

SLOVENSKI STANDARD **SIST EN ISO 140-5:1999**

01-november-1999

Akustika - Merjenje zvočne izolirnosti v stavbah in zvočne izolirnosti stavbnih elementov - 5. del: Terenska merjenja izolirnosti fasadnih elementov in fasad pred zvokom v zraku (ISO 140-5:1998)

Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 5: Field measurements of airborne sound insulation of façade elements and façades (ISO 140-5:1998)

Akustik - Messung der Schalldämmung in Gebäuden und von Bauteilen - Teil 5: Messung der Luftschalldämmung von Fassadenelementen und Fassaden am Bau (ISO 140-5:1998)

SIST EN ISO 140-5:1999

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d8324e40-5f5b-4779-978e-Acoustique - Mesurage de l'isolation:acoustique:des.immeubles et des éléments de construction - Partie 5: Mesurages in situ de la transmission des bruits aériens par les éléments de façade et les façades (ISO 140-5:1998)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 140-5:1998

ICS:

17.140.01	Akustična merjenja in blaženje hrupa na splošno	Acoustic measurements and noise abatement in general
91.120.20	Akustika v stavbah. Zvočna izolacija	Acoustics in building. Sound insulation

SIST EN ISO 140-5:1999 en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 140-5

August 1998

ICS 91.060.00; 91.120.00

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 5: Field measurements of airborne sound insulation of façade elements and façades (ISO 140-5:1998)

Acoustique - Mesurage de l'isolation acoustique des immeubles et des éléments de construction - Partie 5: Mesurages in situ de la transmission des bruits aériens par les éléments de façade et les façades (ISO 140-5:1998)

Akustik - Messung der Schalldämmung in Gebäuden und von Bauteilen - Teil 5: Messung der Luftschalldämmung von Fassadenelementen und Fassaden am Bau (ISO 140-5:1998)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 August 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Page 2 EN ISO 140-5:1998

Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 140-5:1998 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 "Acoustics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 126 "Acoustic properties of building products 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 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

The text of the International Standard ISO 140-5:1998 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative). 19b3b2237c91/sist-en-iso-140-5-1999

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Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

Publication	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 140-2	1991	Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 2: Determination, verification and application of precision da	EN 20140-2 ta	1993
ISO 140-3	1985 iT	Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 3. Laboratory measureme of airborne sound insulation of building elements.	EN ISO 140-3 ints ements	1995
ISO 354	1985 https://st	Acoustics - Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room and ards. iteh. ai/catalog/standards/sist/d8324e40-5f5b-4779	EN ISO 354	1993
ISO 717-1	1996	Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation	EN ISO 717-1	1996

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 140-5

Second edition 1998-08-15

Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements —

Part 5:

Field measurements of airborne sound iTeh sinsulation of façade elements and façades

Acoustique Mesurage de l'isolation acoustique des immeubles et des éléments de construction —

Partie 5: Mesurages in situ de la transmission des bruits aériens par les eléments de façade et les façades



ISO 140-5:1998(E)

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.

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.

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International Standard ISO 140-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Building acoustics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO) 140-5:1978), which has been technically revised hai/catalog/standards/sist/d8324e40-5f5b-4779-978e-19b3b2237c91/sist-en-iso-140-5-1999

ISO 140 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Acoustics* — *Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements:*

- Part 1: Requirements of laboratory test facilities with suppressed flanking transmission
- Part 2: Determination, verification and application of precision data
- Part 3: Laboratory measurement of airborne sound insulation of building elements
- Part 4: Field measurements of airborne sound insulation between rooms
- Part 5: Field measurements of airborne sound insulation of façade elements and façades
- Part 6: Laboratory measurements of impact sound insulation of floors

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- Part 7: Field measurements of impact sound insulation of floors
- Part 8: Laboratory measurements of the reduction of transmitted impact noise by floor coverings on a heavyweight standard floor
- Part 9: Laboratory measurement of room-to-room airborne sound insulation of a suspended ceiling with a plenum above it
- Part 10: Laboratory measurement of airborne sound insulation of small building elements

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO 140. Annexes C to F are for information only.

