

# AIRO

Report No. L/3460

for  
Ikoustic Limited  
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Dated: 29 March 2019

**LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS  
OF THE IMPACT SOUND INSULATION  
OF  
NEW ERA ACOUSTIC CRADLE AND BATTEN FLOORING  
OVER A STANDARD CONCRETE FLOOR**

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**LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS  
OF THE IMPACT SOUND INSULATION  
OF  
NEW ERA ACOUSTIC CRADLE AND BATTEN FLOORING  
OVER A STANDARD CONCRETE FLOOR**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of measurements made in the AIRO Acoustics Laboratory of the impact sound insulation of two New Era Acoustic Cradle and Batten flooring systems when installed for test over a Standard Concrete Floor.

The measurements were made on 26 and 27 February for Ikoustic Limited.

Measurements of impact sound transmission, Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level ( $L_n$ ), were conducted in accordance with British Standard BS EN ISO 10140 (ref 1). Single figure ratings of impact sound insulation performance, known as the Weighted Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level ( $L_{n,w}$ ) and Spectrum Adaptation Term ( $C_1$ ), are derived from these measurements in accordance with British Standard BS EN ISO 717 (ref 2).

AIRO is a UKAS accredited testing laboratory No. 0483 and measurements to the above British Standards are included on our schedule of accreditation. UKAS is the United Kingdom Accreditation Service.

**2. SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

The results of the measurements presented in this report are summarised in the following table:

AIRO Test No.	Test Specimen	$L_{n,w}$ ( $C_1$ ) dB
L/3460/1	Standard Concrete Floor	81 (-13)
L/3460/2	New Era S1 Acoustic Cradle and Batten Flooring over a Standard Concrete Floor	54 (1)
L/3460/3	New Era S2 Acoustic Cradle and Batten Flooring over a Standard Concrete Floor	53 (2)

Approved by:

Report Author:

*W R Stevens*

W R Stevens MIOA  
Principal Consultant

*M Sawyer*

M Sawyer MIOA  
Laboratory Manager

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### 3. TEST SPECIMEN DETAILS AND CONDITIONS

#### 3.1 Standard Concrete Floor

AIRO Test No. L/3460/1

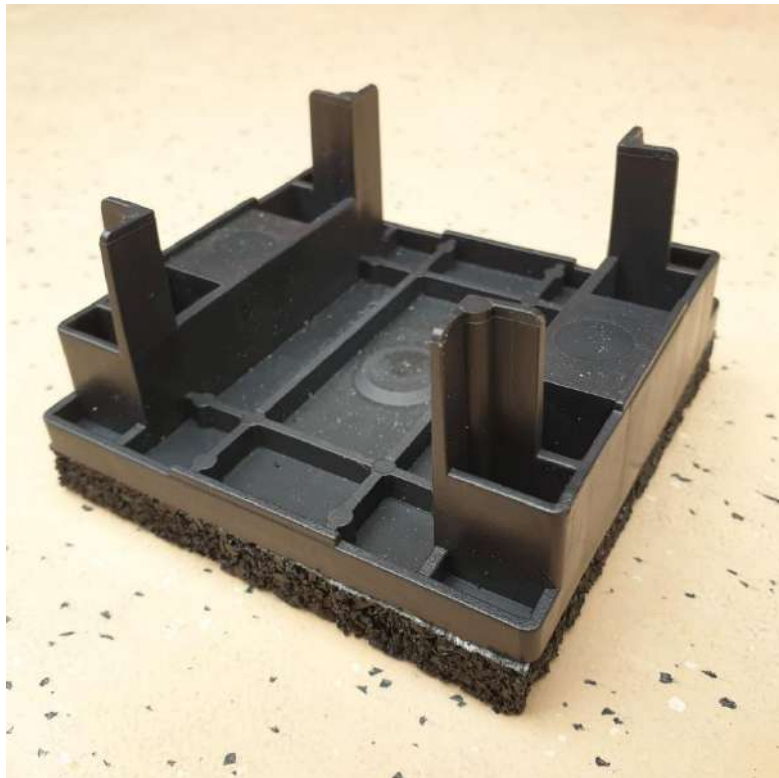
The specimen comprised a 150 mm (6 inch) thick reinforced standard concrete floor (approx 365 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). The walking surface area of the floor is 3800 mm x 3720 mm (14.14 m<sup>2</sup>), with a ceiling area of 3330 mm x 3360 mm (11.19 m<sup>2</sup>).

