

<b>STN</b>	<b>Akustika</b> <b>Meranie zvukovoizolačných vlastností budov a</b> <b>stavebných konštrukcií v teréne</b> <b>Časť 1: Vzduchová nepriezvučnosť (ISO</b> <b>16283-1:2014)</b> <b>Zmena A1</b>	<b>STN</b> <b>EN ISO</b> <b>16283-1/A1</b>  73 0514
------------	---	---

Acoustics - Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation (ISO 16283-1:2014)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 07/18

Obsahuje: EN ISO 16283-1:2014/A1:2017, ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd 1:2017

**126926**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 16283-1:2014/A1**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2017

ICS 91.120.20

English Version

**Acoustics - Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation - Amendment 1 (ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd 1:2017)**

Acoustique - Mesurage in situ de l'isolation acoustique des bâtiments et des éléments de construction - Partie 1: Isolation des bruits aériens - Amendement 1 (ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd 1:2017)

Akustik - Messung der Schalldämmung in Gebäuden und von Bauteilen am Bau - Teil 1: Luftschalldämmung (ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd 1:2017)

This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN ISO 16283-1:2014; it was approved by CEN on 18 September 2017.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This amendment 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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



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

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>European foreword.....</b>	<b>3</b>

## **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 16283-1:2014/A1:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 “Acoustics” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 126 “Acoustic properties of building elements and of buildings” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This Amendment to the European Standard EN ISO 16283-1:2014 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 16283-1:2014/A1:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16283-1:2014/A1:2017 without any modification.

**INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD**

**ISO  
16283-1**

First edition  
2014-02-15

**AMENDMENT 1**  
2017-10

---

---

**Acoustics — Field measurement of  
sound insulation in buildings and of  
building elements —**

**Part 1:  
Airborne sound insulation**

**AMENDMENT 1**

*Acoustique — Mesurage in situ de l'isolation acoustique des  
bâtiments et des éléments de construction —*

*Partie 1: Isolation des bruits aériens*

*AMENDEMENT 1*



Reference number  
ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)

© ISO 2017

**ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)****COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax +41 22 749 09 47  
copyright@iso.org  
www.iso.org

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43 *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Building acoustics*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16283 series can be found on the ISO website.





# Acoustics — Field measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements —

## Part 1: Airborne sound insulation

### AMENDMENT 1

#### 3.14

Add the following note to entry:

Note 5 to entry: In the case of staggered or stepped rooms,  $S$  is the area of the partition that is common to both rooms. If the common area is  $0 \text{ m}^2$ , the apparent sound reduction index is undefined and therefore it is logical to use the standardized level difference. If it is necessary to quote the apparent sound reduction index (e.g. for regulatory purposes) for staggered or stepped rooms when the common area is greater than  $0 \text{ m}^2$  but less than  $10 \text{ m}^2$ , the following procedure can be used. Calculate  $V/7,5$ , where  $V$  is the volume, in cubic metres, of the receiving room, which must be smaller than the source room unless the source and receiving rooms have identical volumes. If the common area is larger than  $V/7,5$ , then  $S$  equals the common area, otherwise, it equals the value,  $V/7,5$ .

#### 4.1, first and the second paragraphs

Delete “0 or” from the relevant paragraphs.

#### 4.2, first sentence

Delete “0 or” from the relevant sentence.

#### 8.2.1, NOTE

Delete the last sentence.

#### 8.5

Replace the text with the following:

### **8.5 Calculation of low-frequency energy-average sound pressure levels**

#### **8.5.1 Multiple loudspeakers operating simultaneously**

When multiple loudspeakers are operated simultaneously, the corner sound pressure level,  $L_{\text{Corner}}$ , is the highest sound pressure level from the set of measured corners for each of the 50 Hz, 63 Hz and 80 Hz one-third octave bands after making any required correction for background noise according to 9.2.

**ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)**

NOTE For each of these bands, the highest sound pressure level can be associated with different corners in the room.

