



Designation: **E336–17a E336 – 19**

Standard Test Method for Measurement of Airborne Sound Attenuation between Rooms in Buildings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E336; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

INTRODUCTION

This test method is part of a set of standards for evaluating the sound-insulating properties of building elements. It is designed to measure the sound isolation between two rooms or to estimate lower limits for sound transmission through a partition element installed as an interior part of a building. Others in the set cover the airborne sound transmission loss of an isolated partition element in a controlled laboratory environment (Test Method E90), the laboratory measurement of impact sound transmission through floors (Test Method E492), the measurement of impact sound transmission in buildings (Test Method E1007), the measurement of sound transmission through building facades and facade elements (Guide E966), the measurement of sound transmission through a common plenum between two rooms (Test Method E1414/E1414M), and measurement of the normalized insertion loss of doors (Test Method E2964).

1. Scope

1.1 The sound isolation between two spaces in a building is influenced most strongly by a combination of the direct transmission through the nominally separating building element (as normally measured in a laboratory) and any transmission along a number of indirect paths, usually referred to as flanking paths. Fig. 1 illustrates the direct paths (D) and some possible structural flanking paths (F). Additional non-structural flanking paths may include transmission through common air ducts between rooms, or doors to the corridor from adjacent rooms. Sound isolation is also influenced by the size of the separating partition between spaces and absorption in the receiving space, and in the case of small spaces by modal behavior of the space and close proximity to surfaces.

1.2 The main part of this test method defines procedures and metrics to assess the sound isolation between two rooms or portions thereof in a building separated by a common partition or the apparent sound insulation of the separating partition, including both direct and flanking transmission paths in all cases. Appropriate measures and their single number ratings are the noise reduction (NR) and noise isolation class (NIC) which indicate the isolation with the receiving room furnished as it is during the test, the normalized noise reduction (NNR) and normalized noise isolation class (NNIC) which indicate the expected isolation when expected if the receiving room is was a normally furnished living or office space that is at least 25 m³ (especially useful when the test must be done with the receiving room unfurnished), and the apparent transmission loss (ATL) and apparent sound transmission class (ASTC) which indicate the apparent sound insulating properties of a separating partition including both the direct transmission and flanking transmission through the support structure. The measurement of ATL is limited to spaces of at least 25 m³ where modal effects create fewer problems. With the exception of the ATL and ASTC under specified conditions, these procedures in the main part of the test method are only applicable when both room volumes are less than 150 m³.

NOTE 1—The word “partition” in this test method includes all types of walls, floors, or any other boundaries separating two spaces. The boundaries may be spaces including those that are permanent, operable, or movable.

1.3 The NR and NIC between two locations may are always be measured-measureable and reported-reportable though conditions present will influence how measurements are made-performed. With one exception (see 13.5.1), it is required that the NIC always be reported. Restrictions such as minimum room volume or dimensions or maximum room absorption are imposed for all other measures and ratings in this standard. Thus, conditions may sometimes exist that will not allow NNR (NNIC) or ATL (ASTC) to

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E33 on Building and Environmental Acoustics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E33.03 on Sound Transmission.

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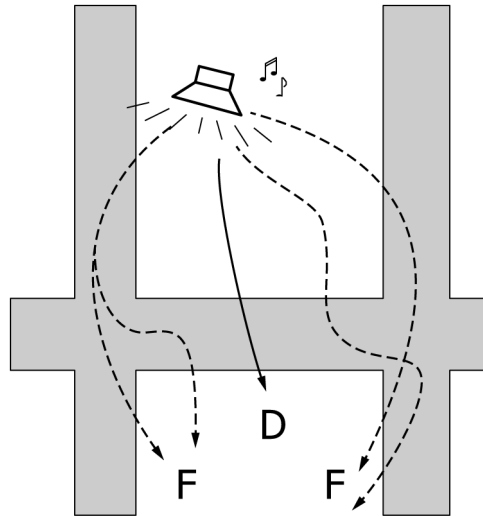


FIG. 1 Direct (D) and Some Indirect or Flanking Paths (F and Dotted) in a Building

be reported. Where a partition between rooms is composed of parts that are constructed differently, or contains an element such as a door, it is not possible to measure the ATL and ASTC of the individual elements or portions of the partition. partition are not measurable without modifications to the rooms. To evaluate the field performance of a door less than 6 m^2 in area, use Test Method E2964. The various metrics are inherently different quantities, so that NIC cannot be used instead of NNIC or ASTC when specifications are to evaluate compliance with a specification when the specification is written in terms of one of those metrics that cannot be reported with the conditions present.