#### 3.2 New Era S1 Acoustic Cradle and Batten Flooring over a Standard Concrete Floor

AIRO Test No. L/3460/2

The specimen comprised a 150 mm (6 inch) thick reinforced standard concrete floor (approx 365 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). The walking surface area of the floor is 3800 mm x 3720 mm (14.14 m<sup>2</sup>), with a ceiling area of 3330 mm x 3360 mm (11.19 m<sup>2</sup>). The concrete floor was overlaid by a cradle and batten flooring system consisting of New Era S1 16/30 mm Acoustic Cradles, incorporating 10 mm MuteMat 750-10 resilient pads, set out at 450 mm x 400 mm centres. The cradles supported 36 x 45 mm plywood battens set at 400 mm centres to which a walking surface of 18 mm P5 t&g flooring grade chipboard was screwed, with 50 mm Knauf Earthwool glass mineral wool cut to fit between the battens. A 10 x 100 mm flanking strip was incorporated at the perimeter of the floating floor. The floating floor void height was 56 mm, with a finished floor height of 74 mm.

The following image shows a New Era S1 Acoustic Cradle.



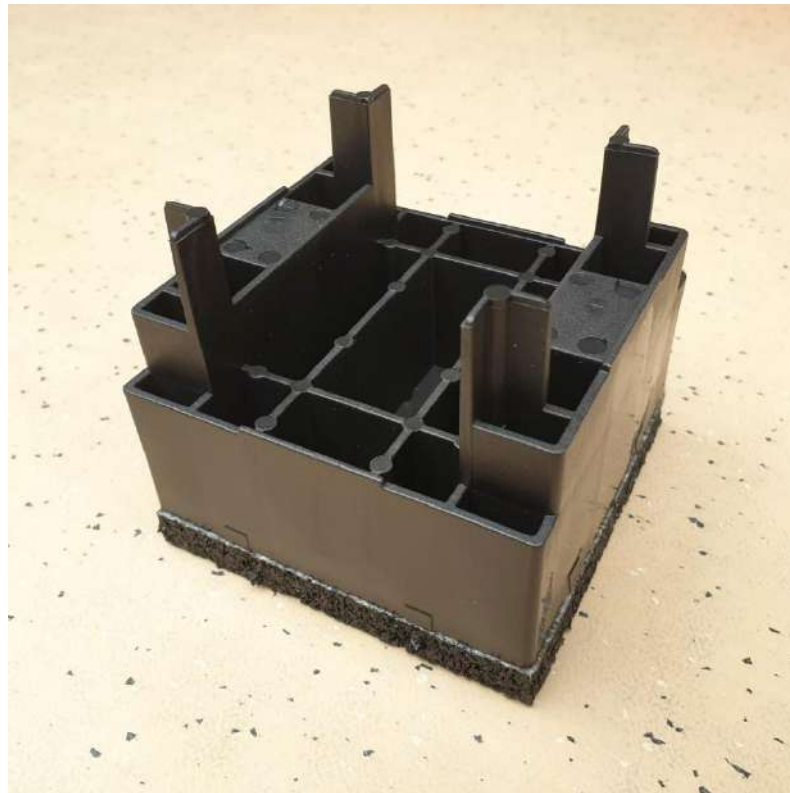
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### 3.3 New Era S2 Acoustic Cradle and Batten Flooring over a Standard Concrete Floor

