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⑤④ **SOUND REPRODUCING DEVICE.**

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Description

SPECIFICATION

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an sound reproducing apparatus for performing sound reproduction and listening in noises particularly through an open-air-type head phone as in the case with a portable-type tape player, CD player or the like.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

In recent years, sound reproducing apparatuses using an open-air-type head phone have been found in a large number among acoustic reproducing apparatuses such as a small-sized stereo cassette tape player and portable CD player due to the more increased outdoor application in the acoustic field.

The above-mentioned open-air-type head phone includes a what is generally called head phone with a head band which covers the ears and an inner-type head phone loaded in the ears; but the above-mentioned acoustic reproducing apparatuses using these head phones include cassette tape players, portable CD players, radio receivers with FM stereo and apparatuses combining these apparatuses, any of which is of a small size which is convenient for carrying. Then, even in the case of outdoor listening, owing to the open-air type as mentioned above, the sound and alarm of vehicles, signal sound and the like can be listened to, and sound reproduction and listening can be performed without any danger while walking outdoors.

However, the configuration as mentioned above is an open-air-type and allows the outside voice to be heard, therefore having a problem of being affected straightly by the surrounding noise and leaking the reproduced sound from the head phone into the surroundings.

This problem means that, as shown in Fig. 10, measurements of noise frequency characteristics in environment of listening in an electric car and in a motor car result in a noise frequency characteristic in electric car B and a noise frequency characteristic in motorcar C in contrast with a flat frequency characteristic A of the acoustic reproducing apparatus. Both the frequency characteristic B and C have high noise levels of low frequency band and low noise levels of high frequency band although the frequency bands thereof somewhat deviate from each other. Accordingly, there exists a problem that where the output of the reproducing apparatus having the frequency characteristic A is intended to be listened to, the sound of the low frequency band is buried in noise and is hard to be listened to either in an electric car or in a motorcar, and the voice of the high frequency

band is emphasized, and that when the sound volume is increased to listen better to the low frequency band, the high frequency band is more emphasized. This causes a similar problem also, for example, in the case of listening along through the head phone in an electric car or listening alone through the head phone in a motorcar.

Also, in an electric car, the open-air-type head phone causes a problem of sound leakage to the surroundings. Fig. 11 is a graph showing a sound leakage frequency characteristic D of a conventional open-air-type head phone measured under a condition as shown in Fig. 12. This means that measurements of sound leakage are made by a sound level meter M positioned apart by 1 (about 30 cm) from an ear La in the state that a head phone H is attached to the ear La of a listener L.

Here, the surrounding environment is a soundproof chamber, and the sound level meter M uses a A-curve filter. As a result, as shown in Fig. 11, the sound leakage increases at frequencies above 1 kHz, thereby showing a sound leakage frequency characteristic Da and showing such a frequency characteristic Db that the dark noise level of the soundproof chamber is flat in the frequency band below 1kHz. Thus, it is found that the sound leakage is generated largely in the high frequency band, and this becomes a problem as a cause of sound leakage in the case of listening through the above-mentioned open-air-type head phone.

As described above, conventionally, when reproduced sound is intended to be listened to in an electric car or in a motorcar, low-pitched tones are very hard to be listened due to the noise in that place, and by resultant increasing of the sound volume, high-pitched tones are extraordinarily emphasized, and a problem is caused that the listener himself gets tired of listening. Furthermore, as is the case with listening in an electric car, where many people are present in the surroundings, the noise from the surrounding electric car also exists. and the sound volume is likely to be made large; consequently the surrounding people hear the voice leaking from the head phone as annoying noise, and causes a problem of annoyance.

EP-A-0 122 663 discloses a speaker system including a control circuit for dynamically modifying the frequency response of the audio output signal to increase bandwidth, reduce distortion and increase maximum output level of the speaker system.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In the light of the above-mentioned problems, the present invention has been achieved for the purpose of providing a sound reproducing apparatus which is not affected by the noise characteristic of an electric car or a motorcar as mentioned above, and suppresses sound leakage as small as possible, and thereby

can perform a sound reproduction comfortable to the listener himself and to the surrounding people.

To solve the above-mentioned problems, the sound reproducing apparatus of the present invention is configured as defined in claim 1.

(1) In noisy environment such as in an electric car or in a motorcar wherein the apparatus is used, a noise frequency characteristic frequency-analyzing the noise volume thereof is measured in advance, and there is installed a filter which attenuates the high frequency band and intensifies the low frequency band in a manner to correspond to the above-mentioned noise frequency characteristic, and also a control switch which changes-over this filtering operation.

(2) In the above-mentioned configuration of Item (1), there are installed a first filter and a second filter which attenuate the high frequency band and intensify the low frequency band in a manner to correspond respectively to the electric car noise frequency characteristic and the motorcar noise frequency characteristic, and also a control switch which changes-over operation of this first or second filter and non-operation of the both filters, and by changing-over the above-mentioned control switch, control is performed to obtain a frequency characteristic of a reproduction signal corresponding to the noise frequency characteristics in the electric car or in the motorcar.

(3) A frequency characteristic of sound leakage to the outside in the state that the head phone is loaded is measured in advance, and preferably there is installed an attenuating filter which attenuates the sound leakage frequency characteristic, and also a control switch which changes-over the operation of this attenuating filter.

(4) In the above-mentioned configuration of Item (3), the frequency of the maximum attenuation level of the attenuating filter is matched with the frequency of the maximum level in the sound leakage frequency band measured in advance.

(5) In the above-mentioned configuration of Item (3), the attenuating filter has a sharp attenuation characteristic wherein 4 - 8 kHz are frequencies of the maximum attenuation level and attenuation at 1 kHz being the vocal center frequency is nearly zero.

(6) The noise frequency characteristic frequency-analyzing the noise volume in noisy environment wherein the apparatus is used and the frequency band of sound leakage to the outside in the state that the head phone is loaded are measured in advance, and there are provided an intensifying-filter for intensifying the low frequency band in a manner to correspond to the above-mentioned noise frequency characteristic, and an attenuating-filter for attenuating the above-mentioned sound leakage frequency band and a

control switch for changing-over the operations of the above-mentioned both filters.

By the above-mentioned configuration, the apparatus of the preferred embodiment of the present invention, by performing filtering operation through changing-over the control switch, intensifies the low-pitched tone part of the frequency characteristic of the reproduced output, attenuates the high-pitched tone part, and thereby the reproduced frequency characteristic is controlled in a manner to correspond to the noise frequency characteristic, thereby suppressing the effect of the noise and attenuating the sound leakage when the head phone is used to the utmost.

Furthermore, the apparatus can attenuate the leakage of the voice in the sound leakage frequency band from the head phone to the outside by turning on or off the change-over switch.