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Acoustics — Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements —

Part 5:

Field measurements of airborne sound insulation of façade elements and façades

1 Scope

This part of ISO 140 specifies two series of methods (element methods and global methods) for measurement of the airborne sound insulation of façade elements and whole façades, respectively. The element methods aim to estimate the sound reduction index of a façade element, for example a window. The most accurate element method uses a loudspeaker as an artificial sound source. Other, less accurate, element methods use available traffic noise. The global methods, on the other hand aim to estimate the outdoor/indoor sound level difference under actual traffic conditions. The most accurate global methods use the actual traffic as sound source. In addition, a loudspeaker may be used as an artificial sound source. An overview of the methods is given in table 1.

The element loudspeaker method yields an apparent sound reduction index which, under certain circumstances [e.g. taking account of measurement precision (see 7.1)], can be compared with the sound reduction index measured in laboratories in accordance with ISO 140-3 or ISO 140-10. This method is the preferred method when the aim of the measurement is to evaluate the performance of a specified façade element in relation to its performance in the laboratory.

The element road traffic method will serve the same purposes as the element loudspeaker method. It is particularly useful when, for different practical reasons, the element loudspeaker method cannot be used. These two methods will often yield slightly different results. The road traffic method tends to result in lower values of the sound reduction index than the loudspeaker method. In annex D this road traffic method is supplemented by the corresponding aircraft and railway traffic methods.

The global road traffic method yields the real reduction of a façade in a given place relative to a position 2 m in front of the façade. This method is the preferred method when the aim of the measurement is to evaluate the performance of a whole façade, including all flanking paths, in a specified position relative to nearby roads. The result cannot be compared with that of laboratory measurements.

The global loudspeaker method yields the sound reduction of a façade relative to a position 2 m in front of the façade. This method is particularly useful when, for different practical reasons, the real noise source cannot be used. The result cannot be compared with that of laboratory measurements.

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Table 1 — Overview of the different measurement methods

No.	Method	Reference	Result	Field of application
	Element			
1	Element loudspeaker	Clause 5	R' _{45°}	Preferred method to estimate the apparent sound reduction index of façade elements
2	Element road traffic	Clause 6	R' _{tr,s}	Alternative to method No.1 when road traffic noise of sufficient level is available
3	Element railway traffic	Annex D (informative)	R' _{rt,s}	Alternative to method No.1 when railway traffic noise of sufficient level is available
4	Element air traffic	Annex D (informative)	R'at,s	Alternative to method No.1 when air traffic noise of sufficient level is available
	Global			
5	Global loudspeaker	Clause 5	$D_{ m ls,2m,n}$ $D_{ m ls,2m,n}$	Alternative to methods Nos. 6, 7 and 8
6	Global road traffic	Clause 6	$D_{tr,2m,nT}$ $D_{tr,2m,n}$	Preferred method to estimate the global sound insulation of a façade exposed to road traffic noise
7	Global railway traffic	Annex D (informative)	$D_{rt,2m,nT}$ $D_{rt,2m,n}$	Preferred method to estimate the global sound insulation of a façade exposed to railway traffic noise
8	Global air traffic	Annex D (informative)	$D_{at,2m,nT}$ $D_{at,2m,n}$	Preferred method to estimate the global sound insulation of a façade exposed to air traffic noise

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2 Normative references

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The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 140. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 140 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid international standards.

ISO 140-2:1991, 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 354:1985, Acoustics — Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room.

ISO 717-1:1996, Acoustics — Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements — Part 1: Airborne sound insulation.

IEC 60651:1979, Sound level meters.

IEC 60804:1985, Integrating-averaging sound level meters.

IEC 60942:1991, Sound calibrators.

IEC 61260:1995, Electroacoustics — Octave band filters and fractional — Octave band filters.