ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE AND DESIGN OF WOOD CONSTRUCTIONS

Presented by:

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BCA History of Sound Insulation

Before we look at lightweight and mass timber constructions it's important to review the history of the BCA sound insulation code and it's limitations today

23 June 2016

BCA History of Sound Insulation

The goal of the BCA is to "enable the achievement of nationally consistent, minimum necessary standards"

BCA History of Sound Insulation

BCA Part F5 Sound insulation:

"provide insulation against the transmission of airborne and impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants".

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BCA History of Sound Insulation

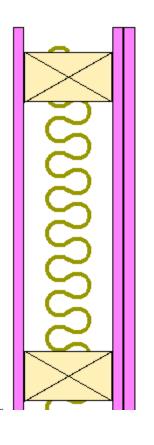
Pre 2004:

Airborne: STC ≥ 45

Walls:

Single stud
Rendered brickwork

Noise complaints were common







BCA History of Sound Insulation

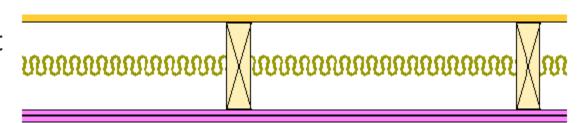
Pre 2004:

Airborne: STC ≥ 45

Floors:

Thin concrete slab

Joists with direct fix ceiling





BCA History of Sound Insulation

Post 2004:

• Airborne: $R_w + C_{tr} \ge 50$

Changing to \geq 50 and including C_{tr} negative correction lifts the R_w to 60+ which is 15dB of additional performance.

BCA History of Sound Insulation

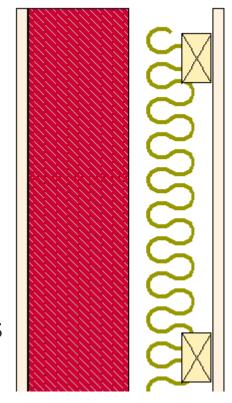
Post 2004:

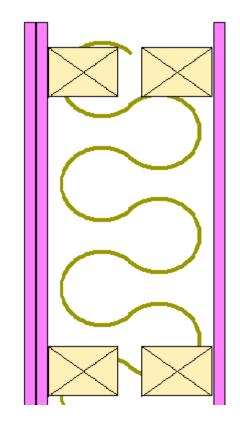
• Airborne: $R_w + C_{tr} \ge 50$

Walls:

Separate discontinuous studs

Very few noise complaints







23 June 2016

BCA History of Sound Insulation

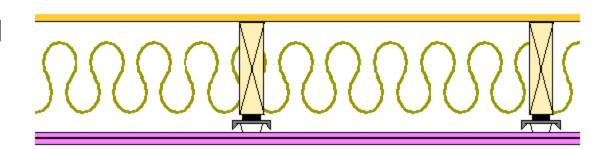
Post 2004:

• Airborne: $R_w + C_{tr} \ge 50$

Floors:

Thicker slabs

Resilient mounted ceilings





BCA History of Sound Insulation

Pre 2004:

Impact: Not mentioned

More apartments were removing carpet and replacing with hard floors

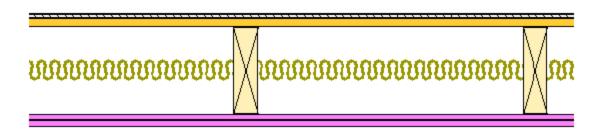
Noise complaints were very common

BCA History of Sound Insulation

Pre 2004:

Impact: Not mentioned

Lightweight always with carpet due to By-law regulations



BCA History of Sound Insulation

Pre 2004:

Impact: Not mentioned

Concrete with carpet

BCA History of Sound Insulation

Post 2004:

• Impact: $L_{n.w} + C_i \le 62$

- Impact criteria introduced.
- Unfortunately a failure which allowed even a bare concrete slab to comply
- Impact criteria is poor and resulted in known deficient constructions able to achieve compliance.
- Mostly due to the C_i correction which the acoustic community has been petitioning the BCA to remove.

