signal of the same amplitude. Applied signals of shorter duration should produce lower readings on the output indicator.

When performing this test the reading error shall be less than ± 0.2 dB.

3.7.2 Instrumentation with non-continuous signal monitoring

With the application of bursts of 800 Hz tone to the input of the psophometer, gated at a duty cycle of 50%, with half the cycle at full amplitude and the other half down 8.4 dB from full amplitude, the output device shall indicate a variation as shown below. The levels should be chosen to avoid autoranging points.

Grating Frequency	Peak-to-Peak Indicator Variation
25 Hz	≤ 1 dB
5 Hz	≥ 3 dB

It is permissible to adjust the total input power with a 1 dB vernier control to a point where the display does not change so as to pass the less than 1 dB requirement."

Add the following text to the existing Annex A of the Recommendation:

"Another weighting frequently used for measuring telephone circuit noise impairment within the North American domestic telephone networks is referred to as "3 kHz flat" weighting [1]. This weighting is intended for the investigation of the presence of low-frequency noise (power induction, etc.) on the circuit under test. It is characterized as a 3 kHz low-pass weighting of Butterworth shape attenuating above 3 kHz at 12 dB per octave. The specification for this weighting is given in Table A-2/0.41".

TABLE A-2/O.41

3 kHz flat weighting characteristic

3.Proposed amendments to Recommendation 0.41

PSOPHOMETERS FOR USE AS TELEPHONE-TYPE CIRCUITS

Amend second part of section 3.5.1 as follows:

For the measurement of AC hum interference on telephone-type circuits an optional low pass filter with a cut-off frequency at approximately 250 Hz and an attenuation of $\geq$ 50 dB at 300 Hz may be provided."

Replace section 3.7 by the following text:

"3.7 Detector and display dynamics (measurement averaging time)

The response time for the detector and indicating means shall meet one or both of the following requirements:

3.7.1 Instrumentation with continuous signal monitoring

The application of an 800 Hz sinusoidal signal with a duration of 150 to 250 ms should produce an output indication which is the same as that produced by the application of a continuous 800 Hz