1.4 Annex A1 provides methods to measure the sound isolation between portions of two rooms in a building separated by a common partition including both direct and flanking paths when at least one of the rooms has a volume of 150 m^3 or more. The results are the noise reduction (NR) and noise isolation class (NIC).

1.5 This test method is intended to evaluate the actual acoustical performance between rooms in buildings. Thus, it forbids temporary modifications that influence performance. The measurement methods are useful in diagnostic situations where modifications are made. In such cases reports of results are required to clearly indicate that such modifications were made.

1.6 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.7 The text of this test method references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

1.8 This standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1.9 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C634 Terminology Relating to Building and Environmental Acoustics

E90 Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements

E413 Classification for Rating Sound Insulation

E492 Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Impact Sound Transmission Through Floor-Ceiling Assemblies Using the Tapping Machine

E966 Guide for Field Measurements of Airborne Sound Attenuation of Building Facades and Facade Elements

E1007 Test Method for Field Measurement of Tapping Machine Impact Sound Transmission Through Floor-Ceiling Assemblies and Associated Support Structures

E1414/E1414M Test Method for Airborne Sound Attenuation Between Rooms Sharing a Common Ceiling Plenum

E2235 Test Method for Determination of Decay Rates for Use in Sound Insulation Test Methods

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

E2964 Test Method for Measurement of the Normalized Insertion Loss of Doors

2.2 ANSI Standard:³

S1.40 Specification and Verification Procedures for Sound Calibrators

2.3 IEC Standards:⁴

IEC 60942 ~~Electroacoustics—Sound~~ Electroacoustics – Sound calibrators

IEC 61260-1 Electroacoustics – Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters – Part 1: Specifications

IEC 61672-1 ~~Electroacoustics—Sound~~ Electroacoustics – Sound level meters – Part 1: Specifications

IEC 61672-3 ~~Electroacoustics—Sound~~ Electroacoustics – Sound level meters – Part 3: Periodic tests

NOTE 2—The IEC standards are often adopted by national standards organizations as national standards sometimes with additional unique national standards numbers assigned.

2.4 ISO Standard:⁵

ISO 16283-1:2014 Acoustics – Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements – Part 1: Airborne sound insulation

3. Terminology

3.1 The following terms used in this test method have specific meanings that are defined in Terminology C634:

3.1.1 airborne sound; background noise; decay rate; decibel; diffuse sound field; flanking transmission; pink noise; receiving room; reverberation; reverberation time; sound absorption; sound attenuation; sound insulation; sound isolation; sound pressure level; sound transmission class, STC; sound transmission loss, TL; source room

NOTE 3—The unqualified term *average sound pressure level* in this document means that sound pressure levels were averaged over the measurement region for specified periods of time.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *apparent transmission loss, ATL (dB), n*—of a partition installed in a building, in a specified frequency band is operationally defined as:

$$ATL = \bar{L}_1 - \bar{L}_2 + 10 \log \left(\frac{S}{A_2} \right) \tag{1}$$

where:

S = the area of the partition common to both source and receiving rooms, m²

A_2 = the sound absorption in the receiving room, m²

\bar{L}_1 = the source room average sound pressure level, dB and

\bar{L}_2 = the receiving room average sound pressure level resulting from the combined effect of direct and flanking transmission, dB.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bd0e5b4f-175d-439d-bb1a-053f486a489b/astm-e336-19>

3.2.1.1 Discussion—

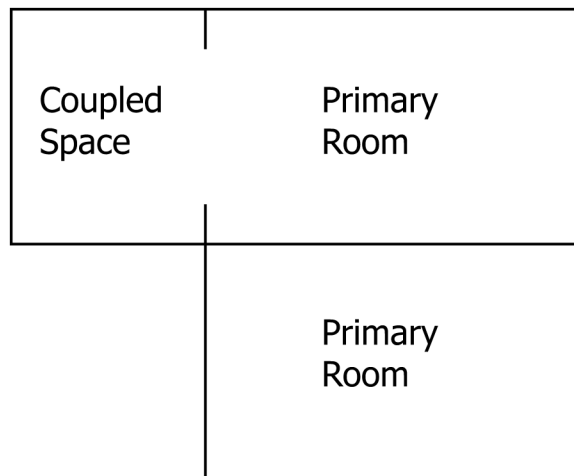


FIG. 2 Coupled Spaces Adjacent to a Primary Space

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

⁴ Available from International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), 3 rue de Varembe, Case postale 131, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iec.ch>.

