



**NO. 19 WILBERFORCE ROAD
COXHEATH, MAIDSTONE, KENT ME17 4HD**

SOUND INSULATION TESTING

**On behalf of:
Oscar Acoustics**

Report No. MRL/100/093c.1v1
November 2011

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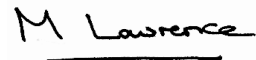
SOUND INSULATION TESTING

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M Lawrence". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

On behalf of:

Roger De Haan Charitable Trust PlayFootball Ltd

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1.0 SITE & TESTING DETAILS

- 1.1 MRL Acoustics Limited is registered under the Association of Noise Consultants' Registration Scheme to carry out pre-completion sound insulation testing (ANC Registered Organisation No. 187). The testing was carried out by Mr M. Lawrence who is an approved tester (No. 187/1).

Site Details

- 1.2 The details of the development at which the sound insulation testing was carried out are as follows:

Site address:	No. 19 Wilberforce Road, Coxheath, Maidstone, Kent ME17 4HD
Development type:	Sound Insulation Treatment Testing
No. of dwellings:	1

Testing Details

- 1.3 The test details are as follows:

Test Date(s):	12 th May 2011
No. separating walls tested:	0
No. of separating floors tested:	2
Cupboards, wardrobes etc:	Yes – Occupied House
Background noise due to:	Intermittent road traffic
Furnishings:	Yes – Occupied House
Floor coverings:	Carpets pulled back for Impact Tests

- 1.4 Details of the constructions, test rooms and room volumes are given on the charts in Appendix III. The construction details are based on information provided by the client.
- 1.5 The tests detailed in this report have been carried out in full accordance with ISO 140-4 and ISO 140-7. All the relevant procedures described in Annex B of Approved Document E (2003) of the Building Regulations have been followed.
- 1.6 A glossary of the technical terms used in this report is provided in Appendix I. Testing methodology is described in Appendix II.

Equipment

- 1.7 Details of the equipment used during the sound insulation tests are shown in Table 1. Current calibration certificates for the equipment can be provided if required.

Table 1: Details of Equipment Used During Sound Insulation Tests

Equipment Description	Manufacturer	Type Number	Serial Number	Date of Expiration of Calibration	Calibration Certification Number
Sound Level Meter	Rion	Type NA-28	01291241	02/02/2012	CONF021002
Calibrator	Rion	Type NC-74	35094450	02/02/2012	CONF021001
Tapping Machine	ANV	Type TM01	TM01008	04/02/2012	CONF021004
Power Amplifier	Stage Line Foldback Speaker	MAK-12P 12" 180W 248740	OBJH0489	-	-
Sound Source	Minirator Noise Generator	MR2	681869- 061010459	-	-

2.0 ASSESSMENT OF MEASURED SOUND INSULATION PERFORMANCE

Sound Insulation Test Results

2.1 The results of the sound insulation tests are detailed in Appendix III and are summarised in Tables 2 - 3.

Table 2: Testing Prior to Oscar Iso-Mount & Celbar Installation
(Tested 1 x Bedroom only: Both are same construction)

Test No.	Source Room	Receiver Room	Test Type & Required Sound Insulation	Measured Sound Insulation	Pass/Fail
1	First Floor Bedroom 2 (28m ³)	Ground Floor Dining Room (28m ³)	Airborne Floor 43 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ (minimum)	24 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$	Fail
2	First Floor Bedroom 2 (28m ³)	Ground Floor Dining Room (28m ³)	Impact Floor 64 dB $L'_{nT,w}$ (maximum)	82 dB $L'_{nT,w}$	Fail

**Table 3: Oscar Iso-Mount & Celbar Sound Insulation Test Results
Part E Material Change of Use**

Test No.	Source Room	Receiver Room	Test Type & Required Sound Insulation	Measured Sound Insulation	Pass/Fail
3	First Floor Bedroom 2 (28m ³)	Ground Floor Dining Room (28m ³)	Airborne Floor 43 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ (minimum)	47 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$	Pass
4	First Floor Bedroom 1 (28m ³)	Ground Floor Lounge (28m ³)	Airborne Floor 43 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$ (minimum)	46 dB $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr}$	Pass
5	First Floor Bedroom 2 (28m ³)	Ground Floor Dining Room (28m ³)	Impact Floor 64 dB $L'_{nT,w}$ (maximum)	58 dB $L'_{nT,w}$	Pass
6	First Floor Bedroom 1 (28m ³)	Ground Floor Lounge (28m ³)	Impact Floor 64 dB $L'_{nT,w}$ (maximum)	58 dB $L'_{nT,w}$	Pass

Conclusion

2.2 The results in Table 3 show that both of the tested party floors met the minimum requirements for sound insulation as specified in Approved Document E (2003) of the Building Regulations for flats formed by material change of use. The results of these tests have not been registered for certification under the Association of Noise Consultants' Registration Scheme as the testing was carried out for Oscar Acoustics product testing and not for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with a Building Regulation Application.

APPENDIX I – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

L_{eq} This is the 'equivalent continuous noise level' which is an average of the total sound energy measured over a specified time period. In other words, L_{eq} is the level of a continuous noise which has the same total energy as the real fluctuating noise, measured over the same time period.

RT Measured reverberation time in receiver room in seconds.

