

AIRBORNE SOUND ATTENUATION BETWEEN ROOMS SHARING A COMMON CEILING PLENUM

Interface 2020 – Plaster Acoustic Tile with Polyester Insulation

Report No. ALA 20-093-2

Tested to ASTM E1414/E1414M – 11A

8th September 2020



For

AUSTRALIAN PLASTER ACOUSTICS

**83 – 85 Boundary Road
MORTDALE NSW 2223**

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Rev No.	Rev Date	Revision Description	Prep by
initial	8 Sept. 2020	Issued to Client	N Gabriels

The report author is a fellow of the Australian Acoustical Society.

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1. TEST OBJECTIVE

Australian Plaster Acoustics commissioned Acoustic Laboratories Australia to measure the room-to-room airborne sound insulation of the 'Interface 2020' plaster acoustic ceiling tile with tegular edge with a plenum above ceiling. The test was carried out on August 27, 2020.

The test was carried out at the Heafod Laboratory facility in Bayswater, Western Australia. The ceiling sample under test was installed in an exposed Tee Bar ceiling suspension system with a plenum above a dividing wall that separates the two rooms of the test facility. The laboratory space is arranged so that it simulates a pair of horizontally adjacent rooms sharing a common suspended ceiling system, plenum and dividing wall. The dividing wall extends to the underside of the ceiling system which is continuous over the two rooms.

The test was carried out in general accordance with ASTM E1414/E1414M-16 - Standard Test Method for *Airborne Sound Attenuation Between Rooms Sharing a Common Ceiling Plenum*.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.1 Test Sample

The plaster acoustic tile sample under test as described by the manufacturer consists of:

- Australian Plaster Acoustics 'Interface 2020' 600 x 600 plaster acoustic ceiling tile
- 25mm Polyester glasswool insulation at 32 kg/m³ backing each tile compressed to 20mm thickness
- The tile is perforated with 9mm holes at 16mm centres. This provided 24% opening within the perforation and 21% open area in the 600 x 600mm tile. A thin skim coat of plaster between insulation and the tile closed many of the perforations in each tile
- 2mm plaster skim coat over insulation to seal the back of the tile
- Overall thickness of tile is 28mm
- Nominal weight 4.5 kg / tile
- Tiles supported on Rondo Duo 2, exposed 24mm main and cross Tee bars
- Ceiling continuous over Partition Cap separating the two rooms

2.2 Installation of the Sample:

The tile was installed within a 600 x 600mm exposed Aluminium Tee bar grid. The tiles were set out with a Tee Bar occurring over the Partition Cap separating the two rooms

The tee bar was suspended on 20 hangers connected to a secondary support system of 5 tee bars suspended 220 mm from the soffit of the slab. Ceiling grid was suspended off this secondary grid. The overall ceiling plenum depth is 740mm.

The ceiling was continuous over the 75mm by 50mm partition capping. Two strips of Raven RP 48 soft EPDM "D" seal were adhered to the partition capping to provide a seal to the plaster acoustic tile continuous over the capping.

The ceiling system was set out with a Main Tee Bar over the partition capping.

3. TEST FACILITIES

3.1 Size of test Rooms

The test facility consists of a parallelepiped room 9.0m long, 4.9m wide and 3.6m high. A barrier from floor to underside of ceiling divides the space unequally into two areas 4m and 4.5 metres long. The rooms are constructed of reinforced concrete with a vibration break in the walls, floor and roof in the line of the barrier.

3.2 Separating Wall

The dividing barrier is constructed as a dual stud, insulated plasterboard partition wall with 3 layers 13mm fire rated plasterboard each side of the partition. The wall is 4.9 metres wide and tapered at its upper extremity. The cap on top of the wall is 75mm x 50mm. The dividing barrier wall has a design sound reduction performance of > Rw 60.

3.3 Plenum

3.3.1 *Plenum Height:* The plenum height is 740mm.

3.3.2 *Plenum Width:* The plenum width at the separating wall was set in accordance with ASTM 1414 clause 7.1.4 at 4.3 metres. The restriction in the plenum width was achieved by installing small 16mm fire-rated plasterboard barriers on either side of the plenum. Plenum barriers extended from the top of ceiling tile to underside of slab over.

3.3.3 *Plenum Lining:* All sides of the plenum are lined with perforated foil faced 75mm 32Kg/m³ density perforated foil faced glasswool insulation.

