

#### Sound

#### E 5.0 General information

#### E 5.1 Specifier's information

#### Fig. 1

#### Statutory requirements

For building acoustics requirements, reference is made to national building regulations.

#### Fig. 2

#### Introduction

This document provides general information on sound and practical guidelines on acoustics in floor constructions with Junckers solid hardwood flooring.

The Specifier's Information pages state recommended values for step-sound reduction and absorption coefficients for a wide range of Junckers flooring systems → **E 5.1**.

Furthermore, reference is made to Junckers floor systems → **C 1.0**.

Certain terms are used to describe acoustics, e.g. airborne sound and step sound. The most common terms can be found in the glossary at the back of this document.

#### General

In acoustics, both batten and clip systems are floating floors when laid as separate floor constructions on concrete decks or wooden joists and separated from the latter and from walls by means of intermediate elastic layers.

In batten floors for residential and commercial applications elastic soft wedges are used for packing. In batten systems for sports applications shock absorbing pads have similar properties.

Junckers Profelt (UK Polylyay) or JunckersFoam underlays are used in clip systems for residential and commercial applications. For sports applications, resilient mats that are 5 or 10 mm thick are used.

#### Airborn-sound insulation

A dividing floor's airborne-sound insulation,  $R'_w$ , is first and foremost determined by the deck construction and by the flank transmission between the rooms, whereas the finished floor product generally has little importance.

Wooden floors on battens often have a positive impact, whereas, under certain circumstances, wooden floors on resilient underlays can slightly reduce the  $R'_w$  value. As Junckers floors are of little importance to the airborne-sound insulation in a separating floor, airborne-sound insulation is not considered further in this General Information.

#### Step-sound reduction

On concrete separating floors or decks where step-sound-reducing floor systems have been laid, e.g. a clip system, the step-sound level,  $L'_{n,w}$ , can be calculated on the basis of the concrete deck's step-sound level and the step-sound reduction of the Junckers floor system, e.g. the clip system. The deck's step-sound level depends on the deck material, thickness and installation, and on the flank transmission in the building, whereas the Junckers floor's step-sound reduction is uniform whether the Junckers floor is laid on a 185 mm concrete deck or on a 200 mm concrete cellular floor.

Step-sound reduction is deemed to mean the entire wooden floor construction of Junckers floor boards on battens or the clip system, including underlay.

On non concrete dividing floors, the step-sound level cannot be calculated on the basis of the step-sound reduction of the flooring alone, as this is often measured on a concrete dividing floor. This is first and foremost because on non concrete dividing floors there is a need for step-sound reduction at low frequencies, and at high frequencies on concrete dividing floors.

#### Sound absorption

A room's surfaces contribute to the room's total sound absorption. A wooden floor mainly contributes to the absorption at low frequencies.

**Focus on correct laying**

Acoustics in floor constructions to a great extent depend on correct laying. In the following, a number of important aspects of batten and clip systems are described.

**Clip systems**

**Flatness**

Subfloors for clip systems must be flat and plane - and meet the required specifications. It is important to consider avoiding rebates or casting joints, as they may result in very unfavourable sound transmission.

An uneven subfloor can thus reduce the step-sound reduction figure in relation to the recommended step-sound reduction for a given floor system.

Ensure that the subfloor's corners and edges along walls are clean and appear sharp, and that they are free from concrete and plaster residue, so that the Junckers floor can expand freely without contact between abutment and subfloor or walls.

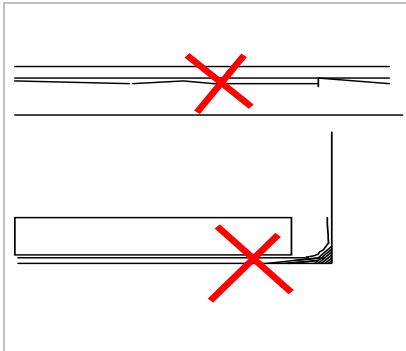


Fig. 3

**Distance to walls**

Junckers expansion strips, which are fitted closely between board ends and walls on the clip system, ensure that the board ends do not touch the walls. Without this the flank transmission would increase.