The low-frequency energy-average sound pressure level in the 50 Hz, 63 Hz and 80 Hz bands is calculated by combining  $L_{\text{Corner}}$  and the average value of  $L$  using Formula (12):

$$L_{\text{LF}} = 10 \lg \left[ \frac{10^{0,1L_{\text{Corner}}} + (2 \times 10^{0,1L})}{3} \right] \quad (12)$$

Use Formula (1) to calculate the level difference by replacing  $L_1$  and/or  $L_2$  by  $L_{\text{LF}}$  depending on the room volumes. Calculate the standardized level difference using Formula (2), or the apparent sound reduction index using Formula (4), for the 50 Hz, 63 Hz and 80 Hz one-third octave bands.

### 8.5.2 Single loudspeaker operated at more than one position

For each loudspeaker position, the corner sound pressure level,  $L_{\text{Corner}}$ , is the highest sound pressure level from the set of measured corners for each of the 50 Hz, 63 Hz and 80 Hz bands after making any required correction for background noise according to 9.2.

NOTE For each of these bands, the highest sound pressure level can be associated with different corners in the room.

For each loudspeaker position, the low-frequency energy-average sound pressure level in the 50 Hz, 63 Hz and 80 Hz bands is calculated by combining  $L_{\text{Corner}}$  and the average value of  $L$  using Formula (12).

Use Formula (1) to calculate the level difference by replacing  $L_1$  and/or  $L_2$  by  $L_{\text{LF}}$  depending on the room volumes. For each loudspeaker position, calculate a standardized level difference using Formula (2), or an apparent sound reduction index using Formula (4), for the 50 Hz, 63 Hz and 80 Hz one-third octave bands. Finally, calculate the standardized level difference using Formula (6) or the apparent sound reduction index using Formula (7).

#### 9.2, first paragraph

Replace the Formula reference in the last sentence to read “and the corner sound pressure level using Formula (13).”

Change the Formula reference number from (14) to (13).

#### 9.2, second paragraph

Replace the Formula reference in the first sentence to read “The values for  $L_{\text{sb}}$  and  $L_{\text{b}}$  shall be reduced to one decimal place before use in Formula (13).”

#### Clause 11, first paragraph

Replace the Formula references to read “shall be calculated from the three one-third octave band values in each octave band using Formula (14) or (15) respectively.”

Change the Formula reference number from (15) to (14).

Change the Formula reference number from (16) to (15).

*Clause 11, second paragraph*

Replace the Formula references in the first sentence to read “The one-third octave band values shall be reduced to one decimal place before use in Formulae (14) and (15).”

*Clause 14, f)*

Add the following text:

(in the case of staggered or stepped rooms, indicate whether this is the common area or the value  $V/7,5$  as indicated in 3.14).

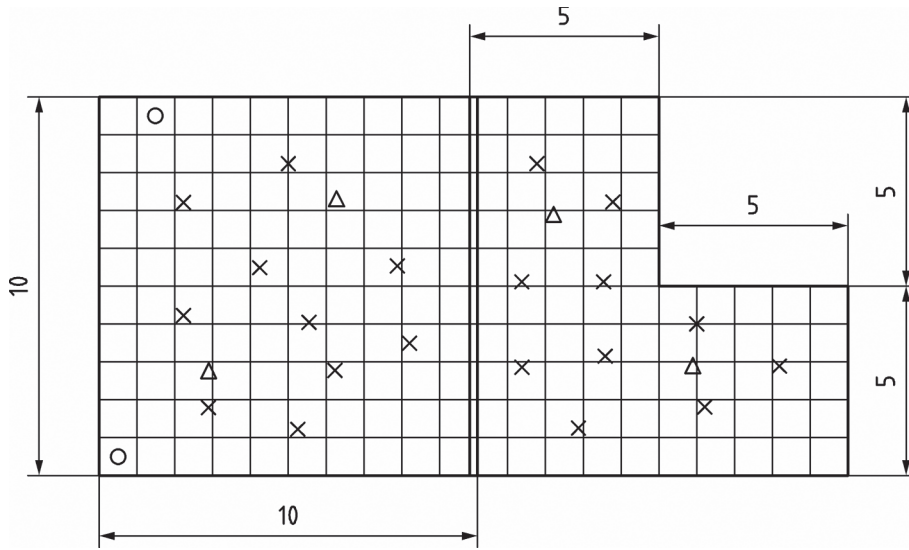
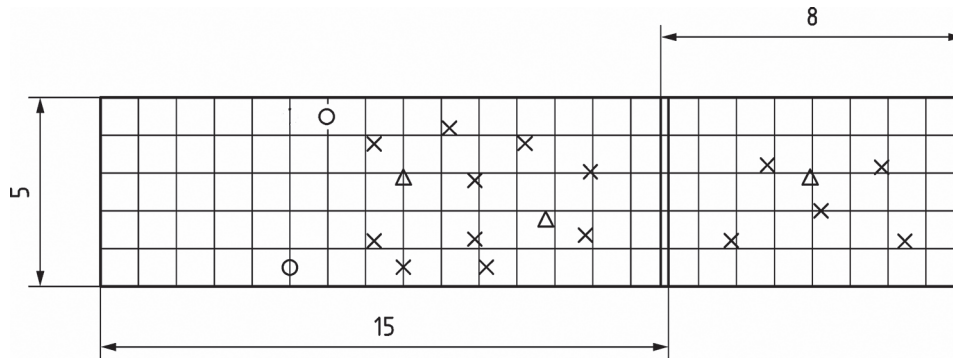
*C.4.4*