3.4 Acoustic Diffusion

Sound diffusion is achieved in each room by 6 off 1.2m square 19mm structural ply panels randomly oriented and suspended on two poles within the room. 8.64m² of one-sided acoustic diffusion is provided in each room.

3.5 Temperature / Humidity

The temperature and relative humidity conditions during the test were:

Acoustic Chamber 2		Acoustic Chamber 3	
Temperature.	Rel. Humidity	Temperature.	Rel. Humidity
21 °C	38 %	20 °C	39%

Table 1 Temperature and Relative Humidity Data

4. TEST PROCEDURE

The test procedure involves a sound source fed to loudspeaker in the source room being measured in both the Source and Receiver room, and the measurement of Reverberation Times in the Receiver room. The normalised ceiling attenuation is determined from the measurement data.

4.1 Sound Source

The sound signal used for the test was wide band random noise over the full frequency spectrum of the test. Two loudspeakers were used.

The noise level of the source was adjusted so that the sound levels in the receiving room were at least 10 dB above the Background noise level in all relevant frequency bands.

4.2 Microphone Positions

A single microphone was used for the measurement in both the source and receiver rooms. A total of 8 microphone positions were used in both the source and receiving room.

4.3 Reverberation Time Measurements

The Reverberation Time in the receiving room was measured using two source positions and 4 microphone positions, providing 8 independent source / microphone positions. The Reverberation Time was evaluated over a 30 dB range. Six (6) decays were measured for each source / microphone positions

The 6 decays at each source / microphone position were first ensemble averaged, and then the results at each of the 8 measurement positions were then arithmetically averaged, equating to a total of 48 decays.

4.4 Test Equipment

- B&K Analyser Type 2270 Serial No 2644641 – (Cal: 6/4/20)
- B&K Microphone Type 4189 Serial No 3100167 - (Cal: 6/04/20)
- Norsonic Nor1256 Calibrator Serial No 125626205 - (Cal: 20/08/20)
- NTI Minirator PRO MR1 Serial No. G2P-RAEXX-G0 and G2P-RAFE0-GO.
- Yamaha Power Amp. P5000S Serial ACQX01003 390W - 8 Ω / channel
- Behringer Xenyx Q802 Serial S14211325ALM
- Lorantz Speakers
- Vaisla HM34C Humidity & Temperature Meter Serial No: V2910014

5. RESULTS

5.1 Results

5.1.1 Ceiling Attenuation Class

The airborne sound attenuation between rooms of the Test Sample was tested at each one third octave band with centre frequencies between 100 and 5000 Hertz. The results of the measurements in 1/3 octave bands are given in the attached Data Sheet.

The Ceiling Attenuation Class was determined at: **CAC 39**

The Ceiling Attenuation Class CAC was determined in accordance with ASTM E413 *Classification for Rating of Sound Insulation*

5.1.2 Sound Absorption Area of Receiving Room

The sound absorption of the receiving room in sabins (m^2) was determined from the measured reverberation time in accordance with AS/ISO 354 and set out in Table 2.

5.1.3 Normalised Ceiling Attenuation $D_{n,c}$

The normalised Ceiling Attenuation ($D_{n,c}$) between rooms in 1/3 octave bands as set out in the attached Data Sheet is set out in Table 2. Octave Band Data is also provided

5.1.4 Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals are determined in accordance AS1191, Appendix B.

Frequency	Total Absorption	Normalised Ceiling Atten. D _{nc} (dB)		Deficiency	95% conf.
(Hz)	Sabine (m ²)	1/3 Octave	Octave	(dB)	(δ) (dB)
100	14.84	17.1			
125	11.60	20.7	19.0	2.3	3.68
160	9.61	22.1		3.9	3.10
200	8.86	25.1		3.9	1.76
250	9.12	25.8	28.0	6.2	1.47
315	9.81	27.1		7.9	1.77
400	11.94	35.2		2.8	0.79
500	11.57	37.9	37.0	1.1	1.01
630	9.56	41.2			1.08
800	10.16	43.4			1.35
1k	10.29	46.1	45.3		0.72
1.25k	10.14	48.2			0.50
1.6k	9.58	46.4			0.46
2k	8.82	45.7	44.9		0.59
2.5k	8.61	43.0			0.50
3.15k	8.82	40.7		2.3	0.32
4k	9.12	41.2	41.6	1.8	0.49
5k	9.83	47.9			

Table 2 Results of Measurements

Ceiling Attenuation Class (CAC) 39

Deficiencies: 31.2

5.2 Significance

The data in this report was obtained in a laboratory environment specified in ASTM E1414. According to ASTM E1414-11A Section 5, this environment does not include many elements typical in the real world environments which may substantially alter the performance of a system by providing alternate paths for the sound to be transmitted between rooms. However, this type of test method has been used successfully for a number of years to compare ceiling systems.



