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Acoustic Testing of AMC Mechanocaucho Akustik + Sylomer Sound Clip 30

Author: Julie McIntyre
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Author

McIntyre, Julie
Digitally signed by McIntyre, Julie
DN: cn=McIntyre, Julie, c=CA, o=GC, ou=NRC-CNRC, email=julie.mcintyre@cnrc-nrc.gc.ca
Date: 2022.05.30 16:04:41 -04'00'

Julie McIntyre, Technical Officer

Approved

Gover, Bradford
Digitally signed by Gover, Bradford
DN: cn=Gover, Bradford, c=CA, o=GC, ou=NRC-CNRC, email=brad.gover@canada.ca
Date: 2022.06.06 17:06:31 -04'00'

Bradford Gover, Ph.D.
Director, Research and Development
Building Envelope and Materials,
Intelligent Building Operations
NRC Construction Research Centre

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Client AMC Mecanocaucho
Pol. Industrial, Zone A - Pab 35.
Asteasu E-20159, Gipuzkoa. Spain

Specimen

- 150 mm (6") Precast Concrete Slab
- 17.5 mm (0.7”) AMC Mechanocaucho Akustik + Sylomer Sound Clip 30
  * air gap 35 mm (1-3/8”)
- 22 mm (7/8”) Furring Channel
  * thickness included in air gap above
- 25 mm (1”) Glass Fibre Insulation
  * does not contribute to assembly thickness
- 16 mm (5/8") Type X Gypsum Board
- 16 mm (5/8") Type X Gypsum Board

Specimen ID A1-019524-01F

Specimen Description

Structural: The 150 mm (6”) precast concrete slab was installed in the test frame. The perimeter was sealed from below with duct putty. The perimeter was filled from above with glass fibre insulation and sealed with cloth tape.

Ceiling Clips: The AMC Mecanocaucho Akustik + Sylomer sound clip 30 was installed at nominal 0.61 m x 1.22 m (24” x 48”) intervals. The sound clips were fastened to the concrete slab via 19 mm (3/4") long machine screws for the centre hole and 32 mm (1-1/4”), 3/16” diameter tapcon concrete screws for the side holes. The sound clip depth was 17.5 mm (0.7”) and with the addition of the support structure the total air gap was 35 mm (1-3/8”).

Ceiling Support Structure: Each 22 mm (7/8”) furring channel was installed and held in place by the Akustik + Sylomer sound clip 30 at 610 mm (24”) intervals length-wise across the testing frame.

Insulation: One layer of 25 mm (1”) thick glass fibre insulation was installed in the ceiling cavity.

Ceiling: Two layers of 16 mm (5/8”) Type X gypsum board were installed for a total thickness of 32 mm (1-1/4”). The first layer (base layer) was installed perpendicular to the furring channels and fastened using 41 mm (1-5/8”) #6 fine thread drywall screws in a 305 mm x 610 mm (12” x 24”) spacing pattern. The second layer (face layer) was installed in the same orientation as the base layer and offset to prevent seams from overlapping. It was installed with 51 mm (2”) #6 fine thread drywall screws using the same screw spacing as the base layer. The perimeter of the face layer was sealed with backer rod and caulking then covered with cloth tape. The seams of the face layer were sealed with caulking and covered with foil tape. Drywall screws on the face layer were covered with foil tape.

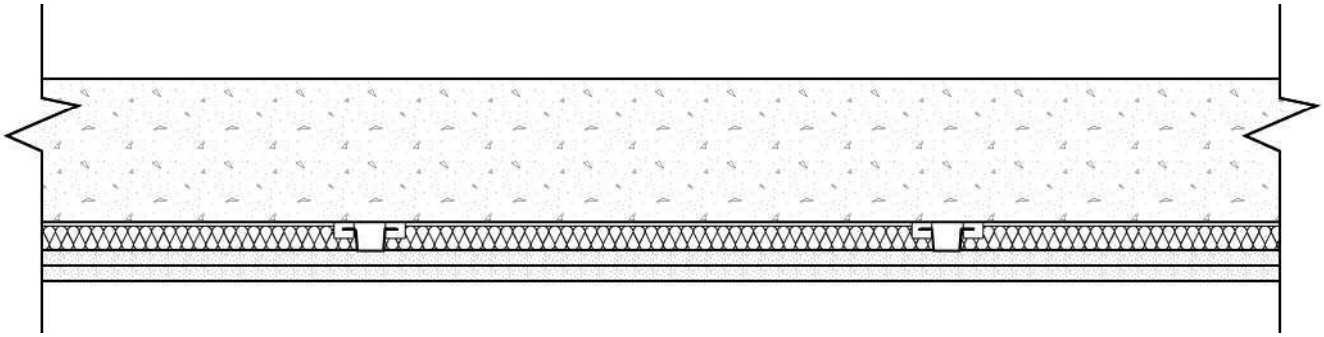


Figure 1 Cross section of A1-019524-01F.