AIRO Test No. L/3460/3

The specimen comprised a 150 mm (6 inch) thick reinforced standard concrete floor (approx 365 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). The walking surface area of the floor is 3800 mm x 3720 mm (14.14 m<sup>2</sup>), with a ceiling area of 3330 mm x 3360 mm (11.19 m<sup>2</sup>). The concrete floor was overlaid by a cradle and batten flooring system consisting of New Era S2 45/60 mm Acoustic Cradles, incorporating 10 mm MuteMat 750-10 resilient pads, set out at 600 mm x 400 mm centres. The cradles supported 48 x 45 mm plywood battens set at 400 mm centres to which a walking surface of 18 mm P5 t&g flooring grade chipboard was screwed, with 50 mm Knauf Earthwool glass mineral wool cut to fit between the battens. A 10 x 100 mm flanking strip was incorporated at the perimeter of the floating floor. The floating floor void height was 120 mm, with a finished floor height of 138 mm.

The following image shows a New Era S2 Acoustic Cradle.



**Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level ( $L_n$ ) according to BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010**

Test No. L/3460/1

Date of Test: 26 February 2019

Client: Ikoustic Limited

Specimen: Standard Concrete Floor

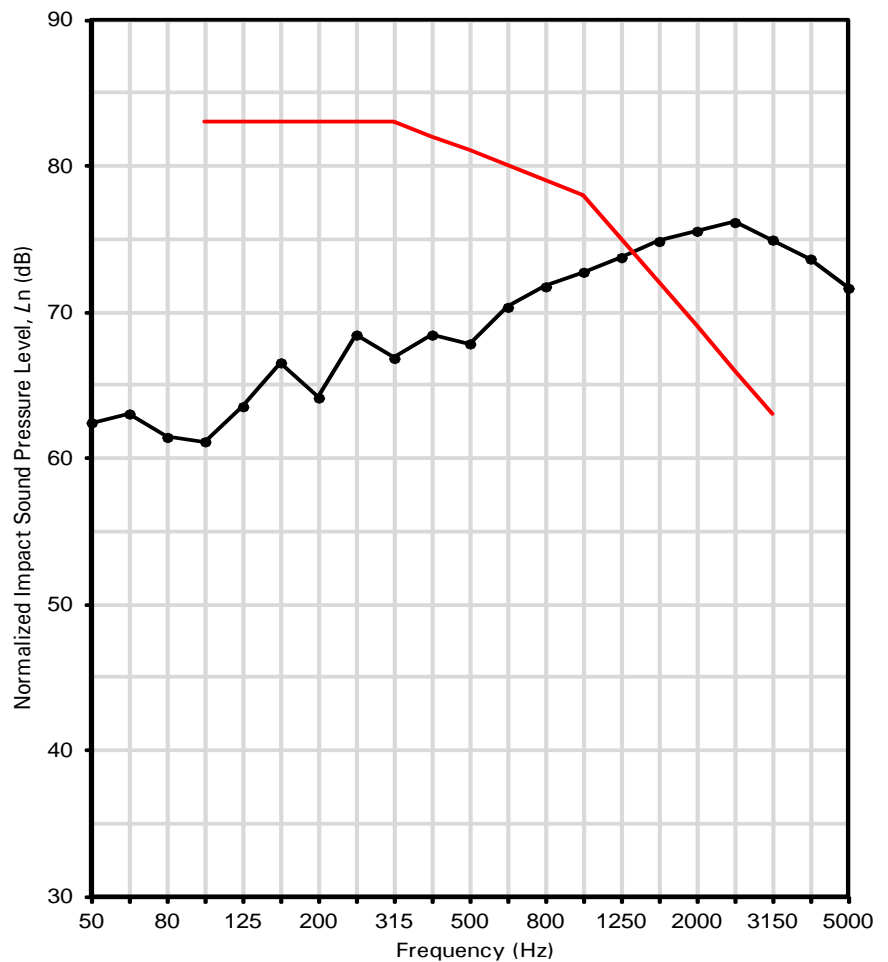
Installed by: AIRO

Specimen area: 11.19 m<sup>2</sup>

Mass per unit area: 365 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

Chamber Conditions	Volume	Air Temperature	Relative Humidity	Air Pressure
Source Chamber	130 m <sup>3</sup>	13°C	60%	1015 hPa
Receiving Chamber	211 m <sup>3</sup>	10°C	80%	1015 hPa