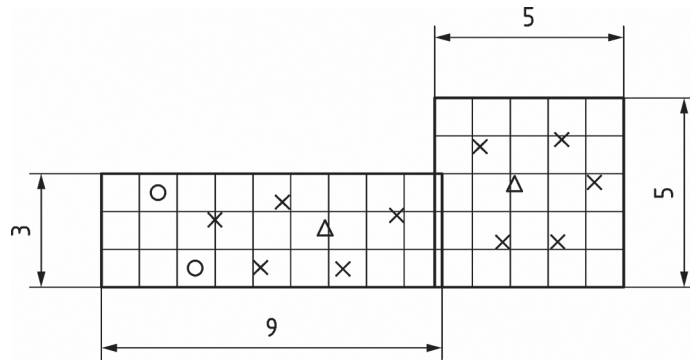
Replace Formula (C.5) with the following formula:

$$R'_{\text{door\_app}} = -10 \lg \left( 10^{-R'_{\text{door}}/10} - 10^{-R'_{\text{door\_ins}}/10} \right) \quad (\text{C.5})$$

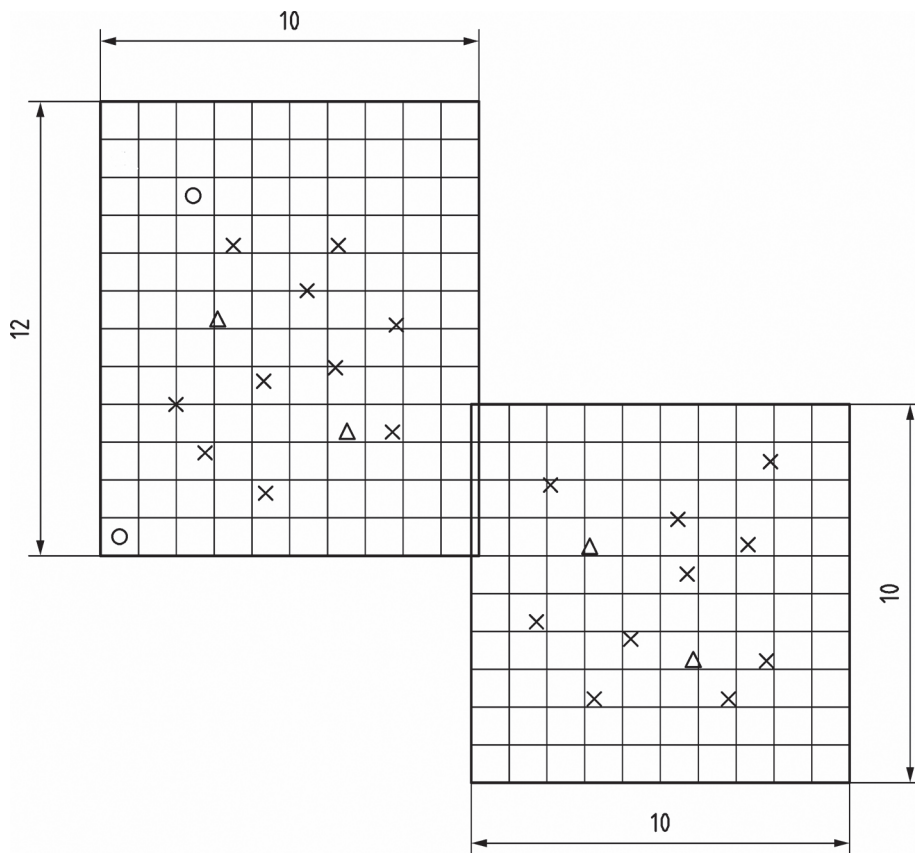
*Figure D.1*

Replace Figure D.1 a) to i), k), m) and n) with the following figures:

**ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)****a) Example 1****b) Example 2**

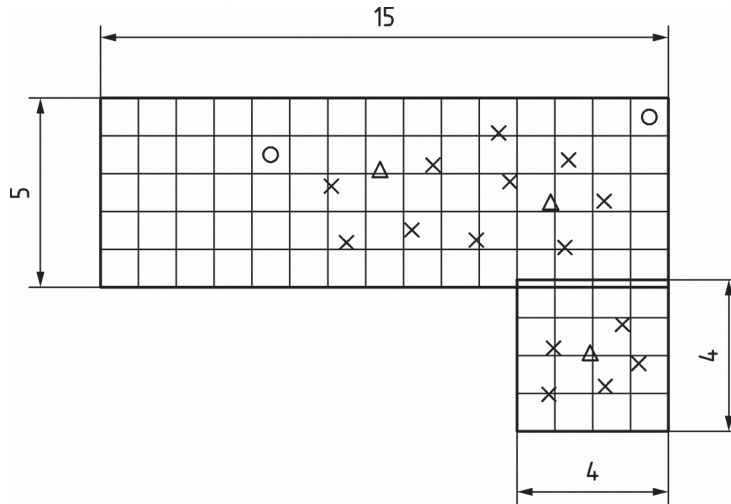


c) Example 3

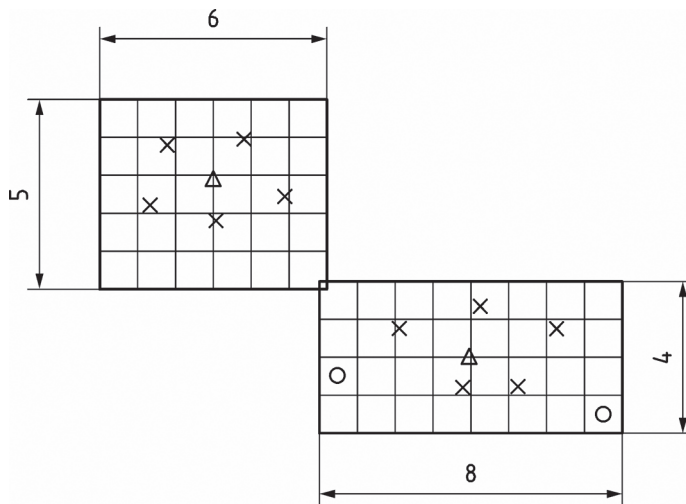


d) Example 4

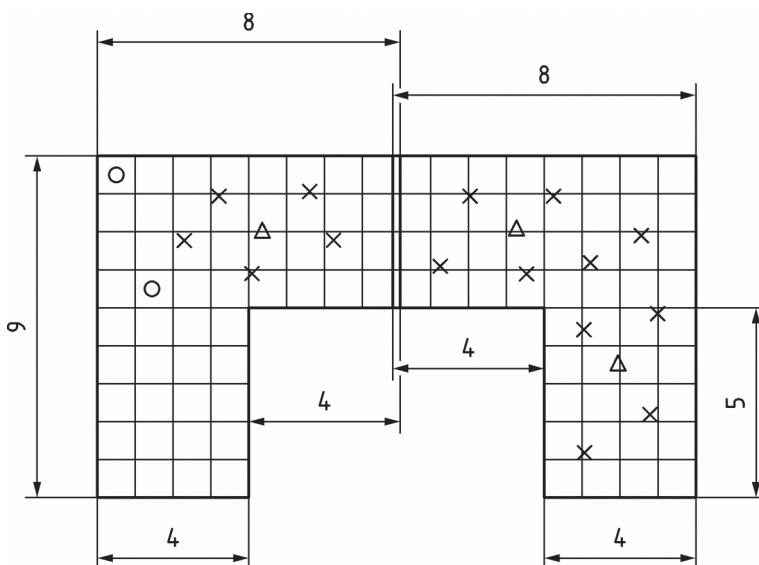
**ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)**