Test & Report by:

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6. PHOTO

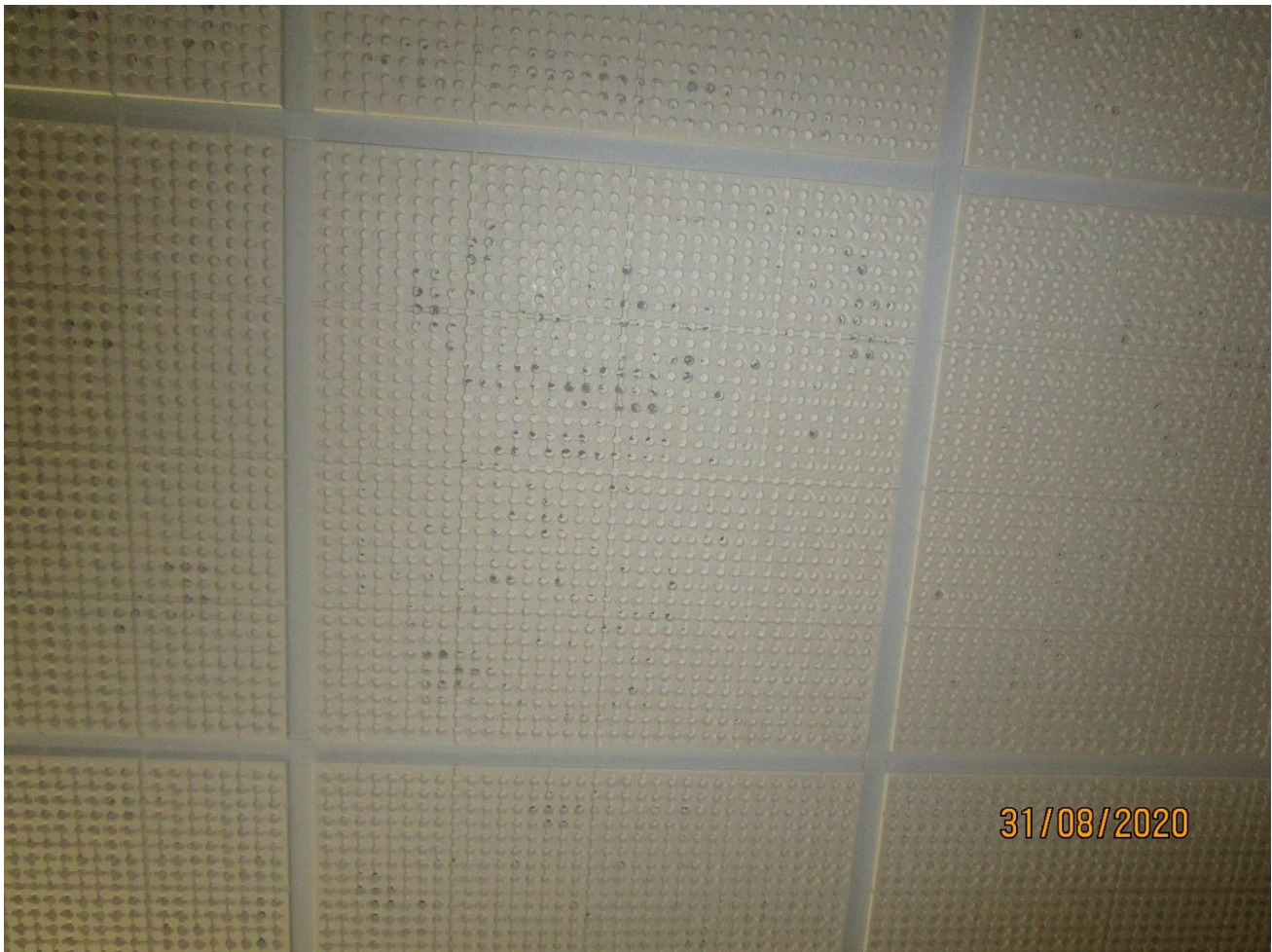
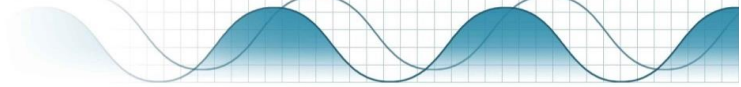