Frequency (Hz)	$L_n$ One-third Octave (dB)	$L_n$ Octave (dB)
50	62.4	
<b>63</b>	63.0	67.1
80	61.4	
100	61.1	
<b>125</b>	63.5	69.0
160	66.5	
200	64.1	
<b>250</b>	68.4	71.5
315	66.8	
400	68.4	
<b>500</b>	67.8	73.7
630	70.3	
800	71.7	
<b>1000</b>	72.7	77.5
1250	73.7	
1600	74.8	
<b>2000</b>	75.5	80.3
2500	76.1	
3150	74.9	
<b>4000</b>	73.6	78.3
5000	71.6	
6300		
<b>8000</b>		
10000		



Rating according to BS EN ISO 717-2:2013

$L_{n,w}(C_1) = 81 (-13) \text{ dB}$

$C_{1,50-2500} = -13 \text{ dB}$

Evaluation based on laboratory measurement results obtained by an engineering method

Approved by:

*W R Stevens*  
 W R Stevens MIOA  
 Principal Consultant

Report Author:

*M Sawyer*  
 M Sawyer MIOA  
 Laboratory Manager

**Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level ( $L_n$ ) according to BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010**

Test No. L/3460/2

Date of Test: 27 February 2019

Client: Ikoustic Limited

Specimen: New Era S1 Acoustic Cradle and Batten Flooring over a Standard Concrete Floor

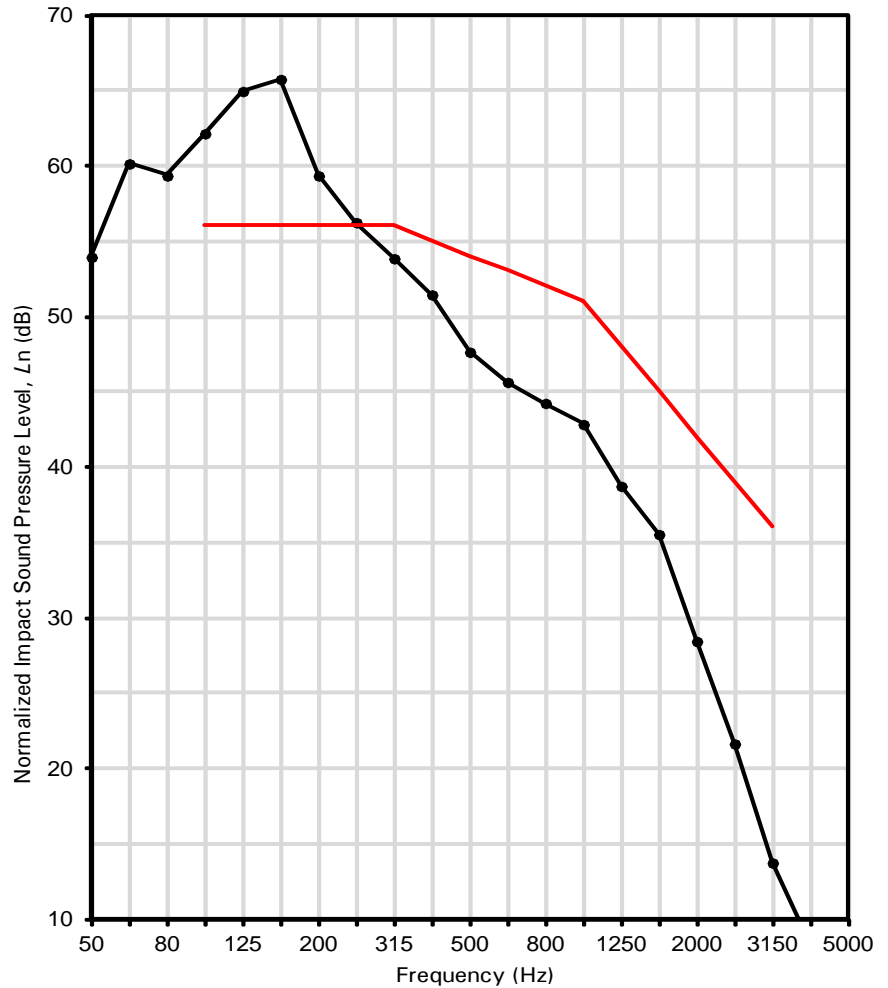
Installed by: V A Hutchinson Flooring Limited for Ikoustic Limited

