

Designation: E1662 – 95a (Reapproved 2005)

An American National Standard

Standard Classification for Serviceability of an Office Facility for Sound and Visual Environment^{1, 2}

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1662; 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.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This classification covers pairs of scales for classifying an aspect of the serviceability of an office facility, that is, the capability of an office facility to meet certain possible requirements for suitable sound and visual conditions.
- 1.2 Within that aspect of serviceability, each pair of scales, shown in Figs. 1-6, are for classifying one topic of serviceability. Each paragraph in an Occupant Requirement Scale (see Figs. 1-6) summarizes one level of serviceability on that topic, which occupants might require. The matching entry in the Facility Rating Scale (see Figs. 1-6) is a translation of the requirement into a description of certain features of a facility which, taken in combination, indicate that the facility is likely to meet that level of required serviceability.
- 1.3 The entries in the Facility Rating Scale (see Figs. 1-6) are indicative and not comprehensive. They are for quick scanning to estimate approximately, quickly, and economically, how well an office facility is likely to meet the needs of one or another type of occupant group over time. The entries are not for measuring, knowing, or evaluating how an office facility is performing.
- 1.4 This classification can be used to estimate the level of serviceability of an existing facility. It can also be used to estimate the serviceability of a facility that has been planned but not yet built, such as one for which single-line drawings and outline specifications have been prepared.
- 1.5 This classification indicates what would cause a facility to be rated at a certain level of serviceability but does not state how to conduct a serviceability rating nor how to assign a serviceability score. That information is found in Practice

E1334. The scales in this classification are complimentary to and compatible with Practice E1334. Each requires the other.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

E631 Terminology of Building Constructions

E1334 Practice for Rating the Serviceability of a Building or Building-Related Facility

E1679 Practice for Setting the Requirements for the Serviceability of a Building or Building-Related Facility

2.2 ISO Document:⁴

ISO 6240 International Standard, Performance Standards in Building—Contents and Presentation

3. Terminology

- 3.1 Definitions:
- 3.1.1 *facility*—a physical setting used to serve a specific purpose. **E631**
- 3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—A facility may be within a building, a whole building, or a building with its site and surrounding environment; or it may be a construction that is not a building. The term encompasses both the physical object and its use.
- 3.1.2 facility serviceability—the capability of a facility to perform the function(s) for which it is designed, used, or required to be used. **E631**
- 3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—The scope of this performance is of the facility as a system, including its subsystems, components and materials and their interactions, such as acoustical, hydrothermal, air purity, and economic; and of the relative importance of each performance requirement.
- 3.1.3 *office*—a place, such as a room, suite, or building, in which business, clerical, or professional activities are conducted. **E631**

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.25 on Whole Buildings and Facilities.

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² Portions of this document are based on material originally prepared by the International Centre for Facilities (ICF) and [©] 1993 by ICF and Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada. Their cooperation in the development of this standard is acknowledged.

³ 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.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