Furthermore, the apparatus makes the frequency characteristic of the reproduced signal correspond to the above-mentioned noise characteristic by changing-over the control switch, and can attenuate the sound leakage from the head phone to the outside in the state that the head phone is loaded.

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram of a major part of the same.

Fig. 3 is a frequency characteristic graph of the same.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a schematic circuit block diagram of a sound reproducing apparatus in a third embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a circuit diagram representing in detail one block in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a frequency characteristic graph in the third embodiment.

Fig. 8 is a sound leakage frequency characteristic showing a first effect in the third embodiment.

Fig. 9 is a frequency characteristic graph of still another embodiment.

Fig. 10 is a graph showing noise frequency characteristics in an electric car and in a motorcar. Fig. 11 is a graph showing a frequency characteristic of sound leakage from an open-air-type head phone of a conventional acoustic reproducing apparatus.

Fig. 12 is a schematic diagram showing a state of measurement in obtaining the characteristic in Fig. 11.

THE BEST FORM FOR EMBODYING THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, description is made on a sound reproducing apparatus of a first embodiment of the present invention in reference to drawings.

Fig. 1 is a schematic circuit block diagram of a sound reproducing apparatus in an embodiment of the present invention, which is a portable CD player, and shows one channel of a stereo type. In Fig. 1, numeral 1 designates a CD (Compact Disk) record; numeral 2 designates a traversing mechanism containing an optical pickup reading a signal from the CD record 1; numeral 3 designates a servo driving circuit which accurately controls the traversing mechanism 2; numeral 4 designates a signal processing circuit for processing a signal read by the traversing mechanism 2; numeral 5 designates a D/A converter for converting a digital signal after signal processing by the signal processing circuit 4 into an analog signal; numeral 6 designates a buffer amplifier of the D/A converter 5; and numeral 7 designates a volume control knob for controlling the amount of output of the buffer amplifier 6. Numeral 8 designates a head phone driving amplifier, which not only drives a head phone but also operates as an operational amplifier of a filter 9 as described later. Numeral 9 designates a filter which is inserted in the feedback circuit of the head phone driving amplifier 8, and when this filter is inserted in the feedback circuit by a control switch 10 as described later, the input/output frequency characteristics of the head phone driving amplifier 8 are varied. Numeral 10 designates an On/OFF control switch of filtering operation; numeral 11 designates a head phone connecting terminal whereto the output of the head phone driving amplifier 8 is connected; numeral 12 designates one channel of the head phone connected to the head phone connecting terminal 11. Numeral 13 designates the other channel, which is configured with the same circuit from the buffer amplifier 6 to the head phone 12.

Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram showing details of the filter 9, including from the above-mentioned head phone driving amplifier 8 to the control switch 10. In Fig. 2, numerals 8 and 10 designate the above-mentioned head phone driving amplifier and control switch, respectively. Numeral 10a designates a filter-off-side terminal of the control switch 10; and numeral 10b designates a filter-on-side terminal of the control switch 10. Numerals 14 and 15 designate resistors to become gain setting elements determining input/output gains of the head phone driving amplifier 8. And, resistors 16 and 18 and a condenser 17 operate as part of the gain setting elements of head phone driving amplifier 8 when the control switch 10 is turned to the filter-off-side terminal 10a, and operate as low-frequency-band intensifying filter elements for intensifying the low-frequency-band and becomes part of

the above-mentioned filter 9 when the control switch 10 is turned to the filter-on-side terminal 10b. And, condensers 19 and 22 and resistors 20 and 21 operate as high-frequency-band attenuating filter elements attenuating the high frequency band and similarly becomes part of the above-mentioned filter 9, only when the change-over switch 10 is turned to the filter-on-side terminal 10b. Numeral 23 designates an input terminal of this circuit, and numeral 24 designates an output terminal of the same.

Fig. 3 is a frequency characteristic graph showing relationships among input-output characteristics of the circuit as shown in Fig. 2 and the above-mentioned electric car noise frequency characteristic and motorcar noise frequency characteristic as shown in Fig. 10; and in the figure, numeral 25 designates an electric car noise frequency characteristic, numeral 26 designates a motorcar noise frequency characteristic, numeral 27 designates a frequency characteristic of reproduced output in off state of operation of the above-mentioned filter 9, and numeral 28 designates a frequency characteristic of reproduced output in an state of operation of the same filter 9.

Hereinafter, description is made on operation of the acoustic reproducing apparatus configured as described above using Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

In Fig. 3, as is obvious from the electric car noise frequency characteristic 25, the motorcar noise frequency characteristic 26 and the frequency characteristic 27 in off state of operation of the above-mentioned filter 9, the noise of the low frequency band is large but the noise of the high-frequency-band is small both in the electric car and in the motorcar. Accordingly, the listener is hard to listen to the low-frequency-band part of output from the head phone 12 owing to disturbance by the noise, and in reverse, is easy to listen to the high frequency band because the S/N ratio thereof to the noise can be taken large. Then, when the control switch 10 is turned to the filter-on-side terminal 10b, the reproduced output shows the frequency characteristic 28 in on state of operation of the filter 9 wherein the low frequency band is intensified and the high frequency band is attenuated; and the listener is easy to listen to the low frequency band of output from the head phone 12 without being disturbed by the noise because it is intensified; and in reverse, the high frequency band part which was to listened too annoyingly is attenuated; and therefore the listener can listen to a balanced sound. In addition, since a portion Da of the high frequency band part leaking from the head phone as shown in Fig. 6 is attenuated, the apparatus can also prevent the surrounding person in an electric car or a motorcar from being annoyed by the sound leakage.

As described above, according to this embodiment, the electric car noise frequency characteristic 25 and the motorcar noise frequency characteristic

26 are measured in advance, and the filter 9 which attenuates the high frequency band and intensifies the low frequency band in a manner to correspond to the above-mentioned both noise frequency characteristics and the control switch 10 which changes-over the operation thereof are installed; and thereby by burning on or off the control switch 10 as shown in Fig. 3, a nicely balanced sound can be provided in the case where listening to reproduced sound in noise is necessary, and sound leakage into the surroundings when using the open-air-type head phone can be reduced.

