
**Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery
and equipment — Determination of
emission sound pressure levels at a work
station and at other specified positions
applying accurate environmental
corrections**

*Acoustique — Bruit émis par les machines et équipements —
Détermination des niveaux de pression acoustique d'émission au poste
de travail et en d'autres positions spécifiées en appliquant des
corrections d'environnement exactes*



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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 11204 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11204:1995), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 11204:1995/Cor.1:1997.

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Introduction

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other well defined positions, in the vicinity of a machine or piece of equipment, *in situ*. It is one of a series (ISO 11200^[15] to ISO 11205^[19]) which specifies various methods for determining the emission sound pressure level at a work station and at other specified positions of a machine or equipment. ISO 11200^[15] gives guidance on the choice of the method to be used to determine the emission sound pressure levels of machinery and equipment.

The method specified in this International Standard differs from those of ISO 11201^[16] in determining and applying a local environmental correction. It differs from ISO 11202^[17] by using an exact measurement of sound pressure levels on a reference measurement surface to determine the directivity of the sound radiation of the machine under test. The acoustical properties of the room have to be determined to qualify the test environment and to determine a correction for local environmental influences applied to the measured sound pressure levels. With the method specified in this International Standard, results of accuracy grade 2 (engineering grade) or accuracy grade 3 (survey grade) are obtained.

The method specified in this International Standard is generally applicable *in situ*. No assumptions about the directivity of the radiation or the source location are necessary, because this directivity is determined measuring the sound pressure levels on an enveloping surface. The grade of accuracy of the procedure with existing conditions can be qualified as engineering or survey.

In general, the emission sound pressure levels are less than or equal to those that occur when the machine is operating in its normal surroundings. This is because the sound pressure levels are determined by excluding the effects of background noise, as well as the effects of reflections other than those from the reflecting plane on which the machine under test is placed. For determination or calculation of the sound pressure level at the operator's position with the machine operating in a room, both sound power level and sound pressure level are required (as well as information on the room properties or reflections and noise from other sound sources or machines). A method of calculating the sound pressure levels in the vicinity of a machine operating alone in a workroom is given in ISO/TR 11690-3^[20]. Commonly observed differences are 1 dB to 5 dB, but in extreme cases the difference may be even greater.

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Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions applying accurate environmental corrections

1 Scope

1.1 General

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the emission sound pressure levels of machinery or equipment, at a work station and at other specified positions nearby, in any environment which meets certain qualification requirements. A work station is occupied by an operator and may be located in open space, in the room where the source under test operates, in a cab fixed to the source under test, or in an enclosure remote from the source under test. One or more specified positions may be located in the vicinity of a work station, or in the vicinity of an attended or unattended machine. Such positions are sometimes referred to as bystander positions.

Emission sound pressure levels are determined as A-weighted levels. Additionally, levels in frequency bands and C-weighted peak emission sound pressure levels can be determined in accordance with this International Standard, if required.

NOTE 1 The contents of the series ISO 11200^[15] to ISO 11205^[19] are summarized in ISO 11200^[15].

A method is given for determining a local environmental correction (subject to a specified limiting maximum value) to be applied to the measured sound pressure levels to exclude the effects of reflections from reflecting surfaces other than the plane on which the source under test is placed. This correction is based upon the mean sound pressure level on a measurement surface, the sound pressure level measured at a specified position, and either an environmental correction or the equivalent absorption area of the test room.

With the method specified in this International Standard, results of accuracy grade 2 (engineering grade) or accuracy grade 3 (survey grade) are obtained. Corrections are applied for background noise and, as described above, for the acoustic environment. Instructions are given for the mounting and operation of the source under test and for the choice of microphone positions for the work station and for other specified positions. One purpose of the measurements is to permit comparison of the performance of different units of a given family of machines, under defined environmental conditions and standardized mounting and operating conditions.

NOTE 2 The data obtained can also be used for the declaration and verification of emission sound pressure levels as specified in ISO 4871^[9].

1.2 Types of noise and noise sources

The method specified in this International Standard is suitable for all types of noise (steady, non-steady, fluctuating, isolated bursts of sound energy, etc.) defined in ISO 12001.

The method specified in this International Standard is applicable to all types and sizes of noise sources.

NOTE Throughout this International Standard the words “machine” and “source under test” are used to represent either a machine or a piece of equipment.

1.3 Test environment

The type of test environment influences the accuracy of the determination of emission sound pressure levels. This International Standard is applicable to an indoor or outdoor environment with one or more reflecting planes present, meeting specified requirements. These requirements on the room are less strict than those of ISO 11201^[16], in particular regarding the acoustical quality of the environment.

1.4 Work station and other specified positions

This International Standard is applicable to work stations and other specified positions where emission sound pressure levels are to be determined.

Appropriate positions where measurements may be made include the following:

- a) work station located in the vicinity of the source under test; this is the case for many industrial machines and domestic appliances;
- b) work station within a cab which is an integral part of the source under test; this is the case for many industrial trucks and earth-moving machines;
- c) work station within a partial or total enclosure (or behind a screen) supplied by the manufacturer as an integral part of the source under test;
- d) work station partially or totally enclosed by the source under test — this situation may be encountered with some large industrial machines;
- e) bystander positions occupied by individuals not responsible for the operation of the source under test, but who may be in its immediate vicinity, either occasionally or continuously;
- f) other specified positions, not necessarily work stations or bystander positions.

The work station may also lie on a specified path along which an operator moves (see 9.4).

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 3744, *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering method in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane*

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 5725 (all parts), *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results*

ISO 12001, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Rules for the drafting and presentation of a noise test code*

IEC 60942:2003, *Electroacoustics — Sound calibrators*

IEC 61260:1995, *Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters* (amended by IEC 61260/Amd.1:2001)

IEC 61672-1:2002, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications*

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)*