9 Statement of results

9.1 Tables and curves

The evaluated reverberation times for each frequency of measurement shall be stated in a table. The result may also be plotted in the form of a graph.

In the case of a graph, either straight lines connecting the points or a bar graph should be used. The abscissa shall present frequency on a logarithmic scale, while the ordinate shall use either a linear time scale with an origin of zero, or a logarithmic scale. The nominal mid-band frequencies for octave bands according to IEC 61260 should be marked on the frequency axis.

In the table and graph it shall be clearly stated whether T_{20} or T_{30} is used for the reverberation time.

9.2 Test report

The test report shall include at least the following information:

a) a statement that the measurements were made in conformity with this part of ISO 3382;

b) all information necessary to uniquely identify the room tested;

c) sketch plan of the room, with an indication of the scale;

d) volume of the room;

NOTE If the room is not completely enclosed, an explanation shall be given of how the stated volume is defined.

e) condition of the room (furniture, number of persons present, etc.);

f) for the precision method only, the temperature and relative humidity in the room during the measurement;

g) type of sound source;

h) a description of the sound signal used;

i) degree of precision (survey, engineering or precision) including details of the source- and microphone-positions, preferably shown on a plan together with an indication of the heights of the positions;

j) description of measuring apparatus and the microphones;

k) method used for evaluation of the decay curves, either computed least-squares best fit or a visual best fit (Clause 6);

l) method used for averaging the result in each position (5.2.2);

m) method used for averaging the result over the positions (Clause 8);

n) table with the measuring results;

o) date of measurement and name of the measuring organisation.