

Road traffic noise reducing devices — Procedures for assessing long term performance —

Part 2: Non-acoustical characteristics

The European Standard EN 14389-2:2004 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 93.080.30

National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN 14389-2:2004.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/509, Road equipment, to Subcommittee B/509/6, Fences for attenuation of noise, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Search” facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 3 September 2004

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the EN title page, pages 2 to 14, an inside back cover and a back cover.

The BSI copyright notice displayed in this document indicates when the document was last issued.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments

© BSI 3 September 2004

ISBN 0 580 44413 9

English version

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Procedures for assessing long term performance - Part 2: Non-acoustical characteristics

Dispositifs de réduction du bruit du trafic routier - Méthodes d'évaluation des performances à long terme - Partie 2 : Caractéristiques non acoustiques

Lärmschutzeinrichtungen an Straßen - Verfahren zur Bewertung der Langzeitwirksamkeit - Teil 2: Nichtakustische Eigenschaften

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 June 2004.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Contents

	page
Foreword.....	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Requirements	6
Annex A (normative) Road side exposure - Classification of environmental conditions	9
Annex B (informative) Material standards	11
Bibliography	14

Foreword

This document (EN 14389-2:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 226 “Road equipment”, 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 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2005.

This part is concerned with long-term durability. It should be read in conjunction with:

EN 1793, *Road traffic noise reducing devices – Test method for determining the acoustical performance*

Part 1: Intrinsic characteristics of sound absorption

Part 2: Intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation

EN 1794, *Road traffic noise reducing devices - Non-acoustic performance*

Part 1: Mechanical performance and stability requirements

Part 2: General safety and environmental requirements

prEN 14389, *Road traffic noise reducing devices - Procedures for assessing long-term performance*

Part 1: Acoustical characteristics

EN 60721-3-4, *Classification of environmental conditions*

Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations (IEC 60721-3-4:1995)

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

Introduction

Noise reducing devices alongside roads should not only fulfil their acoustic function and structural design requirements in accordance with appropriate documents, but also maintain their performance during the required working life. The structural elements need to retain acceptable minimum safety factors at the end of their design life and the acoustic elements not only have to remain effective structurally but provide the specified acoustic performance.

All elements in the construction of noise reducing devices should be resistant to corrosion and embrittlement, be dimensionally stable and have generally a high ageing resistance in many differing conditions.