

Akustika. Helisummutussüsteemide ja välgupüüdurite laboratoorse mõõdistamise protseduur. Sisestuskadu, mõõtemüra ja üldine rõhukadu (ISO 7235:2003)

Acoustics - Laboratory measurement procedures for ducted silencers and air-terminal units - Insertion loss, flow noise and total pressure loss

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 7235:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 7235:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.09.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

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English Version

**Acoustics - Laboratory measurement procedures for ducted
silencers and air-terminal units - Insertion loss, flow noise and
total pressure loss (ISO 7235:2003)**

Acoustique - Modes opératoires de mesure en laboratoire
pour silencieux en conduit et unités terminales - Perte
d'insertion, bruit d'écoulement et perte de pression totale
(ISO 7235:2003)

Akustik - Labormessungen an Schalldämpfern in Kanälen -
Einfügungsdämpfung, Strömungsgeräusch und
Gesamtdruckverlust (ISO 7235:2003)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 7235:2003 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 7235:2009 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2010.

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 7235:2003.

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 EC Directives.

For relationship with EC Directives, see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 7235:2003 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 7235:2009 without any modification.

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 98/37/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 98/37/EC, amended by 98/79/EC on machinery.

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 product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

Annex ZB (informative)

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

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery.

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 product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

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Introduction

This International Standard specifies the substitution method for determining the insertion loss of ducted silencers and a method for determining the transmission loss of air-terminal units.

In the substitution method, the sound pressure level of the transmitted wave is first determined for the test object and then when the test object has been replaced by the substitution duct. The sound pressure level of the transmitted wave can be measured

- in a reverberation room,
- in a test duct after the silencer, or
- in an essentially free field.

The methods are listed in order of preference.

The acoustic performance of silencers depends on the modal composition of the sound field at the inlet and on reflections at the outlet side, on flanking transmission and on level differences between signals and flow noise (or regenerated sound).

This International Standard describes configurations at the inlet side providing for a predominant fundamental mode that suffers the least attenuation. For the outlet side, it describes anechoic terminations and measurement procedures which are not sensitive to reflections or which allow for specified corrections. Furthermore, this International Standard gives guidance on the suppression of flanking transmission and noise signals.

The transmission loss of an air-terminal unit is determined from the results of measurements in a reverberation room and theoretical reflection coefficients of a substitution duct.

The insertion loss of a silencer is generally affected by the airflow. The insertion loss is therefore preferably measured with superimposed airflow if the silencer is to be used in ducts with high flow velocity.

For absorptive silencers where the maximum internal flow velocity falls short of 20 m/s, the flow will hardly have an effect on the insertion loss. In practice, non-uniform flow distributions will occur. Therefore, the limit velocity of 20 m/s may correspond to a design velocity of 10 m/s to 15 m/s.

An airflow through a silencer regenerates noise. This flow noise (or regenerated sound) establishes the lowest sound pressure level that can be achieved after the silencer. It is, therefore, necessary to know the sound power level of the flow noise (or regenerated sound) behind the silencer. This is preferably determined in a reverberation room connected to the object via a transmission element.

In accordance with this International Standard, the total pressure loss of a silencer to be used with flow is to be determined. It is, therefore, useful to equip the test facility with the instruments and devices necessary for the determination of the total pressure loss.

Acoustics — Laboratory measurement procedures for ducted silencers and air-terminal units — Insertion loss, flow noise and total pressure loss

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for determining

- the insertion loss, in frequency bands, of ducted silencers with and without airflow,
- the sound power level, in frequency bands, of the flow noise (or regenerated sound) generated by ducted silencers,
- the total pressure loss of silencers with airflow, and
- the transmission loss, in frequency bands, of air-terminal units.

The measurement procedures are intended for laboratory measurements at ambient temperature. Measurements on silencers *in situ* are specified in ISO 11820.

It is to be noted that the results determined in a laboratory according to this International Standard will not necessarily be the same as those obtained *in situ* (installation), as different sound and flow fields will yield different results. For example, the pressure loss will be lower under laboratory conditions than *in situ*, but will be comparable between different laboratories.

This International Standard is applicable to all types of silencer including silencers for ventilating and air-conditioning systems, air intake and exhaust of flue gases, and similar applications. Other passive air-handling devices, such as bends, air-terminal units or T-connectors, can also be tested using this International Standard.

This International Standard is not applicable to reactive silencers used for motor vehicles.

NOTE 1 Annex A specifies the sound field excitation equipment. Annex B gives requirements for the transition element. Annex C gives details of duct walls and limiting insertion loss. Annex D specifies how to convert one-third-octave band attenuation values to octave band values. Annex E gives requirements for measurements on large parallel-baffle silencers. Annex F specifies a test of longitudinal attenuation. Annex G gives guidelines on anechoic terminations and Annex H shows examples of measurement arrangements.

NOTE 2 Acoustic testing of air-terminal devices and fan-coil units is to be carried out as described for air-terminal units.

NOTE 3 Sound power measurements on air-terminal units are specified in ISO 5135. Measurements of the pressure loss of air-terminal units are described in EN 12238, EN 12239 and EN 12589.

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.

ISO 3741:1999, *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Precision methods for reverberation rooms*

ISO 3746, *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane*

ISO 5167-1, *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full — Part 1: General principles and requirements*

ISO 5221, *Air distribution and air diffusion — Rules to methods of measuring air flow rate in an air handling duct*

ISO 9614-3, *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity — Part 3: Precision method for measurement by scanning*

IEC 60651:2001, *Sound level meters*

IEC 60804:2000, *Integrating-averaging sound level meters*

IEC 60942:1997, *Electroacoustics — Sound calibrators*

IEC 61260, *Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

insertion loss

D_i
 (of the test object) reduction in the level of the sound power in the duct behind the test object due to the insertion of the test object into the duct in place of a substitution duct, given by the equation

$$D_i = L_{wII} - L_{wI} \quad (1)$$

where

L_{wI} is the level of the sound power in the frequency band considered, propagating along the test duct or radiating into the connected reverberation room when the test object is installed;

L_{wII} is the level of the sound power in the frequency band considered, propagating along the test duct or radiating into the connected reverberation room when the substitution duct replaces the test object.

NOTE 1 The insertion loss is expressed in decibels (dB).

NOTE 2 For measurements according to this International Standard, the insertion loss of a silencer equals its transmission loss.

3.2

transmission loss

D_t
 (of an air-terminal unit) difference between the levels of the sound powers incident on and transmitted through the test object

NOTE 1 The transmission loss is expressed in decibels (dB).

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 11820:1996.