia of both the suspension part and the inner clamping parts at the neck of the suspension