SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 61260-3:2016

01-september-2016

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 61260:1998
SIST EN 61260:1998/A1:2006

Elektroakustika - Oktavni in frakcijski oktavni filtri - 3. del: Redno preskušanje (IEC 61260-3:2016)

Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters - Part 3: Periodic tests (IEC 61260-3:2016)

Electroacoustique - Filtres de bande d'octave et de bande d'une fraction d'octave - Partie 3: Essais périodiques

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 61260-3:2016**

ICS:

17.140.50	Elektroakustika	Electroacoustics

SIST EN 61260-3:2016 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61260-3

June 2016

ICS 17.140.50

Supersedes EN 61260:1995 (partially)

English Version

Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters - Part 3: Periodic tests (IEC 61260-3:2016)

Electroacoustique - Filtres de bande d'octave et de bande d'une fraction d'octave - Partie 3: Essais périodiques (IEC 61260-3:2016)

Elektroakustik - Bandfilter für Oktaven und Bruchteile von Oktaven - Teil 3: Periodische Einzelprüfung (IEC 61260-3:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2016-04-27. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 61260-3:2016 E

European foreword

The text of document 29/846/CDV, future edition 1 of IEC 61260-3, prepared by IEC TC 29, Electroacoustics, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61260-3:2016.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2017-01-27
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2019-04-27

This document supersedes EN 61260:1995.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61260-3:2016 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)
Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 61260-1	2014	Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters -- Part 1: Specifications	EN 61260-1	2014
IEC 61260-2	2016	Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters - Part 2: Pattern-evaluation tests	EN 61260-2	2016
IEC 61672-1	-	Electroacoustics - Sound level meters -- Part 1: Specifications	EN 61672-1	-
ISO/IEC Guide 98-3	-	Uncertainty of measurement - Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)	-	-
ISO/IEC Guide 98-4	-	Uncertainty of measurement -- Part 4: Role of measurement uncertainty in conformity assessment	-	-

IEC 61260-3

Edition 1.0 2016-03

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Electroacoustics – Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters – Part 3: Periodic tests

Électroacoustique – Filtres de bande d'octave et de bande d'une fraction d'octave – Partie 3: Essais périodiques

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 17.140.50

ISBN 978-2-8322-3246-0

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

ELECTROACOUSTICS – OCTAVE-BAND AND FRACTIONAL-OCTAVE-BAND FILTERS –

Part 3: Periodic tests

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.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61260-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 29: Electroacoustics.

This first edition of IEC 61260-3 (together with IEC 61260-1:2014 and IEC 61260-2:2016), cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 61260 published in 1995 and its Amendment 1 published in 2001. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 61260.

a) The single document in the first edition of IEC 61260:1995 is now separated into three parts of IEC 61260 covering: specifications, pattern evaluation tests and periodic tests;
b) IEC 61260:1995 specified three performance categories: class 0, 1 and 2 while the IEC 61260 series specifies requirements for class 1 and 2;
c) In IEC 61260:1995, the design goals for the specification can be based on base-2 or base-10 design. In the IEC 61260 series only base-10 is specified;

d) The reference environmental conditions have been changed from 20 °C/65 % RH to 23 °C/50 % RH;

e) IEC 61260:1995 specified tolerance limits without considering the uncertainty of measurement for verification of the specifications while the IEC 61260 series specifies acceptance limits for the observed values and maximum-permitted uncertainty of measurements for laboratories testing conformance to specifications in the standard.

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

CDV	Report on voting
29/846/CDV	29/882A/RVC

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 the parts of the IEC 61260 series, published under the general title *Electroacoustics – Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters* 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 website 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

IEC 61260:1995 and IEC 61260:1995/AMD 1:2001 are now separated into the following three parts of IEC 61260 series:

- Part 1: Specifications
- Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests
- Part 3: Periodic tests

For assessments of conformance to performance specifications, IEC 61260-1 uses different criteria than were used for the IEC 61260:1995 edition.

IEC 61260:1995 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 the 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 octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters 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.

This edition of IEC 61260-3 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 tolerance limits allowances for design and manufacturing implied in the IEC 61260:1995.

Actual and maximum-permitted uncertainties of measurement are determined for a coverage probability of 95 %. Unless more specific information is available, the evaluation of the contribution of a specific filter or filter set to a total measurement uncertainty can be based on the acceptance limits and maximum-permitted uncertainties specified in this standard.