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for EA Mimarlik Insaat Teknolojileri San.ve. Tic.Ltd.Sti 1420/3 Sokak NO. 22 Kizilkanat Silesi D Blok D.12 Alsancak Izmir Turkey

Dated: 18 July 2011

LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS

OF THE

REDUCTION OF TRANSMITTED

IMPACT NOISE

ΒY

PANETTI

OVERLAID BY

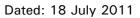
LAMINATED FLOORING

Report Author: M Sawyer MIOA

ACOUSTICAL INVESTIGATION & RESEARCH ORGANISATION LTD









LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of measurements made in the AIRO Acoustics Laboratory of the reduction of transmitted impact noise by 5 mm and 8 mm thick Panetti when overlaid by laminated flooring.

The measurements were made on 30 June 2011 for EA Mimarlik Insaat Teknolojileri San.ve. Tic.Ltd.Sti.

Measurements of the reduction of transmitted impact noise, Reduction of Impact Sound Pressure Level (ΔL), were conducted in accordance with British Standard BS EN ISO 140 (ref 1). Single figure ratings of the reduction of impact noise, known as the Weighted Reduction of Impact Sound Pressure Level (ΔL_{w}) and the Spectrum Adaptation Term ($C_{I,\Delta}$), are derived from these measurements in accordance with British Standard BS EN ISO 717 (ref 2).

AIRO is a UKAS accredited testing laboratory No. 0483 and measurements to the above British Standards are included on our schedule of accreditation. UKAS is the United Kingdom Accreditation Service.

2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The results of the measurements presented in this report are summarised in the following table:

AIRO Test No.	Test Specimen	$\Delta L_{\rm w} \; {\rm dB}$
L/3193/1	5 mm Panetti overlaid by laminated flooring	18
L/3193/2	8 mm Panetti overlaid by laminated flooring	18

Approved by:

D L Watts

Report Author:

Eur Ing D L Watts BEng CEng FIOA **Principal Consultant**

M Sawyer M Sawyer MIOA

Laboratory Supervisor



3. TEST SPECIMEN DETAILS AND CONDITIONS

3.1 <u>5 mm Panetti overlaid by laminated flooring</u>

AIRO Test No. L/3193/1

The test specimen comprised 5 mm thick Panetti polyethylene-based polymeric foam (100 kg/m³) which was supplied as a 1250 mm wide roll and laid with tightly butted edges to cover the 3.80 m x 3.70 m Standard Floor. The test specimen was overlaid by an 8 mm thick laminated flooring (formed from interlocking 1200 mm x 190 mm planks) which covered an area of 3.35 m x 3.30 m. The measured masses of the 5 mm Panetti and 8 mm laminated flooring are 0.5 kg/m² and 7.4 kg/m² respectively.

3.2 <u>8 mm Panetti overlaid by laminated flooring</u>

AIRO Test No. L/3193/2

The test specimen comprised 8 mm thick Panetti polyethylene-based polymeric foam (100 kg/m³) which was supplied as a 1250 mm wide roll and laid with tightly butted edges to cover the 3.80 m x 3.70 m Standard Floor. The test specimen was overlaid by an 8 mm thick laminated flooring (formed from interlocking1200 mm x 190 mm planks) which covered an area of 3.35 m x 3.30 m. The measured masses of the 8 mm Panetti and 8 mm laminated flooring are 0.8 kg/m² and 7.4 kg/m² respectively.



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These results are based on test made with an artificial source under laboratory conditions (engineering method)

Approved by:

D L Watts

Eur Ing D L Watts BEng CEng FIOA Principal Consultant

Report Author:

M Sawyer M Sawyer MIOA Laboratory Supervisor



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APPENDIX A1 - METHOD OF MEASUREMENT TO BS EN ISO 140-8:1998

The reduction of impact noise due to a floor covering is measured by use of an artificial source of impact sound, known as a tapping machine, which has a mass of approximately 18 kg and is supported on three legs.