Next, description is made on a sound reproducing apparatus of a second embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a schematic circuit block diagram showing a sound reproducing apparatus in a second embodiment of the present invention, which is a partial modification of the first embodiment. In Fig. 4, numeral 29 designates a volume adjusting knob for controlling the amount of output from the preceding stage. Numeral 30 designates a head phone driving amplifier, which not only drives the head phone but also operates as an operational amplifier of the filter as described later. Numeral 31 designates a first filter inserted in a feedback circuit of the head phone driving amplifier 30, which is set so as to measure the electric car noise frequency characteristic in advance and attenuate the high frequency band part and intensify the low frequency band part so as to correspond that noise frequency characteristic, and when it is inserted in the feedback circuit by a control switch 33 as described later, the input/output frequency characteristics of the head phone driving amplifier 30 are changed. Numeral 32 designates a second filter inserted in the feed back circuit of the head phone driving amplifier 30, which has a characteristic different from that of the above-mentioned first filter 31, and is set so as to measure the motorcar noise frequency characteristic in advance and attenuate the high frequency band and intensify the low frequency band part so as to correspond that noise frequency characteristic; and when it is inserted in the feedback circuit by the control switch 33 as described later, the input/output frequency characteristics are changed into a characteristic different from that of the first filter. Numeral 33 designates an ON/OFF control switch of filtering operation; numeral 34 designates a head phone connecting terminal whereto the output of the head phone driving amplifier 30 is connected; and numeral 35 designates one of channels of the head phone connected to the head phone connecting terminal 34.

Hereinafter, description is made on the operation of the sound reproducing apparatus configured as described above using Fig. 4 and Fig. 4. In the above-mentioned Fig. 3, as is obvious from the electric car noise frequency characteristics 25 and the motorcar noise frequency characteristic 26, both the noise fre-

quency characteristics clearly differ from each other, and the optimum first filter 31 and second filter 32 corresponding to the respective noise frequency characteristics are installed, and the control switch 33 is changed-over by an arbitrary selection of the listener, and thereby a balance sound suitable for the surrounding environment of the listener is reproduced. In addition, the high frequency band part leaking from the head phone is attenuated in matching with the surrounding environment, and therefore the apparatus can prevent the surrounding people in an electric car or in a motorcar from being annoyed by the sound leakage.

As described above, in accordance with the second embodiment, the electric car noise frequency characteristic 25 and the motorcar noise frequency characteristic 26 are measured in advance; and the first filter 31 and the second filter 32 which attenuate the high frequency band and intensify the low frequency band and the control switch 33 changing-over the operations thereof are installed so as to correspond to the above-mentioned respective noise frequency characteristics; and by changing-over the control switch 33, a nicely balanced sound can be provided when listening to reproduced sound in noise in necessary; and the sound leakage to the surroundings when using the open-air-type head phone can be reduced.

In addition, in the above-described embodiment, the characteristics of the filters are set in a manner of being limited to the electric car noise frequency characteristic and the motorcar noise frequency characteristic; but, for example, in an environment where noise having a characteristic of a conveyance such as an aeroplane other than an electric car and a motorcar is generated, when the noise frequency characteristic of the surrounding environment is measured in advance, and a filter characteristic corresponding to that noise frequency characteristic is set, a similar effect is obtained.

Also, in the above-described embodiment, for the state of listening to a reproduction signal, description is made on the case of listening through the open-air-type; but it may be the case of listening through a speaker. For example, in the case of listening in a car room, sound reproduction can be performed also through speakers of a car-stereo, but in this case, the reproduced sound and the noise in the car room are listened to in a mixed fusion. Accordingly, when sound reproduction is performed by the above-described apparatus of the present invention, a nicely balanced sound can be reproduced even if listening is performed by speaker reproduction in noise in a car room.

Next, description is made on a sound reproducing apparatus of a third embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment aims at attenuation of the sound leakage frequency band Da in Fig. 11 as de-

scribed above, and intends to eliminate an unnatural feeling in listening to the high frequency band part without particularly attenuating the high frequency band having no problem of sound leakage.

Fig. 5 is a schematic circuit block diagram of a sound reproducing apparatus in the third embodiment of the present invention, which shows a stereo type of tape player. In Fig. 5: numeral 41 designates magnetic heads for picking up a voice electric signal from a magnetic tape (not illustrated); numeral 42 designates preamplifiers each incorporating an equalizer circuit; numeral 43 designates noise reduction circuits; numeral 44 designates attenuating filters installed independently in the right and left channels for the purpose of inputting output signals of the noise reduction circuits 43 and outputting then while attenuating only a specific frequency band part thereof; numeral 45 designates volume knobs for receiving the output of the attenuating filters; numeral 46 designates power amplifiers with low-pitched tone intensifying circuits; which contain circuit for boosting the low-pitched tone band and can drive low-impedance loads; numeral 47 designates inner-type head phones; and numeral 48 designates a control switch, which can change-over the attenuating filters to operation or non-operation (state that input/output have no frequency characteristic).

Fig. 6 is a detailed circuit diagram showing only a channel of one side of the above-mentioned attenuating filter 44 and the control switch 48. In Fig. 6, numerals 49 and 50 designate an input terminal and an output terminal of the attenuating filter 44, respectively. Numeral 51 designates a semiconductor inductor configured with one transistor, and numeral 52 designates a resonance condenser connected in series to the semiconductor inductor 51 to cause series resonance. In addition, numeral 53 designates a switching circuit for supplying the output of the above-mentioned control switch 48 to the above-mentioned semiconductor inductor 51.

Hereinafter, description is made on the operation of the sound reproducing apparatus configured as described above using Fig. 5, Fig. 6 and Fig. 7.

The attenuating filter 44 is a notch filter which corresponds to a frequency (6 kHz) of the maximum level value of the sound leakage frequency characteristic measured in advance as shown in the above-described Fig. 11, and takes this frequency (6 kHz) as the maximum value of attenuation. Accordingly, for the series resonance circuit configured with the semiconductor inductor 51 and the resonance condenser 52, the constants thereof are determined in a manner that the resonance frequency thereof is 6 kHz. As is obvious from Fig. 6, when the control switch 48 is in ON state, the semiconductor inductor 51 is energized and operates, and thereby the resonance circuit works, and the attenuating filter 44 works as a notch filter whose center frequency is 6

kHz. In reverse, when the control switch 48 is in OFF state, the semiconductor inductor 51 is not energized, and therefore the attenuating filter 44 does not operate as a notch filter, and no frequency characteristic is given between the input 49 and the output 50. Thus, the frequency characteristic of the whole circuit block in Fig. 5 becomes as shown in Fig. 7. In Fig. 7, numerals 54a and 54b designate frequency characteristics when the control switch 48 is in OFF state and in ON state, respectively. In addition, as is obvious from Fig. 7, for the characteristic of the attenuating filter 44, Q value of the resonance circuit is made as high as possible for the purpose of almost eliminating the effect on 1 kHz part which is the center frequency of vocal sound, and of enhancing the attenuating effect at 6 kHz as high as possible. Thus, 12 dB is realized as the attenuation level at 6 kHz.

