



NRC Construction

Client Report

March 11, 2013



Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss in Accordance with ISO 140-3 of Skyfold Zenith 48 Partition

B3504.Phase2.2



National Research
Council Canada

Conseil national
de recherches Canada

Canada

Client Report

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Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss in Accordance with ISO 140-3 of Skyfold Zenith 48 Partition

A Client Report based on the results of the NRC Research Project on:

Acoustic Measurements of Railtech Partitions

for

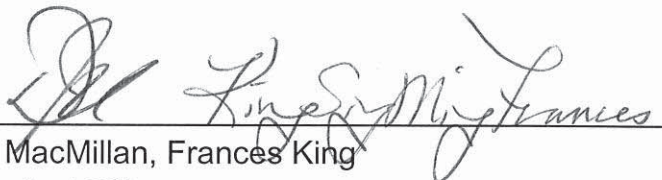
Skyfold Custom Powerlift Partitions, Railtech LTD.
Montréal, Québec
H9X 3S3

March 11, 2013



Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss
in Accordance with ISO 140-3 of Skyfold Zenith 48
Partition

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4 pages
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Testing Laboratory: National Research Council Canada
Construction Portfolio
1200 Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6

Client: Skyfold Custom Powerlift Partitions, Railtech LTD.
325 Lee Avenue, Montréal, Québec H9X 3S3

Specimen: Skyfold Zenith 48 

Specimen ID: B3504-Zenith-A2-2-67W

Manufacturer: Client

Construction Date: January 17, 2013

Test specimen mounted by: Testing Laboratory

Specimen Description and Installation:

Test Specimen	Description: Skyfold Zenith 48	
	Specimen name	Skyfold Zenith 48
Description of Panels and Seals	The specimen was opened and closed after installation was completed without further adjustments	5 times
	Panels	
	Panels type	Skyfold Zenith 48 panels
	Panels on each side	4
	Thickness of panels	19 mm
	Air gap between panels	197 mm
	Overall width of partition	3508 mm
	Overall height of partition	2172 mm
	Overall thickness of partition	299 mm
	Total mass of all 8 panels	182.4 kg
	Seals	
	Vertical end seals extended by	25 mm
	Top panel seal to header	extruded rubber "bulb" seal 57 mm high
	bottom panel seal to footer	extruded rubber "bulb" seal 57 mm high
	Other seals	none

The results in this report apply only to the specimen that was tested. NRC does not represent that the results in this report apply to any other specimen.

Framing

The size of the 2.44 m by 3.66 m facility test opening was reduced to accommodate the specimen by constructing a filler element as follows:

- A header consisting of a steel beam (C12 x 20.7) measuring 77 mm x 305 mm x 3667 mm covered on both sides with 2 layers of plywood with dimensions of 19 mm x 305 mm x 3667 mm and 6 layers of CGC SHEETROCK gypsum panels with dimensions of 16 mm x 305 mm x 3667 mm was constructed.
- The header housed the motor and other operable parts of the lifting mechanism. The header assembly was supported at each end by 39 mm x 89 mm wood studs 2439 mm long and spaced 89 mm apart and fastened to the test frame using Type S screws 51 mm long spaced every 200 mm on centre. Insulation was added in the motor bulkhead.
- The space between the studs, which measured 39 mm x 89 mm, was filled with fiberglass insulation and the supports were then enclosed with 2 layers of 16 mm CGC SHEETROCK gypsum board on the face and sides.
- Two strips of CGC Type X gypsum boards each measuring 16 mm x 189 mm x 3581 mm were placed on the bottom of the test frame.
- Two layers of Plexiglas each measuring 7.5 mm x 189 mm x 2174 mm were placed over each side of the end supports to provide a smooth surface for the seals. Two additional layers of 1.6 mm thick Plexiglas was added to the east side of the end support to align the finished surfaces.
- Foam strips measuring 3mm x 50 mm x 3557 mm strips were placed at the underside of the header surface area that the panel's top seals closed against.
- The supports had a finished measurement of 76 mm deep x 380 mm wide and 2362 mm high.
- Exposed joints between pieces of gypsum board were caulked and covered with metal foil tape.
- The perimeter of the filler elements was sealed on both sides to the facility test opening with latex caulk and covered with metal foil tape.
- The opening in the filler elements for the test specimen measured 3508 mm wide x 2172 mm high. The area used for calculation of airborne sound transmission loss was 7.62 m².

