Evidence of Performance Joint sound reduction of filling material

Test Report No. 13-002455-PR02 (PB-K05-04-en-01)

Client **Soudal N. V.** Everdongenlaan 18 - 20 2300 Turnhout Belgium

Product 1-K Fire Resistant PU-Gun Foam

Designation Soudafoam FR

Density 10 mm joint 30 g/l, 30 mm joint 17 g/l

Special features -/-

Weighted sound reduction index of joints $R_{S,w}$ Spectrum adaptation terms C and C_{tr}

10 mm Joint



 $[R_{S,w} (C; C_{tr}) \ge 62 (-1; -4) dB]$ 30 mm Joint $[R_{S,w} (C; C_{tr}) \ge 61 (-8; -5) dB]$

Determined for 10 and 30 mm joint width

ift Rosenheim 10.09.2013

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Basis

EN ISO 10140-1 : 2010 +A1:2012 EN ISO 10140-2 : 2010 EN ISO 717-1 : 2013 Test report no. 13-002455-PR02 (PB-K05-04-de-01) dated 09.09.2013.

Representation



Instructions for use

This procedure is suitable for the comparison of construction products designed for sealing (e.g. gaskets/seals, fillers for joints). The results can be used to evaluate the sound power ratio τ_e according to EN 12354-3 Annex B.

Using the calculated sound reduction of the joint for the calculation of the overall sound reduction is not a substitute for the sound reduction verification of the overall construction.

Validity

The data and results given relate solely to the tested and described specimen.

Testing the sound insulation does not allow any statement to be made on any further characteristics of the present construction regarding performance and quality.

Notes on publication

The **ift** Guidance Sheet "Conditions and Guidance for the Use of **ift** Test Documents" applies.

The cover sheet can be used as abstract.

Contents

The test report contains a total of 9 pages

- 1 Object
- 2 Procedure
- 3 Detailed results

4 Instructions for use Data sheet (2 pages)



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1 Object

1.1 Description of test specimen

Product	1-K Fire Resistant PU-Gun Foam
Date of manufacturing of test specimen	6.8.2013
Product designation	Soudafoam FR
Size	
Length of joint I	1,200 mm
Depth of joint d	100 mm
Width of joint w	10 mm and 30 mm
Joint cover	without cover, foam was cut off
Curing time	6 days
Density	10 mm joint 30 g/l, 30 mm joint 17 g/l
	Density determined at test specimen

The description is based on inspection of the test specimen at **ift** Laboratory for Building Acoustics. Article designations / numbers as well as material specifications were given by the client. (Additional data provided by the client are marked with *).

1.2 Mounting to test rig

The sound reduction index R_s of the joint was measured in a mobile joint measuring apparatus as per EN ISO 10140-1:2010 + A1:2012 (see Figs. 1 and 2). This mobile measuring apparatus consists of a high-performance sound insulating element made of metal profiles and Bondal sheet with slide-in cassettes; the profiles of the slide-in cassettes are filled with sand. Using these cassettes, a great variety of joints with varying joint widths w can be created (Fig. 1).





These slide-in cassettes were produced by the client 6 days before the date of test using the filling material to be tested as specified by the manufacturer. After curing the filling material was cut off and the cassettes were mounted to the high-performance sound insulating frame (Fig. 2). The frame was then mounted to the test opening in the separating wall of the window test rig (Z-wall) as per EN ISO 10 140-5. The test opening connecting joints were filled with foamed material and sealed on both sides with plastic sealant.





Fig. 2 Set-up of joint testing apparatus (high performance sound insulating element)



Fig. 3 Photo of the mounted element (taken by ift Laboratory for Building Acoustics)



2 Procedure

2.1 Sampling

Sampling

The samples were selected by the client. The slide-in cassettes were filled by the **ift** Laboratory for Building Acoustics with the filler to be tested according to the instructions of the manufacturer.

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Quantity	1
Manufacturer	Soudal N.V.
Manufacturing plant	B-2300 Turnhout
Markierung auf der Dose	20075547 06:52 05/06/2014
Date of manufacture /	23.6.2013
date of sampling	
Production line	Filling line 4
Delivery at ift	6 August 2013 by the client
ift registration number	35306

2.2 Method/s

Basis

Duolo	
EN ISO 10140-1:2010 + A	1: 2012 Acoustics; Laboratory measurement of sound insula- tion of building elements - Part 1: Application rules for spe-
EN ISO 10140-2:2010	cific products Acoustics; Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements - Part 2: Measurement of airborne sound insulation (ISO 10140-2:2010)
EN ISO 717-1: 2013	Acoustics; Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation
Corresponds to the national DIN EN ISO 10140-1:2012 2013-06	German standard/s: 2-05, DIN EN ISO 10140-2:2010-12 und DIN EN ISO 717-1 :
Boundary conditions	As specified by the standard.
Deviation	There are no deviations from the test method/s and/or test conditions.
Test noise	Pink noise
Measuring filter	One-third-octave band filter
Measurement limits	
Low frequencies	The dimensions of the receiving room were smaller than recommended for testing in the frequency range from 50 Hz to 80 Hz as per EN ISO 10140-4:2010 Annex A (informative). A moving loudspeaker was used.
Background noise level	The background noise level in the receiving room was determined during measurement and the receiving room level L_2 corrected by calculation as per EN 10140-4: 2010 Clause 4.3.



