instructions for

Models QC-10 and QC-20

Sound Calibrators

56-144 Rev. F
3/98

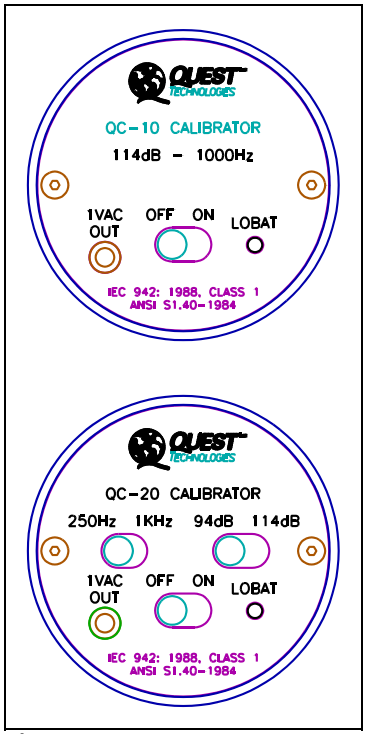


Figure 1

MODELS QC-10/QC-20
SOUND CALIBRATORS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Quest model QC-10 and QC-20 are acoustic calibrators for calibrating precision type 1 as well as general purpose type 2 sound level meters and other instrumentation with a microphone input. The QC-10 is a single frequency calibrator which generates 1000 Hz at 114dB SPL. The QC-20 is a dual-frequency, dual-amplitude calibrator. It generates four selectable reference tones: frequencies of 250 and 1000 Hz, each at levels of 94 and 114dB. The calibrators are powered by a single 9 volt battery.

The calibrators consist of an oscillator to generate the frequencies, an amplifier stage, a transducer and microphone coupler. The coupler directly accepts a standard 1" (15/16") diameter microphone. Separate adapters are available to accommodate other sizes of microphones. The calibrators also provide a 1 volt RMS signal through a 1/8" phone jack.

THEORY OF OPERATION

Figure 2 shows the basic functional blocks of the QC-10 and QC-20. The oscillator is a low distortion wein-bridge type with automatic gain control and temperature compensation for high stability. Precision capacitors and resistors control the frequency, and the amplitude of each frequency is individually adjustable for precise calibration of the SPL. The oscillator's output is fed through a temperature compensated driver circuit to the transducer where it is converted to sound pressure in the coupler cavity.

The battery test circuit compares the battery voltage to a reference voltage. If the battery is too low for proper operation, the circuit automatically disables the oscillator and no sound is produced. The red LOBAT light will indicate this condition.

OPERATING PROCEDURE

1. The coupler cavity of the calibrator is designed to directly accept a standard 1 inch diameter microphone (actual size is 15/16"). The proper adaptor must be used for microphones whose diameter is less than 1 inch. Place this adaptor into the coupler cavity with a slight twisting motion to ensure that it is fully seated. An O-ring will hold the adapter in place and provide an acoustic seal between the cavity and the adapter.

NOTE

If the calibrator has recently been moved from one area to another of substantially differing temperature (>10°C difference), it is advisable to allow 1/2 hour before attempting to calibrate equipment. This is to assure proper temperature stabilization of the equipment. The calibrator need not be "ON" during this period.

2. Carefully lower the calibrator over the microphone. If the adapter has an O-ring to provide a seal around the microphone, a slight twisting motion should be used to ensure proper seating of the microphone into the adapter. Take care not to unscrew the microphone while twisting.

NOTE

If the calibrator is not lowered slowly, damage to microphone diaphragms may result. Be sure the calibrator is seated squarely with the adaptor and microphone or significant errors may result.

3. Turn the unit on. Allow 15 seconds after turning on for the output to stabilize. If no sound is apparent after 15 seconds or the LOBAT light is lit, refer to the section on battery replacement (page 7).

4. QC-20 only: Select the frequency and amplitude desired. When selecting the frequency and amplitude combination, consider the following:

a. Background noise must be more than 20dB below calibrator output for accurate readings, e.g., 74dB or less for 94dB position.

b. Meters with needle movement displays should typically be calibrated at or near full scale deflection.

c. Manufacturers usually state optimum frequency and amplitude for calibration of their instrument.

