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**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**

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*Acoustique — Mesurage en laboratoire des transmissions latérales du  
bruit aérien et des bruits de choc entre des pièces adjacentes —*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4d57e337-054a-44be-9e9-76764a1b771c/iso-10848-3-2006>

*Partie 3. Application aux éléments légers lorsque la jonction a une  
influence importante*



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## Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	2
4 Measuring equipment.....	3
5 Test arrangement.....	3
5.1 Requirements for the laboratory .....	3
5.2 Installation of the test junction.....	3
5.3 Shielding technique.....	4
6 Test procedures .....	4
7 Precision.....	4
8 Expression of results .....	4
9 Test report .....	5
Annex A (informative) Measurement of $D_{n,f,l}$ and $L_{n,f,l}$ with intensity technique.....	7
Bibliography .....	8

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 10848-3 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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Building acoustics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 10848 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms*:

- Part 1: Frame document <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4d57e337-054a-44be-9ef9-7e1340d10b7c/iso-10848-3-2006>
- Part 2: Application to light elements when the junction has a small influence
- Part 3: Application to light elements when the junction has a substantial influence

The following part is under preparation:

- Part 4: Application to all other cases

# 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

### 1 Scope

ISO 10848 specifies measurement methods to be performed in a laboratory test facility in order to characterize the flanking transmission of one or several building components.

The measured quantities can be used to compare different products, or to express a requirement, or as input data for prediction methods, such as EN 12354-1 and EN 12354-2.

This part of ISO 10848 is specifically referred to in ISO 10848-1:2006, 4.4, as being a supporting part to the frame document.

This part of ISO 10848 applies to structurally connected light elements forming a T or X junction. A light element is defined in ISO 10848-1:2006, Clause 3.

The relevant quantity to be measured is selected according to ISO 10848-1:2006, 4.4. The performance of the building components is expressed either as an overall quantity for the combination of elements and junction (such as  $D_{n,f}$  and/or  $L_{n,f}$ ) or as the vibration reduction index  $K_{ij}$  of a junction.  $D_{n,f}$  and  $L_{n,f}$  depend on the actual dimensions of the elements, while  $K_{ij}$  is in principle an invariant quantity.

For general application of the test results,  $D_{n,f}$  and  $L_{n,f}$  are the relevant quantities to measure for lightweight, well-damped types of elements (for example, timber or metal framed stud walls or wooden floors on beams), where the actual situation has no real influence on the sound reduction index and damping of the elements. If the acoustical properties of the elements are substantially influenced by the actual situation,  $K_{ij}$  is the relevant quantity to measure.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 140-2, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 2: Determination, verification and application of precision data*

ISO 140-3:1995, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 3: Laboratory measurements of airborne sound insulation of building elements*

ISO 140-6:1998, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 6: Laboratory measurements of impact sound insulation of floors*

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

ISO 717-2, *Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 2: Impact sound insulation*

ISO 10848-1:2006, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of the flanking transmission of airborne and impact sound between adjoining rooms — Part 1: Frame document*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1 normalized flanking level difference

$D_{n,f}$

difference in the space and time average sound pressure level produced in two rooms by one or more sound sources in one of them, when the transmission only occurs through a specified flanking path

NOTE  $D_{n,f}$  is normalized to an equivalent sound absorption area ( $A_0$ ) in the receiving room and expressed, in decibels:

$$D_{n,f} = L_1 - L_2 - 10 \lg \frac{A}{A_0} \text{ dB} \quad (1)$$

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;

$A_0$  is the reference equivalent sound absorption area, in square metres;  $A_0 = 10 \text{ m}^2$ .

[ISO 10848-1:2006]

#### 3.2 normalized flanking impact sound pressure level

$L_{n,f}$

space and time average sound pressure level in the receiving room produced by a standard tapping machine operating at different positions on a tested floor in the source room, when the transmission only occurs through a specified flanking path

NOTE  $L_{n,f}$  is normalized to an equivalent sound absorption area ( $A_0$ ) in the receiving room and is expressed in decibels:

$$L_{n,f} = L_2 + 10 \lg \frac{A}{A_0} \text{ dB} \quad (2)$$

where

$L_2$  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;

$A_0$  is the reference equivalent sound absorption area, in square metres;  $A_0 = 10 \text{ m}^2$ .

[ISO 10848-1:2006]

### 3.3 vibration reduction index

$K_{ij}$

value given by the following equation and expressed in decibels:

$$K_{ij} = \overline{D_{v,ij}} + 10 \lg \frac{l_{ij}}{\sqrt{a_i a_j}} \text{ dB} \quad (3)$$

where

$\overline{D_{v,ij}}$  is the direction-averaged velocity level difference between elements  $i$  and  $j$ , in decibels;

$l_{ij}$  is the junction length between elements  $i$  and  $j$ , in metres;

$a_i, a_j$  are the equivalent absorption lengths of elements  $i$  and  $j$ , in metres.

NOTE 1 The equivalent absorption length depends on the structural reverberation time as defined in ISO 10848-1:2006, 3.8. For lightweight, well-damped types of elements where the actual situation has no real influence on the sound reduction index and damping of an element,  $a_j$  is taken as numerically equal to the surface area  $S_j$  of the element,  $a_j = S_j/l_0$ , where the reference length  $l_0 = 1$  m.

NOTE 2 The vibration reduction index is related to the vibrational power transmission over a junction between structural elements, normalized in order to make it an invariant quantity.

