
**Acoustics — Determination of sound
power levels of noise sources using
sound pressure — Engineering
methods for small, movable sources in
reverberant fields —**

**Part 2:
Methods for special reverberation
test rooms**

*Acoustique — Détermination des niveaux de puissance acoustique
émis par les sources de bruit à partir de la pression acoustique —
Méthodes d'expertise en champ réverbéré applicables aux petites
sources transportables —*

Partie 2: Méthodes en salle d'essai réverbérante spéciale



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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).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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 3743-2:1994), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The main changes are the following:

- Table 0.1 in the Introduction deleted;
- restructuring of the content of [Clause 1](#);
- references updated;
- clause on measurement uncertainty revised to be in-line with the other standards of the ISO 3740 series (now [Clause 11](#));
- new [Annexes D, E, and F](#) added;
- new entries in Bibliography added.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 3743 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

ISO 3743 is one standard of the series ISO 3741 to ISO 3747 series, which specifies various methods for determining the sound power levels of machines, equipment and sub-assemblies. These basic standards specify the acoustical requirements for measurements appropriate for different test environments. When selecting one of the methods of the series ISO 3741 to ISO 3747, it is necessary to select the most appropriate for the conditions and purposes of the noise test. General guidelines to assist in the selection are provided in ISO 3740. The series ISO 3741 to ISO 3747 gives only general principles regarding the operating and mounting conditions of the machine or equipment under test. Reference should be made to the noise test code for a specific type of machine or equipment, if available, for specifications on mounting and operating conditions.

The method given in this document enables measurement of sound pressure levels with A-weighting and in octave bands at pre-scribed fixed microphone positions or along prescribed paths. It allows determination of A-weighted sound power levels or sound power levels with other weighting and octave-band sound power levels. Quantities which cannot be determined are the directivity characteristics of the source and the temporal pattern of noise radiated by sources emitting non-steady noise.

ISO 3743-1 and this document specify engineering methods for determining the A-weighted and octave-band sound power levels of small noise sources. The methods are applicable to small machines, devices, components and sub-assemblies which can be installed in a special reverberation test room or in a hard-walled test room with prescribed acoustical characteristics. The methods are particularly suitable for small items of portable equipment; they are not intended for larger pieces of stationary equipment which, due to their manner of operation or installation, cannot readily be moved into the test room and operated as in normal usage. The procedures are intended to be used when an engineering grade of accuracy is desired without requiring the use of laboratory facilities.

In ISO 3743-1, a comparison method is used to determine the octave-band sound power levels of the source. The spatial average (octave-band) sound pressure levels produced by the source under test are compared to the spatial average (octave-band) sound pressure levels produced by a reference sound source of known sound power output. The difference in sound pressure levels is equal to the difference in sound power levels if conditions are the same for both sets of measurements. The A-weighted sound power level is then calculated from the octave-band sound power levels.

The requirements to be fulfilled by the special reverberation test room for measurements in accordance with this document are significantly more restrictive than those placed on the hard-walled test room by the comparison method of ISO 3743-1.