

### Report Number BTC 14017A

AN ACOUSTIC TEST REPORT COVERING A LABORATORY SOUND INSULATION TEST TO BS EN ISO 140-3:1995 ON A BRITISH GYPSUM GYPWALL QUIET SF PARTITION.

Test Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2005

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Customer: Hilti (Gt. Britain) Limited 1 Trafford Wharf Road Manchester M17 1BY





AN ACOUSTIC TEST REPORT COVERING A LABORATORY SOUND INSULATION TEST TO BS EN ISO 140-3:1995 ON A BRITISH GYPSUM GYPWALL QUIET <sub>SF</sub> PARTITION.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
REPORT AUTHORISATION	3
TEST CONSTRUCTION	
BTC 14017A	
TEST MATERIALS	
Gyproc SoundBloc	
Metal components	5
Insulation	5
Fixings	5
TEST PROCEDURE	6
TEST RESULTS	6
LIMITATIONS	6
APPENDIX A- TEST DATA	
APPENDIX B - TEST METHOD AND CONDITIONS	9





### FOREWORD

This test report details sound insulation tests conducted on a partition system incorporating 70mm 70S50 studs at 600mm centres, RB1 Resilient Bar, clad each side with a double layer of 15mm Gyproc SoundBloc and with a single layer of 50mm Isowool APR within the cavity. The test sponsor was Hilti (Gt. Britain) Limited.

The test specimen was installed by British Gypsum Limited on 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> July 2005. The Building Test Centre played no role in the design of the test specimen.

### **REPORT AUTHORISATION**

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### **TEST CONSTRUCTION**

### BTC 14017A

The partition was a British Gypsum GypWall Quiet<sub>sr</sub> system. 72mm Gypframe 72C50 floor channel was screw fixed at 600mm to the base of the test frame. 72mm Gypframe 72DC 60 head channel was screw fixed to the head of the test frame at 600mm centres. 70mm Gypframe 70S50 studs were positioned at 600mm centres between the head and base track. Gypframe RB1 Resilient Bar was screw fixed perpendicular to the studs at 600mm centres on each side with Gyproc wafer head drywall screws. A single layer of 50mm Isowool APR 1200 was fitted into the cavity.

The metal framework was clad on both sides with a double layer of 15mm Gyproc SoundBloc. The inner layer boards were fixed with Gyproc 25mm drywall screws at 300mm centres around the perimeter of the boards only. The outer layer boards were fixed each side of the metal framework using Gyproc 42mm drywall screws at 300mm centres and at intermediate stud positions.

The perimeter of the partition was sealed to the test aperture with Gyproc sealant. The board joints and screw heads were covered with adhesive tape. Board joints were staggered.

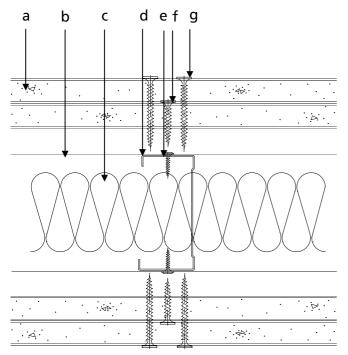


Figure 1. Cross section plan through the partition.

- a. 15mm
- SoundBloc b. RB1 Resilient
- Bar
- c. 50mm Isowool APR
- d. 70\$50 Studs
- e. Wafer Head Drywall Screw
- f. 25mm Drywall Screw
- g. 42mm Drywall Screw



Customer: Hilti (Gt. Britain) Limited

BTC 14017A: Page 4 of 9



### **TEST MATERIALS**

#### **Gyproc SoundBloc**

Nominally 2400mm (long) x 1200mm (wide) x 15mm (thick) Gyproc SoundBloc, manufactured and supplied by British Gypsum Limited.

Average surface density:	13.2 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Average thickness:	15.06mm
Board code:	27 076 5 02:17

The surface density was calculated using the actual weight and size of a selection of the boards used in the test specimen.

#### Metal components

- i) Nominally 70mm Gypframe 70S50 studs, nominally 0.5mm thick, supplied by British Gypsum Limited.
- ii) Nominally 72mm Gypframe 72C50, nominally 0.5mm thick, supplied by British Gypsum Limited.
- iii) Nominally 72mm Gypframe 72DC50, nominally 0.5mm thick, supplied by British Gypsum Limited.
- iv) Gypframe RB1 Resilient Bar, supplied by British Gypsum Limited.

