# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# IEC 60268-5

Third edition 2003-05

### Sound system equipment -

Part 5: Loudspeakers

Equipements pour systèmes électroacoustiques -

Partie 5: Haut-parleurs

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#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

#### **SOUND SYSTEM EQUIPMENT -**

Part 5: Loudspeakers

#### **FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 60268-5 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This third edition of IEC 60268-5 cancels and replaces the second edition published in 1989, amendment 1 (1993) and amendment 2 (1996). This third edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
100/648/FDIS	100/674/RVD

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 standard is to be read in conjunction with IEC 60268-1, IEC 60268-2 and ISO 3741.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2005. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- · withdrawn;
- · replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual edition of this standard may be issued at a later date.

#### **SOUND SYSTEM EQUIPMENT -**

#### Part 5: Loudspeakers

#### 1 Scope

This standard applies to sound system loudspeakers, treated entirely as passive elements. Loudspeakers with built-in amplifiers are excluded.

NOTE 1 The term "loudspeaker" used in this standard relates to loudspeaker drive units themselves and also to loudspeaker systems, which comprise one or more loudspeaker drive units provided with a baffle, enclosure or horn and such relevant devices as built-in crossover filters, transformers and any other passive element.

The purpose of this standard is to give the characteristics to be specified and the relevant methods of measurement for loudspeakers using sinusoidal or specified noise or impulsive signals.

NOTE 2 The methods of measurement given in this standard have been chosen for their appropriateness to the characteristics.

NOTE 3 If equivalent results can be obtained using other methods of measurement, details of the methods used should be presented with the results.

NOTE 4 The following items are under consideration:

- loudspeakers with built-in amplifiers;
- measurements under conditions other than free-field, half-space free-field and diffuse field;
- measurements with signals other than sinusoidal or noise or impulsive signals.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

IEC 60050(151), International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices

IEC 60263, Scales and sizes for plotting frequency characteristics and polar diagrams

IEC 60268-1, Sound system equipment – Part 1: General

IEC 60268-2, Sound system equipment – Part 2: Explanation of general terms and calculation methods

IEC 60268-3, Sound system equipment - Part 3: Amplifiers

IEC 60268-11, Sound system equipment – Part 11: Application of connectors for the interconnection of sound system components

IEC 60268-12, Sound system equipment – Part 12: Application of connectors for broadcast and similar use

IEC 60268-14, Part 14: Circular and elliptical loudspeakers; outer frame diameters and mounting dimensions

IEC 60651, Sound level meters

IEC 61260, Electroacoustics – Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters

ISO 3741, Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure – Precision methods for reverberation rooms

ISO 3744, Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure – Engineering method in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane

ISO 3745, Acoustics – Determination of sound power levels of noise sources – Precision methods for anechoic and semi-anechoic rooms