Airborne Sound Transmission Loss Measurement Performed on One Filler Wall Assembly for EMSEAL, LLC

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An opening 51 mm (2") wide by 2.4 m (8') high was created in a fillor wall assembly to accept the client's expansion joints in later tests. This opening was located 1.1 m (45") away from the edge of the wall. For this full wall test the 51 mm (2") wall opening was filled with insulation and covered with two layers of gypsum board pieces on both sides of the wall. The perimeter of the gypsum board pieces were caulked and covered with metal tape.

Wall panels (small chamber side- face layer): The layer consisted of a single layer of CGC SHEETROCK (R) FIRECODE CORE Type X gypsum panels with nominal dimensions of 1.22 m wide and 16 mm thick. Panels were oriented with the long axis parallel to the steel studs with staggered joints of 610 mm on center. The gypsum board panels were fastened to the base layer of gypsum board panels using Type S drywall screws 51 mm long and spaced 305 mm on center, both at the perimeter and in the field. Exposed joints between the gypsum board panels were caulked and covered with metal tape.

Wall panels (small chamber side - base layer): The layer consisted of a single layer of CGC SHEETROCK (R) FIRECODE CCRE Type X gypsum panels with nominal dimensions of 1.22 m wide and 16 mm thick. Panels were oriented with the long axis parallel to the steel studs. The gypsum board panels were fastened to the steel studs using Type S drywall screws 41 mm long and spaced 610 mm on center on the edges and 305 mm on center in the field.

Framing: Single row of 38 x 92 mm light weight non-load-bearing (25 Ga. nominal) steel studs were installed with a spacing of 610 mm on center. The actual thickness of the steel was 0.46 mm.

Insulation: One layer of glass fiber insulation batts (Owens Corning R-12) having nominal dimensions of 92 x 610 x 1219 mm was installed in the steel stud cavities.

Wall panels (large chamber side - base layer): The layer consisted of a single layer of CGC SHEETROCK (R) FIRECODE CORE Type X gypsum panels with nominal dimensions of 1.22 m wide and 16 mm thick. Panels were oriented with the long axis parallel to the steel studs with staggered joints of 610 mm on center. The gypsum board panels were fastened using Type S drywall screws 41 mm long and spaced 610 mm on center on the edges and 305 mm on center in the field.

Wall panels (large chamber side face layer): The layer consisted of a single layer of CGC SHEETROCK (R) FIRECODE CORE Type X gypsum panels with nominal dimensions of 1.22 m wide and 16 mm thick. Panels were oriented with the long axis parallel to the steel studs with staggered joints of 610 mm on center. The gypsum board panels were fastened using Type S drywall screws 51 mm long and spaced 305 mm on center both at the perimeter and in the field. Exposed joints between the gypsum panel were caulked and covered with metal tape.

The results in this report apply only to the specific sample submitted for measurement. No responsibility is assumed for performance of any other specimen.
## Specimen Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Actual Thickness (mm)</th>
<th>Mass (Kg)</th>
<th>Mass/length,area or volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Board</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>11.05 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Board</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>11.07 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Studs</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>0.53 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Fibre Battls</td>
<td>R12 92 mm</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.29 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Board</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>11.06 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum Board</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>107.9</td>
<td>11.06 kg/m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>426.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:
* The thickness of the Glass Fibre Battls is not included in the total thickness of the specimen because it is inside the cavity.

## Test Specimen Installation:

During the measurements, the test specimen was mounted in the IRC acoustical wall test opening which measures approximately 3.66 m x 2.44 m.

The perimeter of the specimen was sealed on both sides with caulk and then covered with a metal tape.

The area used for the calculation of the airborne sound transmission loss was 8.92 m².

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B3478.6 Page 2 of 4
Airborne sound transmission loss measurements were conducted in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E90-09, "Standard Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements".

Client: EMSEAL LLC
Specimen ID: B3478-1W
Test ID: TLA-09-027
Tested: 18-Aug-09

Small Room Volume: 141.1 m³
Large Room Volume: 255.8 m³

**Measured Temperature and Relative Humidity During Testing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Temperature °C</th>
<th>Humidity %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Room</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Room</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequency (Hz)**  | **Airborne Sound Transmission Loss (dB)** | **95% Confidence Limits (dB)**
---|---|---|
50  | 21  | ± 4.3 |
63  | 15  | ± 2.9 |
80  | 19  | ± 2.1 |
100 | 30  | ± 1.6 |
125 | 38  | ± 1.0 |
160 | 39  | ± 0.9 |
200 | 43  | ± 0.7 |
250 | 47  | ± 0.7 |
315 | 49  | ± 0.7 |
400 | 54  | ± 0.6 |
500 | 57  | ± 0.5 |
630 | 60  | ± 0.4 |
800 | 61  | ± 0.4 |
1000| 63  | ± 0.4 |
1250| 64  | ± 0.4 |
1600| 65  | ± 0.5 |
2000| 56  | ± 0.4 |
2500| 52  | ± 0.4 |
3150| 58  | ± 0.4 |
4000| 61  | ± 0.5 |
5000| 65  | ± 0.6 |

