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In August 1, 2013, PABCO® Gypsum, a division of PABCO® building products, LLC acquired the QuietRock® business and operations from Serious Energy, Inc. Serious Energy, Inc. corporate structure and legal name changed through the years from Quiet Solution, Inc. to Serious Materials, Inc to Serious Energy, Inc. The acquisition of the QuietRock® business by PABCO® Gypsum includes the products, technical data, test reports and other intellectual property. For the avoidance of confusion, references to "Quiet Solution", "Serious Materials", or "Serious Energy" used within test reports, in general, should be understood as references to PABCO® Gypsum as of August 1, 2013.


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Airborne Sound Transmission Loss and Impact  
Sound Transmission Measurements Performed on  
Specimen B3414-4

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## INTRODUCTION

Airborne sound transmission measurements were performed on a wall assembly with a single layer of the product identified by the client as QuietRock QR-530 Serenity on both sides of a single row of 38 mm x 89 mm wood studs, spaced 610 mm on center with 90 mm of glass fibre batts. For report purposes, this wall assembly is identified as Specimen B3414-4. A complete description of the tests procedure is outlined in the Test Procedure Section.

## SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION

Construction on the wall assembly began on 17-June-04. The airborne sound transmission loss test was performed on 18-Jun-04. The wall assembly comprised the following elements, listed from one side of the wall to the other.

### ***Specimen B3414-4***

Table 1: Element breakdown of Specimen B3414-4

Element	Surface weight (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Mass (kg)
16 mm QuietRock QR-530 Serenity	13.45	120.0
38mm x 89mm wood studs, 610mm oc (on center) including headers		36.7
90 mm glass fibre batts, R12	0.9	8.0
16 mm QuietRock QR-530 Serenity	13.40	119.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>284.2</b>

Total thickness: 121 mm

The Specimen B3414-4 was mounted in the IRC acoustical wall test opening which measures 3.66 m x 2.44 m. The area used for the calculation of the airborne sound transmission loss was 8.92 m<sup>2</sup>.

The wood studs were spaced at 610mm on center. The glass fibre batts with a thickness of 90 mm was installed in the single wood stud cavity. A single layer of 16mm QuietRock QR-530 Serenity was installed vertically on both sides and attached to the wood studs with Type S drywall screws,

41mm long and spaced at 406mm oc along the edges and in the field. A product identified by the client as QuietSeal is used to seal all the joints of the QuietRock QR-530 Serenity, then covered with metal tape. The QuietSeal was also used to cover all previous screw holes on the QuietRock QR-530 Serenity. The perimeter of the specimen was also caulked with QuietSeal and covered with metal tape.

The measured temperature and relative humidity in the large chamber during testing were 21.0°C and 63.7%, respectively. The measured temperature and relative humidity in the small chamber during testing were 22.0°C and 59.3%, respectively.

## RESULTS

Results of the airborne sound transmission loss measurements for Specimen B3414-4 are given in Table 2 and Figure 2.

Table 2: Airborne sound transmission loss measurements of Specimen B3414-4, TLA-04-036.

Frequency (Hz)	Airborne Sound Transmission Loss (dB)	95% Confidence Limit <sup>1</sup>	Deviation Below the STC Contour
50	19		
63	16		
80	16		
100	25		
125	35	±2.2	3
160	39	±1.5	2
200	39	±0.9	5
250	43	±1.1	4
315	45	±0.8	5
400	47	±0.6	6
500	53	±0.5	1
630	57	±0.5	
800	61	±0.4	
1000	64	±0.4	
1250	66	±0.3	
1600	67	±0.4	
2000	69	±0.4	
2500	70	±0.4	
3150	71	±0.5	
4000	71	±0.5	
5000	68		
Sound Transmission Class (STC) <sup>2</sup> = 54			
Weighted Sound Reduction (R <sub>w</sub> ) <sup>3</sup> = 53			

<sup>1</sup> Acoustical measurement in rooms is a sampling process and as such has associated with it a degree of uncertainty. By using enough microphone and loudspeaker positions, the uncertainty can be reduced and upper and lower limits assigned to the probable error in the measurement. These limits are called 95% confidence limits. They are calculated for each test according to the procedures in ASTM and must be less than upper limits given in the standards. These confidence limits do not relate directly to the variation expected when a nominally identical specimen is built, installed and tested (repeatability). Nor do they relate to the differences expected when nominally identical specimens are tested in different laboratories (reproducibility).