BCA History of Sound Insulation

Post 2016:

• Impact: $L_{n,w} \le 62$

C_i correction removed which is some progress

BCA History of Sound Insulation

Post 2016:

• Impact: $L_{n,w} \le 62$

Floor:

Bare slab with

Ceiling



Timber and underlay with no ceiling



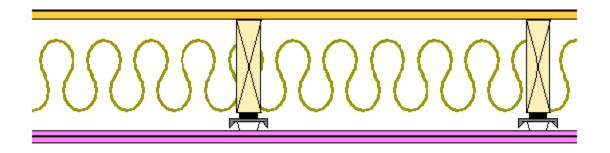
BCA History of Sound Insulation

Post 2016:

• Impact: $L_{n,w} \le 62$

Floor:

Airborne required
Resilient mount



No carpet can comply

BCA History of Sound Insulation

Post 2016:

• Impact: $L_{n,w} \le 62$

Noise complaints are still common

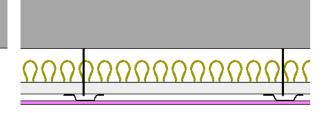
Therefore the BCA does not "provide insulation against the transmission of airborne and impact generated sound sufficient to prevent illness or loss of amenity to the occupants".

PKA Impact Criteria

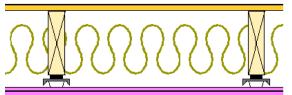
Perceived Environment < 35 Peaceful and generally quiet Can be considered liveable 40 45 Audible but can be tolerable 50 Audible but can be tolerable 55 Audible 60 Noisy, poor standard of living 65 Basically unliveable Unliveable > 70

L _{nT,w}	Perceived Environment	PKA Hard Floor Criteria	AAAC Star Rating
< 35	Peaceful and generally quiet		
40	Can be considered liveable	PKA practical limit of hard floor performance	6 Star
45	Audible but can be tolerable	PKA recommended for luxury apartments	5 Star
50	Audible but can be tolerable	PKA recommended for apartments	4 Star
55	Audible	PKA minimum for apartments	3 Star
60	Noisy, poor standard of living	BCA	
65	Basically unliveable	BCA	2 Star
> 70	Unliveable		

l	-nT,w	Perceived Environment	Concrete	Concrete
	< 35	Peaceful and generally quiet	Thick carpet + underlay	Carpet + underlay
	40	Can be considered liveable	Carpet + underlay	Hard floor + screed + thick rubber underlay
	45	Audible but can be tolerable		Hard floor + screed + rubber underlay
	50	Audible but can be tolerable	Hard floor + screed + thick rubber underlay	Hard floor + rubber underlay
	55	Audible	Hard floor + screed + rubber underlay	Hard floor + foam underlay
	60	Noisy, poor standard of living	Hard floor + rubber underlay	Bare
	65	Basically unliveable	Hard floor + foam underlay	
	> 70	Unliveable	Bare	



L _{nT,w}	Perceived Environment	Lightweight	Concrete
< 35	Peaceful and generally quiet		Carpet + underlay
40	Can be considered liveable	Thick carpet + underlay	Hard floor + screed + thick rubber underlay
45	Audible but can be tolerable	Carpet + underlay	Hard floor + screed + rubber underlay
50	Audible but can be tolerable		Hard floor + rubber underlay
55	Audible	Hard floor + screed + thick rubber underlay	Hard floor + foam underlay
60	Noisy, poor standard of living	Hard floor + rubber underlay	Bare
65	Basically unliveable	Bare	
> 70	Unliveable		



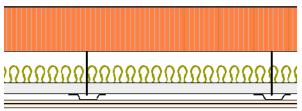


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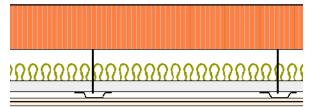
L _{nT,w}	Perceived Environment	CLT	Concrete
< 35	Peaceful and generally quiet		Thick carpet + underlay
40	Can be considered liveable		Carpet + underlay
45	Audible but can be tolerable		
50	Audible but can be tolerable		Hard floor + screed + thick rubber underlay
55	Audible	Thick carpet + underlay	Hard floor + screed + rubber underlay
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65	Basically unliveable		Hard floor + foam underlay
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L _{nT,w}	Perceived Environment	CLT	CLT
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	-		