### Insulation

Nominally 50mm thick Isowool APR supplied by British Gypsum Limited.

<u>Fixings</u>

25mm Gyproc drywall screws. 42mm Gyproc drywall screws





### **TEST PROCEDURE**

The test specimen (3.6 m x 2.4 m) was constructed in a wall dividing two reverberant rooms of approximately 98m<sup>3</sup> and 62m<sup>3</sup>. The accuracy of the test method conforms to BS EN 20140-2:1993, the test procedure used was 140/3 issue 6. Broad-band white noise was used to measure the level differences and broad-band pink noise was used to measure the reverberation times. Third octave band pass filters were used in real time mode. See Appendix B for further information.

### TEST RESULTS

Weighted Airborne Sound Reduction Index

R<sub>w</sub> (C; Ctr) = 64 (-3; -8) dB

For full data see pages 7 -8. Test conducted in accordance with BS EN ISO 140-3: 1995 Rated in accordance with BS EN ISO 717-1: 1997

### **LIMITATIONS**

The results only relate to the behaviour of the element of construction under the particular conditions of test; they are not intended to be the sole criteria for assessing the potential acoustic performance of the element in use nor do they reflect the actual behaviour.

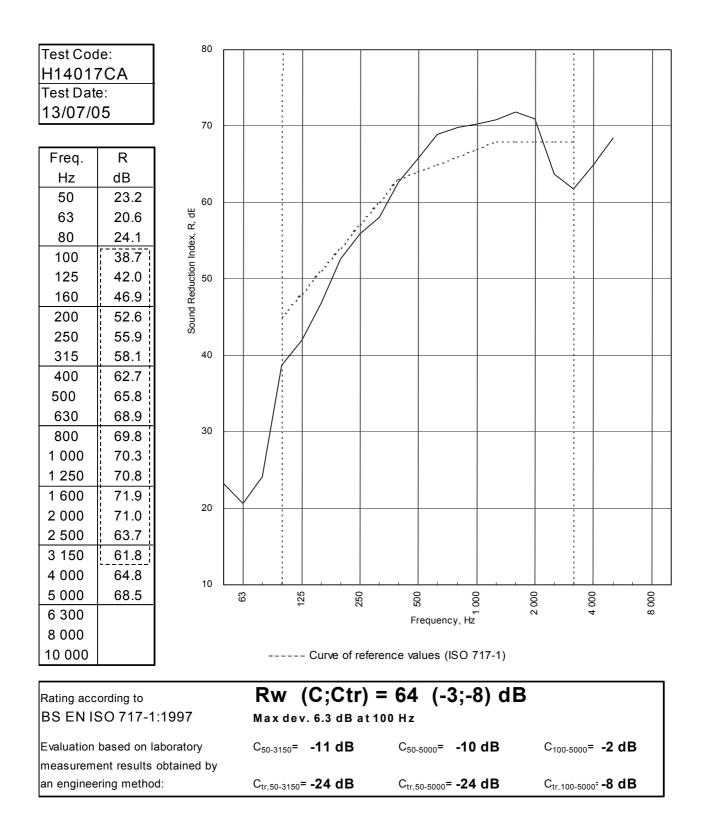
The specification and interpretation of test methods are the subject of ongoing development and refinement. Changes in associated legislation may also occur. For these reasons it is recommended that the relevance of test reports over 5 years old should be considered by the user. The laboratory that issued the report will be able to offer, on behalf of the legal owner, a review of the procedures adopted for a particular test to ensure that they are consistent with current practices, and if required may endorse the test report.



