ISO/FDIS 5128:2023(E) ISO TC 43/SC 1/WG 42 Secretariat: DIN Date: 2023-05-06<u>xx</u> Acoustics — Measurement of interior vehicle noise <u>Acoustique — Mesurage du bruit intérieur des véhicules</u>

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standardsbodies (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 <u>documentsdocument</u> should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <u>www.iso.org/directiveswww.iso.org/directives</u>).

Attention is drawnISO draws attention to the possibility that some of the elements implementation of this document may beinvolve the subjectuse of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights-in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (<u>ISO 5128:1980</u>), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- new technology neutral test method;
- updated test equipment;
- updated facility descriptions;
- new evaluation principle (instead L_{max} to $L_{A,eq}$)

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Introduction

This measurement procedure for interior vehicle noise as presented by this document has been completely revised to better match the application needs.

The interior noise of modern vehicles has such improved, that hearing damages even under high engine speeds and loads are unlikely. Assessments on the application of the document reveal a changed focus on protection of drivers and passenger in a direction of long-term exposure in a sense of working place protection.

In most countries provisions exist, which regulate the noise burden on workers on a basis of a noise exposure over a period of 8 hours per day, a full working week over a work life of 35 years. In addition, aspects of driver distraction and fatigue have become a stronger emphasis. In order to match this application, it is no longer given to determine the maximum sound level from a set of measurements, as was provided by the previous release.

The target of this edition is to determine a time average interior sound level, which is representative for the typical driving and use of a vehicle. Therefore, in-use driving statistics were reviewed and new in-use driving data generated by the group members. A strong focus was put on the WLTP, WHVC and VECTO statistics [1][2][3] which so far provides the biggest source of statistical information.

However, it should be kept in mind that the sound inside a vehicle is strongly influenced by external factors. These factors are different for various vehicle categories. During normal driving for passenger cars at low engine speeds and loads, the sound inside the cabin comes mainly from tyre rolling sound transferred via structure- and air paths. The excitation of the tyre is dependent on the structure of the surface and the characteristics of the tyre, such as the hardness of the rubber and the tyre dimension. This standard cannot cover all eventual excitation models for smooth and rough roads or soft and hard tyres. For reproducibility a road texture has been chosen, which is commonly used in test centre.

For heavy commercial vehicles with large cabin, wind noise can become very dominant at speeds beyond 60 km/h. The wind direction, especially as lateral wind, can be very changeable.

The driving cycles differ strongly with regard to vehicle categories, the used speeds and accelerations dependent on the area, where the vehicles are used. The document provides individual cycles for urban, suburban, rural and motorway conditions, all four applicable to light duty vehicles and three of them for heavy duty vehicles. In urban and rural areas, the interior sound of a vehicle is a mixture of powertrain and tyre rolling sound components. For countryside and motorway conditions the influence of powertrain is reduced but wind noise provides a stronger contribution, especially for large trucks and buses.

The combination of the cycles is very much dependent on the typical use of a vehicle. A large variation may exist for the same product. This document focuses on a typical use for vehicle categories, but it has to be kept in mind, that a substantially different use, may lead to other results. A standardized data processing for a given vehicle category will allow benchmarking of products. The availability of the individual cycle results enables as well an estimation of the interior sound for other conditions of use.

Another important factor is the total driving time within the concept of a working day. While it appears obvious that long haulage trucks are driven many hours per day, a delivery service in a town will have a mix between driving and loading/unloading work. Where test results of this document are used with regard to occupational noise exposure standards, it is essential to consider the time contribution according to the typical use of a vehicle. Again, a large variability should be kept in mind. The test results of this document allow as well the calculation for conditions, other than selected by this document.

All definitions in this document are based on design neutral parameters – as far as practically possible – to enable an application for all kind of vehicle technologies, inclusive of hybrid vehicles and pure electric vehicles.

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The test procedures and calculation schemes are engineering methods and compromise between precision, repeatability, feasibility and simplicity.