Specimen Properties

Element	Actual Thickness (mm)	Mass/Length, Area or Volume	
150 mm (6”) Precast Concrete Slab	155.6	370.6	kg/m^2
17.5 mm (0.7”) AMC Mechanocaucho Akustik + Sylomer Sound Clip 30	**35.0	119.3	grams/ clip
22 mm (7/8”) Furring Channel	*23.0	0.4	kg/m
25 mm (1”) Glass Fibre Insulation	*25.4	9.3	kg/m^3
16 mm (5/8”) Type X Gypsum Board	16.0	10.9	kg/m^2
16 mm (5/8”) Type X Gypsum Board	16.0	10.9	kg/m^2
Total	**222.6**		

* The thicknesses of these elements do not contribute to the total specimen thickness.
** Total cavity space thickness of the ceiling clips and support structure.

Test Specimen Installation

- The exposed area of the floor specimen used for the calculations of the airborne sound transmission loss was 17.85 m^2 (4.71 m x 3.79 m).
- The total area of the floor assembly resting on top of the lip was 19.32 m^2 (4.88 m x 3.96 m).
- The mass per area of the elements above the lip was calculated using the total area (19.32 m^2).
- The mass per area of the ceiling elements was calculated using the exposed area (17.85 m^2).

ASTM E90 Test Results – Airborne Sound Transmission Loss

Client: AMC Mecanocaucho **Test ID:** TLF-22-008

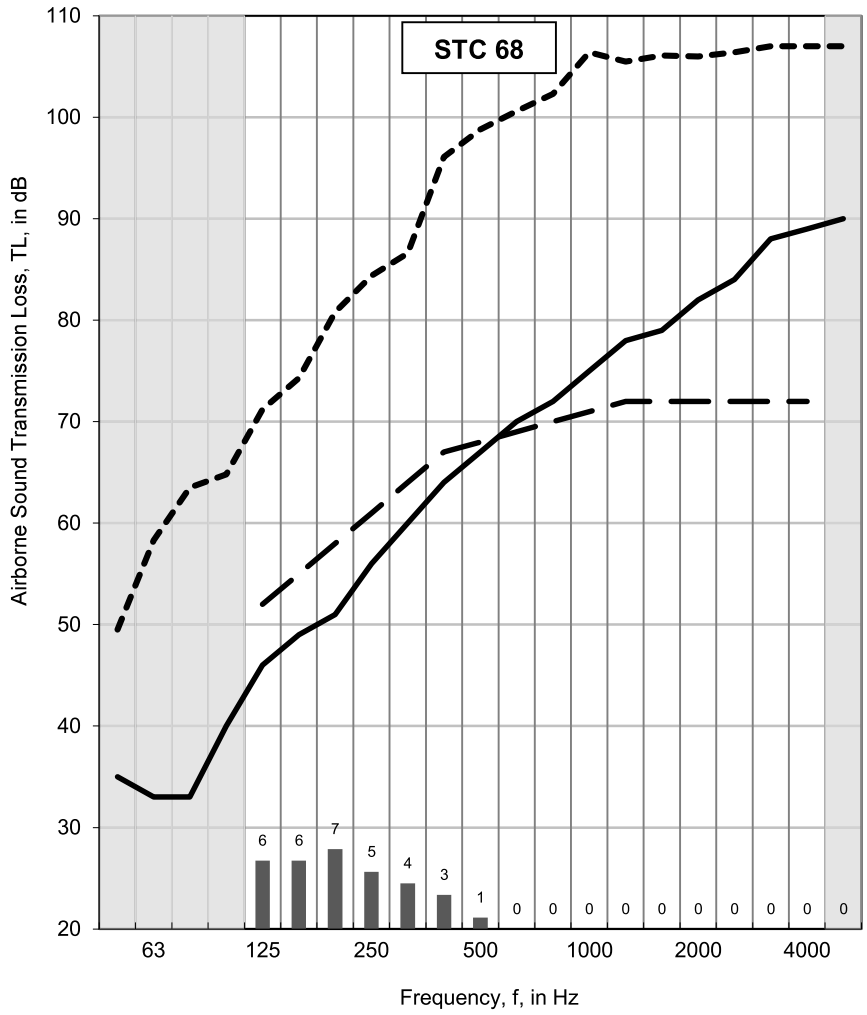
Specimen ID: A1-019524-01F **Date of Test:** 2022-03-11