# APPENDIX A- TEST DATA

LABORATORY AIRBORNE SOUND INSULATION TEST - BS EN ISO 140-3:1995															
Test Code	e: <b>H140</b>	017CA			Test Da	te:	13/07/0	)5							
Specimer	n Area, S =	<b>8.64</b> n	1 <sup>2</sup>		Room Volume, m <sup>3</sup> : Temperature, deg.C: Rel. Humidity, %RH:			Room T2 98 22.4 66.3	Room T1 59.58 22.6 69.4						
				R											
Freq Hz	Source dB	Rec. (uc) dB	<u>est Room T2</u> Bgrnd dB		Rec. (corr dB	) Re	ev.time Sec	Corr. dB	R dB	U.Dev. dB	1/1Oct dB				
50	60.4	35.1	11.4		35.1		0.68	-2.1	23.2						
63	65.3	43.1	5.9		43.1		0.77	-1.6	20.6		22.4				
80	68.4	43.2	5.0		43.2		0.86	-1.1	24.1						
100	74.9	35.2	18.9		35.2		0.87	-1.0	38.7	6.3					
125	78.7	36.7	4.4		36.7		1.10	0.0	42.0	6.0	41.4				
160	86.7	39.9	0.9		39.9		1.12	0.1	46.9	4.1					
200	92.3	40.8	6.4		40.8		1.41	1.1	52.6	1.4					
250	95.1	40.6	4.1		40.6		1.54	1.4	55.9	1.1	54.9				
315	94.3	37.2	8.3		37.2		1.38	1.0	58.1	1.9					
400	93.0	30.8	13.0		30.8		1.25	0.5	62.7	0.3					
500	90.9	25.9	9.3		25.9		1.32	0.8	65.8		65.1				
630	89.6	21.8	11.3		21.4		1.29	0.7	68.9						
800	90.6	22.1	10.9		21.8		1.39	1.0	69.8						
1 000	90.3	21.6	6.3		21.6		1.59	1.6	70.3		70.3				
1 250	90.5	21.4	6.6		21.3		1.61	1.6	70.8						
1 600	93.7	23.7	11.0		23.5		1.65	1.7	71.9						
2 000	95.2	26.2	12.0		26.0		1.66	1.8	71.0		67.2				
2 500	94.2	31.8	7.8		31.8		1.49	1.3	63.7	4.3					
3 150	93.4	32.6	8.3		32.6		1.38	1.0	61.8	6.2					
4 000	92.4	28.8	10.1		28.8		1.44	1.2	64.8		64.2				
5 000	89.4	22.2	10.9		21.9		1.39	1.0	68.5						
6 300															
8 000															
10 000															
Single Fi	gure Rating	as F	٦w	С		Ctr		Total U.	31.6						
-	0 0717-1: 19		dB	dB		dB			,						
DOLINIO	0717-1.10		64	-3		-8									
				-											
		(*	100-5000)	-2		-8									
Backgroun	d Corrected					04									
		(	50-3150)	-11	1	-24	Т	est Procedure: 14	140/3/issue 6						
		(	50-5000)	-10	-24			Worksheet: 140_3_1.XLS							







# **APPENDIX B - TEST METHOD AND CONDITIONS**

The source room (T2) was treated with six perspex diffusers of approximately 900mm x 1220mm. An omni-directional loudspeaker sound source is placed near a back corner of the source room (T2), rotating at 1 rpm and at least 0.7m from any room boundary to satisfy Annex C of BS EN ISO 140-3: 1995. A stationary loudspeaker sound source is placed in the corner of the receiving room (T1) opposite the test specimen.

The average sound pressure level in each 1/3 octave band is measured using a rotating microphone boom, positioned such that the minimum distance between microphone and sound source is 1m and between microphone and room boundaries is 0.7m. The rotating microphone has a sweep radius of at least 1m and is inclined in relation to the boundaries at an angle of at least 30° to the horizontal. The microphone has a traverse time of 32 seconds, and the sound pressure levels are averaged over 64 seconds which is equivalent to two complete sweeps of the microphone boom.

The equivalent absorption area of the receiving room is determined by producing the arithmetic average of six reverberation times and applying this to the Sabine formula.

The test specimen is installed in the aperture so that it finishes flush with the first independent timber in room T2 side to eliminate indirect transmission between rooms. The specimen is not installed so that the aperture depth ratio 2:1 is met as recommended in section 5.2.1 of BS EN ISO 140-3:1995. Laboratory tests have been carried out to prove the insignificance of this installation position on the test results.

The laboratory limit for measurement due to flanking is (combined BTC 11709A and BTC13562EA)

Freq Hz	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315	400	500	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3150	4000	5000
R'max	45.0	46.9	58.5	62.4	62.9	67.7	71.2	77.2	84.2	92.0	97.7	101.5	103.8	97.6	102.4	104.8	101.8	102.9	98.7	93.9	91.1

The figure below shows flanking and isolation treatments in the test chamber.

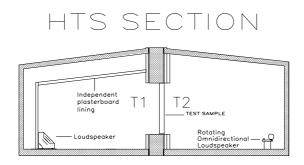


Figure 2. Chamber layout.



Customer: Hilti (Gt. Britain) Limited

BTC 14017A: Page 9 of 9