

Design Guide

INDUCTION LOOP SYSTEMS

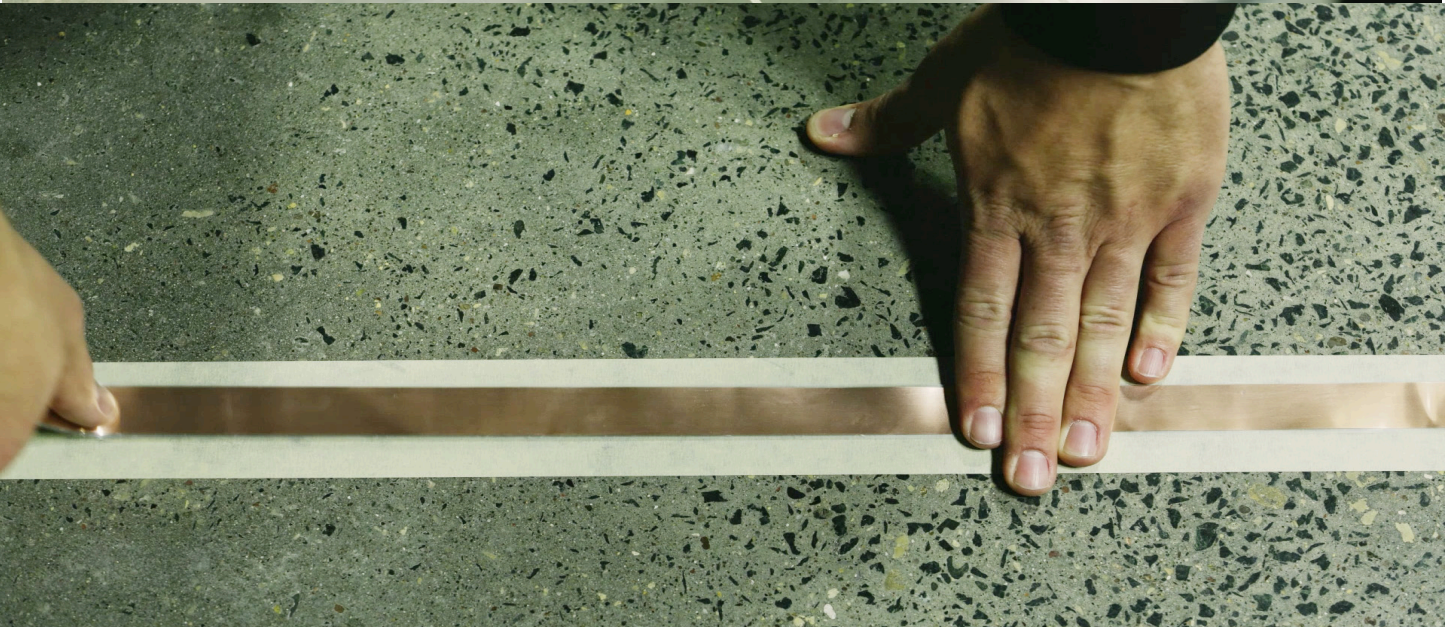


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Design Process

Designing a loop system is a process with many steps. A successful outcome depends on how carefully each step is performed. These steps are explained in detail in this guide. The order of these steps generally follows the order of the table of contents.

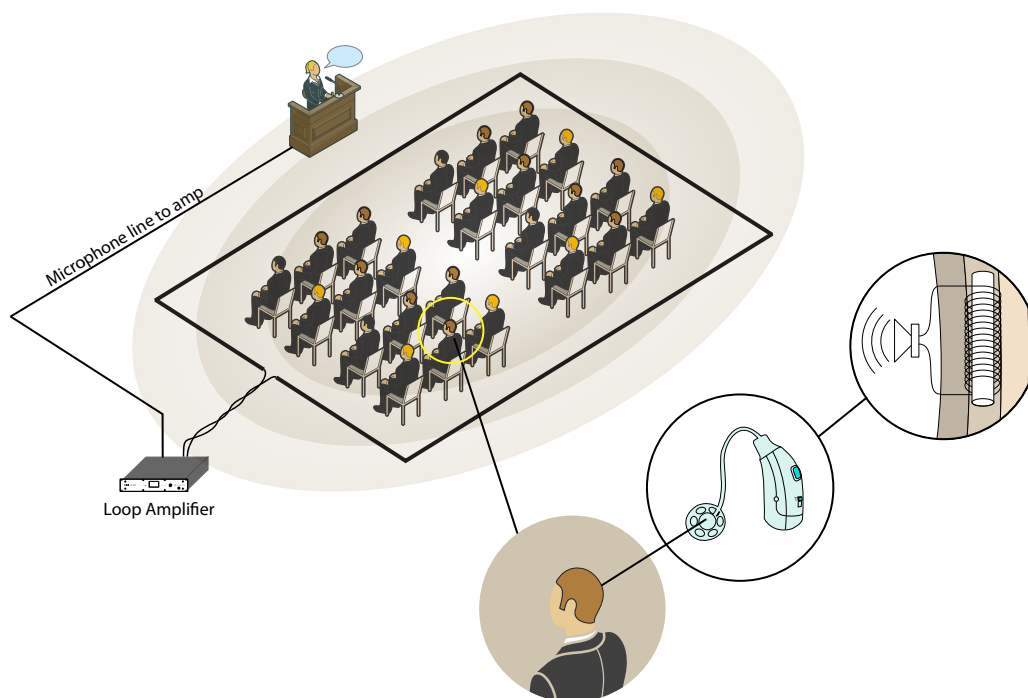
Basic Concepts

What is an induction loop system?

An induction loop system consists of one or more loops of wire, driven by an amplifier, to produce a magnetic field. When audio is input into the amplifier, this magnetic field fluctuates. These fluctuations, or magnetic waves, are picked up by t-coil equipped devices, which amplify the signal and turn it back into sound waves that the ear can hear.

Below is one example of a loop system called a “perimeter loop” because it is usually installed around the *inside perimeter* of a room. Here is how it works:

Audio from a microphone (or an audio system) is input into the loop amplifier. The audio is amplified and sent through the loop in the form of current that fluctuates (goes in one direction then the other direction). This alternating current when flowing through the wire produces an electro-magnetic field that is radiated into the listening area. Devices with t-coils pick up this magnetic energy, amplify it, and turn it into sound waves that the ear can hear.



