### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11691

Second edition 2020-07

# Acoustics — Measurement of insertion loss of ducted silencers without flow — Laboratory survey method

Acoustique — Détermination de la perte d'insertion de silencieux en conduit sans écoulement — Méthode de contôle en laboratoire

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#### **Foreword**

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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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11691:1995), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a modal filter has been inserted after the source to bring the standard more in line with the corresponding arrangements in ISO 7235:2003<sup>[5]</sup>, and
- in this edition, test ducts and test object should, if possible, have the same cross-sections.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

#### Introduction

The insertion loss of absorbent silencers is generally not affected by the air flow, provided that the flow velocity does not exceed approximately 20 m/s in the narrowest cross-section of the silencer. In practice, non-uniform flow distributions must be considered, therefore the limit velocity of 20 m/s corresponds to a design velocity of 10 m/s to 15 m/s.

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