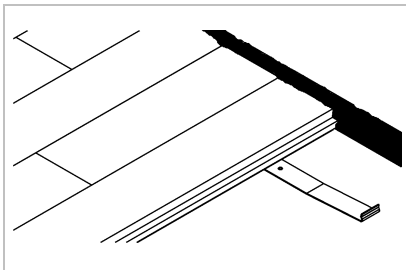


Fig. 4

**Batten systems**

**Packing of battens with soft wedges**

Soft wedges are used for packing and raising of battens. The wedges commonly consist of soft wooden fibre boards, and are placed at the lowest point of the elevation. (Alternatively, plastic wedges or foam backed cradles with similar properties may be used).

Soft wedges are made from 12-13 mm thick soft wooden fibre boards of 100 sq. cm e.g. 125 x 80 mm, and have a density of 225-300 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. A plywood board, at least 12 mm thick, is glued on top. Packers are fixed to the battens with lost-head wire nails, which must never go into the soft material or touch the concrete. This would result in significant deterioration of the floor's step-sound reduction properties.

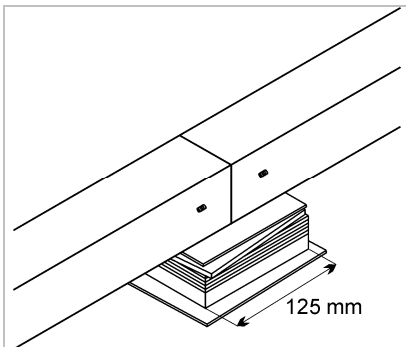


Fig. 5

**Pipe distances to floor and battens**

Packing must be close to cuts in the battens on both sides.

There must be a minimum clearance of 10 mm between the lower surface of the board and batten and the pipe insulation to avoid sound bridges.

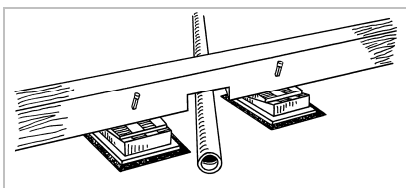


Fig. 6

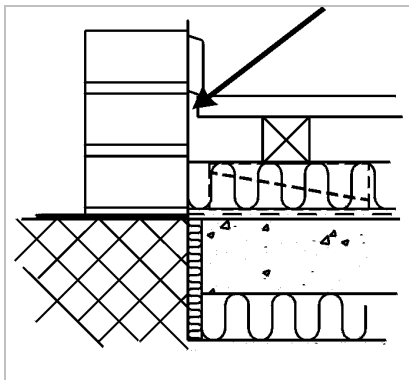


Fig. 7

### Distances to walls and fixed installations

The recommend expansion gaps between battens and walls, and Junckers boards to walls and fixed installations must be followed to avoid contact between the floor construction and other structural parts.

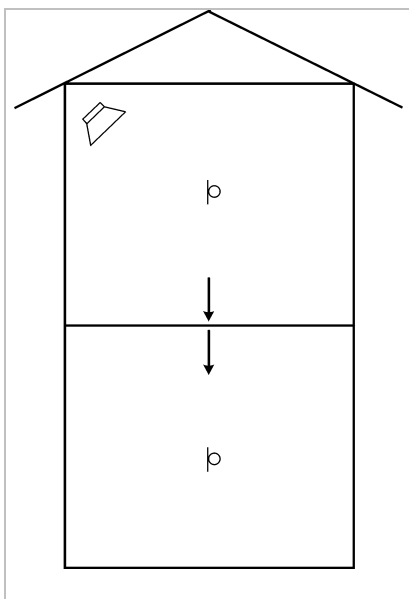


Fig. 8

### Glossary

#### Airborne sound

Sound that travels in the air, e.g. from a loudspeaker, is called airborne sound. The airborne sound can pass through structures via openings or transmission through or radiation from structures → Fig. 8

#### Airborne-sound insulation, $\Delta L_w$ [dB]

A figure indicating the ability of a partition, e.g. a wall or a dividing floor, to prevent transmission of airborne sound, e.g. sound from a loudspeaker → Fig. 8