As described above, according to the third embodiment, by installing the attenuating filter 44 for attenuating the sound leakage frequency band and the control switch 48 for changing-over the operation thereof, it becomes possible to reduce the sound leakage by turning the control switch 48 on or off, the sound leakage can be reduced when required. In Fig. 8, numeral 55a and 55b show frequency characteristics when the control switch 48 is in OFF state and in ON state, respectively.

Fig. 9 is a frequency characteristic graph based on still another embodiment. This example combines the attenuating filter of the sound leakage frequency band of the above-mentioned third embodiment with the intensifying filter of only the low frequency band of the above-mentioned first or second embodiment. This means that in Fig. 9, numeral 56 designates a noise frequency characteristic which frequency-analyses the noise in an electric car; and for this characteristic, the reproduction frequency characteristic is intensified in the low frequency band part, and the sound leakage frequency band centering 6 kHz is attenuated with a sharp attenuation characteristic.

In this embodiment; as is obvious from Fig. 9, in an electric car, the noise of low-pitched tones is large but the noise of high-pitched tones is small. Accordingly, the listener cannot listen to low-pitched tones in the output from the head phone 47 because it is buried in the noise, and in reverse, the listener is easy to listen to the high-pitched tones because the S/N ratio to the noise can be taken large. Therefore, when the attenuating function for the sound leakage frequency band and the intensifying circuit for the low frequency band are operated, the low-pitched tones whereto the listener is difficult to listen is made easy to be listened, and the high-pitched tones whereto the listener listens with much annoyance can be attenuated to a moderated level; and thus the apparatus can provide an ease-to-listen and more natural sound quality. In addition, the apparatus can prevent the surrounding passengers in the car from being annoyed by the

sound leakage.

In addition, the semiconductor inductor 16 in the embodiment may be a what is generally called inductor (coil) being a passive element.

Also, the head phones 12 and 47 include ear-insert-type head phones which have been often used recently.

APPLICABILITY IN INDUSTRIES

As described above, in the present invention, the noise frequency characteristic frequency-analyzing the amount of noise in an electric car, the noise frequency characteristic frequency-analyzing the amount of noise in a motorcar or the like is measured in advance, and there are installed the filter which attenuates the high frequency band and intensifies the low frequency band in a manner to correspond to the above-mentioned noise frequency characteristic, and also the control switch which changes-over this filtering operation; and the above-mentioned control switch is changed-over to make the frequency characteristic of the reproduction signal correspond to the above-mentioned noise frequency characteristic, and therefore the listener can listen to a nicely balanced sound suitable for the surrounding environment.

Also, in the present invention, the attenuating filter for attenuating the sound leakage frequency and the control switch for changing-over the operation of the attenuating filter are installed, and by turning on or off the control switch the sound leakage from the head phone to the outside in the loaded state can be positively controlled; and in case where the apparatus is used in the place and where the apparatus is used in the place filled with large noise such as in a conveyance or in a crowded place, the sound leakage to the outside can be reduced as required, and therefore the apparatus not only gives the listener a sense of ease but also can prevent the surrounding people from being annoyed, and further can provide a more natural sound quality in noisy environment, thus the present invention being very effective.

Claims

1. Apparatus to reproduce sound in a noisy environment having an ambient noise frequency characteristic, comprising
 - filter means (9) to filter the reproduced sound, and
 - a control switch (10) for changing-over the operation of said filter means (9),

characterized in that

when the filter is operated, the frequency characteristic of the reproduced sound is varied in a manner corresponding to said noise frequency characteristic by attenuation of its high-

frequency band part and amplification of its low-frequency band in order to balance the frequency characteristic of the ambient noise to facilitate listening of the reproduced sound.

2. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the filter means comprises a plurality of filters (31, 32) having different filter characteristics corresponding to different noise environments, the control switch comprises a switch means (33) for selecting one of said filters in order to match an actual ambient noise.
3. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the filter means comprises an attenuation filter (44) to attenuate a frequency band of leakage in order to reduce leakage of reproduced sound to the environment.
4. Apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the frequency of the maximum attenuation level of the attenuation filter (44) is equivalent to the frequency of the maximum level in the sound leakage frequency band measured in advance.
5. Apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the attenuation filter (44) has a sharp attenuation characteristic having maximum attenuation level for frequencies of 4 - 8 kHz and substantially zero attenuation at 1 kHz which is the center frequency of vocal sound.
6. Apparatus according to any of the claims 3 to 5, wherein the filter means comprises
 - an intensifying filter for intensifying the low frequency band part,
 - an attenuation filter (44) for attenuating said sound leakage frequency band part, and
 the control switch (48) changes over the operation of said both filters.

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zur Tonwiedergabe in einer lautstarken Umgebung mit einer Umgebungsgeräusch-Frequenzcharakteristik, umfassend
 - eine Filtereinrichtung (9) zum Filtern des wiedergegebenen Tons und
 - einen Steuerschalter (10) zum Umschalten des Betriebes dieser Filtereinrichtung (9),**dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß**
 wenn der Filter betrieben wird, die Frequenzcharakteristik des wiedergegebenen Tons in einer Weise entsprechend der Umgebungsgeräusch-Frequenzcharakteristik geändert wird durch Dämpfung seines Hochfrequenzbandteils und

Verstärkung seines Niederfrequenzbandes zum Ausgleichen der Frequenzcharakteristik des Umgebungsgeräusches, um das Hören des wiedergegebenen Tons zu erleichtern.

2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, worin die Filtereinrichtung eine Anzahl von Filtern (31,32) mit verschiedenen Filtercharakteristiken entsprechend den verschiedenen Geräuschumgebungen enthält, und wobei der Steuerschalter eine Schalteinrichtung (33) zum Auswählen von einem der Filter enthält, zum Abstimmen auf das gegenwärtige Umgebungsgeräusch. 5
3. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin die Filtereinrichtung einen Dämpfungsfilter (44) enthält zum Dämpfen eines Streuungsfrequenzbandes, um den Streuverlust von wiedergegebenem Ton in die Umgebung zu vermindern. 10
4. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, worin die Frequenz des maximalen Dämpfungspegels des Dämpfungsfilter (44) äquivalent ist zu der Frequenz des maximalen Pegels in dem streuungsfrequenzband, das im voraus gemessen wird. 15
5. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, worin der Dämpfungsfilter (44) eine scharfe Dämpfungsscharakteristik aufweist, mit einem maximalen Dämpfungspegel für Frequenzen von 4 - 8 kHz und im wesentlichen keine Dämpfung bei 1 kHz zeigt, was die Mittelfrequenz für stimmhafte Töne ist. 20
6. Vorrichtung nach einem der vorangegangenen Ansprüche 3 - 5, worin die Filtereinrichtung 25
 - einen Verstärkungsfilter zum Intensivieren des niedrigen Frequenzbandteils, und
 - einen Dämpfungsfilter (44) zum Dämpfen des Tonstreuungs-Frequenzbandteiles, umfaßt und
 wobei der Steuerschalter (48) zwischen den beiden Filtern umschaltet. 30