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Acoustic — Measurement of interior vehicle noise

1 Scope

This document specifies an engineering method for measuring the interior sound of road vehicles of categories M and N under typical driving conditions. It does not apply to agricultural tractors and field machinery.

It specifies the conditions for obtaining reproducible and comparable measurements of sound pressure levels inside a vehicle.

These measurements are used to obtain a representative average sound level during a typical driving cycle to enable assessment of adverse effects on human health.

The results can be used for

- standardized assessment of interior sound for comparisons (e.g. benchmark, consumer information programs);).
- verification tests, to decide whether or not the sound inside the vehicle is in accordance with specifications;
- regulatory purposes, for example for evaluation of sound in relation to labour or for general health standards;<u>, and</u>
- monitoring tests, in order to check that the sound inside the vehicles has not changed since delivery, or between individual units of a consignment of vehicles.

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This document does evaluate the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used of the exposure to interior sound of vehicles in a way as it is commonly used

It does not assess maximum interior sound of a vehicle under extreme driving situations, as today's measured maximum sound pressure levels inside vehicles are far away from the risk to create instantaneous hearing damages.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

<std>ISO 10844, Acoustics — Specification of test tracks for measuring sound emitted by road vehicles and their tyres</std>

<std>ISO 26101 1, Acoustics — Test methods for the qualification of the acoustic environment </std>

<std>ISO 10844, Acoustics — Specification of test tracks for measuring sound emitted by road vehicles and their tyres

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Commented [eXtyles1]: The match came back with a different title. The original title was: Acoustics — Specification of test tracks for measuring noise emitted by road vehicles and their tyres

Commented [eXtyles2]: eXtyles Inline Standards Citation Match reports that the normative reference "ISO 26101-1" is not cited in the text.

ISO 26101-1, Acoustics — Test methods for the qualification of the acoustic environment

ISO 13473-1, Characterization of pavement texture by use of surface profiles — Part 1: Determination of mean profile depth (/std)

<std>ISO_13473-3, Characterization of pavement texture by use of surface profiles — Part 3: Specification and classification of profilometers

<std>IEC 61672 1, Electroacoustics Sound level meters Part 1: Specifications</std>

<std>IEC 61672-3, Electroacoustics Sound level meters Part 3: Periodic tests</std>

<std>IEC 60942, *Electroacoustics Sound calibrator*</std>

<std>ISO/IEC Cuide 98-3, Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995)</std>

<std>IEC 61672-1, Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications

IEC 61672-3, Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 3: Periodic tests

IEC 60942, Electroacoustics — Sound calibrator

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

EN 13036-7, Road and airfield surface characteristics — Test methods — Part 7: Irregularity measurement of pavement courses: the straightedge test</br>

<std>EN 13043, Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas</std>

EN 13043, Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>https://www.iso.org/obp</u>https://www.iso.org/obp

IEC Electropedia: available at <u>https://www.electropedia.org/</u>https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Mass

3.1.1

kerb mass

mass of the vehicle, with its fuel tank(s) filled to at least 90 % of its or their <u>capacity/ies_capacities</u>, including the mass of the driver, of the fuel and liquids, fitted with the standard equipment in accordance

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2

with the manufacturer's specifications and, when they are fitted, the mass of the bodywork, the cabin, the coupling and the spare wheel(s) as well as the tools

