continuous tones. (Fedtke & Richter, 2005 and ISO 389-3). Interim values only.

7. The values for chirps and narrow band chirps were derived for ER3A inserts by PTB, Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt. (Fedtke & Hensel, 2008). Test Report (2008-07-22), Audiometric headphone, ER-3A, MAICO Diagnostic GmbH. Transfer data were applied to derive equivalent values for other transducer/coupler combinations.

8. The reference levels tabulated above are appropriate when using the peak-peak equivalent measurement method specified in IEC 60645-3 (2007). Equipment should be calibrated at a level that is comfortably above that of the background noise but low enough to avoid the risk of distortion. Recommended levels are 70-80 dBHL (AC) and 30-40 dBHL (BC).

9. "Clicks" and "tone pips / bursts" are the reference stimuli defined in IEC 60645-3 (2007). ~ The narrow band chirps referred to are those specified by Elberling, C., and Don, M. (2010). “A direct approach for the design of chirp stimuli used for the recording of auditory brainstem responses,” See Figs 1 & 2. J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 128, 2955-2964.

10. It is all too easy to introduce calibration errors by failing to correctly account for microphone and artificial mastoid sensitivity values. A Spreadsheet is available from http://abrpeerreview.co.uk/resources.html to perform the necessary calculations from these values. Apparent shifts in calibration values should be checked. If there is any doubt in the calibration methodology used, advice should be sought. Stage A listening checks should be a component of all calibration tests.