Do you need a loop system?

A loop system is one method, or technology, for providing assistive listening. There are other methods too, such as FM, Digital, or Infrared. So choosing an effective technology that is appropriate for the venue and the audience is very important. There are several advantages to using a loop system for assistive listening:

1. People with t-coil equipped devices (some examples include hearing aids or cochlear implants) are able to hear the program without any additional equipment such as a separate receiver, headphones or earphones.
2. Some people are sensitive to being “singled-out” for being hearing-impaired. With a loop system, all they have to do is switch on the t-coil in their hearing device, making it a very discreet form of assistive listening.
3. Since the audio program is sent directly into the amplifier, the audio is isolated - background noise is reduced or virtually eliminated - drastically improving the intelligibility of the audio. For this to work correctly, the source audio itself must be free of noise. If using a microphone, the type of microphone and the direction of pickup are important. An omni-directional microphone will not work well - because it will pick up background noise along with the speaker’s voice - defeating the purpose of an assistive listening system.

The area of use

The loop system has to deliver a tight range of signal strength, and frequency response, to the hearing devices in the listening area. The listening area is often called the listening plane or “area of use”. To determine the area of use, the following information must be gathered:

1. Range of heights

The table below gives typical distances from the floor to the ear. Use this table to determine the area of use (listening plane). The loop wire can be at ceiling height or on the floor - but never within the area of use. The coil requires a certain orientation to the loop wire or it will not pick up the loop signal.

	Adults	Children
Standing	4'-7" to 5'-7"	3'-11" to 5'-11"
Seated	3'-11" to 4'-7"	2'-11" to 3'-11"

Warning: The wire cannot be placed at ear height.

2. Listeners in fixed positions vs moving

If listeners are in fixed positions, the field strength and frequency response must meet IEC Specifications at the ear locations. Aisles or empty area between rows may have less signal or frequency response, as long as the ear positions meet the IEC Specifications.

If listeners will be moving about the room, more consistent coverage may be required to reduce nulls (drop-out) and changes in frequency response as the listeners move. This may require tighter element design than when listeners are in fixed positions.

3. Where is the system required

It is important to evaluate where the listeners need to use the system, and where it is not required. Hallways, entry or exit locations, or even sections of certain seating areas may not require hearing assistance, depending on the venue. The loop system is only required to meet specifications where hearing assistance is required.

Site Survey

A site survey is performed in an existing structure, prior to installing the loop system. Site surveys should take many things into consideration. Nearly every install will be unique, but here are some things that should be considered when doing a site survey.

Testing for Electromagnetic Background Noise

Using a field strength meter (Williams Sound model PLM FSMP), hold the device in a vertical position to align the telecoil with the component of the magnetic field you are testing. Set to A weighted and -20dB.

An acceptable reading is less than -32dB on the -20dB scale of the FSM.

Readings should be taken throughout the area that the loop will cover to pinpoint any localized magnetic background noise. Any equipment that will likely be operating when the loop system is on should be operating during the testing.

Field of coverage

The site survey should consider the desired area of coverage. Where does the customer and venue need and allow coverage? This will help the designer recommend a loop layout that will satisfactorily cover the desired area. Considerations must be made to tiered seating, over spill control, types of floor or surfaces where the loop wire is to be installed, and size of area to be covered. Aisles generally do not need to have coverage, so the center of aisles are often a good area to place the wire.

Is there more than one area that needs coverage?

If installing more than one looped area at the venue, low overspill designs may need to be developed.

Wire Considerations

What type of wire will be utilized? Flat wire tape, single conductor or Direct Burial Cable (DBC). Does this wire need to be buried in the concrete floor or placed under carpet, wood or tile.

All amplifiers have a specification for recommended load. The length and gauge of the wire determine the load on the amplifier output. Longer wire runs may require thicker wire to stay within the amplifier load specification. When installing loops into large venues, consider the DC resistance of the selected wire in your assessment as to how many amplifiers will be required. Remember, the lead wire from the amplifier to the loop is also part of the load on the amplifier.

Amplifier location

Where will the amplifier(s) reside? The amplifier(s) are often not located in the same room as the listeners, because many amplifiers have fans that create some noise.

Audio Source

How and where will I access the audio source? What types of connections do I need? Is it digital, line level, microphones, 70V distributed audio?

Noise-free Source Audio

There are many different types of sources that may be used with a loop system. Music or a pre-recorded program may be used, or a person using a microphone. The loop system is only as good as the source audio - if the source has noise, this noise will be broadcast to the loop. In the case of a person speaking, different choices should be made for the microphone, depending on if the person is stationary or moving. Some microphones may pick up too many surrounding sounds, and therefore would not be a good choice for the loop system.

Below is a chart to assist in choosing the correct microphone and/or audio source that should yield the best results for a loop system.

Figure 2: Typical source audio requirements

Type of Input Audio	Typical Input Requirements
<p>Fixed Talker (Examples: Podium, courtroom microphone)</p>	<p>Directional Microphone A directional microphone is designed to pick up voice and reduce or eliminate background noise. Omni-directional microphones are not recommended as they pick up too much surrounding noise.</p>
<p>Moving Talker (Examples: Standing/walking presenter on a stage, classroom teacher)</p>	<p>Mobile microphone These microphones typically include a radio transmitter/receiver. Some examples include lapel microphone, headset microphone, or handheld microphone. These microphones should be as directional as possible, and the transmitter/receiver system should not introduce additional noise.</p>
<p>Audio System (Examples: CD Player, DVD Player or Computer fed through an Analog or Digital Mixing board, or Audio Switcher/Preamplifier)</p>	<p>Audio system with clean output The original source material should be as clean (free of noise) as possible. The system by which the audio is input into the loop amplifier should not introduce additional noise including hum, background noise, pops/clicks or any other form of noise.</p>
<p>Multiple Fixed Talkers (Examples: Conference Room, Courtroom with multiple mics)</p>	<p>Directional boundary microphones. Special mixing. Multiple speakers at fixed positions require directional microphones that should reduce background noise and not pick up nearby speakers. Each microphone should present an individual's voice as isolated and clearly as possible. Special mixing may be required to improve the intelligibility of each individual speaker when blended with other speakers (such as compression, equalization, etc).</p>
<p>Multiple Moving Talkers (Examples: Large Conference, Live Theater)</p>	<p>Multiple mobile microphones. Special mixing. Multiple speakers in moving positions require directional mobile microphones with radio transmitter/receiver systems. All microphones must reduce background noise and not pick up nearby speakers. The radio transmitter/receiver system must not introduce any additional noise. Special mixing may be required to enhance or reduce the intelligibility of each speaker when blended with other speakers (such as compression, equalization, etc).</p>