Scale A.3.1. Privacy and speech intelligibility

Occupant Requirement Scale				Facility Rating Scale
indivon the speed discuraised OUN WOR work unde	RECH PRIVACY IN RKSTATION: Many staff, in idual workstations located anywhere e office floor, require excellent th privacy so that content of issions are confidential, even with d voices. NDERSTANDING SPEECH IN RKSTATION: Within each station, must be able to easily rstand quiet speech, so background d must not interfere.	8 🗇	9	O Confidentiality: Confidentiality in enclosed offices is maintained, even with very high voice levels. Rooms can be located anywhere in the space without the need for costly acoustic treatment in the ceiling. O Background sound for speech privacy: A background sound system can be zoned and tuned to reliably provide speech privacy in open plan, if combined with appropriate design and layout of workstations. O Speech intelligibility: When in open areas, i.e. not in an enclosed office, easily able to understand quiet conversation, and quiet telephone conversations.
wOR priva locate that confice Some of the OUN WOR under	RECH PRIVACY IN RESTATION: Require good speech cy in individual workstations ed anywhere on the office floor, so content of discussions are dential with slightly raised voices. e people require speech privacy much e time. NDERSTANDING SPEECH IN RESTATION: Need to easily rstand normal speech within each station.		o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	O <u>Confidentiality</u> : Confidentiality in enclosed offices is maintained, even with slightly raised voice levels. The ceiling system has or can have baffles, or does not need baffles between rooms. Confidentiality in open plan workstations requires lowered voices. O <u>Background sound for speech privacy</u> : Background sound is sufficient to provide privacy by masking speech in all but the quietest periods of the day. O <u>Speech intelligibility</u> : When in open areas, i.e. not in an enclosed office, easily able to understand normal conversation, and normal telephone conversations.
work //star office requi norm staff speed O UN WOR	EECH PRIVACY IN RKSTATION: In individual enclosed as located anywhere on the floor, are speech confidentiality with all voice levels. In open plan areas, are prepared to lower voice to get the privacy. NDERSTANDING SPEECH IN RKSTATION: Within open plan astations, need to understand normal the without strain.	FM II	5 □6 669-	O <u>Confidentiality</u> : Confidentiality in enclosed offices is maintained with normal voice levels. The ceiling system has or can have baffles. Confidentiality in open plan workstations requires lowered voices. O <u>Background sound for speech privacy</u> : Background sound is variable and therefore not reliable as a means of masking speech to achieve privacy. Sometimes it is sufficient, and sometimes not. O <u>Speech intelligibility</u> : When in open areas, i.e. not in an enclosed office, without straining to hear, normal conversation and telephone calls are understood.
work confined office speed O UN WOR	RECH PRIVACY IN RKSTATION: Few situations require dentiality. When speech privacy is ed, staff are prepared to close the e door and lower voices. No need for ch privacy in open plan areas. NDERSTANDING SPEECH IN RKSTATION: Operations require conversations at workplace, so speech igibility is not critical.	2	3	O <u>Confidentiality</u> : Confidentiality requires lowered voices in rooms, even with the door closed. The ceiling system/design, e.g. plenum system, is not capable of preventing normal speech from being heard in adjacent spaces without major effort and fitup cost. O <u>Background sound for speech privacy</u> : Background sound is not adequate or reliable enough to mask speech for privacy. O <u>Speech intelligibility</u> : Speech intelligibility is poor, e.g. noise sometimes makes normal conversation difficult to understand in discussions, meetings, or on the telephone.

Scale A.3.1. continued on next page

FIG. 1 Scale A.3.1 for Privacy and Speech Intelligibility

Scale A.3.1. Privacy and speech intelligibility (continued)

Occupant Requirement Scale

1 ○ SPEECH PRIVACY IN

WORKSTATION: There is no requirement at this level.

O UNDERSTANDING SPEECH IN WORKSTATION: There is no requirement at this level.

Facility Rating Scale

- O <u>Confidentiality</u>: Because of building design, what is said in one room is clearly understood in adjacent rooms. Fixing this would require major effort and fitup cost.
 - O <u>Background sound for speech privacy</u>: Background sound, if any, does not mask speech for privacy.
 - O <u>Speech intelligibility</u>: Speech intelligibility is very poor, e.g. noise often makes normal conversation difficult to understand in the workplace, or on the telephone.

□ Exceptionally important. □ Important. □ Minor Importance.								
Minimum <u>T</u> hreshold level =	□NA □NR □Zero □DP							

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 1 Scale A.3.1 for Privacy and Speech Intelligibility (continued)

- 3.1.4 For standard definitions of additional terms applicable to this classification, see Terminology E631.
 - 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:
- 3.2.1 *fit-up*—alterations and improvements to the base building and to the building systems, including demolition where required, to prepare the facility for occupancy.

4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 Each Facility Rating Scale (see Figs. 1-6) in this classification provides a means to estimate the level of service-ability of a building or facility for one topic of serviceability and to compare that level against the level of any other building or facility.
- 4.2 This classification can be used for comparing how well different buildings or facilities meet a particular requirement for serviceability. It is applicable despite differences such as location, structure, mechanical systems, age, and building shape.
- 4.3 This classification can be used to estimate the amount of variance of serviceability from target or from requirement, for a single office facility, or within a group of office facilities.
 - 4.4 This classification can be used to estimate the following:
- 4.4.1 Serviceability of an existing facility for uses other than its present use.
- 4.4.2 Serviceability (potential) of a facility that has been planned but not yet built.

- 4.4.3 Serviceability (potential) of a facility for which a remodeling has been planned.
- 4.5 Use of this classification does not result in building evaluation or diagnosis. Building evaluation or diagnosis generally requires a special expertise in building engineering or technology, and the use of instruments, tools, or measurements.
- 4.6 This classification applies only to facilities that are building constructions, or parts thereof. (While this classification may be useful in rating the serviceability of facilities that are not building constructions, such facilities are outside the scope of this classification.)
- 4.7 This classification is not intended for, and is not suitable for, use for regulatory purposes, nor for fire hazard assessment nor for fire risk assessment.

5. Basis of Classification

- 5.1 The scales in Figs. 1-6 contain the basis for classification.
- 5.2 Instructions for the use of this classification are contained in Practices E1334 and E1679.

