



**Acoustics—Determination of high
frequency sound power levels emitted
by machinery and equipment**

STANDARDS
Australia



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AS ISO 9295:2019

This Australian Standard ® was prepared by EV-010, Acoustics Community Noise. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 27 February 2019.

This Standard was published on 19 March 2019.

The following are represented on Committee EV-010:

- Association of Australasian Acoustical Consultants
- Australian Acoustical Society
- Austrroads
- Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
- Department of Defence (Australian Government)
- Engineers Australia
- University of Sydney

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS ISO 9295:2018.

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ISBN 978 1 76072 404 7



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First published as AS 3756—1990.
Revised and redesignated as AS ISO 9295:2019.

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EV-010, Acoustics Community Noise, to supersede AS 3756—1990, *Acoustics—Measurement of high-frequency noise emitted by computer and business equipment*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify four methods for the determination of the sound power levels of high-frequency noise emitted by machinery and equipment in the frequency range covered by the octave band centred at 16 kHz, which includes frequencies between 11,2 kHz and 22,4 kHz. They are complementary to the methods described in ISO 3741 and ISO 3744. The first three methods are based on the reverberation test room technique. The fourth method makes use of a free field over a reflecting plane.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 9295-2015, *Acoustics — Determination of high-frequency sound power levels emitted by machinery and equipment*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies.

- (a) In the source text “this International Standard” should read “this Australian Standard”.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

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The term “normative” is used in Standards to define the application of the annexes to which it applies. A “normative” annex is an integral part of a Standard.

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9295:1988), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Some machinery and equipment emit high-frequency noise which might be broad-band noise (e.g. paper noise of high-speed printing) or narrow-band noise and discrete tones (e.g. noise of switching power supplies and video display units or medical devices).

This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of the sound power levels in the frequency range covered by the octave band centred at 16 kHz. The measured levels are not frequency-weighted. The principal objective of this International Standard is to prescribe methods for determining the sound power levels and frequencies of tones which are contained within the 16 kHz octave band.

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Australian Standard[®]

Acoustics—Determination of high-frequency sound power levels emitted by machinery and equipment

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies four methods for the determination of the sound power levels of high-frequency noise emitted by machinery and equipment in the frequency range covered by the octave band centred at 16 kHz, which includes frequencies between 11,2 kHz and 22,4 kHz. They are complementary to the methods described in ISO 3741 and ISO 3744. The first three methods are based on the reverberation test room technique. The fourth method makes use of a free field over a reflecting plane.

The test conditions which prescribe the installation and operation of the equipment are those specified in ISO 3741 or ISO 3744 as applicable.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO 3744, *Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane*

ISO 6926, *Acoustics — Requirements for the performance and calibration of reference sound sources used for the determination of sound power levels*

ISO 9613-1, *Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors — Part 1: Calculation of the absorption of sound by the atmosphere*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3741 and ISO 3744 apply.

4 Conformity requirements

A method for the measurement of high-frequency noise is in conformance with this International Standard if it satisfies all the mandatory requirements of one of the four methods described herein specified in [Clauses 6 to 9](#), and if the information recorded and reported is as specified in [Clauses 12](#) and [13](#), respectively.

5 Requirements for measurements in a reverberation test room

5.1 General

This International Standard describes three methods using the reverberation test room technique of ISO 3741. The first and the second methods are usually called “direct methods” because they use directly measured or calculated reverberation times. The third method is a so-called “comparison method”. A calibrated reference sound source is used from which the sound power levels of the equipment are determined by comparison.