Room	Volume (m³)	Air Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)
Upper	173.1	24.5	41.0 - 41.8
Lower	179.4	20.4	35.2 - 35.5

Area S of test specimen:	17.85	m^2

f (Hz)	Airborne TL (dB)	
50	35	
63	33	
80	33	
100	40	
125	46	
160	49	
200	51	
250	56	
315	60	
400	64	
500	67	c
630	70	
800	72	
1000	75	
1250	78	c
1600	79	
2000	82	
2500	84	
3150	88	c
4000	89	*
5000	90	*
Sound Transmission Class (STC)	68	

Sum of Deficiencies (dB)
32
Max. Deficiency (dB)
7 dB at 200 Hz



For a description of the test specimen and mounting conditions see text pages before. The results in this report apply only to the specific sample submitted for measurement. No responsibility is assumed for performance of any other specimen. **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".**

In the graph:
The solid line is the measured sound transmission loss for this specimen. The dashed line is the STC contour fitted to the measured values according to ASTM E413-16. The dotted line (may be above the displayed range) is the flanking limit established for this facility. For any frequency band where the measured transmission loss is less than 10 dB lower than the dotted line, the reported value is potentially limited by flanking transmission via laboratory surfaces, and the true value may be higher than that measured. Bars at the bottom of the graph show deficiencies where the measured data are less than the reference contour as described in the fitting procedure for the STC, defined in ASTM E413-16. The shaded cells in the table and areas in the graph are outside the STC contour range.

In the table:
Values marked "c" 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, in which case, the corrected values provide an estimate of the lower limit of airborne sound transmission loss.

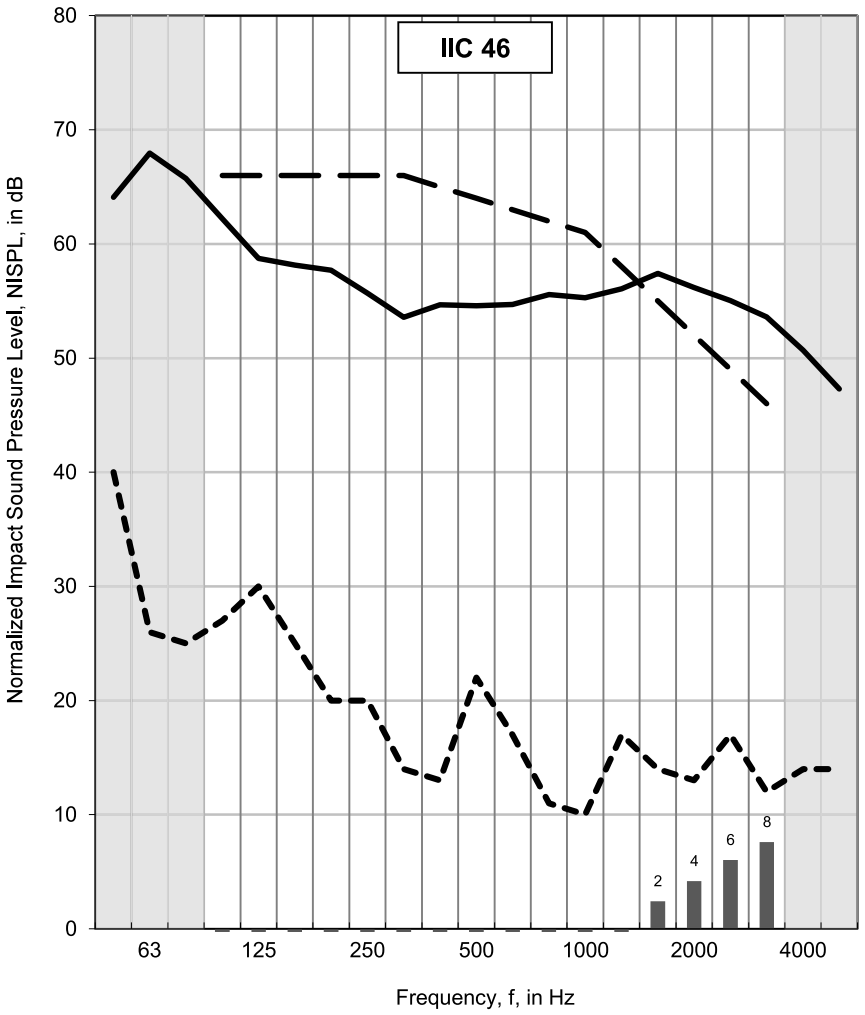
ASTM E492 Test Results – Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Levels