6. Keywords

6.1 building; facility; facility occupants; function; officeperformance; rating; rating scale; requirements; serviceability; sound environment; visual environment

Scale A.3.2. Distraction and disturbance

Occupant Requirement Scale Facility Rating Scale O CONCENTRATION ON WORK: O Office noise: There is no reported distraction from office sounds, Operations require that individuals e.g. from printers or ringing phones. throughout the office, including those O Background sound as a means of masking distracting noise: in open plan areas, can easily Background sound reliably provides masking of speech and noise concentrate on their work. from beyond individual workstations and group work areas and O FREEDOM FROM does not, itself, cause fatigue. **DISTRACTIONS**: At all times, free O External noise: There is no problem due to noise from outside the from distraction due to noise from building or from other floors. within or outside the office, or due to O Distracting conversations: In open plan offices, speech is heard the movement of people in the office. but is not generally understood in adjacent workstations. O TOLERANCE FOR OVERHEARD O Reflected sound: Reflected sound from one workstation to **CONVERSATIONS**: Conversations 8 another is avoided, e.g. by added sound absorption materials on occurring in adjacent open plan walls and columns, by shape of space, and by shape or placement of workstation must not be easily surfaces, including window glass. understood and therefore not O Movement of people: There is no distraction in open offices from distracting. movement of people or carts in main aisles, even without the use of high screens as visual shields. O CONCENTRATION ON WORK: O Office noise: Sounds, e.g. from printers or ringing phones, are Operations require that individuals only reported as being distracting a few times a week for a few throughout the office, including those occupants, or in localized areas. in open plan areas, can concentrate on O Background sound as a means of masking distracting noise: their work at all but a few times a week, Background sound level provides masking of distracting noise at all or in all but a few localized parts of the but the quietest times of day and does not, itself, cause fatigue. office. O External noise: Noise from outside the building or from other O FREEDOM FROM floors is rarely a disturbance. DISTRACTIONS: Must be free from O <u>Distracting conversations</u>: In open plan offices, speech on the all but the occasional distraction due to telephone or in animated discussion is heard and mostly understood noise from within or outside the office, in adjacent workstations, but rarely up to two workstations away. or due to the movement of people in the O Reflected sound: Although some sound is reflected from one office. workstation to another by hard, flat surfaces such as walls and 6 https://stand.o.tolerance.for.overheard columns, this is not a significant distraction because most such **CONVERSATIONS**: Conversations in surfaces are treated with absorbent material or so placed or shaped open plan areas occurring two or more to not reflect sound from one workstation to another. workstations away must not be easily O Movement of people: The layout and width of main aisles result understood and therefore not in only occasional or localized disturbance from movement of distracting. people or carts. O CONCENTRATION ON WORK: O Office noise: Sounds, e.g. from printers or ringing phones, are Operations do not require special levels only sometimes distracting for most occupants. of concentration by individuals in open O Background sound as a means of masking distracting noise: plan areas. Background sound is sufficient to provide masking of distracting O FREEDOM FROM noise in some parts of the space, and at some times of the day. **DISTRACTIONS**: Work is such that O <u>External noise</u>: Noise from outside the building or from other most people can tolerate some internal floors is not generally intrusive or disturbing, usually less than 10 office noise, external noise, nearby minutes per day. conversations, and movement of O <u>Distracting conversations</u>: In open plan offices, someone talking people. Temporary use of an office or on the telephone or in animated discussion with a colleague is heard other enclosed room is required when and mostly understood in adjacent workstations, sometimes up to an individual whose workstation is in two workstations away.

Scale A.3.2. continued on next page

open plan needs a place in which to

concentrate.

FIG. 2 Scale A.3.2 for Distraction and Disturbance

(continued)

Scale A.3.2. Distraction and disturbance (continued)