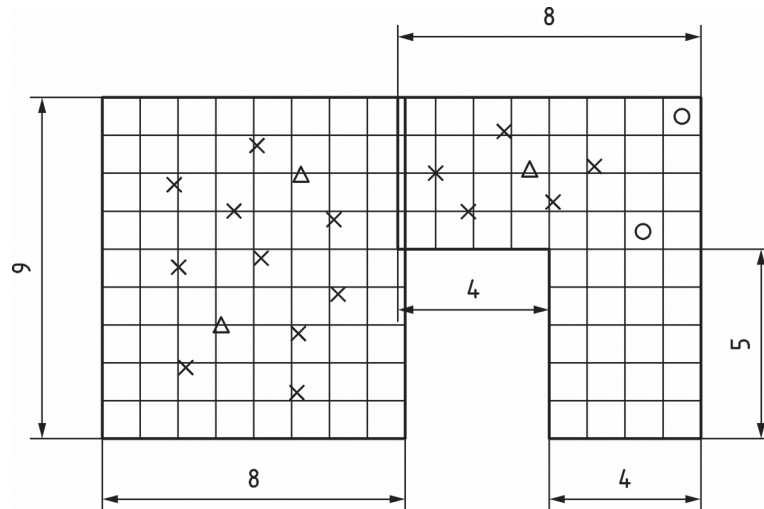
**e) Example 5**



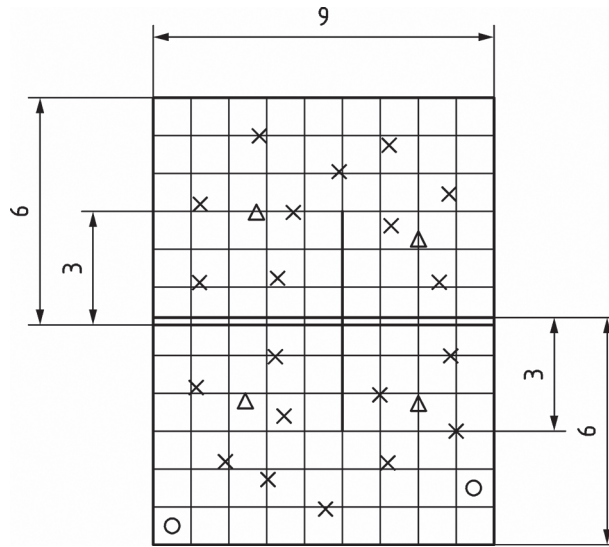
**f) Example 6**



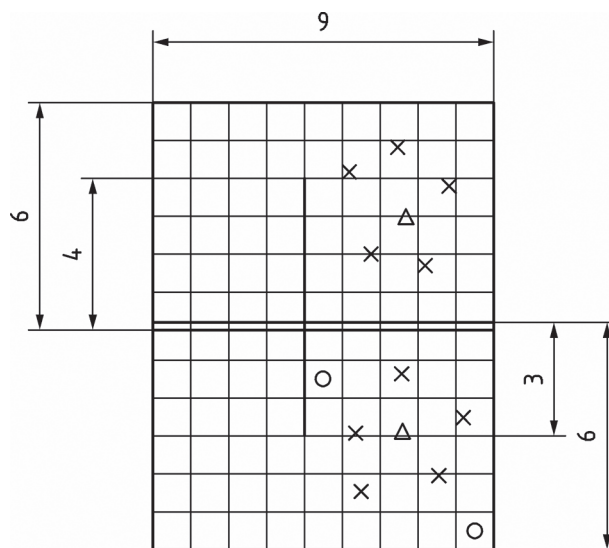
**g) Example 7**



**h) Example 8**

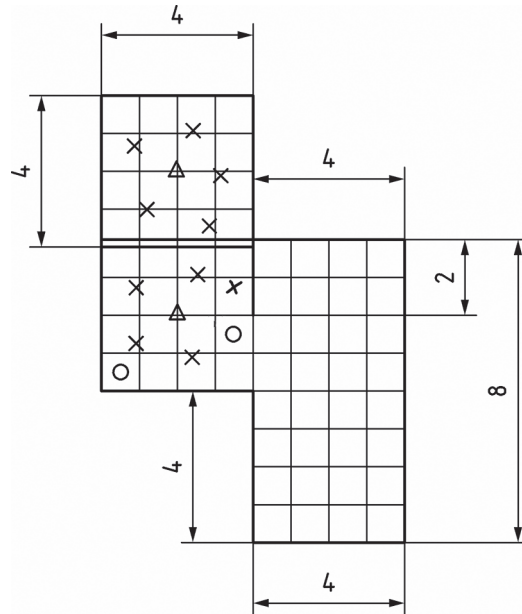


