

ANSI/ASA S12.14-1992
(Formerly ANSI S12.14-1992)
(ASA 101-1992)

Reaffirmed by ANSI July 29, 1997	Reaffirmed by ANSI July 17, 2002	Reaffirmed by ANSI September 11, 2007	Reaffirmed by ANSI November 30, 2012
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	---

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Methods for the Field Measurement of the Sound Output of Audible Public Warning Devices Installed at Fixed Locations Outdoors

ANSI/ASA S12.14-1992
(Formerly ANSI S12.14-1992)
(ASA 101-1992)

Accredited Standards Committee S12, Noise

Standards Secretariat
Acoustical Society of America
35 Pinelawn Road, Suite 114 E
Melville, NY 11747-3177

The American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI) is the national coordinator of voluntary standards development and the clearinghouse in the U.S.A. for information on national and international standards.

The Acoustical Society of America (ASA) is an organization of scientists and engineers formed in 1929 to increase and diffuse the knowledge of acoustics and to promote its practical applications.



ANSI/ASA S12.14-1992
(Formerly ANSI S12.14-1992)
(ASA 101-1992)

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

**Methods for the Field Measurement of the Sound
Output of Audible Public Warning Devices
Installed at Fixed Locations Outdoors**

Secretariat
Acoustical Society of America

Approved 12 March 1992
American National Standards Institute, Inc.

Abstract

This American National Standard describes relatively simple procedures for measuring and reporting certain properties of sounds produced by audible public warning devices. Methods are given for the measurement of the C-weighted sound level and for determining the one-third octave band containing the fundamental frequency of tonal warning sounds produced by audible public warning devices at a distance of 100 ft (30.5 m) from the device and at the mounted height of the device. A method is also given for measuring the maximum level of the sound from a warning sound source at the heads of bystanders on the ground. These methods may be used by manufacturers to specify, in part, the sound produced by their products, by customers to verify compliance with pertinent sound output specifications, and by warning system designers to estimate warning sound coverage.