If doing a site survey of an existing venue, find out what existing sources are intended to be used. Microphones, audio sources, mixing systems, audio switchers, preamplifiers, and even connectors, wire, and adapters all need to be reviewed. Any of these items can be a potential source of noise or distortion. Noise checks or simple listening tests can help to identify potential problems and solutions before a loop system design is started. Contact Williams Sound Technical Support if you would like assistance or advice on conducting a site survey.

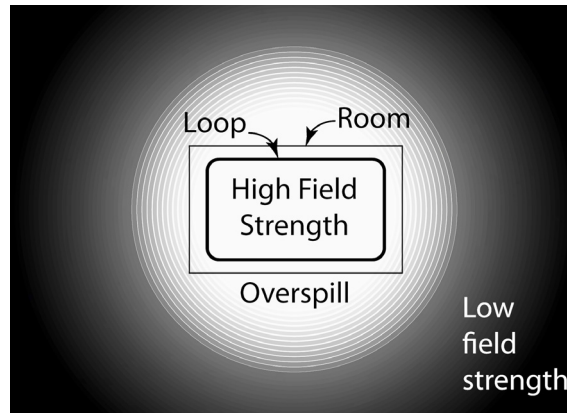
Overspill, Interference and Confidentiality

Overspill occurs when the magnetic signal from a loop travels beyond the listening area into other areas where the signal is not intended or required. A perimeter loop can radiate as much as *4 times the loop width* away from the loop itself.

This can cause problems if multiple rooms have active programs and listeners are on the border of a listening area - they may pick up two programs at once. If a program is not intended to be heard outside of a room for confidentiality reasons (such as a courtroom case), the "spill" of the signal can allow any user with a t-coil or loop receiver to eavesdrop on the program.

In some cases, this may not be a concern, as in the case of a church service or city council meeting. The use of the space will aid in determining the appropriate loop design. Below is a diagram of what the overspill looks like from a simple perimeter loop system.

Figure 3: Perimeter loops spill signal outside the loop (white = strongest, black = none)



The following needs to be determined:

1. If there is (or will be) another loop system to the side, above or below this loop, within 4x the width of this loop, and
2. If there are confidentiality concerns that would require the overspill of the loop to be contained.

If either is the case, a perimeter loop cannot be used. Loop designs that help contain spill are called "phased arrays" which use a series of interwoven loops to reduce spill from the loop. With a well-designed phased-array system, spill can be reduced to 5 ft. (1.2 m) from the loop edge and 12 ft. (3.7 m) above and below the loop plane.

Metal Structures and magnetic absorption (metal loss)

Most commercial buildings contain metal as part of the structure (I-beams, steel or aluminum studs, re-bar in floors and ceilings, and metal ceiling grids). These fixed metal structures have a grounding-effect to magnetic signals. They absorb the magnetic energy, reducing it (sometimes greatly) as the signal travels past the structure. Most of this effect is seen at higher frequencies (5 kHz and above). This is commonly referred to as "Metal Loss".

In an existing building, an approximate amount of metal loss can be determined through a site survey (see the section on site surveys). Basically, by laying down a temporary loop, sending test tones through the loop, and measuring the field strength with an FSM at different frequencies can help determine where the metal loss is occurring, at what frequencies, and how much field strength is being lost.

Simply providing more power from the loop amplifier will not solve the problem of metal loss. In fact, supplying more power to the loop can make the problem worse by causing low-frequency distortion (due to too much power at these frequencies), while mid and high frequencies suffer from a lack of power.

Providing more power *at the frequencies where metal loss occurs* can help, but it is only part of the solution. In terms of the loop design itself, tighter (narrower width) loops help control metal loss by lowering the variation of the magnetic signal, providing a more consistent magnetic field throughout the loop area. More power from the amplifier will be required in all cases where there is metal loss, but the effect of metal loss to the listener, and the demand on the amplifier, can be reduced by a well designed loop array.

One of the nice features of the PLA DL210NET is the Metal Loss Compensation setting. This parametric EQ provides attenuation/gain adjustment from -12 dB to +12 dB in the frequency range between 1 kHz to 9 kHz to aid in achieving flat frequency response in the presence of metal.

Section 17 shows maximum allowable loop widths for different scenarios.

Contact Williams Sound Technical Support if you would like assistance or advice on conducting a site survey.

Design Requirements and Best Practices

The loop system must meet performance requirements set by the international standard for loop systems IEC 60118-4. The system must meet these requirements for (1) the loop system to be certified, and (2) ensuring that the loop system provides a benefit.

Field Strength = 400 mA/m \pm 3 dB @ 1 kHz

Using a 1 kHz test tone, the magnetic field strength must be 400 mA/m \pm 3 dB throughout the area of use. The PLA DL210NET has a built-in test tone generator for this purpose.

Frequency Response = \pm 3 dB from 100 Hz to 5 kHz (1 kHz reference)

Using the 400 mA/m at 1 kHz as the reference point, the field strength must not vary more than 3 dB from 100 Hz to 5 kHz within the area of use. In order for the human voice to be intelligible, the system must have flat frequency response between 2 kHz - 5 kHz (even though the human voice can be outside of this range).

Background Noise = < 32 dB (reference 400 mA/m)

Background noise here refers to magnetic noise, or unwanted magnetic signal, from sources of magnetic energy within the room. Florescent lights, motors, and anything with a high amount of current running through it, can generate magnetic noise.