Client:	AMC Mecanocaucho	**Test ID:**	IIF-22-004
Specimen ID:	A1-019524-01F	**Date of Test:**	2022-03-11

Room	Volume (m³)	Air Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)
Upper	173.1	24.9 - 25.0	48.5 - 50.1
Lower	179.4	21.1 - 21.4	39.1 - 41.7

Area S of test specimen:	17.85	m^2

f (Hz)	NISPL (dB)
50	64
63	68
80	66
100	62
125	59
160	58
200	58
250	56
315	54
400	55
500	55
630	55
800	56
1000	55
1250	56
1600	57
2000	56
2500	55
3150	54
4000	51
5000	47
Impact Insulation Class (IIC)	**46**



Sum of Positive Differences (dB)
20
Max. Positive Difference (dB)
8 dB at 3150 Hz

For a description of the test specimen and mounting conditions see text pages before. The results in this report apply only to the specific sample submitted for measurement. No responsibility is assumed for performance of any other specimen. **Measurements of normalized impact sound pressure level (NISPL) were conducted in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E492-09, "Standard Laboratory Measurement of Impact Sound Transmission through Floor-Ceiling Assemblies Using the Tapping Machine".**

In the graph:

The solid line is the measured normalized impact sound pressure level (NISPL) for this specimen. The dashed line is the IIC contour fitted to the measured values according to ASTM E989-21. The dotted line is the background sound level measured in the receiving room during this test (may be below the displayed range). For any frequency where the measured NISPL is less than 10 dB above the dotted line, the reported values were adjusted as noted below. Bars at the bottom of the graph show positive differences; where the measured data are greater than the reference contour as defined in ASTM E989-21. Shaded cells in the table and areas in the graph are outside the IIC contour range.

In the table:

Values marked "c" indicate that the measured background level was between 5 dB and 10 dB below the combined receiving room level and background level. Values marked "*" indicate that the measured background level was less than 5 dB below the combined receiving room level and background level and the reported values of NISPL provide an estimate of the upper limit of normalized impact sound pressure level, according to the procedure outlined in ASTM E492-09. The reported values of NISPL have been corrected according to the procedure outlined in ASTM E492-09.