<sup>2</sup> Sound Transmission Class (STC) calculated according to ASTM E413.

<sup>3</sup> Weighted Sound Reduction (R<sub>w</sub>) calculated according to ISO 717.

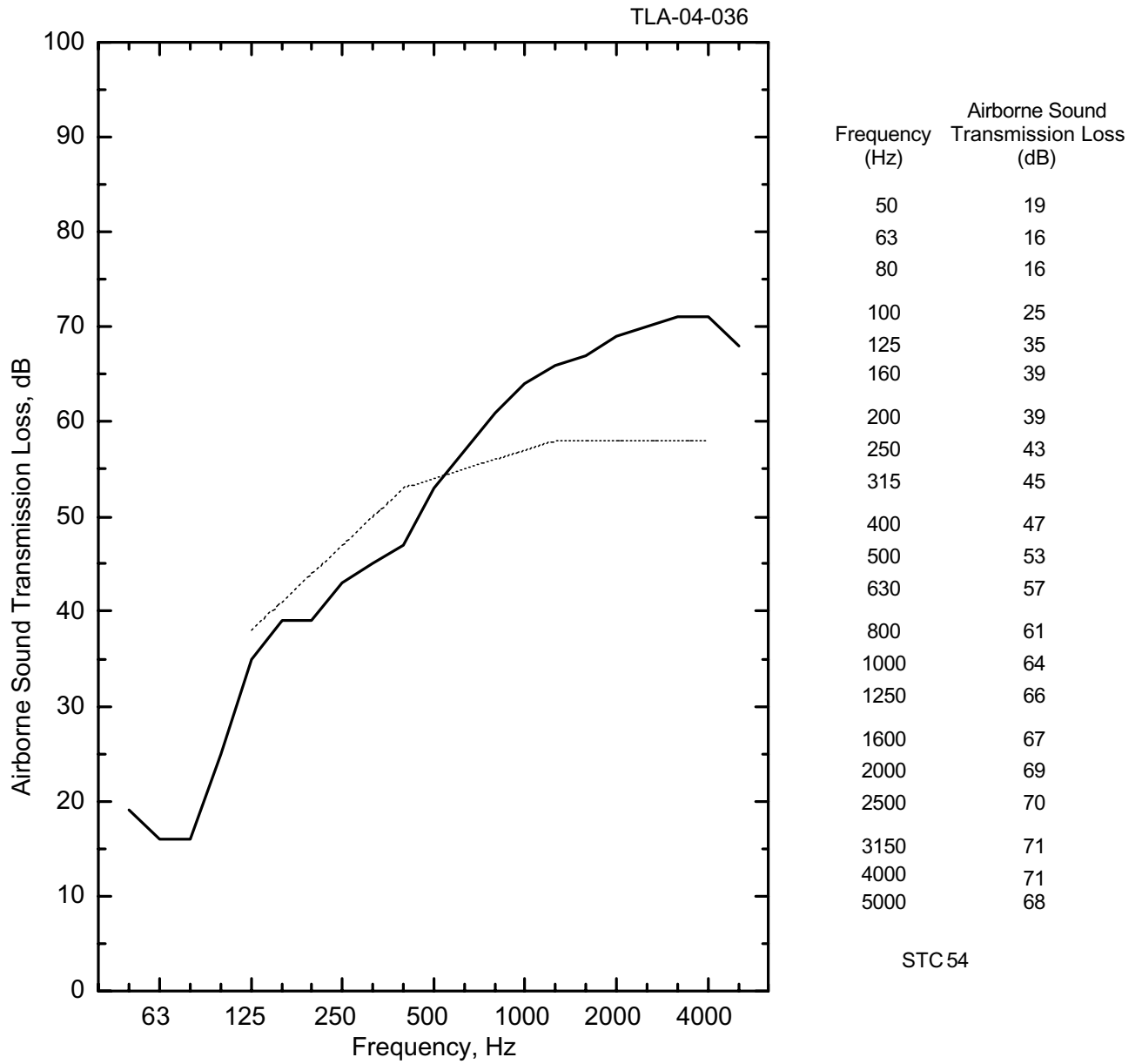


Figure 1: Airborne sound transmission loss results for Specimen B3414-4. The solid line is the experimental data and the dotted line is the STC 54 contour.

## NOTES ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEST RESULTS

### ***Sound Transmission Class And Weighted Sound Reduction Index***

The Sound Transmission Class (STC) and Weighted Sound Reduction Index ( $R_w$ ) are single-figure rating schemes intended to rate the acoustical performance of a partition element under typical conditions involving office or dwelling separation. The higher the value of either rating, the better the wall performance. Thus, the rating is intended to correlate with subjective impressions of the sound insulation provided against the sounds of speech, radio, television, music, office machines and similar sources of noise characteristic of offices and dwellings. In applications involving noise spectra that differ markedly from those referred to above (for example, heavy machinery, power transformers, aircraft noise, motor vehicle noise), the STC and  $R_w$  are of limited use. Generally, in such applications it is desirable to consider explicitly the noise spectra and the insulation requirements.

### ***Extended Frequency Range***

Standard test procedures require measurements in 1/3-octave bands over a specified frequency range (125 to 4000 Hz for ASTM E90). Within those ranges, reproducibility has been assessed by inter-laboratory round robin studies. The standards recommend making measurements and reporting results over a larger frequency range, and this report presents such results, which may be useful for expert evaluation of the specimen performance. The precision of results outside the standard ranges has not been established, and is expected to depend on laboratory-specific factors such as room size and specimen dimensions.

## FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

The acoustics wall test facility comprises two reverberation rooms with a moveable test frame between the two rooms. One room has a volume of 138 m<sup>3</sup>. The volume of the other room is 250 m<sup>3</sup>. In this report they are referred to as the small and large chambers, respectively.