With the loop amplifier turned on, and all sources into the amplifier turned off, magnetic noise is measured with a field strength meter relative to the 400 mA/m reference point. This energy should not be higher than -32 dB from reference, anywhere in the area of use.

Since magnetic noise is usually generated by the environment, rather than the loop system itself, this can often be measured *before a loop system is ever installed*. Part of the site survey includes the determination of how much magnetic noise exists in the room. Field strength measurements are taken with the lights on, and all other typical equipment running as it would normally when the loop would be in use.

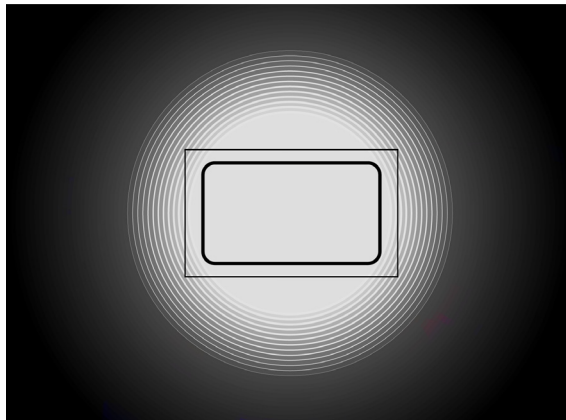
Types of Loops

There are 5 basic types of loop layouts for an induction loop system. The type of loop chosen depends on system requirements along with a thorough site survey.

Perimeter loop

This is one loop of wire around the perimeter of the room or listening area.

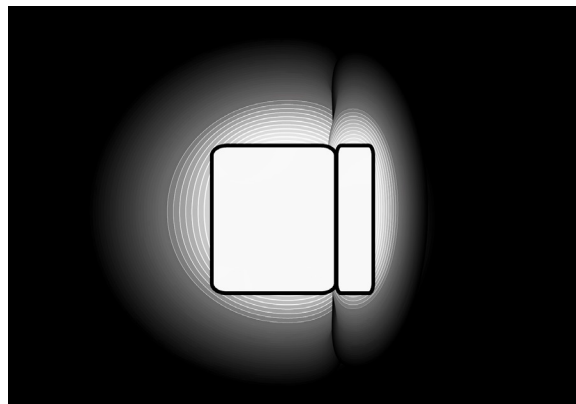
A perimeter loop can be used in rooms/areas from 65 ft. (19.8 m) up to 82 ft. (25 m) wide with no metal present, or rooms/areas 6 ft. (1.8 m) to 16 ft. (4.9 m) wide with metal present. Usually only possible for smaller rooms in modern buildings. If overspill is a concern, a perimeter loop is generally not recommended.



Cancellation loop

This is single run of wire overlaid in an offset figure 8 pattern, with one large loop, and a small loop on the side where spill needs to be restricted.

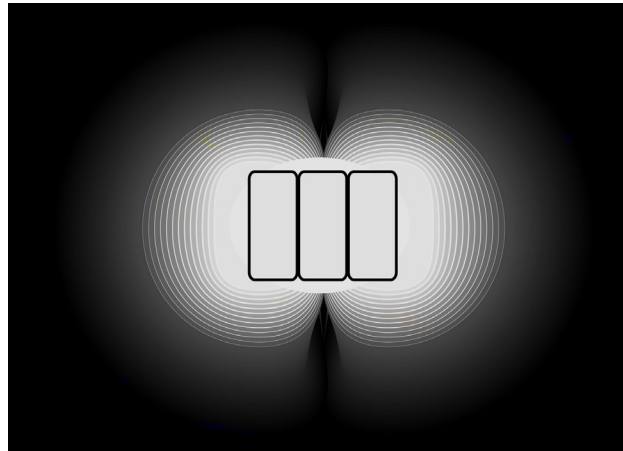
This type of loop is used when spill needs to be controlled in one direction only.



Single array

This is a single run of wire, overlaid back and forth to create equal-width segments.

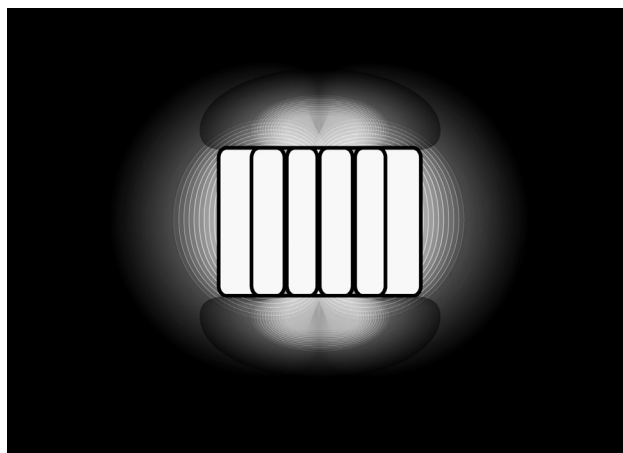
This type of loop is often used when there are metal losses in the room, as it provides more even coverage than a simple perimeter or cancellation loop. This loop works well for fixed-seating applications, but is generally not recommended if listeners will be moving.



Phased array (low overspill)

This is similar to a single array except there are 2 runs of wire, forming a “master” array and a “slave” array. These two arrays are overlaid in an offset pattern, each driven by separate amplifiers 90 degrees out of phase with each other.

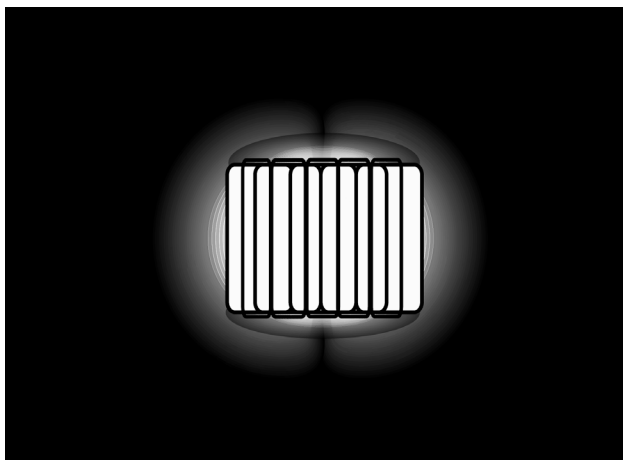
A phased array can be used in rooms/areas greater than 65 ft. (19.8 m) up to 82 ft. (25 m) wide, or rooms where metal loss is present. This type of array controls overspill more tightly than a single array. It also provides more even coverage within the listening area. If people will be moving, a phased array may be sufficient, depending upon the room/area.