Revendications 35

1. Appareil pour reproduire du son dans un environnement bruité, ayant une caractéristique fréquentielle de bruit ambiant, comprenant : 40
 - des moyens de filtrage (9) pour filtrer le son reproduit, et
 - un interrupteur de contrôle (10) pour commuter le fonctionnement des dits moyens de filtrage (9), 45
 caractérisé en ce que 50
 - quand le filtre fonctionne, la caractéristique fréquentielle du son reproduit change de manière à correspondre à ladite caractéristique fré-

quentielle de bruit par atténuation de sa partie de bande haute fréquence et amplification de sa partie de bande basse fréquence, afin d'équilibrer la caractéristique fréquentielle du bruit ambiant pour faciliter l'audition des sons reproduits.

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens de filtrage comprennent une pluralité de filtres (31, 32) ayant diverses caractéristiques de filtrage correspondant à divers environnements bruités, 5
 - l'interrupteur de contrôle comprend des moyens interrupteurs (33) pour sélectionner l'un des dits filtres afin d'adapter un bruit ambiant réel.
3. Appareil selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel les moyens de filtrage comportent un filtre d'atténuation (44) pour atténuer une bande de fréquences de fuite afin de réduire la fuite du son reproduit vers l'environnement. 10
4. Appareil selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la fréquence du niveau d'atténuation maximum du filtre d'atténuation (44) est équivalente à la fréquence du niveau maximum dans la bande de fréquences de fuite sonore mesurée par avance. 15
5. Appareil selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le filtre d'atténuation (44) présente une caractéristique d'atténuation brutale présentant un niveau d'atténuation maximum pour les fréquences allant de 4 à 8 kHz et une atténuation pratiquement nulle à 1 kHz qui est la fréquence centrale des sons vocaux. 20
6. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 5, dans lequel les moyens de filtrage comportent : 25
 - un filtre intensificateur pour intensifier la partie de bande basse fréquence,
 - un filtre d'atténuation (44) pour atténuer la dite partie de bande fréquentielle de fuite sonore, et
 l'interrupteur de contrôle (48) commute le fonctionnement des dits deux filtres. 30