	Loudspeaker
	Microphone

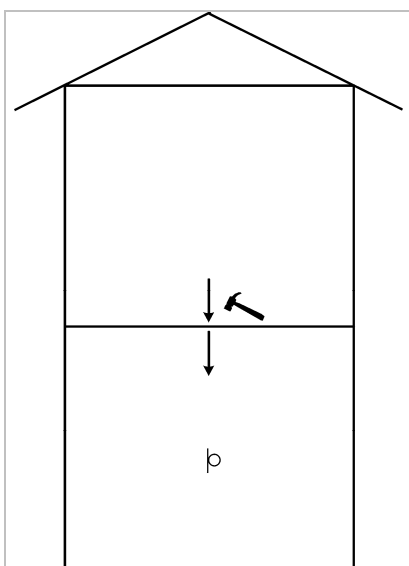


Fig. 9

#### Step sound

Step sound is the result of mechanical impact, e.g. when walking on floor or deck constructions, and the sound is transmitted to and radiated in adjacent rooms. → Fig. 9

#### Step-sound level, $L'_{n,w}$ [dB]

A single-figure measure of sound transmission to a room, when the floor of another room (usually the room above) is affected by a standard beater → Fig. 9

#### Step-sound reduction, $\Delta L_w$ [dB]

The step-sound reduction of the flooring,  $\Delta L_w$ , indicates its capability to reduce and thus improve step sound. It is defined as the reduction of the step-sound level in an adjoining room separated by a dividing floor by laying flooring in relation to the step-sound level of the deck structure. The weighted step-sound reduction is indicated by a *single* figure → Fig. 9

	Sound source
	Microphone

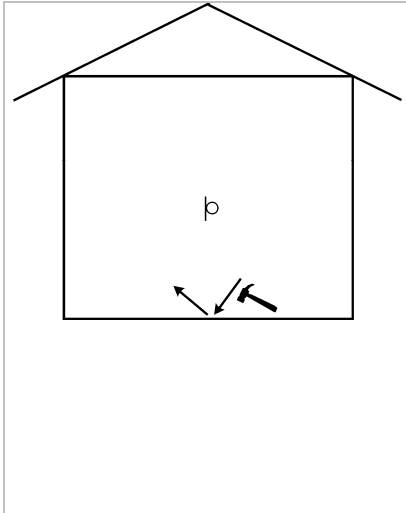


Fig. 10

**Drum sound**

Drum sound indicates the special type of step sound radiated in the same room from which the sound originates. Drum sound is for example common in long corridors where much noise can occur → Fig. 10

**Reverberation time, T [sec]**

Reverberation time indicates how quickly the sound pressure level falls when the noise source in a room is switched off. The reverberation time depends on the room absorption. In most rooms, a brief reverberation time is recommended → Fig. 10

**Symbols**

	Sound source
	Microphone

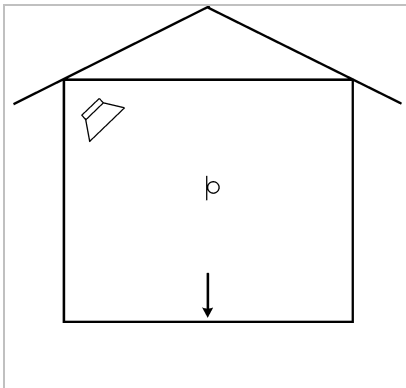


Fig. 11

**Absorption**

When sound waves hit the surface of a building, some of the sound energy is absorbed. This results in a reduction of the sound pressure/sound. The absorption can be used to reduce the noise level in rooms → Fig. 11

**Symbols**

	Loudspeaker
	Microphone

**Literature**

SBI Instructions 166, "Building acoustics, theory and practice", Jørgen Kristensen and Jens Holger Rindel, SBI, 1989

SBI Instructions 172, "Buildings' sound insulation, new buildings", Jørgen Kristensen, SBI, 1992

SBI Instructions 173, "Buildings' sound insulation, old buildings", Jørgen Kristensen, SBI, 1992