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

Part 4:

Field measurements of airborne sound
insulation between rooms

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

Partie 4: Mesurage in situ de l'isolement aux bruits aériens entre les pièces



Foreword

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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.

International Standard ISO 140-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Building acoustics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 140-4:1978) which has been technically revised.

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.

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

Part 4:

Field measurements of airborne sound insulation between rooms

1 Scope

This part of ISO 140 specifies field methods for measuring the airborne sound insulation properties of interior walls, floors and doors between two rooms under diffuse sound field conditions in both rooms, and for determining the protection afforded to the occupants of the building.

The methods give values for airborne sound insulation which are frequency dependent. They can be converted into a single number, characterizing the acoustic performance, by application of ISO 717-1.

The results obtained can be used to compare sound insulation between rooms and to compare actual sound insulation with specified requirements.

NOTE 1 Laboratory measurements of airborne sound insulation of building elements are dealt with in ISO 140-3.

NOTE 2 Field measurements of airborne sound insulation of façade elements and façades are dealt with in ISO 140-5.

2 Normative references

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 editions 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: 1988, *Sound calibrators*.

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

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 140, the definitions given in ISO 140-3 and following definitions apply.

3.1 average sound pressure level in a room, L : Ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the space and time average of the sound pressure squared to the square of the reference sound pressure, the space average being taken over the entire room with the exception of those parts where the direct radiation of a sound source or the near field of the boundaries (wall, etc.) is of significant influence; it is expressed in decibels.

In practice, usually the sound pressure levels L_j are measured. In this case L is determined by

$$L = 10 \lg \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n 10^{L_j/10} \right) \text{ dB} \quad \dots (1)$$

where L_j are the sound pressure levels L_1 to L_n at n different positions in the room.

3.2 level difference, D : Difference, in decibels, in the space and time average sound pressure levels produced in two rooms by one or more sound sources in one of them:

$$D = L_1 - L_2 \quad \dots (2)$$

where

L_1 is the average sound pressure level in the source room;

L_2 is the average sound pressure level in the receiving room.

3.3 normalized level difference, D_n : Level difference, in decibels, corresponding to the reference absorption area in the receiving room:

$$D_n = D - 10 \lg \frac{A}{A_0} \text{ dB} \quad \dots (3)$$

where

D is the level difference, in decibels;

A is the equivalent sound absorption area of the receiving room, in square metres;

A_0 is the reference absorption area, in square metres (for rooms in dwellings or rooms of comparable size: $A_0 = 10 \text{ m}^2$).

3.4 standardized level difference, D_{nT} : Level difference, in decibels, corresponding to a reference value of the reverberation time in the receiving room:

$$D_{nT} = D + 10 \lg \frac{T}{T_0} \text{ dB} \quad \dots (4)$$

where

D is the level difference;

T is the reverberation time in the receiving room;

T_0 is the reference reverberation time; for dwellings, $T_0 = 0,5$ s.

NOTE 1 The standardizing of the level difference to a reverberation time of 0,5 s takes into account that in dwellings with furniture the reverberation time has been found to be reasonably independent of the volume and of frequency and to be approximately equal to 0,5 s. With this standardizing, D_{nT} is dependent on the direction of the sound transmission if the two rooms have different volumes.

NOTE 2 The standardizing of the level difference to the reverberation time in the receiving room of $T_0 = 0,5$ s is equivalent to standardizing the level difference with respect to a reference absorption area of

$$A_0 = 0,32 V$$

where

A_0 is the reference absorption area, in square metres;

V is the volume of the receiving room, in cubic metres.

3.5 apparent sound reduction index R' : Ten times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the sound power W_1 which is incident on a partition under test to the total sound power transmitted into the receiving room if, in addition to the sound power W_2 transmitted through the separating element, the sound power W_3 , transmitted through flanking elements or by other components, is significant; it is expressed in decibels:

$$R' = 10 \lg \frac{W_1}{W_2 + W_3} \text{ dB} \quad \dots (5)$$

NOTE 1 Explanations of W_3 are given in annex C.

NOTE 2 The expression "apparent sound transmission loss" is also in use in English-speaking countries. It is equivalent to "apparent sound reduction index".

NOTE 3 In general, the sound power transmitted into the receiving room consists of the sum of several components. Also in this case, under the assumption that there are sufficiently diffuse sound fields in the two rooms, the apparent sound reduction index in this part of ISO 140 is evaluated from

$$R' = D + 10 \lg \frac{S}{A} \text{ dB} \quad \dots (6)$$

where

D is the level difference;

S is the area of the separating element;

A is the equivalent sound absorption area in the receiving room.

In the case of determination of the sound reduction of a door, S is the area of the free opening in which the door including the frame is mounted. It has to be proved that the sound transmission through the rest of the surrounding wall is negligible.

In the case of staggered or stepped rooms, S is that part of the area of the partition common to both rooms. If the common area is less than 10 m^2 , indicate this in the test report. S is then calculated by $\max.(S, V/7,5)$, where V is the volume, in cubic metres, of the receiving room (which is the smaller room in this case).

In the case that no common area exists, the normalized level difference D_n is determined.