Measurements are controlled by a desktop PC-type computer interfaced to a Bruel & Kjaer 2144 real time analyser. Each room has a calibrated Bruel & Kjaer condenser microphone with a type 4166 cartridge that is moved under computer control to nine positions used for the acoustical measurements. Each room has four loudspeakers

driven by separate amplifiers and noise sources. To increase the randomness of the sound field, there are also fixed diffusing panels in each room.

## TEST PROCEDURE

### *Airborne Sound Transmission Loss*

Airborne sound transmission measurements were conducted in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E90, "Standard Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions", and of ISO 140-3, "Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Insulation of Building Elements".

The Sound Transmission Class (STC) was determined in accordance with ASTM E413, "Classification for Rating Sound Insulation". The Weighted Sound Reduction Index ( $R_w$ ) was determined in accordance with ISO 717-1, "Rating of Sound Insulation in Buildings and of Building Elements, Part 1: Airborne Sound Insulation".

One-third octave band sound pressure levels were measured for 32 seconds at nine microphone positions in each room and then averaged to get the average sound pressure level in the room. Five sound decays were averaged to get the reverberation time at each microphone position in the receiving room. These times were averaged to get the average reverberation times for the room.

The average sound pressure levels of both the source and receiving rooms and the average reverberation times of the receiving room were used to calculate sound transmission loss values.

Airborne sound transmission loss tests were performed in the forward (receiving room is the large room) and reverse (receiving room is the small room) directions. Results presented in this report are the average of the tests in these two directions.

A complete description of the test procedure, information on the flanking limit of the facility and reference specimen test results are available on request.