L _{nT,w}	Perceived Environment	CLT	Concrete
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65	Basically unliveable	Bare	Hard floor + foam underlay
> 70	Unliveable		Bare



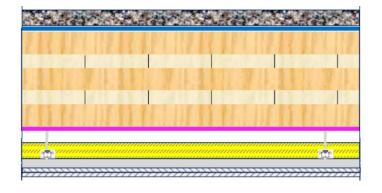
Complying CLT Systems

- Achieves $R_w + C_{tr} \ge 50$
- Achieves $L_{n,w} \le 55$

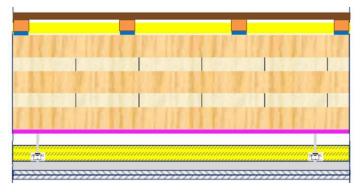
Complying CLT Systems

Hard Floor Systems:

- Screed
- Tiles
- Timber
- Batten







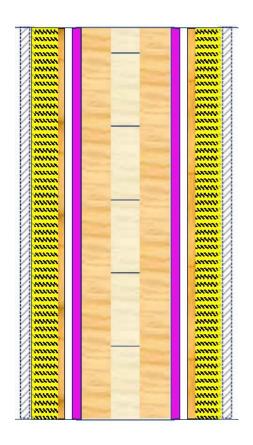




Complying CLT Systems

Wall Systems

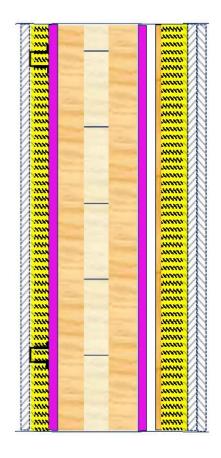
Separate stud both sides



Complying CLT Systems

Wall Systems

Separate stud and furring channel

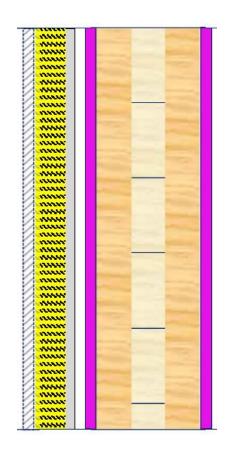




Complying CLT Systems

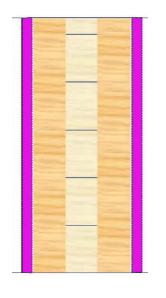
Wall Systems

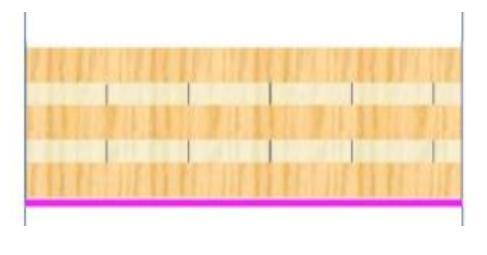
Separate stud one side



CLT and Fire

BCA deemed-to-satisfy fire protected timber Specification A1.1





23 June 2016

CLT and Fire

Other fire-rated options are being explored like charring barrier



Flanking Issues

 Flanking is sound that transfers between spaces indirectly rather than through the separating element

- BCA does not comment on flanking sound
- BCA does provide in-situ verification testing criteria which indirectly relates to flanking
- BCA sound insulation assumes a concrete floor e.g. discontinuous construction which provides an energy sink

