

**Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound  
insulation of building elements - Part 5: Requirements  
for test facilities and equipment**

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 10140-5:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 10140-5:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.

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English Version

**Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of  
building elements - Part 5: Requirements for test facilities and  
equipment (ISO 10140-5:2010)**

Acoustique - Mesurage en laboratoire de l'isolation  
acoustique des éléments de construction - Partie 5:  
Exigences relatives aux installations et appareillage d'essai  
(ISO 10140-5:2010)

Akustik - Messung der Schalldämmung von Gebäudeteilen  
im Prüfstand - Teil 5: Anforderungen an Prüfstände und  
Prüfeinrichtungen (ISO 10140-5:2010)

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 10140-5:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 "Acoustics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 126 "Acoustic properties of building elements and of buildings" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2011.

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This document supersedes EN ISO 140-16:2006, EN 20140-10:1992, EN ISO 140-11:2005, EN ISO 140-1:1997, EN ISO 140-3:1995, EN ISO 140-8:1997, EN ISO 140-6:1998.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10140-5:2010 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 10140-5:2010 without any modification.

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## Introduction

ISO 10140 (all parts) concerns laboratory measurement of the sound insulation of building elements (see Table 1).

ISO 10140-1 specifies the application rules for specific elements and products, including specific requirements for preparation, mounting, operating and test conditions. ISO 10140-2 and ISO 10140-3 contain the general procedures for airborne and impact sound insulation measurements, respectively, and refer to ISO 10140-4 and this part of ISO 10140 where appropriate. For elements and products without a specific application rule described in ISO 10140-1, it is possible to apply ISO 10140-2 and ISO 10140-3. ISO 10140-4 contains basic measurement techniques and processes. This part of ISO 10140 contains requirements for test facilities and equipment. For the structure of ISO 10140 (all parts), see Table 1.

ISO 10140 (all parts) was created to improve the layout for laboratory measurements, ensure consistency and simplify future changes and additions regarding mounting conditions of test elements in laboratory and field measurements. It is intended for ISO 10140 (all parts) to present a well-written and arranged format for laboratory measurements.

It is intended to update ISO 10140-1 with application rules for other products. It is also intended to incorporate ISO 140-18 into ISO 10140 (all parts).

**Table 1 — Structure and contents of ISO 10140 (all parts)**

Relevant part of ISO 10140	Main purpose, contents and use	Detailed content
ISO 10140-1	It indicates the appropriate test procedure for elements and products. For certain types of element/product, it can contain additional and more specific instructions about quantities and test element size and about preparation, mounting and operating conditions. Where no specific details are included, the general guidelines are according to ISO 10140-2 and ISO 10140-3.	Appropriate references to ISO 10140-2 and ISO 10140-3 and product-related, specific and additional instructions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— specific quantities measured;</li> <li>— size of test element;</li> <li>— boundary and mounting conditions;</li> <li>— conditioning, testing and operating conditions;</li> <li>— additional specifics for test report.</li> </ul>
ISO 10140-2	It gives a complete procedure for airborne sound insulation measurements according to ISO 10140-4 and ISO 10140-5. For products without specific application rules, it is sufficiently complete and general for the execution of measurements. However, for products with specific application rules, measurements are carried out according to ISO 10140-1, if available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Definitions of main quantities measured</li> <li>— General mounting and boundary conditions</li> <li>— General measurement procedure</li> <li>— Data processing</li> <li>— Test report (general points)</li> </ul>
ISO 10140-3	It gives a complete procedure for impact sound insulation measurements according to ISO 10140-4 and ISO 10140-5. For products without specific application rules, it is sufficiently complete and general for the execution of measurements. However, for products with specific application rules, measurements are carried out according to ISO 10140-1, if available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Definitions of main quantities measured</li> <li>— General mounting and boundary conditions</li> <li>— General measurement procedure</li> <li>— Data processing</li> <li>— Test report (general points)</li> </ul>
ISO 10140-4	It gives all the basic measurement techniques and processes for measurement according to ISO 10140-2 and ISO 10140-3 or facility qualifications according to ISO 10140-5. Much of the content is implemented in software.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Definitions</li> <li>— Frequency range</li> <li>— Microphone positions</li> <li>— SPL measurements</li> <li>— Averaging, space and time</li> <li>— Correction for background noise</li> <li>— Reverberation time measurements</li> <li>— Loss factor measurements</li> <li>— Low-frequency measurements</li> <li>— Radiated sound power by velocity measurement</li> </ul>
ISO 10140-5	It specifies all information needed to design, construct and qualify the laboratory facility, its additional accessories and measurement equipment (hardware).	<p>Test facilities, design criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— volumes, dimensions;</li> <li>— flanking transmission;</li> <li>— laboratory loss factor;</li> <li>— maximum achievable sound reduction index;</li> <li>— reverberation time;</li> <li>— influence of lack of diffusivity in the laboratory.</li> </ul> <p>Test openings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— standard openings for walls and floors;</li> <li>— other openings (windows, doors, small technical elements);</li> <li>— filler walls in general.</li> </ul> <p>Requirements for equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— loudspeakers, number, positions;</li> <li>— tapping machine and other impact sources;</li> <li>— measurement equipment.</li> </ul> <p>Reference constructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— basic elements for airborne and impact insulation improvement;</li> <li>— corresponding reference performance curves.</li> </ul>

# Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements —

## Part 5: Requirements for test facilities and equipment

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 10140 specifies laboratory test facilities and equipment for sound insulation measurements of building elements, such as:

- components and materials;
- building elements;
- technical elements (small building elements);
- sound insulation improvement systems.

It is applicable to laboratory test facilities with suppressed radiation from flanking elements and structural isolation between source and receiving rooms.

This part of ISO 10140 specifies qualification procedures for use when commissioning a new test facility with equipment for sound insulation measurements. It is intended that these procedures be repeated periodically to ensure that there are no issues with the equipment and the test facility.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 717-1, *Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 1: Airborne sound insulation*

ISO 717-2, *Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 2: Impact sound insulation*

ISO 3382-2, *Acoustics — Measurement of room acoustic parameters — Part 2: Reverberation time in ordinary rooms*

ISO 9052-1:1989, *Acoustics — Determination of dynamic stiffness — Part 1: Materials used under floating floors in dwellings*

ISO 10140-1, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements — Part 1: Application rules for specific products*

ISO 10140-2, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements — Part 2: Measurements of airborne sound insulation*



ISO 10140-3, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements — Part 3: Measurements of impact sound insulation*

ISO 10140-4:2010, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements — Part 4: Measurement procedures and requirements*

ISO 18233, *Acoustics — Application of new measurement methods in building and room acoustics*

IEC 60942:2003, *Electroacoustics — Sound calibrators*

IEC 61260, *Electroacoustics — Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters*

IEC 61672-1, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications*

IEC 61672-2, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests*

IEC 61672-3, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 3: Periodic tests*

### **3 Laboratory test facilities for airborne sound insulation measurements**

#### **3.1 General**

The laboratory test facility shall consist of two adjacent reverberant rooms with a test opening between them, in which the test element is inserted.

The area of the test opening can vary depending on the type of test element. This part of ISO 10140 defines full-sized test openings, a specific small-sized test opening and alternative reduced-size test openings.

For measurement of the improvement of sound reduction index by acoustical linings, these rooms shall be separated by a standard basic element on which the lining under test is installed (see Annex B).

#### **3.2 Test rooms**

##### **3.2.1 Volume**

The volumes of the test rooms shall be at least 50 m<sup>3</sup>. Volumes and corresponding dimensions of the two test rooms should not be exactly the same. A difference of at least 10 % in room volumes and in the linear dimensions is recommended.

Choose the ratios of the room dimensions such that the eigen mode frequencies in the low-frequency bands are spaced as uniformly as possible.

When measuring the sound insulation of walls or floors, theoretical calculation as well as experiments have indicated that the test element should cover a total partition wall or ceiling of the test room, i.e. the test opening should extend from wall to wall and from floor to ceiling. In such a case, a volume of 50 m<sup>3</sup> to 60 m<sup>3</sup> is appropriate in view of the recommended size of the test opening.

##### **3.2.2 Diffusion**

Large variations of the sound pressure level in the room indicate the presence of dominating strong standing waves. In this case, diffusing elements shall be installed in the rooms. The positioning and number of diffusing elements should be arranged in such a way that the sound reduction index is not influenced when further diffusing elements are installed.

**NOTE** For some kinds of test element, as for elements with one surface significantly more absorbent than the other (see ISO 10140-2), the installation of diffusing elements is mandatory.