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Trojan IQ Underlay Acoustic Test Results

Floor Impact Noise Insulation Field Test Report 30 Festival Place, Newstead

Reference Number:	QA729-01F02 Floor Impact Test (r1)					
Date of Test:	Friday 13 th May 2016					
Address of Test Premises:	Skyring Apartments; 30 Festival Place, Newstead					
Test Instrumentation	 Tapping machine, 01dB S/N 25131 Precision sound level meter, Norsosonic Nor140 S/N 1402770 Acoustical Calibrator: B&K 4230 (S/N 1206747). 					
Form of Construction.	Tested floor in Apartment 1306 consisted of approximately 1m x 1m sample area of interlocked 14.2mm thick Trojan Timber engineered timber flooring, loose lay over 3mm thick. Trojan Timber IQ acoustic underlay (manufactured from latex rubber, unknown density) on the bare concrete. Floor substrate consisted of:					
Form of Construction:	 200mm thick reinforced concrete slab; 100mm ceiling space; and 13mm plasterboard ceiling in Unity 5306. 					
	Other specific construction details such as the distances between columns and the partition head details are unknown.					
Source Room:	Apartment No: Unit 1306	Occupancy Type: Bedroom				
Receiver Room:	Apartment No: Unit 1206	Occupancy Type: Bedroom				
Measured Weighted Normalised Impact Sound Pressure Level and Spectrum Adaption Term	L'e w	Bare Concrete: 64				
	L N,W	Timber sample on 3mm thick Trojan Timber IQ latex underlay: 46				
Measured Weighted Normalised Impact Sound Pressure Level and Spectrum Adaptation Term	$L_{I_{n,w}} + C_I$	Bare concrete: 54				
		Timber sample on 3mm thick Trojan Timber IQ latex underlay: 46				
Measured Weighted Standardised Impact Sound Pressure Level and Spectrum Adaptation Term	I	Bare Concrete: 66				
	L'InT,w	Timber sample on 3mm thick Trojan Timber IQ latex underlay: 47				

Please Note: the rest result provided is not a guarantee that your site would automatically achieve the same results. Trojan in no way warrant that our vinyl floor will meet your building's requirements for acoustics as all buildings are constructed differently and have different body corporate requirements. If acoustics are critical to your project we would strongly recommend you engage an acoustic consultant.

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Measured Weighted Standardised Impact Sound Pressure Level and Spectrum Adaptation Term	$L_{I_{nT,w}} + C_I$	Bare concrete: 55	
		Timber sample on 3mm thick Trojan Timber IQ latex underlay: 47	
Normalised Field Impact Isolation Class	FIIC	Bare Concrete: 38	
		Timber sample on 3mm thick Trojan Timber IQ latex underlay: 64	

The rest results are presented in Appendix A.

The test methodology and associated test Standards are shown in Appendix B.

The test results presented in this report are strictly site specific. To achieve the L'n, w and $L_{I_{nT,w}}$ presented in this field test report on other sites, the sample must be installed on equivalent or better acoustic-rated floor substrate.

Measurements conducted in accordance with International Standard ISO 140-7 "Field measurements of impact sound insulation of floors"; International Standard ISO 717-2 "Impact sound insulation"; ASTM E492-90 "Laboratory Measurement of Impact Sound Transmission Through Floor-Ceiling Assemblies Using the Tapping Machine" and, ASTM E989-89 "Determination of Impact Insulation Class (IIC)". Measurements and procedures documented in this report have been carried out in accordance with the Renzo Tonin & Associates Quality Assurance System. This quality system is based on AS/NZS ISO9001:1994.

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APPENDIX A Test results









APPENDIX B Glossary of Terminology

A1 Introduction

There is no procedure specified in the BCA or in Australian Standards for the testing of floor and ceiling systems. In the absence of such provisions the testing procedure adopted is derived from the following standards;

- International Standard ISO 140-7 "Field measurements of impact sound insulation of floors";
- International Standard ISO 717-2 "Impact sound insulation";

A2 Test Procedure

Tests were conducted according to the following procedure;

- 1. Before impact testing, it was established that there were no significant airborne flanking paths between the source and receiver rooms.
- 2. A standard tapping machine generating impact sound was placed in four different positions on the floor in accordance with ISO Standards indicated above.
- 3. While the tapping machine was operating, space and time averaged noise levels were recorded over a one minute period in the receiving room for each of the four tapping machine positions using the Nor140 sound level meter. The measured noise level was filtered simultaneously in all one-third octave frequency bands in real time. These values were recorded and subsequently statistically analysed to determine the average sound pressure levels for each room and to indicate the precision of the measurements.
- 4. The reverberation time of the receiving room was measured using the in-built software in the Nor140 instrument, using a balloon burst as the noise source and recording the decays in each one-third octave band.
- 5. The volume of the receiving room was measured and used along with the reverberation times to calculate the equivalent sound absorption area in accordance with the Code.

A3 Instrumentation and Analysis

The sound level meter has been calibrated to Australian Standards by a certified NATA laboratory. Further to this, a calibration was conducted prior to and subsequent to the measurements using a Bruel & Kjaer Type 4230 Acoustic calibrator. The sound level meter conforms to a Type 1 instrument as defined in AS 1259 - 1990 "Sound Level Meters".

The impact isolation of the specimen was then calculated using the following relationship;

 $L_{n} = L_{i} + 10 \log (A/A_{o})$ $L_{nT} = L_{i} - 10 \log (T/T_{o})$

Where;

- Li = Impact Sound Pressure Level receiver room dB
- A = Measured equivalent absorption area of the receiving room metric Sabines (m²)
- A₀= Reference equivalent absorption area (10 m²) metric Sabines (m²)
- T = Measured reverberation time of the receiving room (sec)
- T_o = Reference reverberation time (0.5 sec)

The Weighted Normalised Impact Sound Pressure Level $L'_{n,w}$, the Weighted Standardised Impact Sound Pressure Level $L'_{nT,w}$ and the adaptation term C_I were determined in accordance with ISO 717-2.

Document Control

Date	Revision History	Non-Issued Revision	Issued Revision	Prepared	Instructed	Authorised
18.05.2016	First issue	-	r0	BP	BP	PJ
30.09.2016	Revised issue including $C_{\rm I}$	-	R1	PJ	BP	PJ

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The work presented in this document was carried out in accordance with the Renzo Tonin & Associates Quality Assurance System, which is based on Australian Standard / NZS ISO 9001.

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