FIG.1

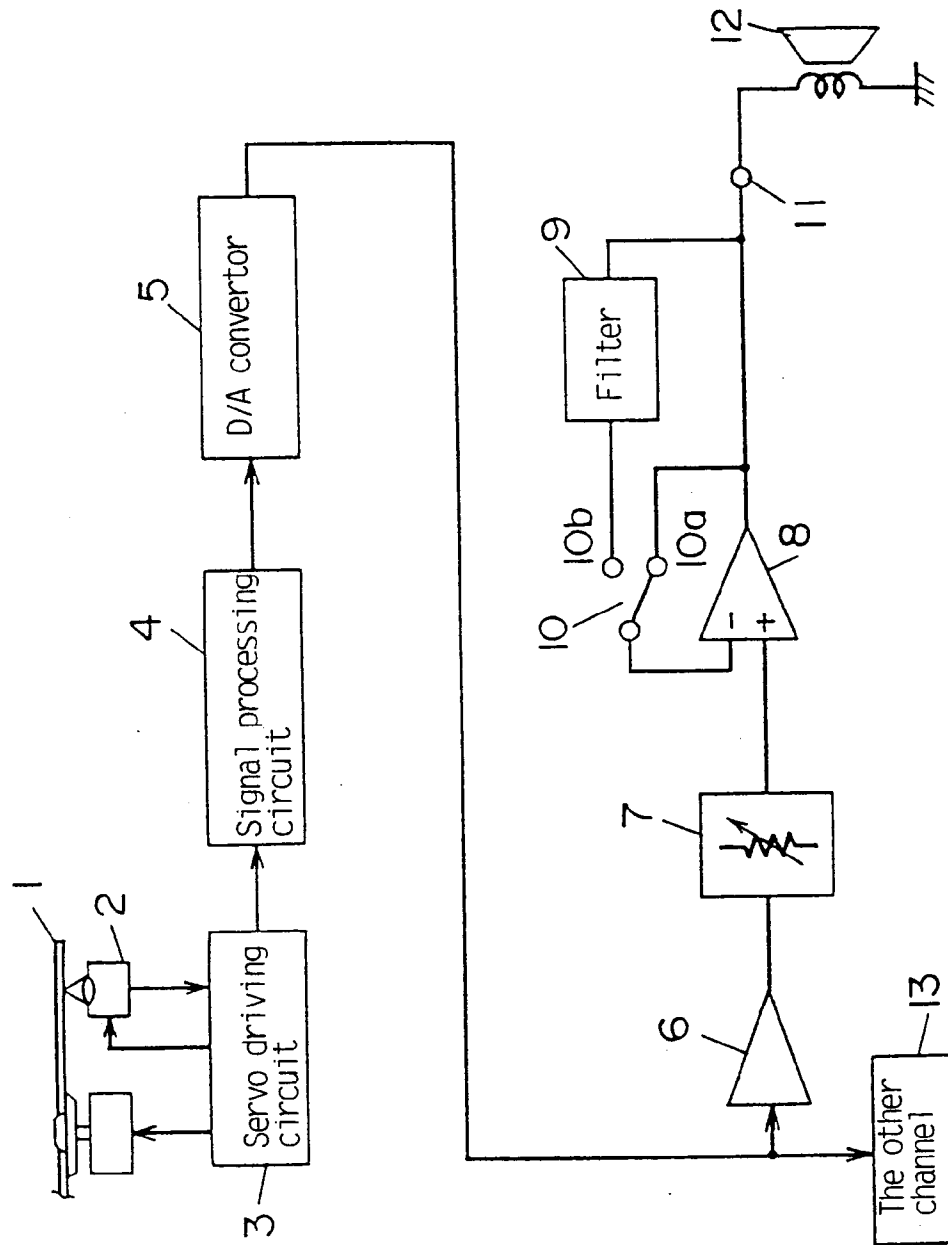


FIG.2

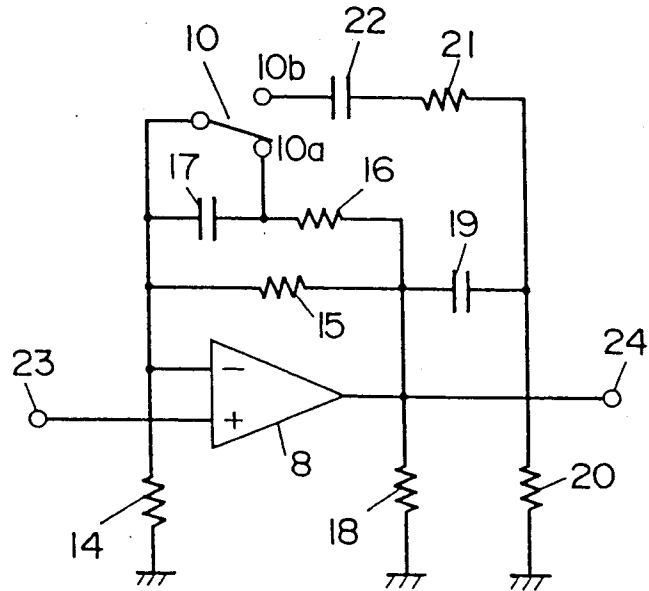


FIG.3

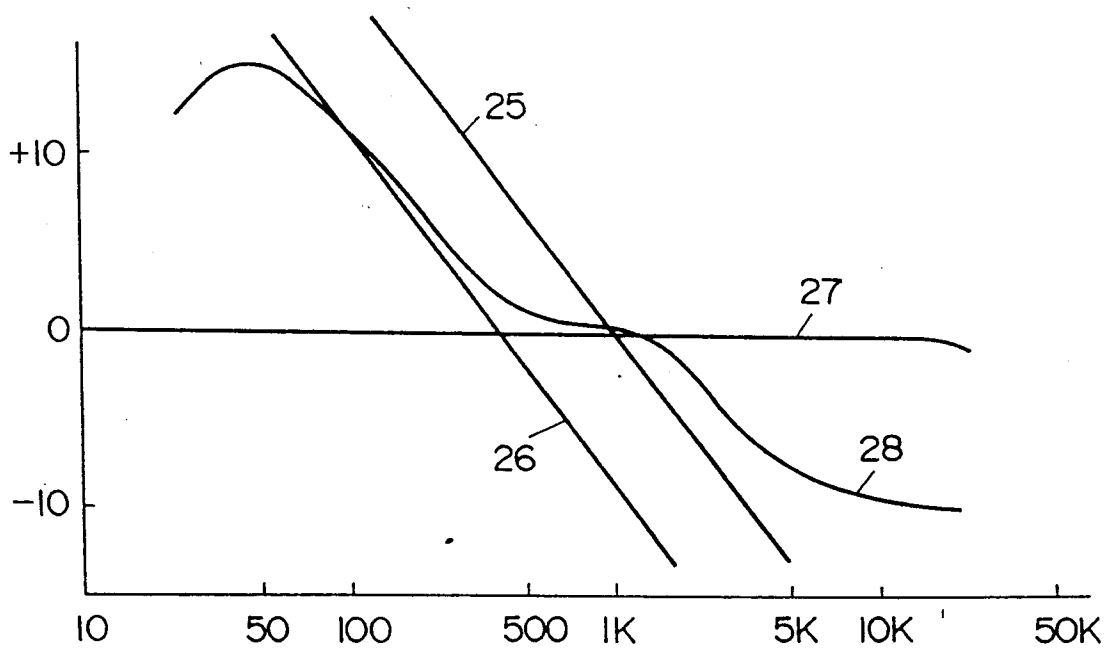


FIG. 4

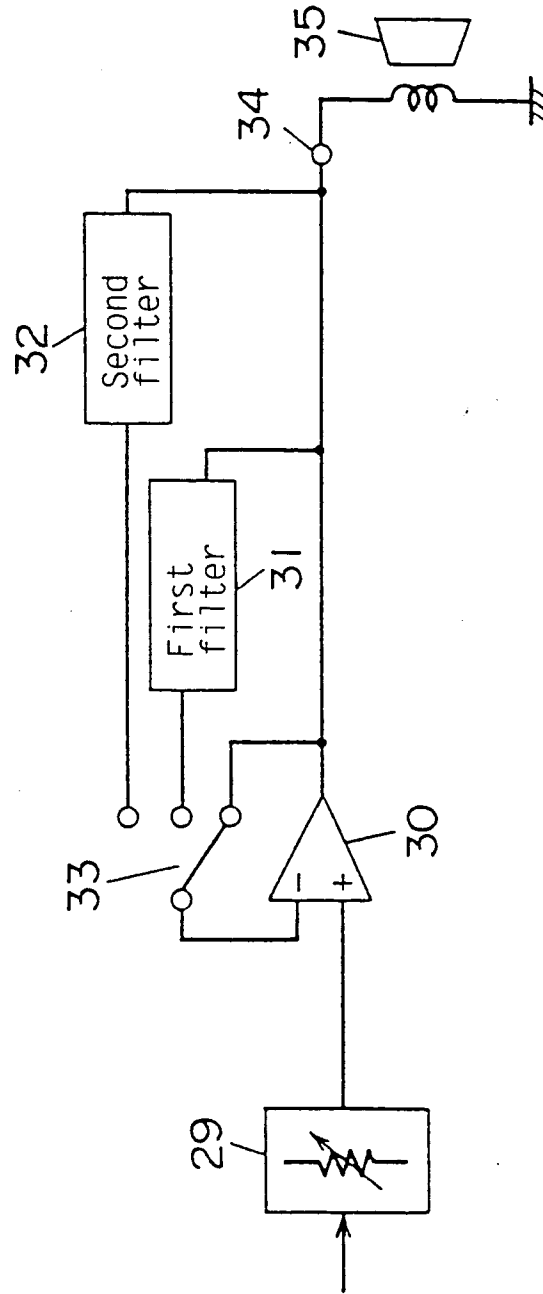