⁵ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, CP 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

Throughout this test method, log is taken to mean \log_{10} , unless otherwise indicated.

3.2.1.2 Discussion—

This definition attributes all the power transmitted into the receiving room, by direct and flanking paths, to the area of the partition common to both rooms. If flanking transmission is significant, the ATL will be less than the TL for the partition. Apparent transmission loss (ATL) is equivalent in meaning to apparent sound reduction index (ASRI) used by ISO 16283-1:2014.

3.2.2 *apparent sound transmission class, ASTC, n*—a single number rating obtained by applying the classification procedure of Classification E413 to apparent transmission loss data.

3.2.3 *coupled space, n*—a secondary space that is adjacent to and partially open to the primary space on the same side of the separating partition and which meets spatial and sound level distribution requirements sufficient to allow the secondary space to be included as part of the measurement space with the primary space.

3.2.3.1 Discussion—

Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 illustrate conditions that may be candidates for coupled spaces.

3.2.3.2 Discussion—

To qualify as a coupled space in this standard the space must meet requirements specified in 9.4.1.

3.2.4 *direct transmission, n*—sound that travels between a source and a receiving room only through the common (separating) building element.

3.2.5 *noise reduction, NR, (dB), n*—in a specified frequency band, the difference between the sound pressure levels at two well-defined locations.

3.2.6 *noise isolation class, NIC, n*—a single-number rating calculated in accordance with Classification E413 using measured values of noise reduction.

3.2.7 *normalized noise reduction, NNR, (dB), n*—between two rooms of less than 150^3 where the receiving room is at least 25 m^3 , in a specified frequency band, the value that the noise reduction, NR, in a given field test would have if the reverberation time in the receiving room were 0.5 s. NNR is calculated as follows:

$$NNR = NR + 10 \log \left(\frac{T}{0.5} \right) \tag{2}$$

where: <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bd0e5b4f-175d-439d-bb1a-053f486a489b/astm-e336-19>

NR = noise reduction, dB, and

T = reverberation time in receiving room, s.

3.2.7.1 Discussion—

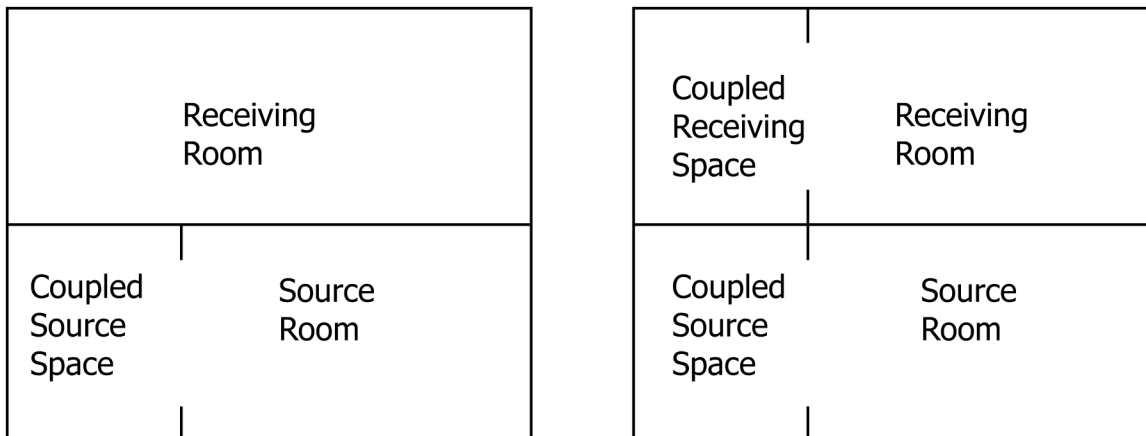


FIG. 3 Receiving Spaces Adjacent to a Coupled Source Space

The normalized noise reduction is intended to approximate the noise reduction that would exist in an ordinarily furnished receiving room.

3.2.8 *normalized noise isolation class, NNIC (dB), n*—a single-number rating for noise isolation between two rooms both less than 150 cubic meters calculated in accordance with Classification E413 using measured values of normalized noise reduction. (See *normalized noise reduction*.)