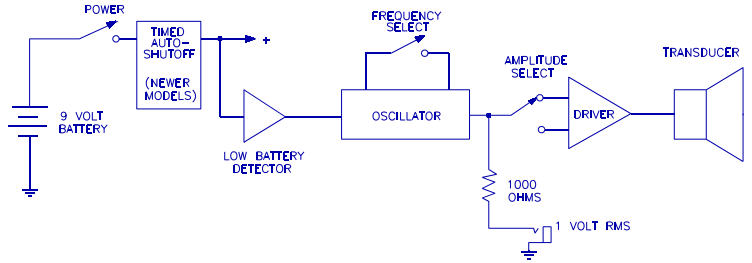


Figure 2. Calibrator Block Diagram

d. The 250Hz tone is useful for checking the frequency response of instruments. When comparing meter response at 250 and 1000Hz with "A" weighting, the nominal reading at 250Hz should be 8.6dB below the reading at 1000Hz. With "B" weighting, the reading should be 1.3dB less. For both "C" and LINEAR (or FLAT) settings there should be no difference between readings at the two frequencies.

5. Verify the sound level meter's accuracy by comparing its reading with the calibrator's output. Following the manufacturer's instructions, adjust the sound level meter for a correct reading. If altitude or microphone corrections are necessary, refer to Figures 3 and 4 and apply the appropriate factor.

6. After calibration is complete, slowly remove the calibrator, and switch off the unit. For further details of calibration, refer to the most recent revision of ANSI S1.10.

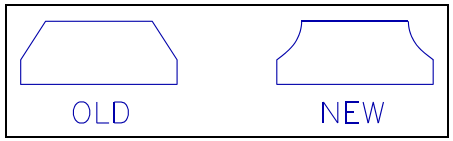
7. **Newer** calibrators, beginning in 1998 have an automatic shutoff feature. This prevents draining the battery by accidentaly leaving the calibrator turned on. A timer circuit will shut the calibrator off after a minimum on time of two minutes. To restart the calibrator, turn the power switch OFF and then ON again.

ALTITUDE EFFECTS

Most calibrators are affected by changes in altitude and the resulting change in barometric pressure. The vibration of the calibrator's diaphragm causes cavity volume variations which thus cause pressure variations. Changes in ambient air pressure and density can change the actual sound level produced. The calibrators are set at the factory to produce their rated SPL at standard barometric pressure at sea level (760mm Hg).

Newer design calibrators, beginning in 1998, have negligible altitude correction requirements. The newer calibrators have a convex profile to the coupler cone, with a slightly extended 'chimney' for the bleed hole.

Older calibrators, which have a straight conical profile to the coupler cone, require altitude compensation. Figure 3 shows correction factors for different altitudes and barometric pressures.



MICROPHONE CORRECTIONS

Different models of microphones have differing air volumes between the grid and diaphragm and also have diaphragms that vary in stiffness. Because of this, the generated sound pressure at the microphone diaphragm may vary from the nominal level of the calibrator. Also, free field microphones have reduced high frequency output when calibrated in a pressure chamber. A correction is thus necessary for some microphones.

Refer to the manual for your sound level meter or microphone for the proper correction values.