Flanking Issues

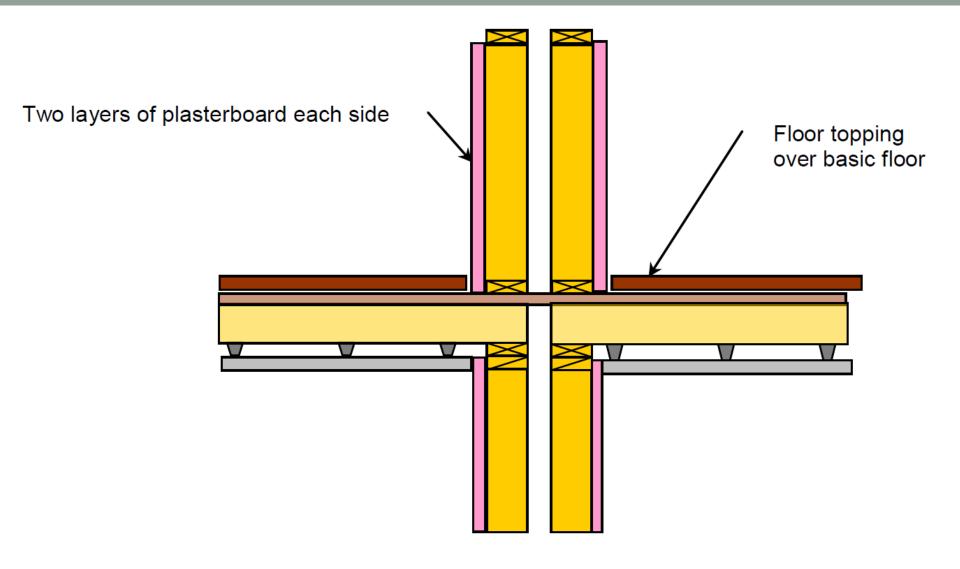
 Multistorey lightweight and mass timber construction is prone to flanking



STUDY REPORT

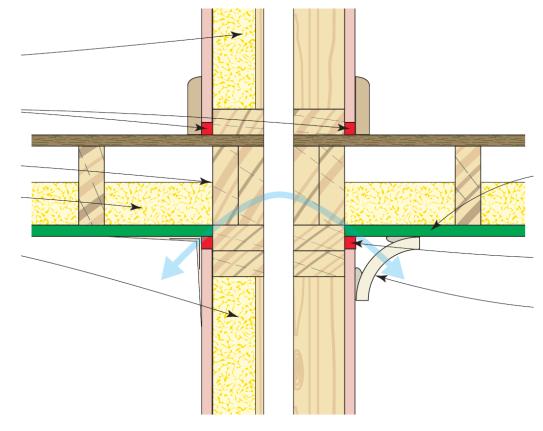
SR 208 (2013)

Optimised Wall-to-Floor Junctions in Multi-Storey, Multi-Residential Light Timber-Framed Buildings



Flanking Issues

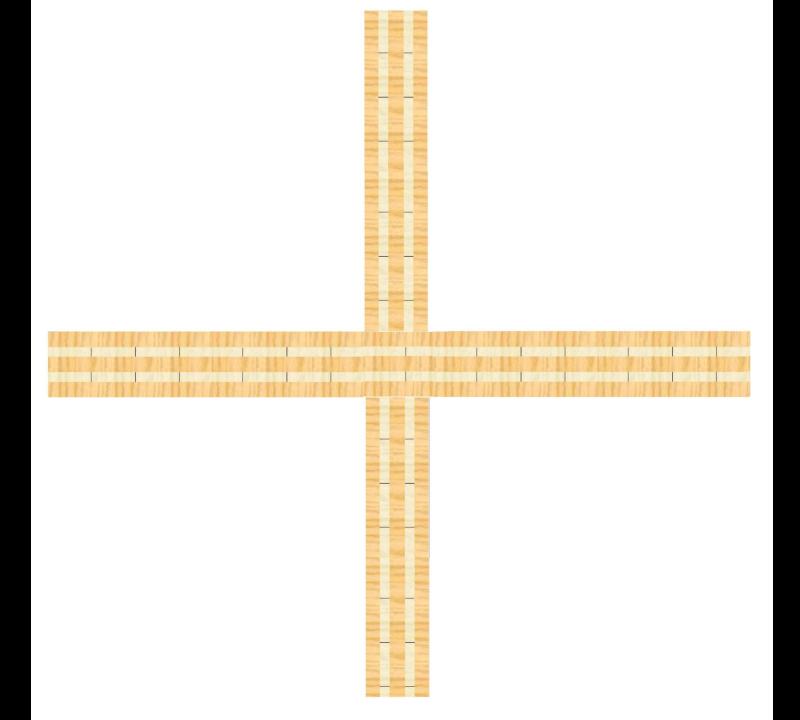
 Acoustically solve lightweight flanking with complete isolation between apartments