Specimen area: 11.19 m<sup>2</sup>

Mass per unit area: 365 and 14 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

Chamber Conditions	Volume	Air Temperature	Relative Humidity	Air Pressure
Source Chamber	129 m <sup>3</sup>	11 °C	75%	1010 hPa
Receiving Chamber	211 m <sup>3</sup>	10 °C	80%	1010 hPa

Frequency (Hz)	$L_n$ One-third Octave (dB)	$L_n$ Octave (dB)
50	53.9	
<b>63</b>	60.1	63.3
80	59.3	
100	62.1	
<b>125</b>	64.9	69.3
160	65.7	
200	59.3	
<b>250</b>	56.2	61.8
315	53.8	
400	51.4	
<b>500</b>	47.6	53.7
630	45.6	
800	44.2	
<b>1000</b>	42.8	47.2
1250	38.7	
1600	35.5	
<b>2000</b>	28.4	36.4
2500	21.6	
3150	13.7	
<b>4000</b>	≤ 8.3	≤ 15.7
5000	≤ 8.5	
6300		
<b>8000</b>		
10000		



●—● Measured result  
 — Shifted reference curve

Rating according to BS EN ISO 717-2:2013

**$L_{n,w}(C_1) = 54 (1) \text{ dB}$**

$C_{1,50-2500} = 2 \text{ dB}$

Evaluation based on laboratory measurement results obtained by an engineering method

Approved by:

*W R Stevens*  
 W R Stevens MIOA  
 Principal Consultant

Report Author:

*M Sawyer*  
 M Sawyer MIOA  
 Laboratory Manager

**Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level ( $L_n$ ) according to BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010**

Test No. L/3460/3

Date of Test: 27 February 2019

Client: Ikoustic Limited

Specimen: New Era S2 Acoustic Cradle and Batten Flooring over a Standard Concrete Floor