Occupant Requirement Scale			Facility Rating Scale		
	5 continued O TOLERANCE FOR OVERHEARD CONVERSATIONS: In open plan areas, can tolerate people overhearing conversations two workstations away.	4	 5 continued O <u>Reflected sound</u>: Sound is reflected from one workstation to another by hard, flat surfaces, such as walls and columns that are not treated to absorb sound, and by ceiling light fixtures that have flat plastic lenses; and for some people this is a significant distraction. O <u>Movement of people</u>: Because of floorplate configuration, many workstations in open plan are adjacent to main aisles, so high screens are required to prevent localized disturbance from movement of people or carts. 		
3	O CONCENTRATION ON WORK: Temporary use of an office or meeting room is required when individuals need a place in which to concentrate. O FREEDOM FROM DISTRACTIONS: Work is such that most people can tolerate considerable amounts of internal office noise, external noise, nearby conversations, and movement of people. O TOLERANCE FOR OVERHEARD CONVERSATIONS: In open plan areas, can tolerate people overhearing conversations more than two workstations away.	Pel Pel ASI	Office noise: Sounds, e.g. from printers or ringing phones, are very distracting at some times of the day, with unpredictable and sudden shifts between low levels and high peaks. Ogram Background sound as a means of masking distracting noise: Background sounds are not steady enough, loud enough, or with appropriate characteristics to mask distracting noise. Ogram External noise: External noise, e.g. traffic, aircraft or nearby activity, is present during some working hours, but particularly distracting or annoying at some times of the day. Ogram Distracting conversations: In open plan offices, speech is heard and understood from two or more workstations away. Ogram Reflected sound: Many surfaces reflect sound from one workstation to another in the space, and this is distracting to many workers. Ogram Movement of people: Because of floorplate configuration, most workstations are close to main, high-traffic aisles, so many workers experience major distraction due to movement of people or carts.		
p. 1 //s	O CONCENTRATION ON WORK: There is no requirement at this level. O FREEDOM FROM DISTRACTIONS: There is no requirement at this level. O TOLERANCE FOR OVERHEARD CONVERSATIONS: There is no requirement at this level.	ist/4	 O Office noise: Sounds, e.g. from printers or ringing phones, are very distracting at all times, with unpredictable and sudden shifts between low levels and high peaks. O Background sound as a means of masking distracting noise: Background sounds do not mask distracting noise. O External noise: There is persistent intrusive noise during most working hours from outside sources, e.g. traffic, aircraft or nearby activity. O Distracting conversations: In open plan offices, speech is heard and understood from several workstations away. O Reflected sound: Many hard, flat surfaces reflect sound in the space, to a degree that most workers find significantly distracting. O Movement of people: Because of floorplate configuration, the required location and width of main aisles results in major distraction to all or most workers in open office areas. 		
□ Exceptionally important □ Important □ Minor Importance					

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

Minimum $\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ hreshold level =

FIG. 2 Scale A.3.2 for Distraction and Disturbance (continued)

□NA □NR □Zero □DP

Scale A.3.3. Vibration

Occupant Requirement Scale				Facility Rating Scale	
9	O TOLERANCE OF VIBRATION: Require complete freedom from detectable floor movement or vibrati due to people, equipment, machiner traffic.		9	O Movement due to people or equipment: There is no movement in the floor that is detectable by people. O Vibration from machines or vehicles: There are no vibrations from machines or traffic that are detectable by people.	
7	O TOLERANCE OF VIBRATION: tolerate slight, rarely detected, move in the floor due to passage of people equipment. Require complete freed from detectable vibration due to mador traffic.	ment or om	7	O <u>Movement due to people or equipment</u> : There is minor movement in the floor, but only rarely detectable by a few occupants when heavy loads are moved nearby. O <u>Vibration from machines or vehicles</u> : Occasional vibrations from machines or traffic are detected by some people, but they are never annoying.	
5	O TOLERANCE OF VIBRATION: of tolerate occasional slight movement floor due to passage of people. Can tolerate very slight structure-borne vibrations due to machinery or traffic provided they are not annoying to occupants.	in the	5 C Sta	 Movement due to people or equipment: There is occasional movement in the floor when equipment or heavy carts are moved nearby, but it is not detectable by most occupants, or not reported to be annoying. Vibration from machines or vehicles: Intermittent structure-borne vibrations from machines or air conditioning equipment or traffic are not detectable to most occupants, and are not reported to be annoying. 	
3	O TOLERANCE OF VIBRATION: 7 is no requirement at this level.	ASΓM	en 3 = E166	O Movement due to people or equipment: There is obvious and annoying movement in some office areas on some floors when people walk by, or equipment, cart or pallet is being moved nearby.	
ps.//s		2	1005	O <u>Vibration from machines or vehicles</u> : There are intermittent and disturbing structure-borne vibrations from machines or air conditioning equipment elsewhere in the building or from vehicular traffic outside the building.	
1	O TOLERANCE OF VIBRATION: 7 is no requirement at this level.	There	1	O Movement due to people or equipment: There is obvious and annoying movement in the floor in most office areas when people walk by, or equipment, cart or pallet is being moved nearby. O Vibration from machines or vehicles: There are continuous and disturbing structure-borne vibrations from machines elsewhere in the building or from vehicular traffic outside the building.	
□ <u>E</u> xceptionally important. □ <u>I</u> mportant. □ <u>M</u> inor Importance.					
Minimum Threshold level = \square NA \square NR \square Zero \square DP					

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 3 Scale A.3.3 for Vibration