[SOURCE: ISO-1176:1990, 4.6, modified extended based on the today's applied principles used in	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
regulations for sound emission of vehicles (see UN R51.03)	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
3.1.2	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
maximum authorized mass	Commented [eXtyles3]: eXtyles Inline Standards Citation
kerb mass (3.1.1) plus the maximum allowable payload	Match has detected that the standard reference "ISO 1176, 4.6" refers a specific part of an undated standard. Because
2.1.2	part numbers may change between editions, please check the part number for accuracy or change to a dated reference.
test mass m _t	
mass of the vehicle subject to testing inclusive all equipment and payload	
3.1.4 3.1.3 driver mass md nominal mass of a driver that shall be 75 kg (subdivided into 68 kg occupant mass at the seat and 7 kg luggage mass)	
Note 1 to entry: According to JSO 2416.	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
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3.2 test cycle (https://standards.itch.ai	
test conditions comprising acceleration, deceleration, steady speed and standstill to establish typical operation of a vehicle under either urban, suburban, rural or motorway condition 3.3 Totaltotal power	
Pa	Formatted: Font: Not Bold
sum of net power of all available propulsion sources ISO 5128:2023	Formatted: Font: Not Bold, Not Italic, Subscript
Note 1 to entry: According to ISO 1585, for vehicles with combustion engine only, Pn is the net power of the	Formatted: Font: Not Bold
combustion engine expressed in kilowatt.	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
Note 2 to entry: According to UN R85, for vehicles with electric propulsion only, P_n is the net power over a time	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
period of 5 minutes, expressed in kilowatt.	Formatted: Font: Not Italic, Subscript
Note 3 to entry: According to UN R51, for vehicles with hybrid drive line, P_p is the sum of the net power of all	Formatted: Font: Italic
available propulsion sources, expressed in kilowatt.	Formatted: Subscript
3.4	Formatted: Font: Not Italic, Subscript
rated engine speed, S	
<u>2</u>	
engine speed at which the combustion engine develops its rated maximum net power as stated by the manufacturer	
Note 1 to entry: If the rated maximum net power is reached at several engine speeds, S used in this document is the highest engine speed at which the rated maximum net power is reached.	Formattade Dattara: Class
Note 2 to antry ISO 90000 2 defines this term as "rested angine rotational frequency" The term "rotad ensire aread"	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
Note 2 to entry: <u>ISO 80000-3 defines this term as "rated engine rotational frequency"</u> . The term "rated engine speed" was retained due to its common understanding by practitioners and its use in government regulations.	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
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3.5

active sound system

system that is installed to a vehicle for producing exterior or interior sound, such as but not limited to sound actuators, regardless of its mounting position

3.6

modes

distinct driver-selectable condition which does affect powertrain and transmission setup, such that the emitted sound of the vehicle may vary, including distinct driver-selectable modes which can affect the sound emitted by sound enhancement systems

3.7

Irregularities

3.7.1

irregularity

maximum distance of a surface from the measurement edge of the *straightedge* between two contact points of the *straightedge* when placed perpendicular to the surface

Note 1 to entry: Measured in accordance with EN 13036-7.	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
^{3.7.2}	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
ongitudinal irregularity	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
rregularity (3.7.1) in the direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of the track	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
(https://standards.iteh.a	
3.7.3 ransverse irregularity	
<i>rregularity</i> (3.7.1) in the direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the track	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
nean profile depth	
APD ISO 5128:2023	
verage value of the height difference between the profile and a horizontal line through the highest peak 👘	
the peak level) over a 100-mm long baseline	
naximum aggregate size	
ggregate upper sieve size (D) based on all-in aggregate grading category of GA90	
lote 1 to entry: According to EN 13043.	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
.10	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
ehicle category M	
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.10.1	Aujust space between Asian text and numbers
category M1	

vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and comprising no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat