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The source and receiving rooms are selected, the measurement spaces and volumes in each room are defined and the metrics to be measured are identified based on information given in Section 5 within the restrictions given in 11.3 and Annex A1.

4.2 The number and location of sound sources are chosen, sound is produced in the source room and sound pressure levels are sampled spatially in the measurement spaces in both the source and receiving rooms.

4.3 Sound decay rates are measured as necessary depending on the result to be reported.

4.4 If a value for noise reduction is to be measured between rooms immediately adjacent to a common partition where either is 150 m³ in volume or greater, the requirements and procedures of Annex A1 must be satisfied.

4.5 If values of NNR are to be reported, the requirements of 9.3 must be satisfied. If values of ATL are to be reported, the requirements of 9.4.1 must be satisfied and if ATL is to be reported for a partition between spaces where either is 150 cubic meters in volume or greater, the requirement of 9.4.1.2 must be satisfied.

4.6 Results and single number ratings are calculated and reported.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The main part of this standard uses procedures originally developed for laboratory measurements of the sound transmission loss of partitions. These procedures assume that the rooms in which the measurements are made performed have a sound field that reasonably approximates a diffuse field. Sound pressure levels in such rooms are reasonably uniform throughout the room and average levels vary inversely with the logarithm of the room sound absorption. Not all rooms will satisfy these conditions. ~~Practical experience~~ Experience and controlled studies (1)⁶ have shown that the test method is applicable to smaller spaces normally used for work or living, such as rooms in multi-family dwellings, hotel guest rooms, meeting rooms, and offices with volumes less than 150 cubic meters. The measures appropriate for such spaces are NR, NNR, and ATL. The corresponding single number ratings are NIC, NNIC and ASTC. The ATL and ASTC ~~may be measured~~ are measurable between larger spaces that meet a limitation on absorption in the spaces to provide uniform sound distribution.

5.2 Annex A1 was developed for use in spaces that are very large (volume of 150 m³ or greater). Sound pressure levels during testing ~~can vary~~ markedly across large rooms so that the degree of isolation ~~can vary~~ varies strongly with distance from the common (separating) partition. This procedure evaluates the isolation observed near the partition. The appropriate measure is NR, and the appropriate single number rating is NIC.

5.3 Several metrics are available for specific uses. Some evaluate the overall sound isolation between spaces including the effect of absorption in the receiving space and some evaluate the performance or apparent performance of the partition being evaluated. The results obtained are applicable only to the specific location tested.

5.3.1 *Noise Reduction (NR) and Noise Isolation Class (NIC)*—Describe the sound isolation found between ~~the two spaces under consideration~~ two spaces. Noise reduction data are based on the space- and time averaged sound pressure levels meeting the requirements of 11.3 or A1.3 as required depending on the sound absorption, volume, and shape requirements of 9.2. Noise reduction values are influenced by the absorption in the receiving space as well as the apparent performance of the partition. The noise reduction values in unfurnished spaces ~~will usually be~~ are typically less than in furnished spaces, and noise reduction values between the spaces ~~may differ depending~~ depend on the test direction used and the sound absorption in the spaces. However, these effects are lessened when the method of Annex A1 is used.

5.3.2 *Normalized Noise Reduction (NNR) and Normalized Noise Isolation Class (NNIC)*—Describe the sound isolation between two residential or office spaces meeting the requirements of 9.3.1 adjusted to standardized room conditions typical of such spaces when normally furnished.

5.3.3 *Apparent Transmission Loss (ATL) and Apparent Sound Transmission Class (ASTC)*—Describe the apparent sound insulation of a partition separating two spaces as influenced by flanking in the supporting structure. All sound transmission, including any flanking transmission, is ascribed to the partition. The apparent transmission loss of the partition will be less than the actual sound transmission loss (Path D in Fig. 1) if flanking (Path F in Fig. 1) is significant (2,3). These results are in theory the same in each direction but ~~may differ~~ differences with direction have been observed in practice. If it is necessary for diagnostic purposes to suppress flanking, ~~the requirement of flanking when doing measurements, 13.1.2.2 and the results 13.1.4.3~~ must be followed to make it clear that the results of such suppression do not represent the ATL or ASTC of the partition; clearly labeled as “flanking suppressed.”

⁶ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this standard.

