SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 12354-1:2017

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Akustika v stavbah - Ocenjevanje akustičnih lastnosti stavb iz lastnosti sestavnih delov - 1. del: Izolirnost pred zvokom v zraku med prostori (ISO 12354-1:2017)

Building acoustics - Estimation of acoustic performance of buildings from the performance of elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation between rooms (ISO 12354-1:2017)

Bauakustik - Berechnung der akustischen Eigenschaften von Gebäuden aus den Bauteileigenschaften - Teil 1: Luftschalldämmung zwischen Räumen (ISO 12354-1:2017)

Acoustique du bâtiment - Calcul de la performance acoustique des bâtiments à partir de la performance des éléments - Partie 1: Isolement acoustique aux bruits aériens entre des locaux (ISO 12354-1:2017)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Building acoustics - Estimation of acoustic performance of buildings from the performance of elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation between rooms (ISO 12354-1:2017)

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 12354-1:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 “Acoustics” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 126 “Acoustic properties of building elements and of buildings” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 12354-1:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 12354-1:2017 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12354-1

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Building acoustics — Estimation of acoustic performance of buildings from the performance of elements —

Part 1: Airborne sound insulation between rooms

Acoustique du bâtiment — Calcul de la performance acoustique des bâtiments à partir de la performance des éléments —

Partie 1: Isolement acoustique aux bruits aériens entre des locaux

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 126, *Acoustic properties of building elements and of buildings*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 43, *Acoustics*, SC 2, *Building acoustics*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 15712-1:2005, which has been technically revised.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 12354 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

This document is part of a series specifying calculation models in building acoustics.

Although this document covers the main types of building construction it cannot as yet cover all variations in the construction of buildings. It sets out an approach for gaining experience for future improvements and developments.

The accuracy of this document can only be specified in detail after widespread comparisons with field data, which can only be gathered over a period of time after establishing the prediction model. To help the user in the meantime, indications of the accuracy have been given, based on earlier comparisons with comparable prediction models and an estimation procedure has been presented in Annex K. It is the responsibility of the user (i.e. a person, an organization, the authorities) to address the consequences of the accuracy, inherent for all measurement and prediction methods, by specifying requirements for the input data and/or applying a safety margin to the results or applying some other correction.

This document is intended for acoustical experts and provides the framework for the development of application documents and tools for other users in the field of building construction, taking into account local circumstances.

The calculation models described use the most general approach for engineering purposes, with a clear link to measurable quantities that specify the performance of building elements. The known limitations of these calculation models are described in this document. Other calculation models also exist, each with their own applicability and restrictions.

The models are based on experience with predictions for dwellings; they could also be used for other types of buildings provided the construction systems and dimensions of elements are not too different from those in dwellings.

The document also provides details for application to lightweight constructions (typically steel or wood framed lightweight elements as opposed to heavier masonry or concrete elements).

Building acoustics — Estimation of acoustic performance of buildings from the performance of elements —

Part 1: Airborne sound insulation between rooms

1 Scope

This document specifies calculation models designed to estimate the airborne sound insulation between adjacent rooms in buildings, primarily using measured data which characterize direct or indirect flanking transmission by the participating building elements, and theoretically-derived methods of sound propagation in structural elements.

A detailed model is described for calculation in frequency bands, in the frequency range 1/3 octave 100 Hz to 3 150 Hz in accordance with ISO 717-1, possibly extended down to 1/3 octave 50 Hz if element data and junction data are available (see Annex I); the single number rating can be determined from the calculation results. A simplified model with a restricted field of application is deduced from this, calculating directly the single number rating, using the single number ratings of the elements; a method to determine uncertainty is proposed for the simplified model (see Annex K).