3.10.2 category M2

4

vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat and having a maximum mass not exceeding 5 000 kg	
Note 1 to entry: In this definition, "maximum mass" is equivalent to "maximum authorized mass" used elsewhere in this document.	
3.10.3 category M3 vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and comprising more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat and having a maximum mass exceeding 5 000 kg	
Note 1 to entry: In this definition, "maximum mass" is equivalent to "maximum authorized mass" used elsewhere in this document.	
3.11 Vehicle category N	Formatted: Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
3.11.1	
category N1 vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a <u>kerb mass (3.1.1) plus the</u> maximum authorized mass allowable payload not exceeding 3- <u>500-</u> kg	Formatted: Adjust space between Latin and Asian text, Adjust space between Asian text and numbers
3.11.2 category N2 vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a <u>kerb mass (3.1.1) plus the maximum authorized</u> massallowable payload exceeding 3 500 kg but not exceeding 12 000 kg	
3.11.3 category N3 vehicles used for the carriage of goods and having a <u>kerb mass (3.1.1) plus the maximum authorized</u> massallowable payload exceeding 12 000 kg	
3.11.4 <u>ISO 5128:2023</u> light duty vehicle lards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/iso/9928dcc0-7b76-4ee3-b079-9a4 LDV	
vehicle primarily used to transport passengers and cargo (e.g., cars, vans, SUVs, pickup trucks), with category M1 and N1 and N2 with $m \le 4536$ kg and $P_n \ge 150$ kW may be deemed as LDV. (i.e., Class 1 through Class 2 Vehicles, as designated by the U.S. Department of Transportation)	Formatted: Font: Italic Formatted: Font: Italic
3.11.5 Heavy Duty Vehicles-heavy duty vehicle HDV	Formatted: Subscript
vehicle other than defined in clause, 3.11.4 with a maximum allowable payload of more than 4 536 kg	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
4 Tables of symbols and abbreviated terms	
Table 1 lists the symbols, terms, and abbreviated terms in the order where they are used for the first time.	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
Table 1 — Symbols and abbreviated terms used and corresponding clauses	

Symbol Unit Subclause Explanation

Pn	kW	3.3	Total power. Sum of net power of all available propulsion sources.	Formatted: Font: Not Italic, Subscript
m_t	kg	7.5	Test mass of the vehicle	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$m_{ m kerb}$	kg	7.5	Kerb mass of the vehicle	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$m_{ m xload}$	kg	7.5	Extra loading for vehicles of category N2 and N3	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$m_{ m target}$	kg	7.5	Target mass of the vehicle for vehicles of category N2 and N3	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
mra load unladen	kg	7.5	Unladen rear axle load for vehicles of category N2 and N3	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$m_{ m fa\ load\ unladen}$	kg	7.5	Unladen front axle load for vehicles of category N2 and N3	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$m_{\rm d}$	kg	7.5	Mass of driverDriver mass	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$L_{ m Aeq,TC}$	dB(A)	8.4.1	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the different test conditions. Index TC means either ACC, CST, DEC, DEC AB, CRS STAT, AC MAX and AC LOW	Formatted: Pattern: Clear Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$L_{ m Aeq,ACC}$	dB(A)	8.4.2.1	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the acceleration test	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$L_{ m Aeq,DEC}$	dB(A)	8.4.2.2.1	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the deceleration test without any braking applied	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$L_{\rm Aeq, DEC, AB}$	dB(A)	8.4.2.2.2	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the deceleration test with auxiliary brake device activated	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$L_{ m Aeq, CRS}$	dB(A)	8.4.2.3	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the steady speed test	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
L _{Aeq} ,STAT	dB(A)	8.4.3	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the standstill test	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
<i>L</i> Aeq,AC,MAX	dB(A)	8.4.3	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the standstill test with air conditioning on and ventilation at highest operation level for maximum cooling	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
LAeq,AC,LOW	dB(A)	8.4.3	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level for the standstill test with air conditioning off and ventilation speed at lowest operation level	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$htt_{\alpha_{STAT}}/stan$	dan%s.1	eh. <u>8.5</u> ca	Weighting factor for the representative sound pressure level at standstill condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$lpha_{ m CRS}$	%	8.5	Weighting factor for the representative sound pressure level at steady speed condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
αACC	%	8.5	Weighting factor for the representative sound pressure level at acceleration condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$\alpha_{\rm CST}$	%	8.5	Weighting factor for the representative sound pressure level at deceleration condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
$L_{ m Aeq,CYCLE}$	dB(A)	8.5	Representative sound pressure level for the vehicle per cycle component	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
URBAN		8.5	Cycle component for urban condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
SUBURBAN		8.5	Cycle component for suburban condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
RURAL		8.5	Cycle component for rural condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear
MOTORWAY		8.5	Cycle component for motorway condition	Formatted: Pattern: Clear