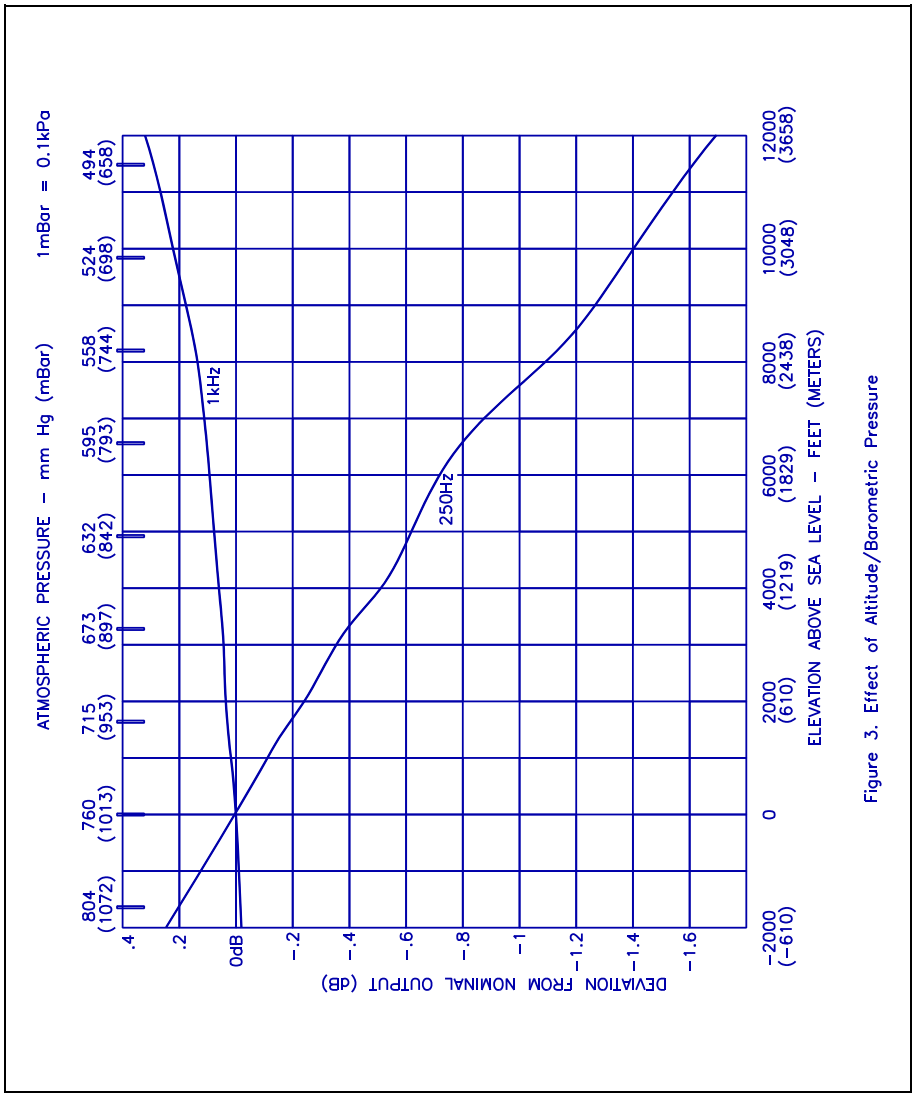


Figure 3. Effect of Altitude/Barometric Pressure

CALIBRATION ADAPTERS

The QC-10 and QC-20 cavity directly accepts a standard 1-inch measurement microphone (actual diameter 0.936"). Smaller microphones require an adapter for proper calibration. Quest provides the following adapters for various microphone sizes .

056-990 Standard 1/2 inch (0.52" actual) measurement microphone

056-988 Standard 1/4 inch diameter measurement microphone

056-989 Quest 8mm diameter dosimeter microphone

056-160 10mm diameter microphone for Quest model 208 meter

056-162 0.725 inch diameter microphone for Quest 261

056-163 0.827 inch diameter microphone used on older model Quest 2700 and 2800 meters

EXAMPLES OF CALIBRATOR USE

Example 1. You are calibrating a sound level meter with a 1/2" pressure response microphone which requires no correction. You are using an older design QC-20 at a barometric pressure of 530mm Hg, corresponding to an elevation of approximately 9,500 feet. With the calibrator set at 114dB and 1000 Hz, the meter reading, from Figure 3, should be .2dB above the calibrator setting, or 114.2dB.

Example 2. You are checking a meter with a free-field microphone whose pressure response is 0.1dB less at 250Hz and 0.2dB less at 1kHz than it's free field response. You are using "A" frequency weighting at Denver, Colorado with an elevation of 5,200 feet. You are also using an older design QC-20 so altitude correction is required.

Set the calibrator at 1000 Hz and 94dB. The microphone correction from the sound level meter manual states that the meter will read -0.2, or 93.8dB. Also, from Figure 3 the altitude correction is +.1dB. Therefore set the meter to read 93.9dB.

As a check only, you may wish to switch the calibrator to 250 Hz. The corrections now are as follows:

"A" Weighting	-8.6dB
Microphone	- .1dB
Altitude	- .6dB
Total	-9.3dB

Check to see that the meter reads 84.7dB (94 - 9.3 = 84.7).