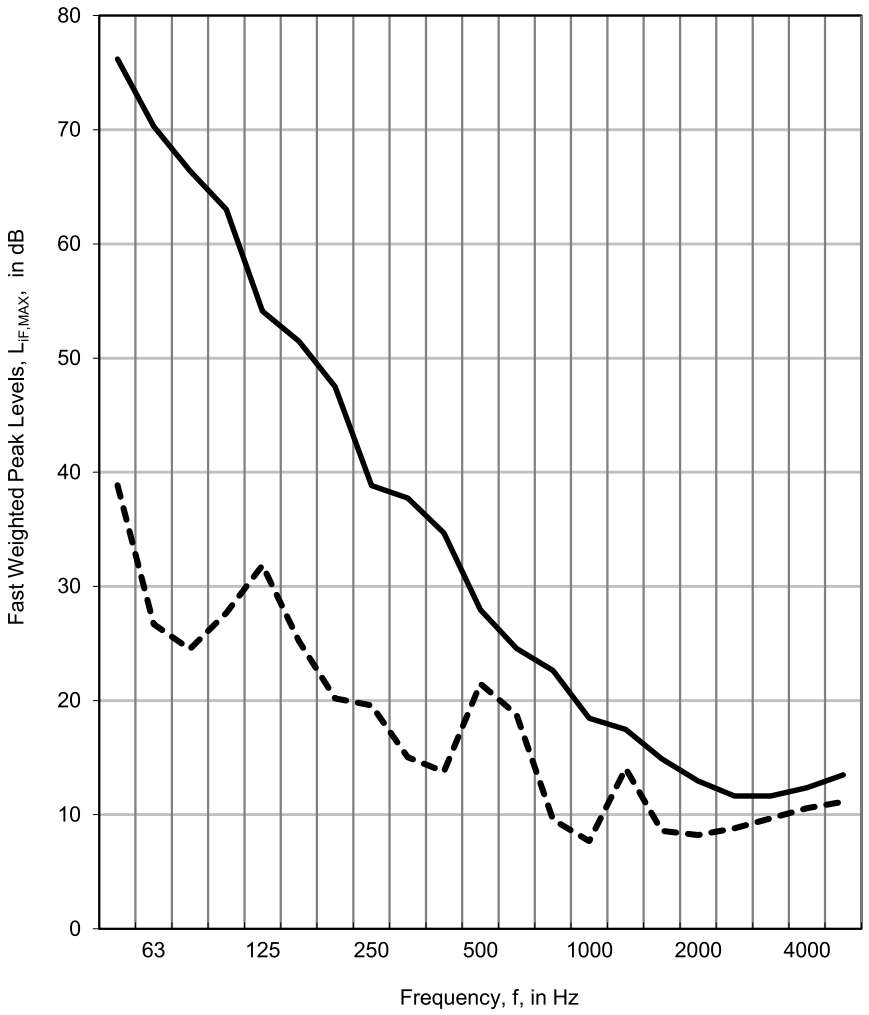
Fast Weighted Peak Levels – Heavy/Soft Impact Source (Ball)

Client:	AMC Mecanocaucho	**Test ID:**	HVF-22-004
Specimen ID:	A1-019524-01F	**Date of Test:**	2022-03-11

	Volume (m³)	Air Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)
Upper	173.1	24.6 - 24.7	41.8 - 43.8
Lower	179.4	20.5 - 20.6	34.7 - 34.9

Area S of test specimen:	17.85	m^2

f (Hz)	$L_{iF,MAX}$ (dB)	
50	76	
63	70	
80	66	
100	63	
125	54	
160	51	
200	48	
250	39	c
315	38	
400	35	
500	28	*
630	25	*
800	23	c
1000	18	c
1250	17	*
1600	15	*
2000	13	*
2500	12	*
3150	12	*
4000	12	*
5000	13	*



For a description of the test specimen and mounting conditions see text pages before. The results in this report apply only to the specific sample submitted for measurement. No responsibility is assumed for performance of any other specimen. See appendix "Heavy Impact Sound Transmission – Floor Facility" for more details on the test procedure.

In the graph:
The solid line is the measured fast weighted peak levels ($L_{iF,MAX}$) for this specimen using a heavy/soft impact source as described in Annex F of ISO 10140-5:2010. The dotted line is the background sound level measured in the receiving room during this test (may be below displayed range). For any frequency where measured $L_{iF,MAX}$ is less than 15 dB above the dotted line, the reported values were adjusted as noted below.

In the table:
Values marked "c" indicate that the measured background level was between 6 dB and 15 dB below the combined receiving room level and background level. The marked values of $L_{iF,MAX}$ have been corrected according to the procedure outlined in ISO 10140-4 section 4.3. Values marked "*" indicate that the measured background level was less than 6 dB below the combined receiving room level and background level, in which case, the corrected values provide an estimate of the upper limit of $L_{iF,MAX}$.

APPENDIX: ASTM E90-09 – Airborne Sound Transmission – Floor Facility

Facility and Equipment: The NRC Construction Floor Sound Transmission Facility comprises two reverberation rooms (referred to in this report as the upper and lower rooms) with a moveable test frame between the rooms. Both rooms have an approximate volume of 175 m^3. In each room, there are 8 pre-polarized diffuse-field ½" microphones, Brüel & Kjær Type 4942. Measurements are made in both rooms simultaneously using a NI PXI-4499 DAQ system with LabVIEW measurement software. Each room has four bi-amped loudspeakers driven by separate amplifiers and noise sources. To increase diffusivity of the sound field, there are fixed diffusing panels in each room.