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## 4 Measuring equipment (standards.iteh.ai)

The equipment shall fulfil the requirements given in ISO 10848-1:2006, Clause 5.  
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4d57e337-054a-44be-9e9-7e1340d10b7c/iso-10848-3-2006>

## 5 Test arrangement

### 5.1 Requirements for the laboratory

The general requirements for test specimens and test rooms given in ISO 10848-1:2006, Clause 6 shall be fulfilled.

For measurements of the vibration reduction index  $K_{ij}$  with structure-borne excitation, it is not necessary to have an envelope forming a source and receiving room around the junction. A test object with a vertical junction line may be placed directly onto a heavy concrete floor fulfilling the condition expressed in ISO 10848-1:2006, 8.2.

The situation is a little more complicated for horizontal junctions, since stability shall be provided. In most situations, it is necessary to use the same type of test facility for all types of measurement, with the exception that the requirements for the airborne sound insulation between the volumes do not apply for measurements of  $K_{ij}$  with structure-borne excitation.

### 5.2 Installation of the test junction

Because the behaviour of light elements is not influenced significantly by the boundary conditions, it is not compulsory to use realistic construction techniques at the boundaries of the test element with the test facility. When the test facility is made of heavy concrete, the test element may be mounted according to common practice, or according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In order to prevent unwanted transmission of vibrations between the test elements and a light envelope, a soft resilient material shall be used at junctions between the test junction elements and the light envelope.

If there is any doubt about a possible flanking transmission through junctions other than the junction under test, the verification specified in ISO 10848-1:2006, 8.1.1 shall be carried out.

If the test junction is just placed on the floor, without any supporting structure, the edges may generally be left free.

### 5.3 Shielding technique

Shielding shall be considered if airborne excitation is used, or the sound pressure level is measured on the receiving side of the junction as a part of the test. Shielding is specified in ISO 10848-1:2006, Clause 9.

## 6 Test procedures

Measurements of  $D_{n,f}$  and  $L_{n,f}$  are performed as specified in ISO 10848-1:2006, 7.1 with airborne excitation or with a standardised tapping machine.

Measurements of  $K_{ij}$  are performed as specified in ISO 10848-1:2006, 7.2 (structure-borne excitation) or ISO 10848-1:2006, 7.4 (airborne excitation). The relevance of the test results is evaluated according to ISO 10848-1:2006, 4.3.4.

The frequency range is given in ISO 10848-1:2006, 7.5.

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## 7 Precision

It is required that the measurement procedure give satisfactory repeatability. This is determined in accordance with the method shown in ISO 140-2 and shall be verified from time to time, particularly when a change is made in the procedure or instrumentation.

It is recommended that different organisations should periodically perform comparison measurements on the same test specimen to check repeatability and reproducibility of their test procedures.

## 8 Expression of results

For the statement of the normalized flanking level difference  $D_{n,f}$  or the normalized flanking impact sound pressure level  $L_{n,f}$  or the vibration reduction index  $K_{ij}$ , the results shall be given at all frequencies of measurement to one decimal place in tabular form and in the form of a curve.

Graphs in the test report shall show the value in decibels plotted against frequency on a logarithmic scale, using the following dimensions:

- 5 mm for one-third octave;
- 20 mm for 10 dB.

The use of a form in accordance with Annex G of ISO 140-3:1995 or Annex E of ISO 140-6:1998 is recommended. Being a short version of the test report, all information of importance regarding the test object, the test procedure and the test results shall be stated.

If results are needed in octave-bands, these values shall be calculated from the three one-third-octave-band values in each octave-band using one of the following equations:



$$D_{n,f,\text{oct}} = -10 \lg \left( \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^3 10^{-D_{n,f,1/3\text{oct},n}/10} \right) \text{ dB} \quad (4)$$

$$L_{n,f,\text{oct}} = 10 \lg \left( \sum_{n=1}^3 10^{L_{n,f,1/3\text{oct},n}/10} \right) \text{ dB} \quad (5)$$

$$K_{ij,\text{oct}} = -10 \lg \left( \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^3 10^{-K_{ij,1/3\text{oct},n}/10} \right) \text{ dB} \quad (6)$$

If  $D_{n,f}$  or  $L_{n,f}$  is measured and the test procedure is repeated either in the same or in the opposite measurement direction, the arithmetic mean of all measurement results at each frequency band shall be calculated.

For measurements of  $L_{n,f}$ , the larger room is always the receiving room.

For the evaluation of single number ratings from the curves  $D_{n,f}(f)$  and/or  $L_{n,f}(f)$ , see ISO 717-1 and ISO 717-2, respectively. The quantities obtained are the weighted normalized flanking level difference  $D_{n,f,w}(C; C_{tr})$  and the weighted normalized flanking impact sound pressure level  $L_{n,f,w}(C_1)$ .

For the evaluation of single number rating from the curve  $K_{ij}(f)$  see Annex A of ISO 10848-1:2006.

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### 9 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) a reference to this part of ISO 10848, i.e. "ISO 10848-3";
- b) the name of the organisation that has performed the measurements;
- c) an identification of the test site;
- d) the date of test;
- e) the name of client;
- f) the manufacturer's name and product identification;
- g) a description of test junction with sectional drawing and mounting conditions, including size, thickness, mass per unit area, materials, curing time and conditions of components (if available); statement indicating who mounted the test object (test institute or manufacturer);
- h) a description of which transmission paths  $i, j$  have been investigated;
- i) the volumes of both reverberant rooms if any;
- j) the air temperature and humidity in the measuring rooms or environments of the junction;
- k) a brief description of details of test procedure and equipment;

If  $D_{n,f}$  and/or  $L_{n,f}$  have been measured:

- l) normalized flanking level difference and/or normalized flanking impact sound pressure level of the test junction as a function of frequency;