Ultra-low overspill phased array

This is a phased-array with narrower segments.

This type of array provides the greatest possible spill control, and most consistent coverage within a room. An ultra-low spill phased array can be used in rooms/areas greater than 65 ft. (19.8 m) up to 82 ft. (25 m) wide, or rooms where metal loss is present. This type of array also controls overspill around the entire loop area more tightly than a phased array - as close as 5 ft. (1.5 m) from the loop edge, and 12 ft. (3.7 m) above and below. This design is excellent for confidentiality and adjacent loop systems. It is also excellent for metal loss.



Loop Design

The following design techniques are crucial to designing a successful induction loop system.

Perimeter loop design

The following must be considered when designing a perimeter loop:

Metal structures

The maximum width of a perimeter loop is restricted by the presence of metal structures. If your room exceeds the maximum recommended width you should consider a low loss array, or contact Williams Sound Technical Support for advice.

These figures are very approximate! Without a detailed site survey it is advisable to leave a 'safety margin' when calculating the power required. Metal losses are often a very significant factor in specifying a loop system, and are not always predictable.

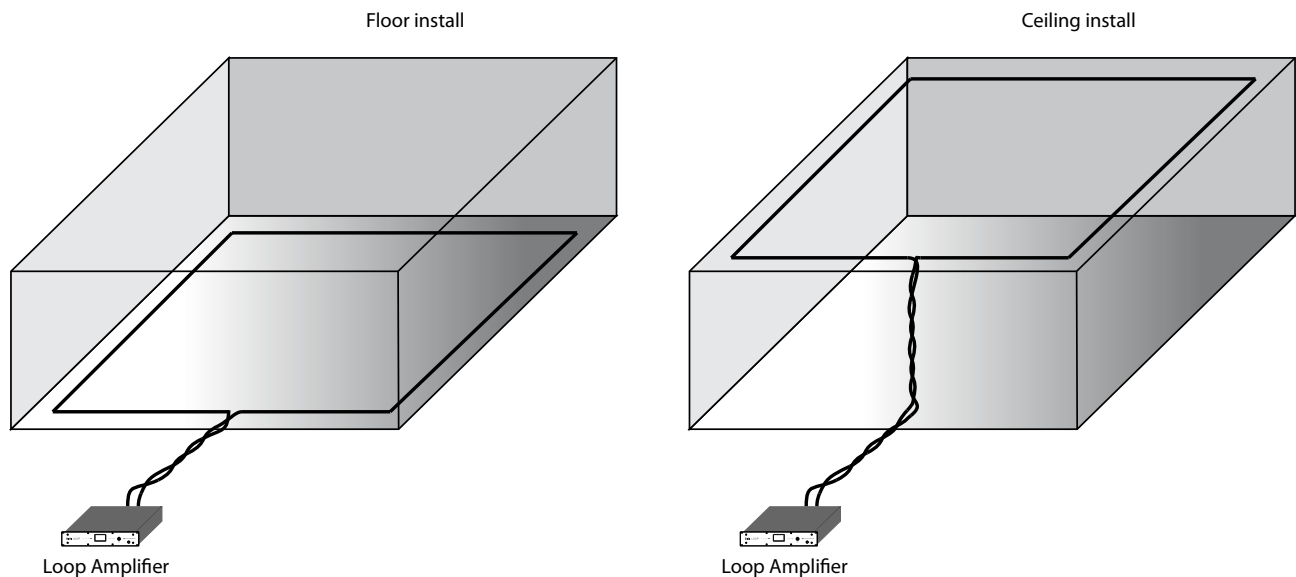
Loop spill

Perimeter loops will spill audibly up to 4x the loop width to the side, above and below. If this is not acceptable then use a low loss or low spill array depending on the level of control required.

Loop location

The loop location must be determined based on the nature of the building. The loop can be installed:

- above the user (around a wall or in the ceiling)
- below the user (on the floor or in a basement)
- never install a loop at head height!!!



Loop displacement – the distance between the loop height and the listening (hearing aid) height – typically between 8 and 25% of the loop width for normal perimeter loops, or up to 50% for smaller room systems.

Example – 32 ft. (9.75 m) x 49 ft. (15 m) room. Room width is the smaller dimension = 32 ft. (9.75 m) Listening height is 4 ft (1.2 m).

Loop displacement is typically 8 to 25% of the room width, 2 ft. (0.6 m) to 8 ft. (2.4 m)

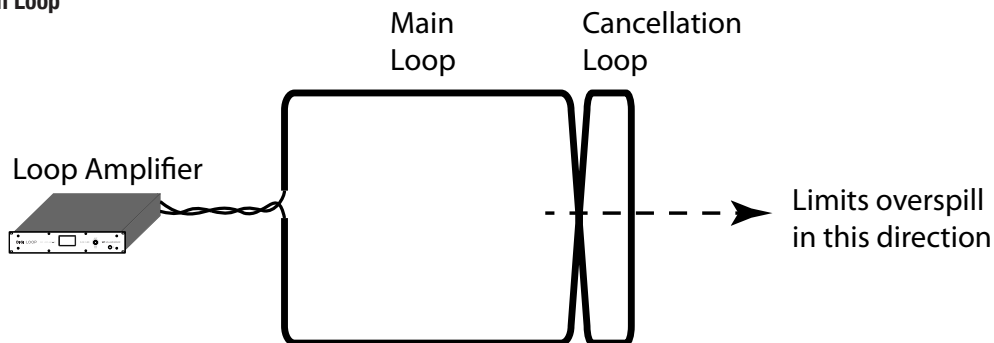
Loop should be mounted between 2 ft. (0.6 m) and 8 ft. (2.4 m) from head height 4 ft.(1.2 m) either above or below floor level - from 1 ft. (0.3 m) to 4 ft. (1.2 m) below the floor or from 6 ft. (1.8 m) to 12 ft.(3.7 m) above.