**i) Example 9**

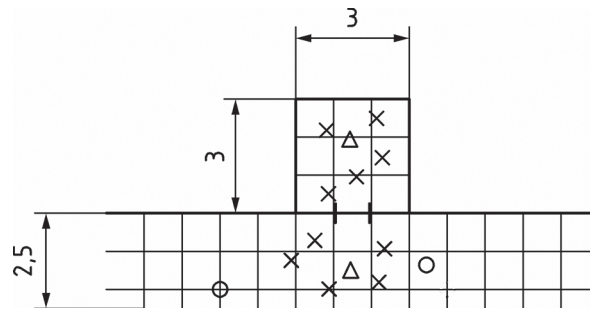


**k) Example 11**

## ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)



m) Example 13

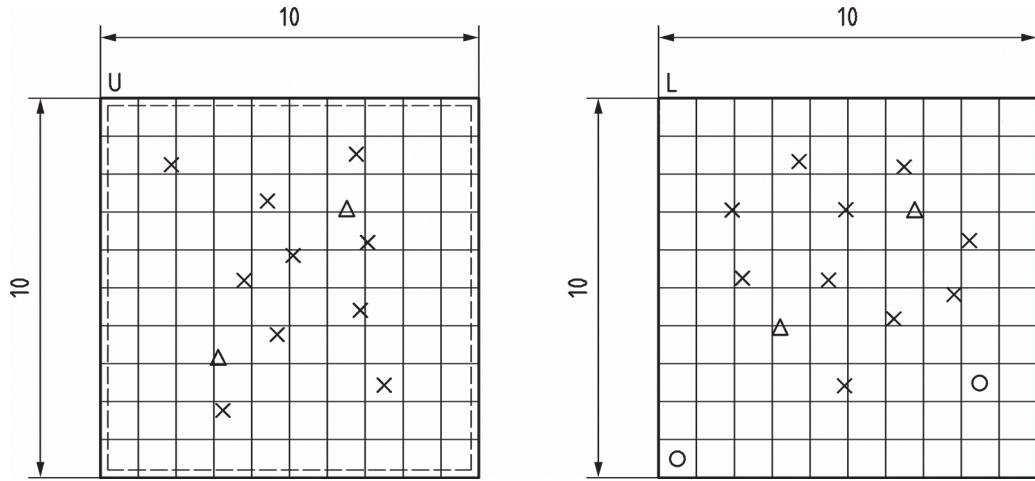


n) Example 14

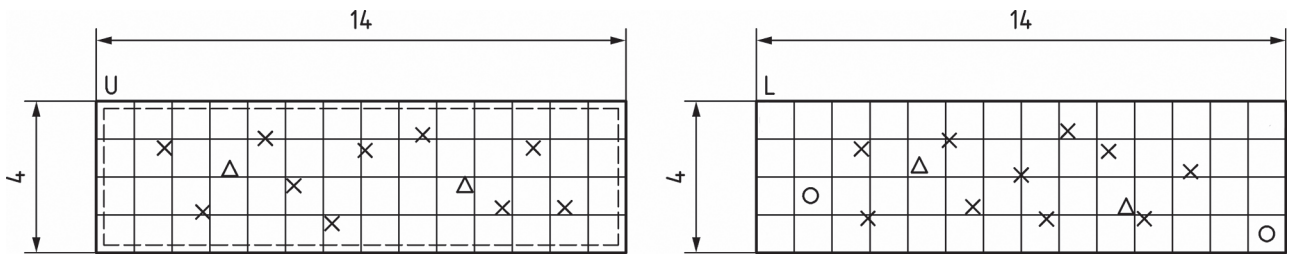