**Sound Transmission Class (STC) = 56**

**Outdoor/Indoor Transmission Class (OITC) = 38**

In the graph:
- Solid line is the measured sound transmission loss for this specimen.
- Dashed line is the STC contour fitted to the measured values according to ASTM E413-04. The dotted line is 10 dB below the flanking limit established for this facility. For any frequency where measured transmission loss is above the dotted line, the reported value is potentially limited by vibration transmission via laboratory surfaces, and the true value may be higher than that measured.

Bars at the bottom of the graph show deficiencies. At each frequency the difference between the shifted reference contour value and the measured data is calculated. Only deficiencies, that is, where the measured data are less than the reference contour, are counted in the fitting procedure for the STC defined in ASTM E413.

In the table:
- Values marked "*" indicate that the measured background level was between 5 dB and 10 dB below the combined receiving room level and background level. The reported values have been corrected according to the procedure outlined in ASTM E90-09.
- Values marked "**" indicate that the measured background level was less than 5 dB below the combined receiving room level and background level. The reported values provide an estimate of the lower limit of airborne sound transmission loss.

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APPENDIX:

Airborne Sound Transmission

Wall Facility

Facility and Equipment: The acoustics test facility comprises two reverberation rooms (referred to in this report as the small and large rooms) with a moveable test frame between the two rooms. In each room, a calibrated Brüel & Kjær type 4166 condenser microphone with preamp is moved under computer control to nine positions, and measurements are made in both rooms using a real time analyzer controlled by a desktop PC-type computer. Each room has four loudspeakers driven by separate amplifiers and noise sources controlled by the computer. To increase the randomness of the sound field, there are also fixed diffusing panels in each room.

Test Procedure: Airborne sound transmission measurements were conducted in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E90-09, “Standard Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions”. Airborne sound transmission loss tests were performed in the forward (receiving room) and reverse (receiving room is the small room) directions. Results presented in this report are the average of the tests in these two directions. In each case, sound transmission loss values were calculated from the average sound pressure levels of both the source and receiving rooms and the average reverberation times of the receiving room. One-third octave band sound pressure levels were measured for 32 seconds at nine microphone positions in each room and then averaged to get the average sound pressure level in each room. Five sound decays were averaged to get the reverberation time at each microphone position in the receiving room; these times were averaged to get the average reverberation times for the room. A complete description of the test procedure, information on the flanking limit of the facility and reference specimen test results are available on request.

Significance of Test Results: ASTM E90-09 requires measurements in 1/3-octave bands in the frequency range 100 Hz to 5000 Hz. Within these ranges, reproducibility has been assessed by inter-laboratory round robin studies. The standards recommend making measurements and reporting results over a larger frequency range, and this report presents such results, which may be useful for expert evaluation of the specimen performance. The precision of results outside the 100 to 5000 Hz range has not been established, but is expected to depend on laboratory-specific factors.

Sound Transmission Class (STC): was determined in accordance with ASTM E44/3-04, “Classification for Rating Sound Insulation”. The Sound Transmission Class (STC) is a single-figure rating scheme intended to rate the acoustical performance of a partition element separating offices or dwellings. The higher the value of the rating, the better the performance. The rating is intended to correlate with subjective impressions of the sound insulation provided against the sounds of speech, radio, television, music, and similar sources of noise characteristic of offices and dwellings. The STC is of limited use in applications involving noise spectra that differ markedly from those referred to above (for example, heavy machinery, power transformers, aircraft noise, motor vehicle noise). Generally, in such applications it is preferable to consider the source levels and insulation requirements for each frequency band.

Confidence Limits: Acoustical measurement in rooms is a sampling process and as such has associated with it a degree of uncertainty. By using enough microphone and loudspeaker positions, the uncertainty can be reduced and upper and lower limits assigned to the probable error in the measurement. These limits are called 95% confidence limits. They are calculated for each test according to the procedure in ASTM E90-09 and must be less than upper limits given in the standards. These confidence limits do not relate directly to the variation expected when a nominally identical specimen is built, installed and tested (repeatability). Nor do they relate directly to the differences expected when nominally identical specimens are tested in different laboratories (reproducibility).

In Situ Performance: Ratings obtained by this standard method tend to represent an upper limit to what might be measured in a field test, due to structure-borne transmission (“flanking”) and construction deficiencies in actual buildings.

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B3478.6 Page 4 of 4