The results in this report apply only to the specimen that was tested. NRC does not represent that the results in this report apply to any other specimen.

Airborne sound transmission loss measurements were conducted in accordance with the requirements of 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"

Client: Skyfold Custom Powerlift Partitions, Railtech LTD.

Test ID: TLA-13-021

Specimen ID: B3504-Zenith-A2-2-67W

Date of Test: January 17, 2013

Large Room Volume: 254.8 m³

Area S of test specimen: 7.62 m²

Small Room Volume: 140.0 m³

Room Air temperature, °C Humidity, %

Small 19.1 to 19.7 31.7 to 36.0

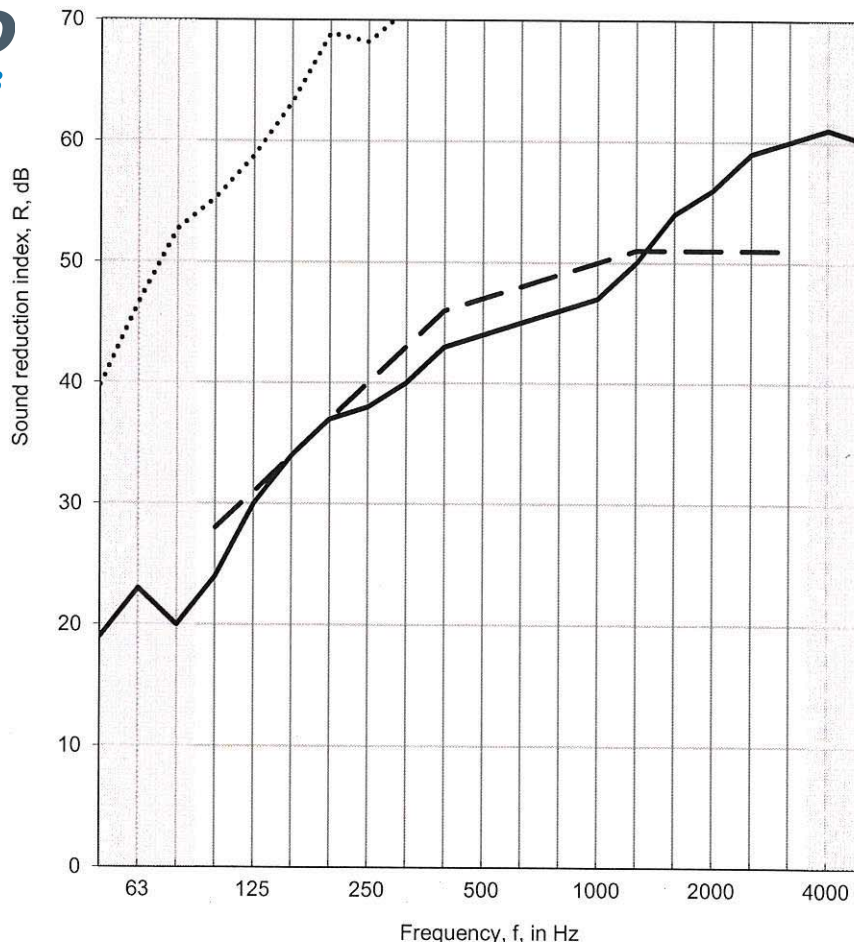
Large 19.8 to 20.2 39.8 to 48.4

For a further 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.