Test Procedure: Airborne sound transmission 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." Airborne sound transmission loss tests were performed in the forward (receiving room is the lower room) and reverse (receiving room is the upper 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 eight microphone positions in each room and then averaged to get the average sound pressure level in each room. Ten sound decays were averaged for each microphone (8) located in the respective receiving rooms; these eight reverberation times were averaged to get the average reverberation times for each room. 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 one-third octave bands in the frequency range 100 Hz to 5000 Hz. The standard recommends 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 Hz to 5000 Hz range has not been established, but is expected to depend on laboratory-specific factors.

Sound Transmission Class (STC): The Sound Transmission Class (STC) was determined in accordance with ASTM E413-16, "Classification for Rating Sound Insulation". It is a single-number 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.

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.

APPENDIX: ASTM E492-09 – Light Impact Sound Transmission – Floor Facility

Facility and Equipment: The NRC Construction Floor Sound Transmission Facility comprises two reverberation rooms (referred to in this report as the upper and lower rooms) with a moveable test frame between the two rooms. Both rooms have an approximate volume of 175 m^3. For impact sound transmission, only the lower room is used. In each room, there are 8 pre-polarized diffuse-field 1/2" microphones, Brüel & Kjær Type 4942. Measurements are made in both rooms simultaneously using a NI PXI-4499 DAQ system with LabVIEW measurement software. Each room has four bi-amped loudspeakers driven by separate amplifiers and noise sources. To increase diffusivity of the sound field, there are fixed diffusing panels in each room.

Test Procedure: Impact sound transmission measurements were conducted in accordance with ASTM E492-09, "Standard Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Impact Sound Transmission through Floor-Ceiling Assemblies Using the Tapping Machine." This method uses a standard tapping machine placed at four prescribed positions on the floor. One-third octave band sound pressure levels were measured for 32 seconds at each microphone position in the receiving room and then averaged to get the average sound pressure level in the room. Ten sound decays were averaged for each microphone (8) located in the respective receiving rooms; these eight reverberation times were averaged to get the average reverberation times for each room. Information on the flanking limit of the facility and reference specimen test results are available on request. The spatial average sound pressure levels and reverberation times of the receiving room were used to calculate the Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Levels. Information on the flanking limit of the facility and reference specimen test results are available on request.

Significance of Test Results: ASTM E492-09 requires measurements in one-third octave bands in the frequency range 100 Hz to 3150 Hz. The standard recommends 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 standard ranges has not been established, and is expected to depend on laboratory-specific factors such as room size and specimen dimensions.

Impact Insulation Class (IIC): The Impact Insulation Class (IIC) was determined in accordance with ASTM E989-21, "Standard Classification for Determination of Impact Insulation Class (IIC)". It is a single-number rating scheme intended to rate the effectiveness of floor-ceiling assemblies at preventing the transmission of impact sound from the standard tapping machine. A higher IIC value indicates a better floor performance.

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.

APPENDIX: Heavy Impact Sound Transmission – Floor Facility

Facility and Equipment: The NRC Construction Floor Sound Transmission Facility comprises two reverberation rooms (referred to in this report as the upper and lower rooms) with a moveable test frame between the two rooms. Both rooms have an approximate volume of 175 m^3. For impact sound transmission, only the lower room is used. In each room, there are 8 pre-polarized diffuse-field 1/2" microphones, Brüel & Kjær Type 4942. Measurements are made in both rooms simultaneously using a NI PXI-4499 DAQ system with LabVIEW measurement software. Each room has four bi-amped loudspeakers driven by separate amplifiers and noise sources. To increase diffusivity of the sound field, there are fixed diffusing panels in each room.

Test Procedure: Impact tests were conducted following the recommendations in ISO 10140-3:2010 Annex A. A heavy/soft impact source described in Annex F of ISO 10140-5:2010 was dropped from a height of 100 cm over 5 different positions, on quarter lengths of both floor diagonals and in the centre of the room. Receive levels in the room below were measured simultaneously at 8 different microphone positions as fast-weighted (125 ms) peak levels in one-third octave bands ($L_{iF,MAX}$). The $L_{iF,MAX}$ values measured at the different microphone positions were energy averaged for each excitation position. Then, the calculated fast weighted peak levels of all excitation positions were also energy averaged. One-third octave band background sound pressure levels were measured for 32 seconds at each microphone position in the receiving room and then averaged to get the average background sound pressure level in the room.

Significance of Test Results: The precision of results has not been established, and is expected to depend on laboratory-specific factors such as room size, sound absorption and specimen dimensions. The results are specific to the room in which they were measured, and an increase in volume and/or sound absorption reduces the measured fast weighted levels.

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