NOTE 4—Versions of this standard prior to 2017 included TL and STC metrics with prefixes designated as “Field (F)” or “Apparent (A).” The “Field” version of the metrics was intended to exclude the presence of flanking sound transmission altogether; whereas, the “Apparent” version presumes an (unknown) degree of flanking. In addition, the “Field” version of the metrics required more stringent limits on room volume and room absorption. These earlier versions also included guidance on suppression of flanking that could be useful for diagnostic purposes.

5.4 The primary use of this test method is to evaluate the sound isolation and apparent sound insulation performance in buildings based on tests of unmodified structures. If the measurement methods are used for diagnostic or investigative purposes to measure the performance of modified structures in buildings, results must be clearly labeled to indicate such.

NOTE 4—Versions of this standard prior to 2017 included TL and STC metrics with prefixes designated as “Field (F).” The “Field” version of the metrics was intended to exclude the presence of flanking sound transmission altogether; whereas, the “Apparent” version presumes an (unknown) degree of flanking. In addition, the “Field” version of the metrics required more stringent limits on room volume and room absorption. These earlier versions also included guidance on suppression of flanking, useful for diagnostic purposes.

6. Test Equipment

6.1 Sound Sources and Signals—Sound sources shall be loudspeaker systems driven by power amplifiers. The input signal to the amplifiers shall be random noise containing an approximately a continuous distribution of frequencies over each test band. White or pink electronic noise sources satisfy this condition.

NOTE 5—Ideally, loudspeaker systems should be omnidirectional. In practice, using multiple driver elements to cover different frequency ranges and placing and aiming sources into trihedral corners of the room will normally be adequate.

6.1.1 The sound power of the source(s) must be sufficient to raise the signal level in the receiving room far enough above background noise to meet the requirements of **11.8**.

6.2 Measuring Equipment—Microphones, amplifiers, and electronic circuitry to process microphone signals and perform measurements shall satisfy the requirements of IEC 61672-1 for Type 1 integrating-averaging sound level meters, except that B and C weighting networks are not required.

6.2.1 Measurement quality microphones 13 mm or smaller in diameter and that are close to omnidirectional below 5000 Hz shall be used.

NOTE 6—If measurements are to be made performed above 5000 Hz, a diffuse-field (random-incidence) microphone or corrector is preferred.

6.2.1.1 If multiple microphones are used, they shall all be of the same make and model.

6.3 Bandwidth and Filtering—The measurement system filters or each test band, shall meet or exceed the specifications of IEC 61260-1 for one-third-octave band filter set, class 1 or better.

6.3.1 The minimum range of measurements shall be a series of contiguous one-third-octave bands with mid-band frequencies from 125 to 4000 Hz.

NOTE 7—It is desirable that the frequency range be extended to include at least the 100 and 5000-Hz bands.

6.4 Calibrators—The field calibrator used for sensitivity checks shall be an acoustic or electroacoustic calibrator meeting class 1 requirements of ANSI S1.40 or IEC 60942.

7. Calibration and Sensitivity Checks

7.1 A thorough calibration of acoustical instrumentation by a calibration laboratory at regular intervals is necessary to help assure that the equipment is operating within instrument standards and manufacturer’s specifications. The appropriate calibration interval depends on several factors including the complexity of the instrument, frequency of use, frequency of field use and transportation, manufacturer recommendations, and history of reliability or problems as observed in prior calibrations.

NOTE 8—IEC 61672-3 provides more information on calibration.

7.2 If equipment is sensitive to line voltage variations, use a line-voltage regulator.

7.3 Perform sensitivity checks of the entire measuring setup (including the microphone, all cables, and instruments) with the same calibration equipment before and after the measurements. If the calibration values differ by more than 0.5 dB, the results are invalid and measurements shall be repeated.

8. Test Site Conditions

8.1 No Except as discussed in **8.2** and **8.4** building elements that separate and define the source and receiving rooms shall be modified by any temporary means to improve performance. Any permanent modifications made after the beginning of testing shall be reported. the test site shall be a pair of rooms in a building separated by a completed wall or floor-ceiling that is not modified from the condition expected for future use. Doors shall be installed with the closure hardware and seals (if any) that are to be in place in final construction. Results are intended to indicate conditions to be expected by building occupants.

8.1.1 No building elements that separate and define the source and receiving rooms shall be modified by any temporary means to improve performance. Any permanent modifications made after the beginning of testing shall be reported.

8.1.2 Flanking transmission in the structure will be present. No efforts to suppress such structural flanking transmission shall be made.