Cancellation loop design

A cancellation loop is a special version of a single array, being a normal perimeter loop with an additional coil laid as a 'figure-8' at one end. Designed correctly the cancellation loop will dramatically reduce loop spill in one direction only which can be very useful for back to back rooms.

The width of the end coil is critical and can only be achieved by trial and error or by simulation. Williams Sound Technical Support will help you to design a cancellation loop if required.

Figure 3: Cancellation Loop

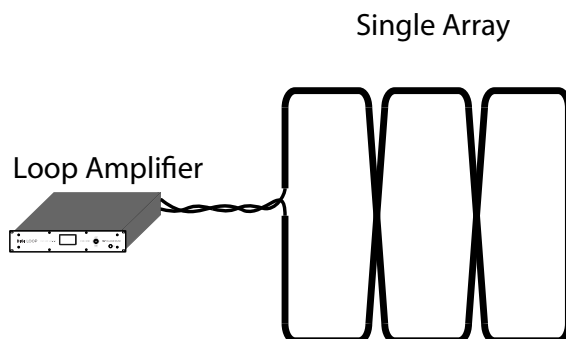


Single array design

A single array is a series of loops or 'segments' laid from the same single loop cable. Single arrays must follow a few basic rules:

- Loop segments must all be the same width
- In the presence of metal, each segment width should be 6 ft. (1.8 m) – 16 ft. (4.9 m) depending on degree of loss.
- Loop segments must be laid as 'figure-8s' so each one has current flowing in the opposite directions to the adjacent loops (see diagram)

Figure 3: Single Array



Phased array (low overspill) design

Low loss arrays will give a very flat and even field across a large area, or an area with metal losses such as a reinforced concrete floor.

Low loss arrays consist of two multi-segment loops driven by two amplifiers. The amplifiers are connected by a phase shifter that makes them 90 degrees out of phase with each other. Each array is made from segments of equal size, separated by a gap. The second array is offset from the position of the first.

To design the array, all you need to know are room length and the preferred width of loop segment in the array. Call Williams Sound Technical Support to assist with the design work.

Room length: The longest side of the rectangular or near-rectangular room. Leave some room for installation, typically a gap of 4 in. (10.2 cm) - 8 in. (20.3 cm) around the edge of a room.

Preferred segment width: An array can be made of loop segments down to just under 6 ft. (1.8 m) wide and as wide as 16 ft. (4.6 m) The more metal loss in the installation the smaller the width should be. The choice of preferred width may also be affected by installation considerations, for example the location of fixed seating rows.

If your area or room is approximately rectangular you can still calculate the array by this procedure, and then adjust the shapes of individual loop segments to fit the room. If the room is very irregular then you should ask Williams Sound Technical Support for assistance.

First array layout

Choose a baseline along one of the short ends of the area to be covered (it is easiest to make this nearest to the amplifier location).

Measure and mark out the shape of the first array as shown. (Shown in black in the example diagram).

The first array has N_1 loops, each of them W_A wide, at an interval of P .

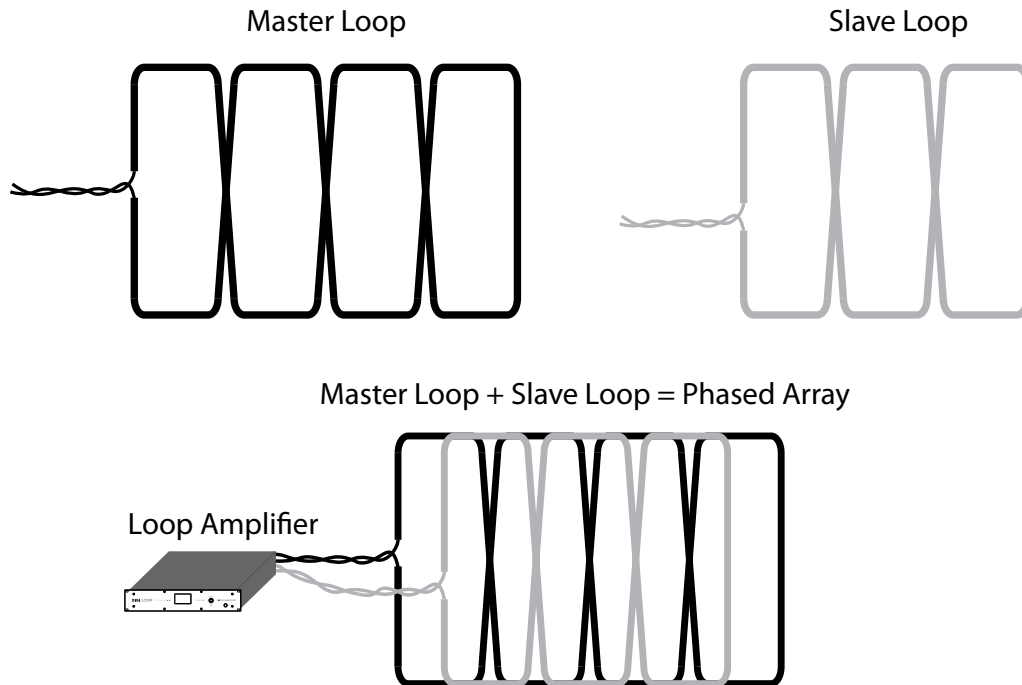
The direction of the current in each segment should alternate, so each segment runs in the opposite direction from the previous one.

Take care when laying the cable or tape that the directions alternate or the array will not work!

Second array layout

Measure and mark out the second array over the top of the first array (shown in red in the example diagram). The baseline for the second array is offset by S as shown in the diagram. The array is very similar to the first array, with N_2 loops, each of them W_A wide, at an interval of P .

Figure 3: Phased Array



Ultra-low overspill loop design

True low-spill arrays* require much more careful precision design than the low-loss arrays shown previously. With simulation and experience it is possible to restrict spill to within 5 ft. (1.5 m) of the loop edge, and 12 ft. (3.7 m) above and below.