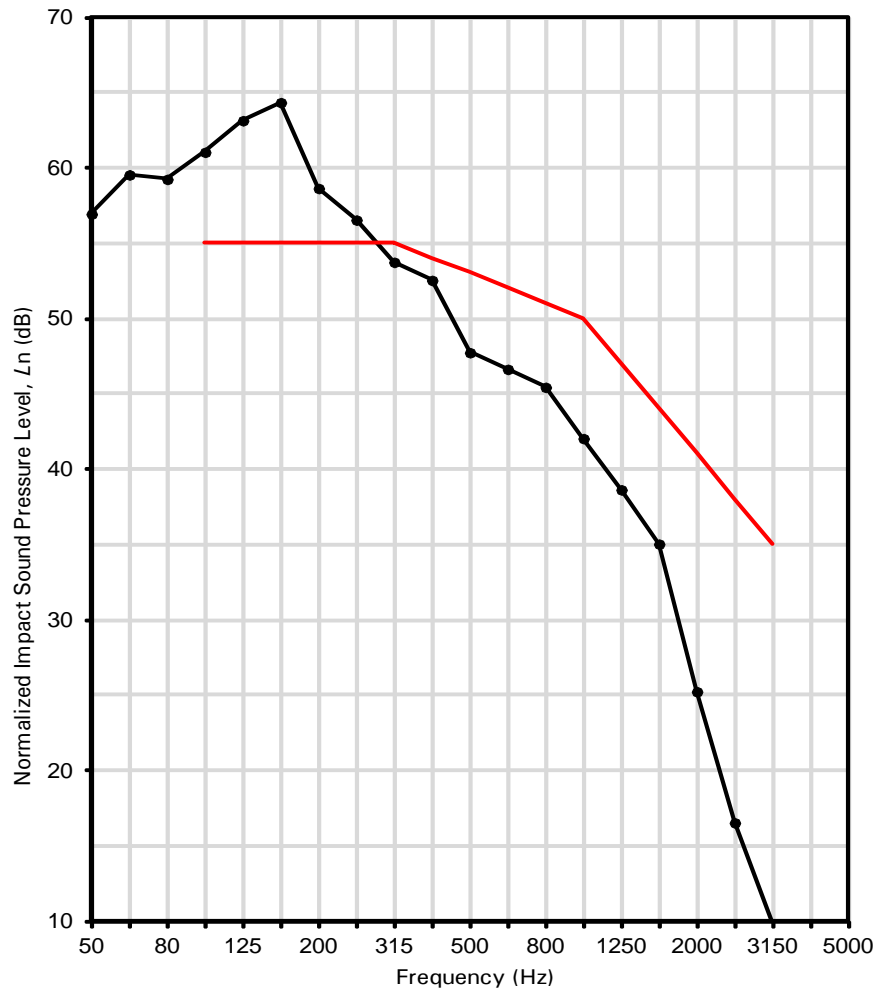
Installed by: V A Hutchinson Flooring Limited for Ikoustic Limited

Specimen area: 11.19 m<sup>2</sup>

Mass per unit area: 365 and 14 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

Chamber Conditions	Volume	Air Temperature	Relative Humidity	Air Pressure
Source Chamber	129 m <sup>3</sup>	13°C	65%	1010 hPa
Receiving Chamber	211 m <sup>3</sup>	10°C	80%	1010 hPa

Frequency (Hz)	$L_n$ One-third Octave (dB)	$L_n$ Octave (dB)
50	56.9	
<b>63</b>	59.5	63.4
80	59.2	
100	61.0	
<b>125</b>	63.1	67.8
160	64.3	
200	58.6	
<b>250</b>	56.5	61.5
315	53.7	
400	52.5	
<b>500</b>	47.7	54.5
630	46.6	
800	45.4	
<b>1000</b>	42.0	47.6
1250	38.6	
1600	35.0	
<b>2000</b>	25.2	35.5
2500	16.5	
3150	≤ 9.9	
<b>4000</b>	≤ 7.8	≤ 13.6
5000	≤ 8.4	
6300		
<b>8000</b>		
10000		



Rating according to BS EN ISO 717-2:2013

**$L_{n,w}(C_1) = 53 (1) \text{ dB}$**

$C_{1,50-2500} = 2 \text{ dB}$

Evaluation based on laboratory measurement results obtained by an engineering method

Approved by:

*W R Stevens*  
 W R Stevens MIOA  
 Principal Consultant

Report Author:

*M Sawyer*  
 M Sawyer MIOA  
 Laboratory Manager

**APPENDIX A1 - METHOD OF MEASUREMENT**

The test specimen is erected in an aperture of approximately 11 square metres between two vertically adjacent reverberant chambers which have been constructed to suppress the transmission of sound by flanking paths. To improve the diffusion of the sound fields, both chambers are irregularly shaped and contain several reflecting diffuser panels.

If the test specimen is smaller than the test aperture, the test specimen is installed within a highly insulating infill partition, purpose built within the test aperture. When the test specimen is intended to be openable, then it is opened and closed five times immediately prior to testing.