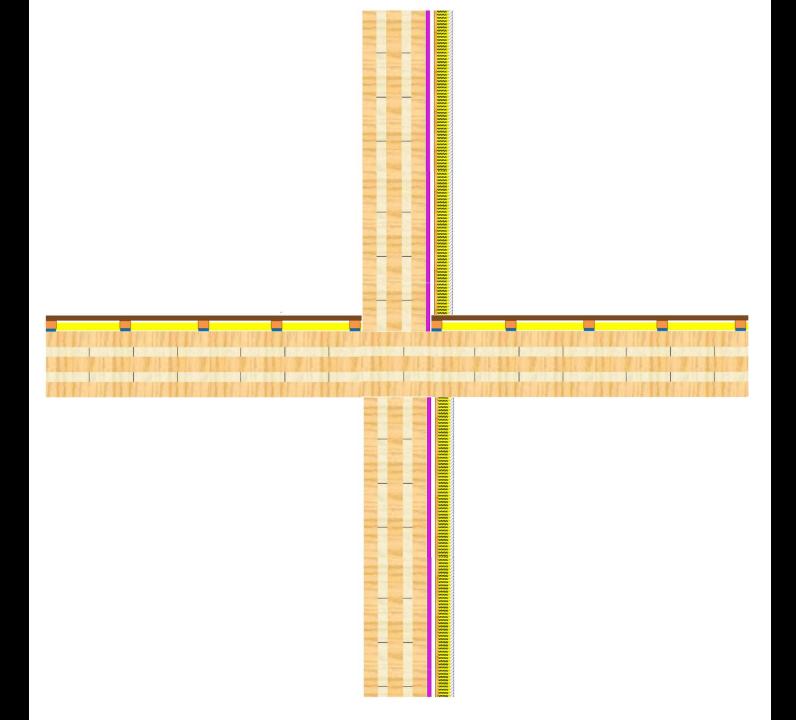


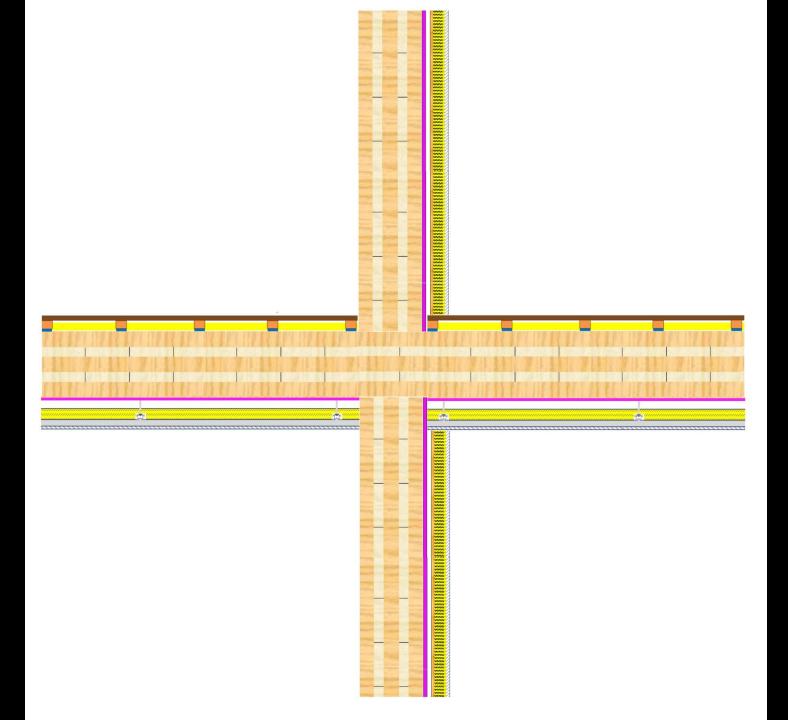
Flanking Issues

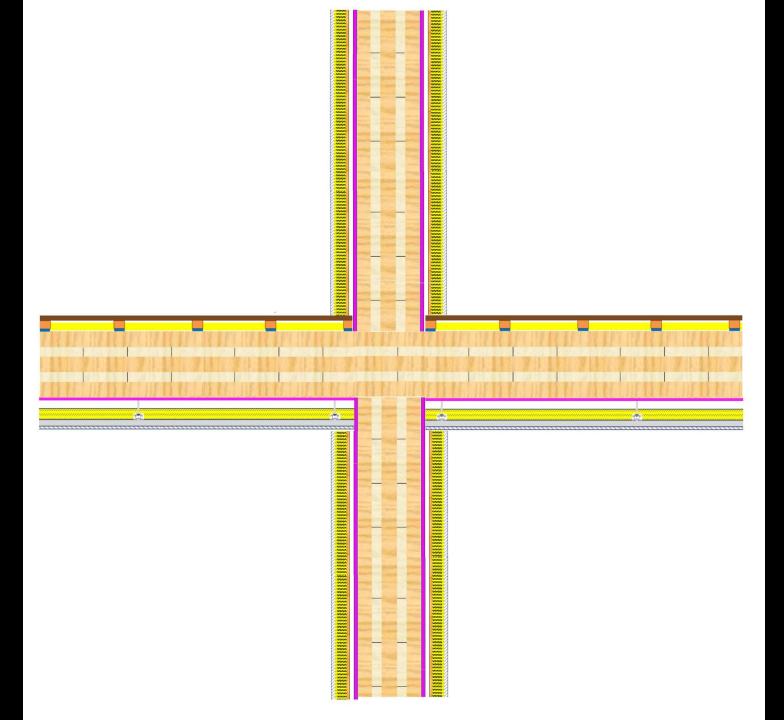
Mass timber is proving to be more difficult











Flanking Issues

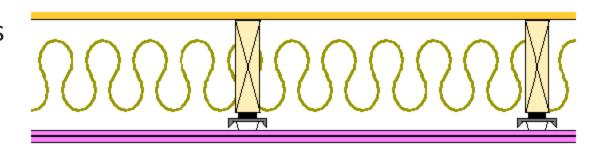
Isolating products such as Rothoblass / Plax are potential solutions





Fire Considerations for Lightweight Floors

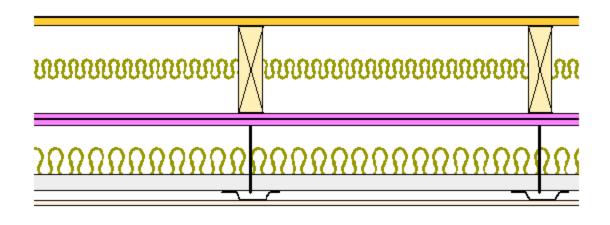
Requires penetrations to be fire-rated



Fire Considerations for Lightweight Floors

Place fire-rated plasterboard against joists