NOTE 4 In general, comparison between results from field measurements and those from laboratory measurements should only be done where the common area S is approximately 10 m^2 .

NOTE 5 In the apparent sound reduction index, the sound power transmitted into the receiving room is related to the sound power which is incident on the common partition irrespective of actual conditions of transmission. The apparent sound reduction index is independent of the measuring direction between the rooms if the sound fields are diffuse in both rooms.

4 Equipment

The equipment shall comply with the requirements of clause 6.

The accuracy of the sound level measurement equipment shall comply with the requirements of accuracy class 0 or 1 defined in IEC 60651 and IEC 60804. If not otherwise stated by the equipment manufacturer, the complete measuring system including the microphone shall be adjusted before each measurement using a sound calibrator which complies with the requirements of accuracy class 1 defined in IEC 60942. For sound level meters calibrated for measurements in sound fields of progressive plane waves, corrections for the diffuse sound field shall be applied.

The filters shall comply with the requirements defined in IEC 61260.

The reverberation time measurement equipment shall comply with the requirements defined in ISO 354.

Requirements for the sound source are given in 6.2 and annex A.

NOTE For pattern evaluation (type testing) and regular verification tests, recommended procedures for sound level meters are given in OIML R58^[3] and OIML R88^[4].

5 Test arrangement

Measurements between empty rooms with identical shape and equal dimensions should preferably be made with diffusers in each room (e.g. pieces of furniture, building boards). The area of a diffuser should be at least 1,0 m²; three or four objects will be normally sufficient.

NOTE Guidelines (e.g. in the form of a technical report) for performing measurements in special measurement situations are under consideration.

6 Test procedure and evaluation

6.1 General

The field measurements of airborne sound insulation shall be made in one-third-octave bands unless octave band measurements have been agreed upon. The procedure for octave band measurements is specified in annex B. When the results from octave band measurements are converted to single-number quantities, these results are not directly comparable with those from one-third-octave band measurements.

6.2 Generation of sound field in the source room

The sound generated in the source room shall be steady and have a continuous spectrum in the frequency range considered. If filters are used, use those with a bandwidth of at least one-third octave. If broad-band noise is used, the spectrum may be shaped to ensure an adequate signal-to-noise ratio at high frequencies in the receiving room (white noise is recommended). In either case, the sound spectrum in the source room shall not have differences in level greater than 6 dB between adjacent one-third-octave bands.

The sound power should be sufficiently high for the sound pressure level in the receiving room to be at least 10 dB higher than the background noise level in any frequency band. If this is not fulfilled, corrections shall be applied as shown in 6.6.

If the sound source enclosure contains more than one loudspeaker operating simultaneously, the loudspeakers shall be driven in phase or it shall be assured in other ways that the radiation is uniform and omnidirectional, as specified in A.1.3. It is permissible to use multiple sound sources simultaneously, provided that they are of the same type and are driven at the same level by similar, but uncorrelated, signals. When using a single sound source, it shall be operated in at least two positions. If the rooms are of different volumes, the larger one should be chosen as

source room when the standardized level difference is to be evaluated and no contradictory procedure is agreed upon. In order to evaluate the apparent sound reduction index measurement, results from one measurement direction only or from both directions may be used. That means the loudspeaker positions shall be in the same room or the measurements shall be repeated in the opposite direction by changing source and receiving room with one or more source positions in each room.

Place the loudspeaker enclosure so as to give a sound field as diffuse as possible and at such a distance from the separating element and the flanking elements influencing the sound transmission that the direct radiation upon them is not dominant. The sound fields in the rooms depend strongly on the type and on the position of the sound source. Qualification of the loudspeakers and of the loudspeaker positions shall be performed using the procedures given in annex A.

6.3 Measurement of average sound pressure level

6.3.1 General

Obtain the average sound pressure level by using a single microphone moved from position to position, or by an array of fixed microphones, or by a continuously moving or oscillating microphone. The sound pressure levels at the different microphone positions shall be averaged on an energy basis [see equation (1)] for all sound source positions.

6.3.2 Microphone positions

The following are minimum separating distances:

- 0,7 m between microphone positions;
- 0,5 m between any microphone position and room boundaries or diffusers;
- 1,0 m between any microphone position and the sound source.

NOTE Greater separating distances should be used wherever possible.

a) Fixed microphone positions

A minimum of five fixed microphone positions shall be used; these shall be evenly distributed within the space permitted for measurement in the room.

b) Moving microphone positions

When using a moving microphone, the sweep radius shall be at least 0,7 m. The plane of the traverse shall be inclined in order to cover a large proportion of the space permitted for measurement. The plane of traverse shall not lie within 10° of any plane of the room (wall, floor, ceiling). The duration of a traverse period shall not be less than 15 s.

6.3.3 Measurement

a) Using a single sound source

The **minimum** number of measurements using fixed microphone positions is ten (e.g. one measurement at each microphone position corresponding to each loudspeaker position).

The **minimum** number of measurements using a moving microphone is two (e.g. one measurement with each loudspeaker position).

b) Using a multiple sound source operating simultaneously

The **minimum** number of measurements using fixed microphone positions is five.

The **minimum** number of measurements using a moving microphone is one.