BATTERY CHECK AND REPLACEMENT

No operator judgments are needed to determine the condition of the battery. If the battery is so low (approximately 7 volts) as to affect the unit's calibration, a battery-condition detector circuit disables the oscillator, lights the LOBAT indicator, and no sound is produced. Please note that the QC-10 and QC-20 have a circuitry stabilization time of 3 to 5 seconds, and no sound is produced during this time. This "warm-up" time should not be misconstrued as a low-battery condition. If, however, after 15 seconds no tone is heard, replace the battery with a fresh NEDA Type 1604 9 volt transistor battery. Newer units with the automatic shutoff feature will run for shorter lengths of time as the battery weakens.

To change the battery in **newer** units, remove the two screws in the cover plate. Remove the cover plate and metal sleeve to expose the battery. Pull the battery away from the snap connector and remove. To install a new battery, press its flat end into the foam retainer, compressing the foam. Slide the connector end of the battery in line with the battery socket and snap it into place. The battery will not "snap-in" in the wrong orientation. Reinstall the sleeve, cover plate and screws.

To change the battery in **older** units, grasp the coupler (black cone) end in one hand and the gray sleeve in the other. Turn the sleeve counterclockwise until it can be slid off. When the sleeve has been removed, pull the battery away from the snap connector and remove. To install a new battery, press its flat end into the foam retainer, compressing the foam. Slide the connector end of the battery in line with the battery socket and snap it into place. The battery will not "snap-in" in the wrong orientation. Reinstall the gray sleeve, making sure that it is firmly seated.

CALIBRATION

The QC-10 and QC-20 are calibrated at the Quest laboratory with a type L standard microphone (B&K 4144) and special instrumentation traceable to NIST. The QC-10 or QC-20 is very stable; but since it is used to calibrate other equipment, it should be checked periodically against laboratory standards. It is recommended that the calibrator be returned to the factory at least yearly for recalibration, or whenever there is a question as to its accuracy.

Figure 4 depicts the calibrator with the sleeve removed. Calibration is not affected by removing the sleeve. Calibration potentiometers are indicated for adjusting the SPL and the 1 volt output. The 1 volt adjustment is the master output adjustment and as such affects the SPL.

NOTE

These adjustments are for laboratory calibration only and should not be readjusted by the user.

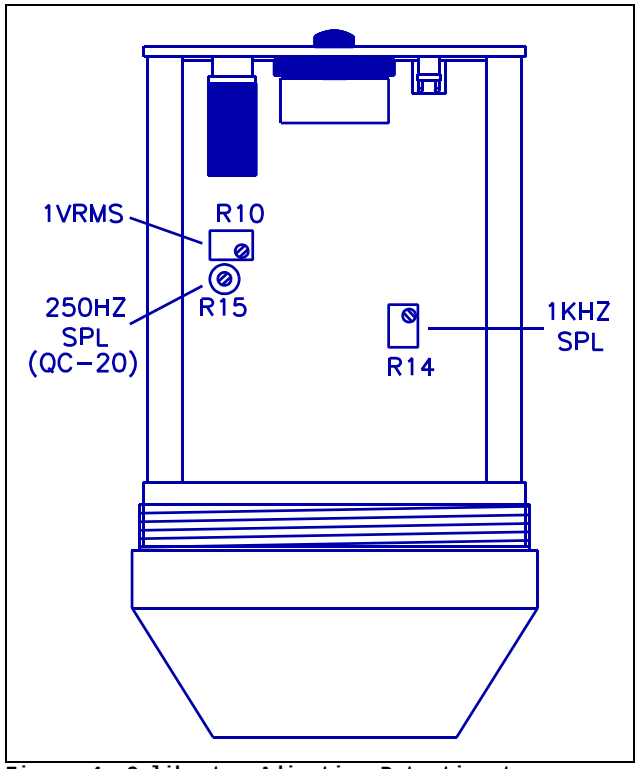


Figure 4. Calibrator Adjusting Potentiometers

SPECIFICATIONS

STANDARDS: ANSI S1.40-1984 and IEC 942:1988 Class 1

OUTPUT FREQUENCY
QC-10 : 1000 Hz; QC-20 : Selectable, 250Hz, 1000Hz ± 2%

OUTPUT AMPLITUDE: QC-10 : 114dB ; QC-20 Selectable, 94dB (1 pascal) or 114dB ref. 20μN/m^2 (20μPa)

OUTPUT ACCURACY: ±0.3dB @ 20°C 760mmHg.