**A1.1 Impact Sound Transmission to BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010**

The insulation of a specimen against impact sound is measured by use of an artificial source of impact sound, known as a tapping machine, which has a mass of approximately 16 kg and is supported on three legs.

A standard tapping machine which is located sequentially in five positions on the specimen is used as the impact source, and measurements of the transmitted sound level are made in the receiving chamber at one-third octave intervals from 100 Hz to 5000 Hz as prescribed in the Standard (ref 1). The measurements are made with a microphone attached to a rotating boom to obtain a good average of the sound pressure level in the chamber. Measurements are also made of the noise level in the receiving chamber in the absence of the noise source in order that corrections for background noise may be made if appropriate.

The Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level ( $L_n$ ) in decibels (dB) is calculated in each frequency band using the equation:

$$L_n = L_i + 10 \lg \frac{A}{A_0} \quad \text{dB} \quad \text{Equation (iii)}$$

where  $L_i$  is the average sound pressure level in the receiving chamber (dB re 20  $\mu$ Pa)

$A$  is the equivalent absorption area in the receiving chamber ( $m^2$ )

$A_0$  is the reference absorption area, equal to 10  $m^2$

The equivalent absorption area in the receiving chamber is determined from twelve sets of reverberation time measurements using a microphone connected to a rotating microphone boom. The measurements are made in accordance with International Standard ISO 3382-2:2008 (ref 3) and the value of 'A' determined using Sabine's formula:

$$A = \frac{0.16 V}{T} \quad m^2 \quad \text{Equation (ii)}$$

where:  $V$  is the volume of the receiving chamber ( $m^3$ )

$T$  is the reverberation time of the receiving chamber (seconds)



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The Weighted Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level ( $L_{n,w}$ ) in decibels (dB) and the Spectrum Adaptation Term ( $C_1$ ), also in decibels, are calculated in accordance with British Standard BS EN ISO 717-2 (ref 2) by comparison of the sixteen values of Normalized Impact Sound Pressure Level from 100 Hz to 3150 Hz with the relevant curves.

In this instance the measurement range was extended to include the 50 Hz one-third octave although it should be noted that the frequency bands below 100 Hz are outside the normal frequency range of the Standard, and because of their longer wavelengths of sound will have a lower order of accuracy.

#### A1.2 Calibration

The calibration of all equipment used in the above measurements is traceable via an unbroken chain to National Standards.

### **APPENDIX A2 - PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF TEST RESULTS**

It should be noted that all the results in this report are properties of the test specimen alone. When the test specimen forms part of an enclosure, the impact sound insulation obtained will depend on additional factors such as the relative surface areas involved and the nature and acoustic characteristics of the receiving space. Also, in buildings the transmission of sound via alternative paths may not be negligible in comparison with transmission through the test specimen alone, particularly when the sound insulation of the test specimen is high. Such indirect sound transmission would result in a lower effective insulation.

### **APPENDIX A3 - REFERENCES**

1. British Standard BS EN ISO 10140  
Acoustics – Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements  
  
BS EN ISO 10140-3:2010  
Measurement of impact sound insulation
2. British Standard BS EN ISO 717  
Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements  
  
BS EN ISO 717-2:2013  
Impact sound insulation
3. International Standard ISO 3382  
Acoustics - Measurement of room acoustic parameters  
  
ISO 3382-2:2008  
Reverberation time in ordinary rooms

**APPENDIX A4 - SCHEDULE OF EQUIPMENT**

Use	Type	Serial No.
Noise Source	B&K 3204 Tapping Machine	351719
Measuring System	Nor850 Multi Channel Analyser	8501193
	B&K 4165 ½" Condenser Microphone	1042002
	B&K 2669 Microphone Pre-Amplifier	2221217
	NEAS 265 Rotating Microphone Boom	29465
Calibration	B&K 4228 Pistonphone	1704324