Frequency f Hz	R 1/3-octave (dB)
50	18.9
63	22.7
80	19.9
100	23.6
125	30.1
160	33.8
200	37.1
250	38.4
315	40.5
400	43.1
500	44.0
630	44.6
800	45.8
1000	47.1
1250	50.3
1600	54.0
2000	56.1
2500	59.0
3150	60.5
4000	61.1
5000	60.0



In the graph:

Solid line is the measured sound reduction index, R, for this specimen. Dashed line is the curve of reference values fitted to the measured values according to ISO 717-1. Shaded values are not accounted for the single number rating, R_w , according to 717-1. Dotted line is 15 dB below the flanking limit R'_{max} established for this facility. For any frequency where measured R is above the dotted line, the reported value is potentially limited by vibration transmission via the laboratory surfaces, and the true value may be higher than that measured.

Rating according to ISO 717-1:

$R_w (C; C_{tr}) = 47 (-1; -6)$ dB

$C_{50-5000} = -1$ dB;

$C_{tr,50-5000} = -11$ dB

Evaluation based on laboratory measurement results obtained by an engineering method

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APPENDIX:
Airborne Sound Transmission
Wall Facility

National Research Council Canada
Construction Portfolio
Acoustics Laboratory
1200 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6
Tel: 613-993-2305 Fax: 613-954-1495

Facility and Equipment: The acoustic wall test facility comprises two reverberation rooms (referred to in this report as the small and large room) with a moveable test frame between the rooms. The small room has approx. volume of 140 m^3 and the large of 255 m^3 . The rooms of the acoustic wall test facility fulfill the requirements of ISO 140-1:1997. The movable frame is made from hollow steel beams filled with concrete, which conforms to the intent but not the specific wording of ISO 140-1:1997/Amd 1:2004. In each room, a calibrated Bruel & Kjaer condenser microphone (type 4166) with preamp is moved under computer control to nine positions, and measurements are made in both rooms using an 8-channel National Instrument NI4472 system installed in a desktop PC-type computer. Each room has four loudspeakers driven by separate amplifiers and noise sources controlled by the computer. To increase 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 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". Airborne sound reduction index was measured in the forward (receiving room is the small room) and reverse (receiving room is the large room) direction. Results presented in this report are the average of the tests in these two directions. In each case, sound reduction index 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. The reverberation time is evaluated from sound decay curves following ISO 354. Five sound decays were averaged to get the reverberation time at each microphone position in the receiving room; these 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: ISO 140-3:1995 requires measurements in 1/3-octave bands in the frequency range 100 Hz to 5000 Hz. Within those 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.

Weighted Sound Reduction Index (R_w) and Spectrum Adaptation Terms (C , C_{tr}): were determined in accordance with ISO 717-1:1996, "Acoustics – Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements – Part 1: Airborne sound insulation". The Weighted Sound Reduction Index (R_w) 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 Spectrum Adaptation Terms (C , C_{tr}) are values to be added to the single-number rating and intended to correlate with subjective impressions of the sound insulation provided against sounds with different spectra. Two sound spectra are defined in ISO 717-1:1996. Spectrum Adaptation Term C is intended for sources like pink noise such as living activities (talking, music, radio, TV, children playing), railway traffic at medium and high speed, highway road traffic ($> 80 \text{ km/h}$), jet aircraft at short distance, or factories emitting mainly medium and high frequency noise. Spectrum Adaptation Term C_{tr} is intended for urban road traffic noise, but it is also suitable for other noise sources, such as railway traffic at low speed, propeller driven aircraft, jet aircraft at large distance, disco music, or factories emitting mainly low and medium frequency noise. The ratings above are of limited use in applications involving noise spectra that differ markedly from those referred to above (for example, heavy machinery, power transformers,...). Generally, in such applications it is preferable to consider the source levels and insulation requirements for each frequency band.

Precision: Acoustical measurement in rooms is a sampling process and as such has associated with it a degree of uncertainty. Further uncertainty is associated with the variation expected when a nominally identical specimen is built, installed and tested in same laboratory or when nominally identical specimens are tested in different laboratories. Guidance on methods to assess differences expected for these cases are given in ISO 140-2:1991 "Acoustics -- Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements -- Part 2: Determination, verification and application of precision data".

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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