DISTORTION: Less than 1% within temperature and humidity operating ranges.

ELECTRICAL OUTPUT: 1 volt RMS sine wave, ±5% (0.4dB). Output impedance = 1000 ohms. Phone jack (1/8") compatible with Switchcraft 780 plug or equivalent.

TEMPERATURE: Operating range -10 to +50°C.
1KHz: within +/-0.3dB from +5 to 50°C
Below +5°C coefficient of SPL is 0.0 to +0.01dB/°C ref. 20°C
250Hz: within +/- 0.3dB from +5 to 40°C
Below +5°C coefficient of SPL is 0 to 0.02dB/°C max ref. 20°C
Storage temperature -40 to +65°C with battery removed.

COUPLER VOLUME COEFFICIENT: A 1cc increase in coupler volume will result in a typical decrease in output of .27dB @1kHz and .67dB @ 250Hz.

HUMIDITY: Relative humidity 5 to 95% with less than 0.1dB change in output.

EFFECTS DUE TO EXTERNAL FIELDS
60 Hz : No measurable effect up to 5 Oersted (1 Oe = 80A/m)
400 Hz: No measurable effect up to 2 Oersted
(Stated field strengths are magnetic test chamber limits)
Tested for RF susceptibility with no effect at field strengths to 65 V/m over the frequency range of 10MHz to 500MHz.

POWER: Battery operated, 9 volt transistor battery, NEDA 1604 type. Projected battery life greater than 25 operating hours with intermittent use. Battery life is affected by temperature. Consult battery manufacturer's data for specific battery life at a current draw of 10mA.

SIZE AND WEIGHT: 4.1" (10.4 cm) long, 2.4" (6 cm) dia., 12 oz (0.35 kg).

QUEST SERVICE AND WARRANTY POLICY

Service Policy
The Quest product you have purchased is one of the finest acoustic instruments available. It is backed by our full one year warranty which seeks complete customer satisfaction. This is your assurance that you can expect prompt courteous service for your equipment from the entire Quest service organization.

Should your Quest equipment need to be returned for repair or recalibration, please contact the Service Department at 1(800)245-0779 (USA) or Fax (262)567-4047 for a Return Authorization Number. The RA number is valid for 30 days, and must be shown on the shipping label and purchase order/cover letter. If you are unable to return instruments in that time call for a new RA number. Send it prepaid and properly packed in the original shipping carton directly to Quest Electronics, 1060 Corporate Center Dr., Oconomowoc, WI 53066 U.S.A.

Repair or replacement work done under warranty will be performed free of charge, and the instrument will be returned to you prepaid. Your copy or a photocopy of the Quest Registration Card will serve as proof of warranty should the factory require this information.

If for any reason you should find it necessary to contact the factory regarding service or shipping damage, please direct your calls or letters to the attention of the Service Manager, Quest Electronics, (262) 567-9157 or (800) 245-0779. Office hours are from 8 AM to 5 PM (Central Standard Time) Monday through Friday.

Warranty
Quest Technologies warrants our instruments to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for one year under normal conditions of use and service. For U.S.A. customers we will replace or repair (our option) defective instruments at no charge, excluding batteries, abuse, misuse, alterations, physical damage, or instruments previously repaired by other than Quest Technologies. Microphones, sensors, printers and chart recorders may have shorter warranty periods. This warranty states our total obligation in place of any other warranties expressed or implied. Our warranty does not include any liability or obligation directly resulting from any defective instrument or product or any associated damages, injuries, or property loss, including loss of use or measurement data.

For warranty outside the U.S.A., a minimum of one year warranty applies to the same limitation and exceptions as above with service provided or arranged through the authorized Quest sales agent or our Quest European Service Laboratory. Foreign purchasers should contact the local Quest sales agent for details.