How do the different types of loop compare? These three plots show a similar size loop system in three configurations. Black is inaudible, effectively silent. Yellow areas are full field strength (400 mA/m). The plots are a view from above and show how far the signal will typically

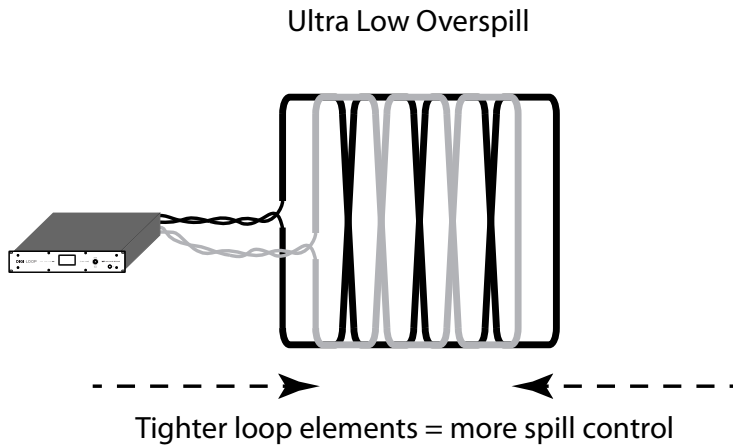
spill.

Ultra-low spill requires analytical design tools and a great deal of experience to get right. If you require very good spill control for adjacent rooms or confidentiality, Williams Sound Technical Support can assist with the design.

You must provide dimensioned drawings and some basic information about the installation and Williams Sound Technical Support will return a fully marked up set of drawings and comprehensive notes for a nominal design charge.


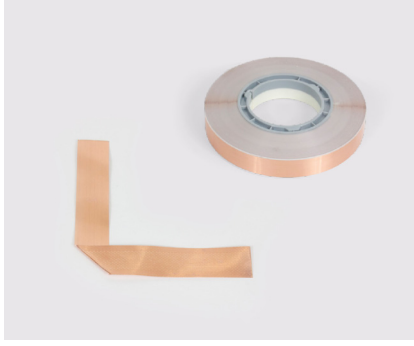


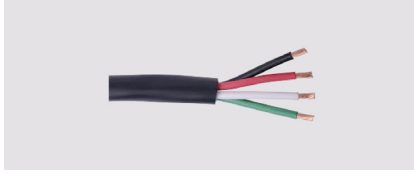

This level of spill control is certainly better than a perimeter loop, but is not sufficient for adjacent rooms or any level of confidentiality. True low spill requires a different design approach.

Figure 3: Ultra Low Overspill



Cable Choices and Selection

Use this table to determine which type of wire suits your application.

<p>Multi-strand single conductor</p>	<p>Multi-Strand Single Conductor wire can be easily sourced from many wire distributors. This can be found in various gauges and colors dependent upon the system needs.</p> <p><i>Williams Sound p/n: PLW 014; 14 ga. stranded wire</i> <i>PLW 037; 18 ga. stranded wire</i></p>	
<p>Flat wire cable</p>	<p>Flat Wire Cable (or ribbon cable) from Williams Sound is offered in 3/4" width and is equivalent to 14 gauge wire. Because flat wire has less Inductance, 10 – 20% increase in length may be utilized and still be within the load requirement. Flat wire can be installed under carpet or glued to the wall. See our installation videos for examples of flat wire installation. When laying on a concrete floor, be sure the concrete is sealed before laying the flat wire as the Alkaline in the concrete will eat into the wire. Flat wire can be secured using double sided tape, glue or flat wire tape.</p> <p><i>Williams Sound p/n: PLW F300; 3/4 in x 300 ft spool (1.9 cm x 91.4 m)</i> <i>PLW F500; 3/4 in x 500 ft spool (1.9 cm x 152.4 m)</i></p>	
<p>Direct burial cable</p>	<p>Direct Burial Cable (DBC) is required when burying cable in concrete, bitumen or soil. This type of wire will resist the heat effect of curing as well as the caustic effect of over time. DBC should be used even when scoring and laying into dry concrete because of the alkaline effect from the concrete over time.</p> <p><i>Belden p/n: 9438 0101000; 14 ga. (1.9 mm²) stranded hook-up/lead - direct burial wire</i></p>	
<p>Lead wire</p>	<p>Lead wire is the wire connecting the amplifier to the loop wire. Sometimes this lead wire is just an extension of the loop wire (unless using flat wire cable as pictured) and this lead should be twisted from the amplifier to the loop to prevent the lead wire from creating additional EMI areas and cancellation. The resistance of the lead wire is also part of the wire load applied to the amplifier, so keep the lead length as short as possible.</p> <p><i>This is a very common wire type and is easily sourced.</i></p>	
<p>Other wire types</p>	<p>Two conductor speaker wire can be utilized for a standard single loop install. For a Phased Array loop configuration, four conductor star wire can be used. This Star Wire has four color coded wires tightly twisted together and sheathed. This can be soldered to flat wire or single strand at the loop.</p> <p><i>This is a very common wire type and is easily sourced.</i></p>	
<p>Williams Sound flat wire tape</p>	<p>Use to secure and protect flat copper wire when installing a loop under carpet, wood floors or tile. The flat wire tape is applied over flat copper wire.</p> <p><i>Williams Sound p/n: FWT 001; 2 in x 180 ft Roll (5 cm x 55 m)</i></p>	

Length Limits

Determine the total length of cable that needs to be driven by the amplifier in your system. For an array system use the longest of the two array cable lengths (this will typically be the Master Loop).

Compare length required against the maximum lengths that can be driven by each amplifier in the tables in section 18.

Maximum cable lengths assume that the amplifier is running close to maximum current. If you are using the amplifier at a current well below it's maximum then the amplifier will be able to drive longer cable runs.

Contact Williams Sound Technical Support for a more accurate calculation of amplifier capability if this is the case for your application.

If no amplifier can drive the cable length you require, contact Williams Sound Technical Support and we can help you to find a suitable solution.

Figure 4: AWG Chart

To select the proper wire for the loop(s), refer to the following chart. Wire resistance of each loop needs to be 0.5 - 1.5 Ω as required by the amplifier.