Maximum insulation The maximum insulation of the test rig is partly within the range of the test results. Therefore the tested values are minimum values. A correction by calculation was performed for maximum sound insulation.

Measurement of reverberation time

on time Arithmetical mean: two measurements each of 2 loudspeaker and 3 microphone positions (total of 12 independent measurements).

Measurement equation A
$$A = 0.16 \cdot \frac{V}{T} m^2$$

Measurement of sound level

difference

Minimum of 2 loudspeaker positions and rotating microphones.

Measurement equation

$$R_s = L_1 - L_2 + 10\log\frac{S_N \cdot l}{A \cdot l_N} \text{ dB}$$

KEY

Rs Joint sound reduction index in dB

L₁ Sound pressure level source room in dB L₂ Sound pressure level receiving room in dB

L₂ Sound pressure level Length of joint in m

 S_N Reference area (1 m²)

 I_N Reference length (1 m)

A Equivalent absorption area in m²

V Volume of receiving room in m³

T Reverberation time in s

This sound reduction index of joints is comparable to the linear sound reduction index of a building component with 1 m joint length for each m² area and where the sound is transmitted only through the joint.

If the joint is combined with a building component (e.g. window with area S and sound reduction index R) and assuming the building component's area $S_1 >>$ than the opening area of the joint (w · I, w = joint width), for the associated joint length I the resulting sound reduction index R_{res} is calculated as follows

$$R_{res} = -10\log\left(10^{\frac{-R}{10}} + \frac{l}{S} \cdot 10^{\frac{-R_s}{10}}\right) \, \text{dB}$$

2.3 Test equipment

Gerät	Тур	Hersteller
Device	Туре	Manufacturer
Integrating sound meter	Type Nortronic 121	Norsonic-Tippkemper
Microphone preamplifiers	Туре 1201	Norsonic-Tippkemper
Microphone unit	Туре 1220	Norsonic-Tippkemper
Calibrator	Туре 1251	Norsonic-Tippkemper
Dodecahedron loudspeakers	Own production	-
Amplifier	Type E120	FG Elektronik



The **ift** Laboratory for Building Acoustics participates in comparative measurements at the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) in Braunschweig every three years, the last one was in April 2013. The sound level meter used, Series No. 31423, was DKD calibrated by the company Norsonic Tippkemper (DKD - Deutscher Kalibrierdienst "German Calibration_Service") on 3 July 2013.

2.4 Testing

Date12 August 2013Operating testing officerBernd Saß

3 Detailed results

The values of the measured sound reduction index R_S of the joint for the tested filler are plotted against frequency in the data sheets (Annex). Based on EN ISO 717 - 1, this is used to calculate the weighted sound reduction index $R_{S, w}$ of the joint and the spectrum adaptation terms C and C_{tr} , related to joint length I = 1.20 m, for the frequency range 100 Hz to 3,150 Hz.

The diagram includes the maximum sound reduction of the test set-up (related to I = 1.20 m), plotted with a maximum weighted sound reduction index $R_{S,w max}$ (C;C_{tr}) = 62 (-1;-5) dB.

The resulting sound reduction indices for joints are within the range for maximum sound insulation; in these cases the values obtained are minimum values. For maximum insulation, it has been corrected by calculation as per EN ISO 10140-1:2010/prA1:2012. Table 1 lists the weighted sound reduction indices of the different joint designs.

Weighted joint sound re- duction index R _{S,w} (C;C _{tr}) in dB	Measures taken, comments
62 (-1;-5)	Maximum sound insulation
≥ 62 (-1;-4)	Joint width 10 mm, filled with Soudafoam FR
≥ 61 (-8;-5)	Joint width 30 mm, filled with Soudafoam FR

Table 1Test results, joint depth d = 100 mm



4 Instructions for use

General remarks:

The method is suitable for comparing construction products designed for sealing purposes (e.g. seals/gaskets, fillers to seal joints). The results can be used to evaluate the sound power ratio τ_e as per EN 12354-3 Annex B. Using the calculated sound reduction of the joint for the calculation of the overall sound reduction is not a substitute for the verification of the overall construction.

In practice, e.g. when combining the sound insulation of a window with that of a joint in an existing opening, the following must be taken into account:

- a) for physical reasons, the sound reduction index of joints must be corrected by approx.
 -3 dB in the area of corners and edges;
- b) the existing thickness of the window frame profile (joint depth d) must be adapted with a correction between -1 dB and -2 dB.
- c) experience shows that the filling of window niches in edges and difficult reachable areas are weak points by handling

From this results, that in practice the measured sound reduction index of joint has to be

- a) either corrected by -4 dB or
- b) increased by additional sealing with backfilling tape with or without bar or elastic sealant with filling band.

Remark on transfer of the test results

According to the experience of **ift** the following correction reduction has to be applied for a window with an area of 1.82 m² and a surrounding joint length of 5.5 m (conditions in laboratory) with the sound reduction index of a window of $R_w \ge 40 \text{ dB}$:

 $R_{w,res} = R_{w,Fe} - 2 dB$

The corrective factor of -2 dB is inapplicable if a sealing is carried out on both sides additionally to the foaming. For windows with $R_w \ge 48$ dB higher reductions may apply.

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