Photo of New Interface 2020 Plaster Acoustic Ceiling tile in Grid



AIRBORNE SOUND ATTENUATION BETWEEN ROOMS SHARING COMMON CEILING PLENUM

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Client: Australian Plaster Acoustics
ALA Test No.: 20-093-2
Specimen: Interface 2020 Plaster Acoustic Tile
Detail: Polyester Insulation

Description of Specimen:

Interface 2020 Tile, Tegalur Edge 600 x 600 X 28mm thick Plaster Acoustic Tile
25mm Polyester insulation @ 32 kg/m³; compressed to 20mm
9mm holes at 16mm centres
24% open area in perforation, 21% in Tile
Skim coat plaster over large percentage of holes
Rondo Duo 2, Exposed 24mm Main and Cross Tee bar grid
Ceiling continuous over Partition Cap

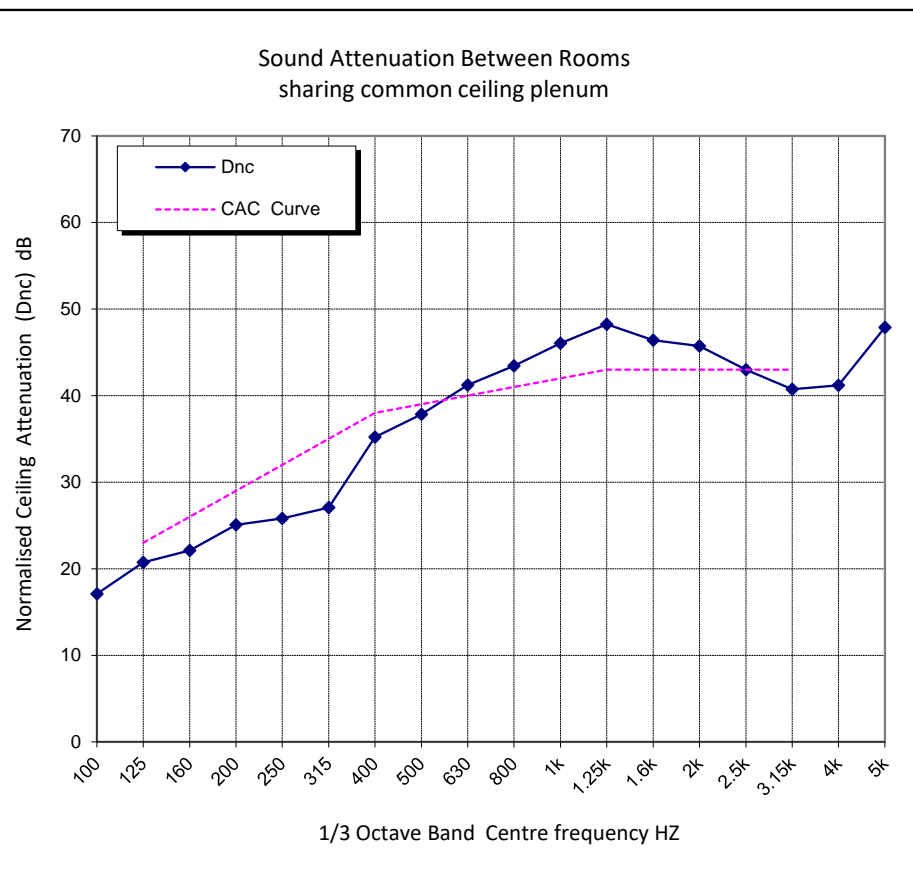
Meas. Date: 31-Aug-20

Test Standard:
ASTM E1414 / E1414M - 16

CEILING ATTENUATION CLASS

CAC 39

Centre Frequency	Dnc	CAC Curve	Deficiencies
Hz	dB	dB	dB
100	17		
125	21	23	2.3
160	22	26	3.9
200	25	29	3.9
250	26	32	6.2
315	27	35	7.9
400	35	38	2.8
500	38	39	1.1
630	41	40	
800	43	41	
1k	46	42	
1.25k	48	43	
1.6k	46	43	
2k	46	43	
2.5k	43	43	
3.15k	41	43	2.3
4k	41	43	1.8
5k	48		
Total			
CAC	39		31.2



This Data Sheet must only be read in conjunction with full report