Add false ceiling for penetrations

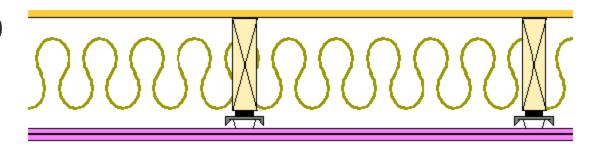




Fire Considerations for Lightweight Floors

Airborne: $R_w + C_{tr} = 50$

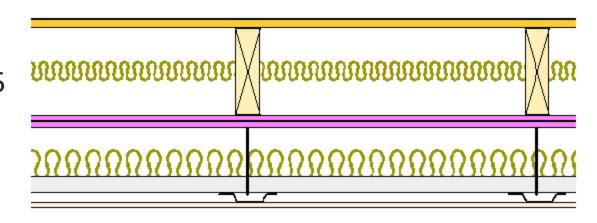
Impact: L_{n,w} 60



Airborne: $R_w + C_{tr} = 45$

Impact: L_{n,w} 65

Fails BCA





Additional Research

Lift Isolation





Additional Research

In-situ verification testing

External walls

Roof

Hybrid



BUILDING ACOUSTICS

INDUSTRIAL ACOUSTICS

MECHANICAL ACOUSTICS

OCCUPATIONAL NOISE SURVEYS

VIBRATION

AUDIO VISUAL

LEGAL ACOUSTICS