RT_0 Standard reverberation time of 0.5 seconds

Airborne Sound Insulation Testing

D Level difference, effectively $D = \text{source level} - (\text{receiver level corrected for background level})$

D_{nT} Standardised level difference, standardised to a receiver room reverberation time of 0.5 seconds, $D_{nT} = D + 10 \log (RT/RT_0)$

$D_{nT,w}$ Weighted standardised level difference, a single figure generated by comparing the D_{nT} with a reference curve. The reference curve is shifted in 1dB steps until the sum of adverse deviation of the test curve, compared to the reference curve, is as large as possible, but no more than 32.0 dB. The value of the shifted reference curve at 500Hz is taken as the $D_{nT,w}$. N.B. As $D_{nT,w}$ for airborne transmission represents a level difference, an improvement generates a larger figure.

C_{tr} A 'spectrum adaptation term' used to correct the $D_{nT,w}$ in order to reflect low frequency performance of the wall or floor tested.

Impact Sound Insulation Testing

- L Level, effectively $L =$ receiver level corrected for background level
- L'_{nT} Standardised level, standardised to a receiver room reverberation time of 0.5 seconds, $L'_{nT} = L - 10 \log (RT/RT_0)$
- $L'_{nT,w}$ Weighted standardised level, a single figure generated by comparing the L'_{nT} with a reference curve. The reference curve is shifted in 1dB steps until the sum of adverse deviation of the test curve, compared to the reference curve, is as large as possible, but no more than 32.0 dB. The value of the shifted reference curve at 500Hz is taken as the $L'_{nT,w}$. N.B. As $L'_{nT,w}$ for impact transmission represents an absolute level, an improvement generates a smaller figure.

APPENDIX II – TESTING METHODOLOGY

Testing was carried out in accordance with the relevant sections of the methodology detailed below.

Airborne Sound Insulation Tests

Airborne sound insulation measurements involve generating a high noise level on one side of the test sample (source room) and then measuring the difference in noise levels between the source and receiver rooms. The testing was carried out in full accordance with the requirements of the BS EN ISO 140-4:1998: “Field Measurements of Airborne Sound Insulation between Rooms”. All the relevant procedures described in Annex B of Approved Document E of the Building Regulations have been followed.

Any airborne tests were carried out using a Rion NA-28 Type 1 Sound Level Meter loaded with the Rion NX-28BA Building Acoustics Program Card. A calibration check was carried out before and after the noise measurements and there was no variation in the calibration level.

Pink noise was produced at high volume in the source room and the resultant diffuse sound field was measured at five locations in the source room and the transmitted sound was measured at five locations in the receiver room. The source was then moved to a new position and a further five source room and receiver room measurements were taken. Therefore a total number of ten source room and ten receiver room measurements were collected. Measurements were taken for a minimum of ten seconds at each position in the source and receiver rooms. Testing was carried out with all source room and receiver room doors and windows closed.

Background L_{eq} noise levels were recorded in the receiver room without the sound source operating. Where applicable, corrections for background noise have been made in accordance with BS EN ISO 140-4, Para 6.6.

Receiver room reverberation time (RT) calculations were made using the interrupted noise method by means of a Minirator MR2 pink noise generator and RT calculation algorithms within the Rion NA-28 sound level meter. A total of six RT measurements were made comprising three measurements at two different microphone positions. The results of the measurements in each room were averaged to establish the RT of the room.

All of the above measurements were made over sixteen third-octave bands 100 Hz to 3150 Hz inclusive.

Impact Sound Insulation Tests

Impact sound insulation measurements involve running a specialised tapping machine on a floor in the source room and measuring the resultant noise level in the receiving room below. The testing of party floors was carried out in full accordance with the requirements of the BS EN ISO 140-7:1998: "Field Measurements of Impact Sound Insulation of Floors". All the relevant procedures described in Annex B of Approved Document E of the Building Regulations have been followed.

Any impact tests were carried out using a Rion NA-28 Type 1 Sound Level Meter loaded with the Rion NX-28BA Building Acoustics Program Card. A calibration check was carried out before and after the noise measurements and there was no variation in the calibration level.

An ANV Type TM01 tapping machine was used as the source for the impact testing. For the tests, the tapping machine was placed in four positions in the source room. Measurements of the impact sound pressure level generated by the tapping machine were measured at a total of eight microphone positions in the receiver room. Measurements were taken for a minimum of 10 seconds at each position in the source room. Testing was carried out with all source room and receiver room doors and windows closed.

Background L_{eq} noise levels were recorded in the receiver room without the tapping machine operating. Where applicable, corrections for background noise have been made in accordance with BS EN ISO 140-7, Para 5.6.

Receiver room reverberation time (RT) calculations were made using the interrupted noise method by means of a Minirator MR2 pink noise generator and RT calculation algorithms within the Rion NA-28 sound level meter. A total of six RT measurements were made comprising three measurements at two different microphone positions. The results of the measurements in each room were averaged to establish the RT of the room.

All of the above measurements were made over sixteen third-octave bands 100 Hz to 3150 Hz inclusive.

Sound Insulation Test Results Calculation and Rating

The results of any airborne sound insulation tests have been standardised and rated in accordance with the requirements of EN ISO 717 Part 1: 1997 "Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Field measurement of airborne sound insulation between rooms".

The results of any impact sound insulation tests have been standardised and rated in accordance with the requirements of EN ISO 717 Part 4: 1997 "Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Field measurement of impact sound insulation of floors".

The single number indices for $D_{nT,w}$, C_{tr} and $L'_{nT,w}$ have been calculated using in-house spreadsheets to ensure that the level differences obtained from each source position have been arithmetically averaged as required in Annex B, Paragraph B2.6 of Approved Document E (2003).

APPENDIX III – SOUND INSULATION TEST SHEETS

