

Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms - Part 3: Application to light elements when the junction has a substantial influence

Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms - Part 3: Application to light elements when the junction has a substantial influence

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 10848-3:2006 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 10848-3:2006 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 29.05.2006 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 10848-3:2006 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 10848-3:2006.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 29.05.2006 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: ISO 10848 specifies measurement methods to be performed in a laboratory test facility in order to characterize the flanking transmission of one or several building components. The measured quantities can be used to compare different products, or to express a requirement, or as input data for prediction methods, such as EN 12354-1 and EN 12354-2.</p>	<p>Scope: ISO 10848 specifies measurement methods to be performed in a laboratory test facility in order to characterize the flanking transmission of one or several building components. The measured quantities can be used to compare different products, or to express a requirement, or as input data for prediction methods, such as EN 12354-1 and EN 12354-2.</p>
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Võtmesõnad: acoustic insulation, anechoic chambers, lightweight, measurement, measurement of airborne noise, sound intensity, sound levels, specification (approval), specifications, structural members, structural systems, test benches, testing, tests, walls

English Version

Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms - Part 3: Application to light elements when the junction has a substantial influence (ISO 10848-3:2006)

Acoustique - Mesurage en laboratoire des transmissions latérales du bruit aérien et des bruits de choc entre pièces adjacentes - Partie 3: Application aux éléments légers lorsque la jonction a une influence importante (ISO 10848-3:2006)

Akustik - Messung der Flankenübertragung von Luftschall und Trittschall zwischen benachbarten Räumen in Prüfständen - Teil 3: Anwendung auf leichte Bauteile, wenn die Verbindung wesentlichen Einfluss hat (ISO 10848-3:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 March 2006.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 10848-3:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 126 "Acoustic properties of building elements and of buildings", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 "Acoustics".

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 October 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2006.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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bruit aérien et des bruits de choc entre des pièces adjacentes —*

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	2
4 Measuring equipment.....	3
5 Test arrangement.....	3
5.1 Requirements for the laboratory.....	3
5.2 Installation of the test junction.....	3
5.3 Shielding technique.....	4
6 Test procedures	4
7 Precision.....	4
8 Expression of results	4
9 Test report	5
Annex A (informative) Measurement of $D_{n,f,l}$ and $L_{n,f,l}$ with intensity technique.....	7
Bibliography	8

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10848-3 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 126, *Acoustic properties of building elements and of buildings*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Building acoustics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 10848 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms*:

- *Part 1: Frame document*
- *Part 2: Application to light elements when the junction has a small influence*
- *Part 3: Application to light elements when the junction has a substantial influence*

The following part is under preparation:

- *Part 4: Application to all other cases*

Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms —

Part 3: Application to light elements when the junction has a substantial influence

1 Scope

ISO 10848 specifies measurement methods to be performed in a laboratory test facility in order to characterize the flanking transmission of one or several building components.

The measured quantities can be used to compare different products, or to express a requirement, or as input data for prediction methods, such as EN 12354-1 and EN 12354-2.

This part of ISO 10848 is specifically referred to in ISO 10848-1:2006, 4.4, as being a supporting part to the frame document.

This part of ISO 10848 applies to structurally connected light elements forming a T or X junction. A light element is defined in ISO 10848-1:2006, Clause 3.

The relevant quantity to be measured is selected according to ISO 10848-1:2006, 4.4. The performance of the building components is expressed either as an overall quantity for the combination of elements and junction (such as $D_{n,f}$ and/or $L_{n,f}$) or as the vibration reduction index K_{ij} of a junction. $D_{n,f}$ and $L_{n,f}$ depend on the actual dimensions of the elements, while K_{ij} is in principle an invariant quantity.

For general application of the test results, $D_{n,f}$ and $L_{n,f}$ are the relevant quantities to measure for lightweight, well-damped types of elements (for example, timber or metal framed stud walls or wooden floors on beams), where the actual situation has no real influence on the sound reduction index and damping of the elements. If the acoustical properties of the elements are substantially influenced by the actual situation, K_{ij} is the relevant quantity to measure.

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 140-2, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 2: Determination, verification and application of precision data*

ISO 140-3:1995, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 3: Laboratory measurements of airborne sound insulation of building elements*

ISO 140-6:1998, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 6: Laboratory measurements of impact sound insulation of floors*

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 10848-1:2006, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms — Part 1: Frame document*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 normalized flanking level difference

$D_{n,f}$

difference in the space and time average sound pressure level produced in two rooms by one or more sound sources in one of them, when the transmission only occurs through a specified flanking path

NOTE $D_{n,f}$ is normalized to an equivalent sound absorption area (A_0) in the receiving room and expressed, in decibels:

$$D_{n,f} = L_1 - L_2 - 10 \lg \frac{A}{A_0} \text{ dB} \quad (1)$$

where

L_1 is the average sound pressure level in the source room, in decibels;

L_2 is the average sound pressure level in the receiving room, in decibels;

A is the equivalent sound absorption area in the receiving room, in square metres;

A_0 is the reference equivalent sound absorption area, in square metres; $A_0 = 10 \text{ m}^2$.

[ISO 10848-1:2006]

3.2 normalized flanking impact sound pressure level

$L_{n,f}$

space and time average sound pressure level in the receiving room produced by a standard tapping machine operating at different positions on a tested floor in the source room, when the transmission only occurs through a specified flanking path

NOTE $L_{n,f}$ is normalized to an equivalent sound absorption area (A_0) in the receiving room and is expressed in decibels:

$$L_{n,f} = L_2 + 10 \lg \frac{A}{A_0} \text{ dB} \quad (2)$$

where

L_2 is the average sound pressure level in the receiving room, in decibels;

A is the equivalent sound absorption area in the receiving room, in square metres;

A_0 is the reference equivalent sound absorption area, in square metres; $A_0 = 10 \text{ m}^2$.

[ISO 10848-1:2006]