Wire type	AWG (CSA)	DC Ω 1000 ft (305 m)	Max length (DL107/207/210) Approx ft	Min length (DL107/207/210) Approx ft
Single conductor	18 (0.82 mm ²)	6.5	231 (70 m)	77 (23 m)
	16 (1.3 mm ²)	4.3	349 (106 m)	116 (35 m)
	14 (1.9 mm ²)	2.8	535 (163 m)	179 (55 m)
	12 (3.3 mm ²)	1.9	790 (240 m)	263 (80 m)
Flat 3/4" copper	~14 (1.9 mm ²)	2.4	725 (221 m) *	208 (64 m) **

* Flat copper wire is more efficient than single conductor stranded wire at audio frequencies. This allows the maximum length to be greater than the length calculated using the DC resistance. ** In order to present a minimum resistance of 0.5 Ω to the amplifier, the DC resistance must be used.

Installation Considerations

Once the loop design has been completed, the loop wire installation should be carefully thought out before proceeding. Here are some things that need to be considered, and will make the installation much smoother if worked out ahead of time.

Experienced installers can find a suitable wiring path, usually without much trouble. If it is not obvious where the cable can go, you should either contact Williams Sound Technical Support for advice, or start with these essential notes:

- The position of the loop cables will depend on the type of loop system being installed – make sure you understand the loop layout. Some loop types, such as the ultra-low spill array, have tight tolerances around the element size and placement. Make sure these measurements are worked out before installing the loop wire. Many installers will mark the installation surface with these measurements prior to install, to (1) make sure the wire can be installed as the design calls for, and (2) guide them during installation.
- Loops can be positioned either below or above the listening plane (the height of the receiving device or hearing aid). The loop must not be installed at the same height as the receiving device or hearing aid, as this causes massive fluctuations in signal loudness across the area of use. If there are loop receivers *and* hearing aids with t-coils being used, the range of *both* of these heights should be taken into consideration, and the loop wire cannot be placed within this range of heights.
- It is possible for loop wire to be installed in basements, at floor level, around the wall at high level or in ceiling cavities, or even in the room above, depending on the factors involved, such as metal loss. Perimeter loops can *sometimes* be placed outside the building or room where the system is being used.
- Cables can often be placed behind or along decorative features such as baseboard trim, cove moldings, or columns.
- Cables can be placed under carpets, tile and other floor coverings. For this purpose, flat copper wire is available (Williams Sound PLW F300 or PLW F500). For securing flat copper wire to the surface, consider using cloth-based flat wire tape, which also contains a

warning about loop wire underneath (Williams Sound FWT 001).

- Cables can be buried in concrete, or buried in the ground outside or under the building – use Direct Burial Cable for these applications as standard cable will degrade over time.
- Array dimensions for low spill systems can be very critical – tolerances of 2 in. (5 cm) can be required. Ensure that you understand how important the tolerance is for your system before installing.
- Cables are sometimes damaged by carpet fitters using knives, or from contractors drilling or cutting. Make sure that the cables are clearly marked, by using printed warning tape such as Williams Sound FWT 001.
- Consider any environmental factors such as water, damp, heat or abrasion that could damage the loop when installed.
- Ordinary wire can be fastened with cable clips, secured with a hot melt glue or other adhesive such as sealant from a mastic gun. In all cases, public safety (avoidance of trip hazard) and long term reliability need to be carefully considered.
- Flat copper tape can be secured with printed warning tape such as Williams Sound FWT 001.
- Unsealed concrete contains alkalis which can attack flat copper wiring if there is any moisture present. When installing copper tape on top of concrete, the surface should be sealed by painting the concrete with a suitable sealant prior to installation. Alternatively use Direct Burial Cable which is resistant to alkalines.
- Keep loop cables at least 24 inches (61 cm) from any parallel telephone, mains or control cables to meet current wiring standards (UK). Don't run loop wire parallel with other wiring if possible. If loop wire must cross other wires, keep it as far away as possible and always cross at 90 degrees.
- If the loop needs to be installed over steps, or if you have other installation concerns, please contact Williams Sound Technical Support for assistance.
- Always keep the loop plane constant - never install wire over a doorway or window, or change direction in a way that is inconsistent with the loop design.

Field Strength Meter

There are 3 purposes for a field strength meter.

1. Site Survey. During the site survey it is used for measuring background noise and checking the performance of the test loop.
2. Calibration. During the calibration phase, the field strength meter is used to calibrate the amplifier to the loop, and to check the performance of the system with a live source running.
3. Maintenance/Checking. Periodically the system should be checked with a field strength meter to verify that the performance of the system is (a) within specifications and (b) within calibration.

Tone Generator

The tone generator inside the Williams Sound PLA DL210NET amplifier can be used for (a) the site survey, to set levels on the test loop and test performance and (b) the calibration and commissioning phase of the loop system.

Testing and Maintaining Induction Loop Systems

Site Survey, Commissioning, Regular System Checks, and Auditing are an integral part of achieving and maintaining compliant loop systems that provide a genuine benefit to the user.

Site Survey

A Site Survey includes testing for electromagnetic background noise and any metal used in a buildings construction should be performed prior to the specification of any induction loop system. If present, both these factors will have an effect on loop design, amplifier selection and occasionally if the project is actually feasible. We recommend laying a test loop in the area and monitor it's performance.

Commissioning

All induction loops should be commissioned after installation to ensure that they comply with the IEC 60118-4 standard for performance. This task is often performed by the installing engineer; however consultants and/or engineers may be required on complex projects.

The commissioning procedure is designed to identify and rectify any faults in a system and provide the opportunity to address them. When the system is tested and meets IEC standard, the commissioning engineer completes and presents a Certificate of Conformity to the facility owner/manager. A Certificate of Conformity is available on the Williams Sound website.

Always use a field strength meter to verify loop system operation.

Regular System Checks

An induction loop system is invisible and inaudible to anyone without a hearing aid; therefore system faults can go unnoticed if they are not reported by a hard-of-hearing user.

Hard-of-Hearing users may find communication difficult and will simply choose to leave, so it is essential that facility managers or colleagues perform regular simple checks to ensure that the system is operating correctly.

Circumstance-based testing

Testing an induction loop system may become necessary for many reasons such as damage to the loop cable, unwanted adjustments to the amplifier settings, amplifier malfunction or simply because a fault has been reported by a hard-of-hearing user.



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