FIG. 5

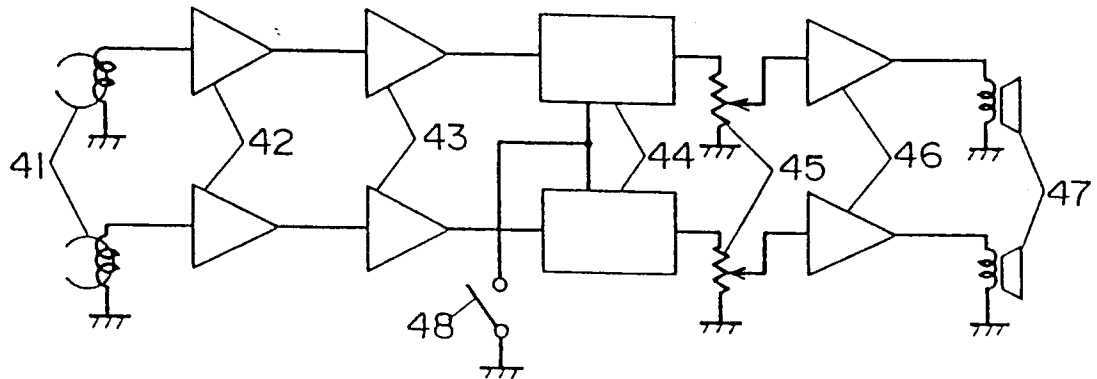


FIG. 6

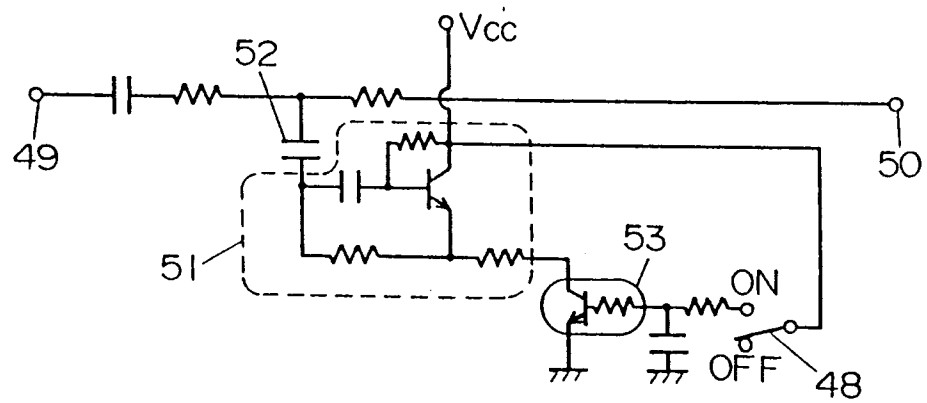


FIG. 7

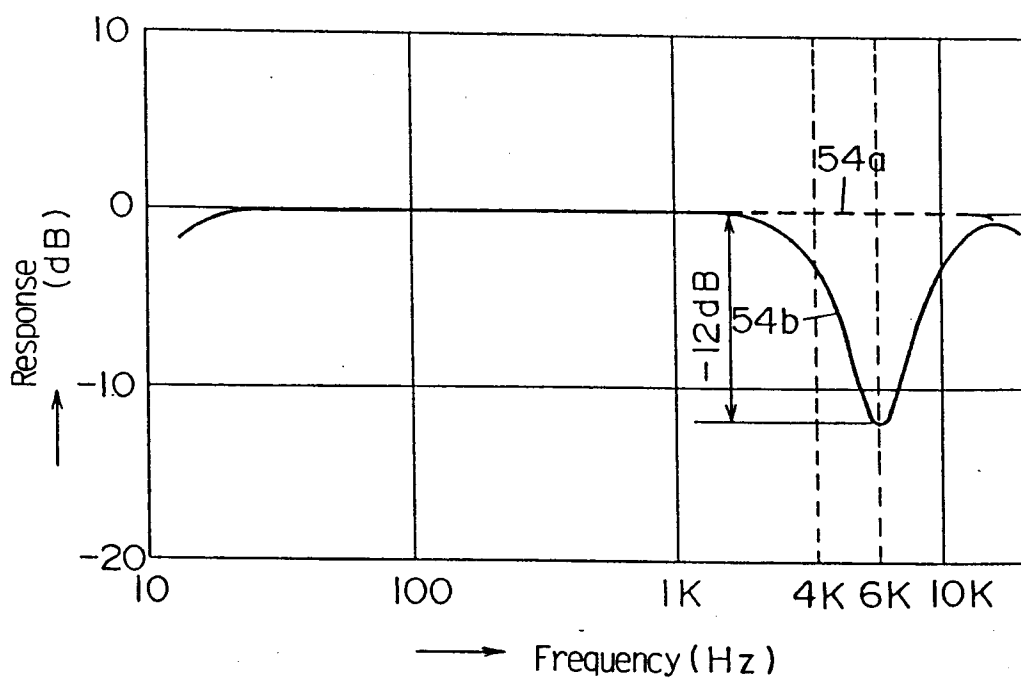


FIG. 8