This document describes the principles of the calculation scheme, lists the relevant quantities and defines its applications and restrictions.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 717-1, *Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 1: Airborne sound insulation*

ISO 10140 (all parts), *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements*

ISO 10848-1, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms — Part 1: Frame document*

ISO 10848-2, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms — Part 2: Application to light elements when the junction has a small influence*

ISO 10848-3, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms — Part 3: Application to light elements when the junction has a substantial influence*

ISO 10848-4, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms — Part 4: Application to junctions with at least one heavy element*

ISO 15186-3, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements using sound intensity — Part 3: Laboratory measurements at low frequencies*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions, and the symbols and units listed in Annex A, apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 Quantities to express building performance

NOTE The sound insulation between rooms in accordance with ISO 16283-1 can be expressed in terms of several related quantities. These quantities are determined in frequency bands (one-third-octave bands or octave bands) from which the single number rating for the building performance can be obtained in accordance with ISO 717-1, for instance R'_{w}, $D_{\mathrm{nT,w}}$ or $(D_{\mathrm{nT,w}} + C)$.

3.1.1
apparent sound reduction index
R'
minus 10 times the common logarithm of the ratio of the total sound power W_{tot} transmitted into the receiving room to the sound power W_1 which is incident on a separating element, evaluated from

$$R' = -10 \lg \tau' \ \mathrm{dB}$$

Note 1 to entry: This ratio is denoted by τ', where

$$\tau' = W_{\mathrm{tot}} \ / \ W_1$$

Note 2 to entry: In general, the total sound power transmitted into the receiving room consists of the power radiated by the separating element, the flanking elements and other components.

The index R' is normally determined from measurements according to

$$R' = L_1 - L_2 + \left(10 \lg \frac{S_s}{A} \right) \mathrm{dB}$$

where

L_1 is the average sound pressure level in the source room, in decibels;

L_2 is the average sound pressure level in the receiving room, in decibels;

A is the equivalent sound absorption area in the receiving room, in square metres;

S_{s} is the area of the separating element, in square metres.

3.1.2
standardized level difference
D_{nT}
difference in the space and time average sound pressure levels produced in two rooms by one or more sound sources in one of them, corresponding to a reference value of the reverberation time in the receiving room, which is evaluated from

$$D_{\mathrm{nT}} = L_1 - L_2 + \left(10 \lg \frac{T}{T_{\mathrm{o}}} \right) \mathrm{dB}$$

where

T is the reverberation time in the receiving room, in seconds;

T_o is the reference reverberation time; for dwellings given as 0,5 s.

3.1.3
normalized level difference
D_n
difference in the space and time average sound pressure levels produced in two rooms by one or more sound sources in one of them, corresponding to the reference equivalent sound absorption area in the receiving room, which is evaluated from

$$D_n = L_1 - L_2 - \left(10 \lg \frac{A}{A_o}\right) \text{dB}$$

where A_o is the reference absorption area given as 10 m^2.

3.2 Quantities to express element performance

NOTE 1 The quantities expressing the performance of the elements are used as part of the input data to estimate building performance. These quantities are determined in one-third-octave bands and can also be expressed in octave bands. In relevant cases a single number rating for the element performance can be obtained, in accordance with ISO 717-1, for instance $R_w(C; C_{tr})$.

NOTE 2 For the calculations, additional information on the element can be necessary; for example, mass per unit area m' in kg/m^2, type of element, material, type of junction, etc.

3.2.1
sound reduction index
R
ten times the common logarithm of the ratio of the sound power W_1 incident on a test specimen to the sound power W_2 transmitted through the specimen, which is evaluated from

$$R = \left(10 \lg \frac{W_1}{W_2}\right) \text{dB}$$

Note 1 to entry: This quantity shall be determined in accordance with ISO 10140 (all parts) or ISO 15186-3 (use of acoustical intensity).

3.2.2
sound reduction improvement index
ΔR
difference in sound reduction index between a basic structural element with an additional layer (e.g. a resilient wall skin, a suspended ceiling, a floating floor) and the basic structural element without this layer

Note 1 to entry: This quantity shall be determined in accordance with ISO 10140-1:2016, Annex G.

3.2.3
element normalized level difference
$D_{n,e}$
difference in the space and time average sound pressure level produced in two rooms by a source in one room, where sound transmission is only due to a small technical element (e.g. transfer air devices, electrical cable ducts, transit sealing systems), which is evaluated from

$$D_{n,e} = L_1 - L_2 - \left(10 \lg \frac{A}{A_o}\right) \text{dB}$$