

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Electroacoustics—Sound level meters**

**Part 1: Specifications**



AS/NZS IEC 61672.1:2019

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard™ was prepared by Joint Technical Committee AV-003, Acoustics Human Effects. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 29 January 2019 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 30 January 2019.

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The following are represented on Committee AV-003:

- Accident Compensation Corporation (New Zealand)
- Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants
- Australian Acoustical Society
- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Australian Council of Trade Unions
- Australian Hearing
- Engineers Australia
- New Zealand Audiological Society
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

## **Electroacoustics—Sound level meters**

### **Part 1: Specifications**

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## Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee AV-003, Acoustics Human Effects, to supersede AS IEC 61672.1—2004, *Electroacoustics—Sound level meters, Part 1: Specifications*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide electroacoustical performance specifications for three kinds of sound measuring instruments:

- (a) time-weighting sound level meters that measure exponential-time-weighted, frequency-weighted sound levels;
- (b) integrating-averaging sound level meters that measure time-averaged, frequency-weighted sound levels; and
- (c) integrating sound level meters that measure frequency-weighted sound exposure levels.

Sound level meters specified in this Standard are intended to measure sounds which are generally in the range of human hearing. Two performance categories, class 1 and class 2, are specified in this Standard.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, IEC 61672-1:2013 (ED 2.0), *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

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The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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# INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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## **ELECTROACOUSTICS – SOUND LEVEL METERS –**

### **Part 1: Specifications**

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 61672-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 29, Electroacoustics, in cooperation with the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2002. This second edition constitutes a technical revision.

The main technical changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

In this second edition, conformance to specifications is demonstrated when:

- a) measured deviations from design goals do not exceed the applicable acceptance limits, and
- b) the uncertainty of measurement does not exceed the corresponding maximum-permitted uncertainty, with both uncertainties determined for a coverage probability of 95 %.

The text of this second edition is based on that of the first edition and the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
29/812/FDIS	29/823/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.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61672 series, published under the general title *Electroacoustics – Sound level meters*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability 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.

## INTRODUCTION

For assessments of conformance to performance specifications, this second edition of IEC 61672-1 uses different criteria than were used for the 2002 first edition.

In the period from 1961 to 1985, International Standards for sound level meters did not provide any requirements or recommendations to account for the uncertainty of measurement in assessments of conformance to specifications.

This absence of requirements or recommendations to account for uncertainty of measurement created ambiguity in determinations of conformance to specifications for situations where a measured deviation from a design goal was close to a limit of the allowed deviation. If conformance was determined based on whether a measured deviation did or did not exceed the limits, the end-user of the sound level meter incurred the risk that the true deviation from a design goal exceeded the limits.

To remove this ambiguity, IEC Technical Committee 29, at its meeting in 1996, adopted a policy to account for measurement uncertainty in assessments of conformance in International Standards that it prepares.

The first edition (2002) of IEC 61672-1 accounted for measurement uncertainty by giving two explicit criteria for determining conformance to the specifications. The two criteria were (a) that measured deviations from design goals, extended by the expanded uncertainty of measurement, do not exceed the applicable tolerance limits and (b) that the expanded uncertainty of measurement does not exceed agreed-upon maximum values. For most performance specifications, the tolerance limits were calculated essentially by extending the allowances for design and manufacturing from the 1979 and 1985 International Standards for sound level meters by the applicable maximum-permitted expanded uncertainties of measurement. Tolerance limits were intended to represent the limits for true deviations from design goals with a coverage probability of 95 %.

This second edition of IEC 61672-1 uses an amended criterion for assessing conformance to a specification. Conformance is demonstrated when (a) measured deviations from design goals do not exceed the applicable *acceptance limits* and (b) the uncertainty of measurement does not exceed the corresponding maximum-permitted uncertainty. Acceptance limits are analogous to the allowances for design and manufacturing implied in the first edition (2002) of IEC 61672-1. Actual and maximum-permitted uncertainties are determined for a coverage probability of 95 %. The amended criterion for assessing conformance does not necessitate any change to the design of a sound level meter in order to conform to the specifications of this International Standard.

The maximum-permitted uncertainties of measurement are not equivalent to the uncertainties associated with the measurement of a sound level. The uncertainty of a measured sound level is evaluated from the anticipated deviations of the electroacoustical performance of the sound level meter from the relevant design goals as well as estimates of the uncertainties associated with the specific measurement situation. Unless more-specific information is available, the evaluation of the contribution of a specific sound level meter to a total measurement uncertainty can be based on the acceptance limits and maximum-permitted uncertainties specified in this standard.

# ELECTROACOUSTICS – SOUND LEVEL METERS –

## Part 1: Specifications

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61672 gives electroacoustical performance specifications for three kinds of sound measuring instruments:

- a time-weighting sound level meter that measures exponential-time-weighted, frequency-weighted sound levels;
- an integrating-averaging sound level meter that measures time-averaged, frequency-weighted sound levels; and
- an integrating sound level meter that measures frequency-weighted sound exposure levels.

Sound level meters conforming to the requirements of this standard have a specified frequency response for sound incident on the microphone from one principal direction in an acoustic free field or successively from random directions.

Sound level meters specified in this standard are intended to measure sounds generally in the range of human hearing.

NOTE The AU frequency weighting specified in IEC 61012 can be applied for measurements of A-weighted sound levels of audible sound in the presence of a source that contains spectral components at frequencies greater than 20 kHz.<sup>1</sup>

Two performance categories, class 1 and class 2, are specified in this standard. In general, specifications for class 1 and class 2 sound level meters have the same design goals and differ mainly in the acceptance limits and the range of operational temperature. Acceptance limits for class 2 are greater than, or equal to, those for class 1.

This standard is applicable to a range of designs for sound level meters. A sound level meter may be a self-contained hand-held instrument with an attached microphone and a built-in display device. A sound level meter may be comprised of separate components in one or more enclosures and may be capable of displaying a variety of acoustical signal levels. Sound level meters may include extensive analogue or digital signal processing, separately or in combination, with multiple analogue and digital outputs. Sound level meters may include general-purpose computers, recorders, printers, and other devices that form a necessary part of the complete instrument.

Sound level meters may be designed for use with an operator present or for automatic and continuous measurements of sound level without an operator present. Specifications in this standard for the response to sound waves apply without an operator present in the sound field.

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<sup>1</sup> IEC 61012, *Filters for the measurement of audible sound in the presence of ultrasound*.