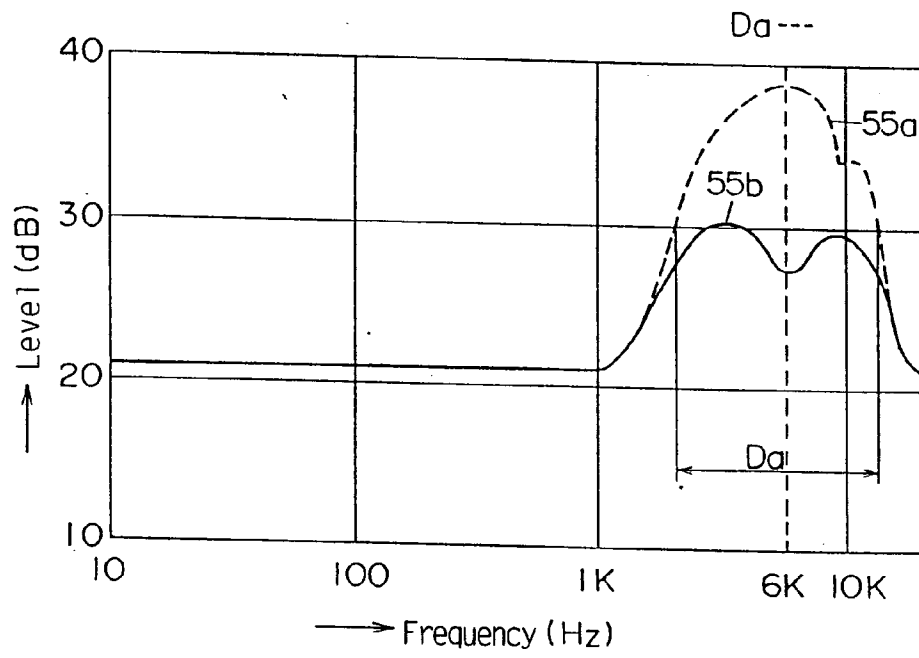


FIG. 9

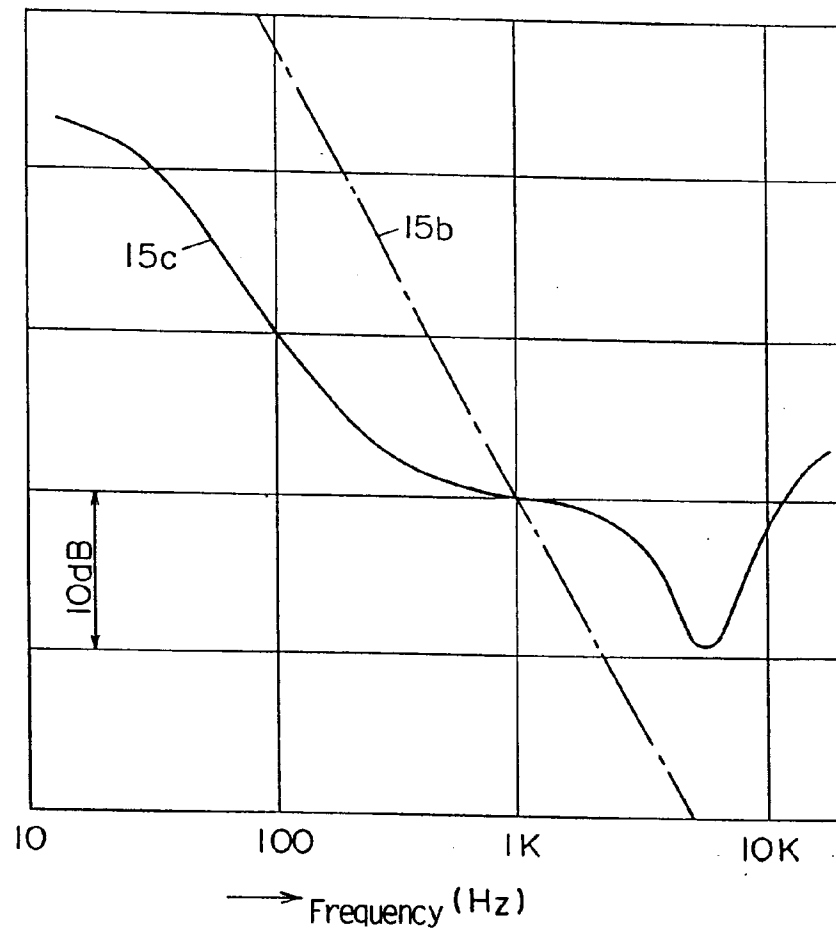


FIG. 10

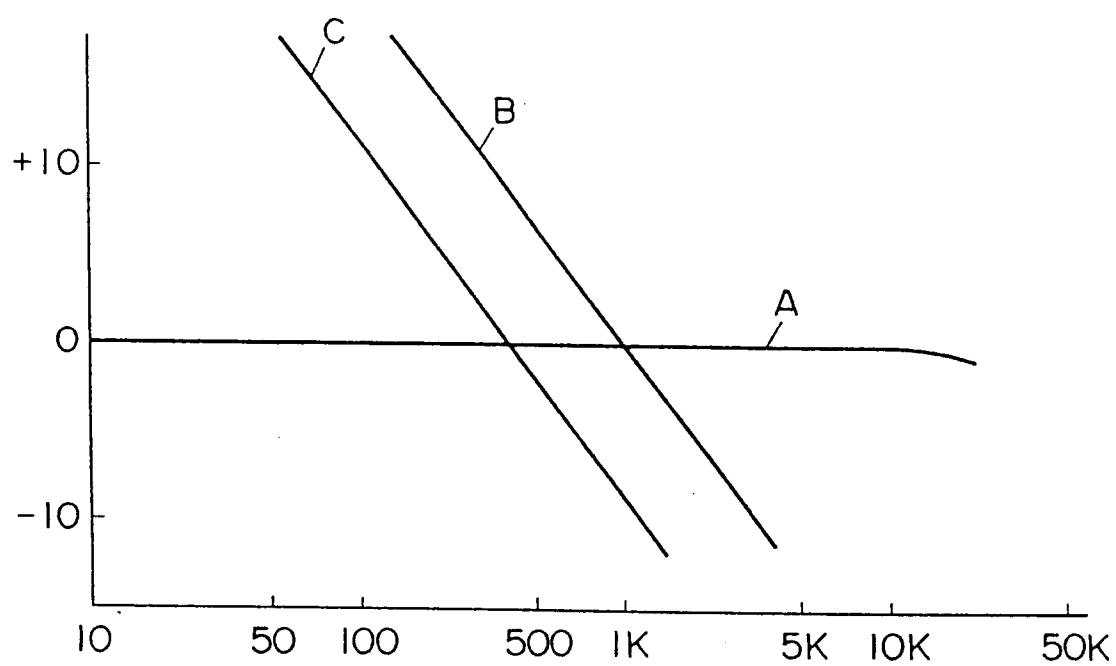


FIG. 11

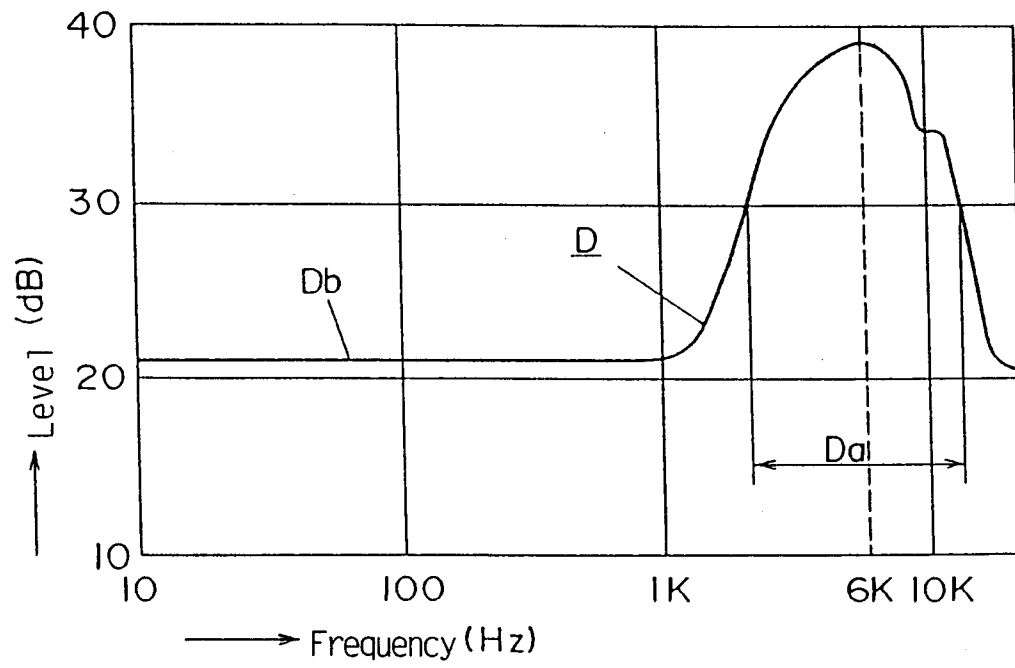


FIG. 12