A Standard Floor comprising 150 mm thick reinforced concrete and area 11.2 square metres when viewed from the underside is suspended in an aperture between two vertically adjacent reverberant chambers, both constructed of 215 mm brick with reinforced concrete floors and ceilings. The lower chamber, used as the receiving chamber, rests on resilient mountings to give good acoustic isolation from the source chamber above it and the building exterior. To improve the diffusion of the sound fields both chambers are irregularly shaped and contain several reflecting diffuser panels.

A standard tapping machine is used as the impact source which is located sequentially in five positions over the floor. Measurements are made in the receiving chamber at the one-third octave intervals from 100 Hz to 5000 Hz as prescribed in the Standard (ref 1). The measurements are made with a microphone attached to a rotating microphone boom to obtain a good average of the transmitted sound pressure levels. The process is carried out with the tapping machine placed on the floor covering over the Standard Floor and also in the absence of the floor covering. Measurements are also made of the noise level in the absence of the tapping machine in order that corrections for background noise may be made if appropriate.

The Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level (NISPL) in decibels (dB) is calculated in each frequency band using the equation:

$$L_{n,0}$$
 or $L_n = L_i + 10 \log \frac{A}{A_0}$ dB Equation (i)

where:

 $L_{n,0}$

 L_n is the NISPL of the sample on the Standard Floor (dB)

is the NISPL of the Standard Floor (dB)

- L_i is the measured sound pressure level in the receiving chamber (dB re 20µPa)
- A is the equivalent absorption area in the receiving chamber (m²)
- A_0 is the reference absorption areas, equal to 10 m²

The equivalent absorption area in the receiving chamber is determined from twelve sets of reverberation time measurements using a microphone connected to a rotating microphone boom. The measurements are made in accordance with International Standard ISO 354:2003 (ref 3) and the value of 'A' determined using Sabine's formula:

$$A = \frac{0.16 V}{T}$$
 Equation (ii)

where: V is the volume of the receiving chamber (m³)

T is the reverberation time of the receiving chamber (seconds)



The Reduction of Impact Sound Pressure Level (RISPL) is then:

$$\Delta L = L_{n,0} - L_n$$
 dB Equation (iii)

To obtain a repeatable single figure rating of the sample's performance, the method prescribed in BS EN ISO 717-2:1997 is followed. This method applies the measured RISPL figures to a set of specified NISPL figures for an idealized 'Reference Floor' in order that the Weighted Reduction of Impact Sound Pressure Level (ΔL_w) in decibels (dB) and the related Spectrum Adaptation Term ($C_{1,\Delta}$), also in decibels, may be calculated.

The calibration of all equipment is traceable via an unbroken chain to National Standards.

APPENDIX A2 - PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF TEST RESULTS

It should be noted that the Weighted Reduction of Impact Sound Pressure Level (ΔL_w) is a property of the floor covering alone and is obtained by comparing Reductions of Impact Sound Pressure Level (ΔL) measured on a heavy concrete floor with the performance of the idealized Reference Floor. In buildings, when the floor covering forms part of a floor the resultant transmitted impact sound will depend upon the performance of the base floor and additional factors such as the relative surface areas involved and the nature and acoustic characteristics of the receiving space.

APPENDIX A3 - REFERENCES

British Standard BS EN ISO 140
Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements

BS EN ISO 140-8:1998 Laboratory measurements of the reduction of transmitted impact noise by floor coverings on a heavyweight standard floor

British Standard BS EN ISO 717
Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements

BS EN ISO 717-1:1997 Impact sound insulation

International Standard ISO 354:2003
Acoustics - Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room



APPENDIX A4 - SCHEDULE OF EQUIPMENT

Use	Туре	Serial No.
Noise Source	B&K 3204 Tapping Machine	351719
Measuring System	Norsonic 840 Real Time Analyzer B&K 4165 ½" Condenser Microphone B&K 2669 Microphone Pre-Amplifier NEAS 212 Rotating Microphone Boom	16009 1471398 1856926 12172
Calibration	B&K 4228 Pistonphone	1756569