Figure E.1

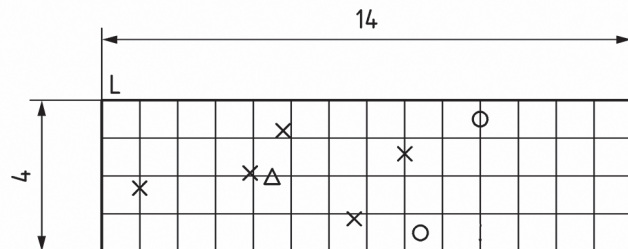
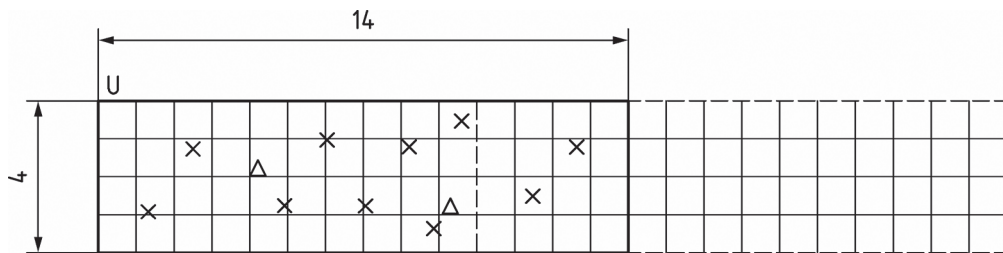
Replace Figure E.1, a) to o) with the following figures:



a) Example 15

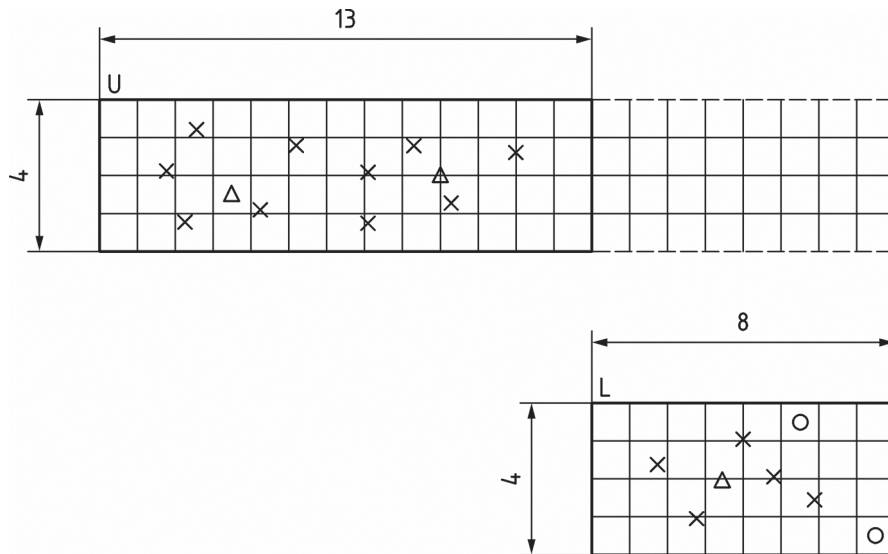


b) Example 16

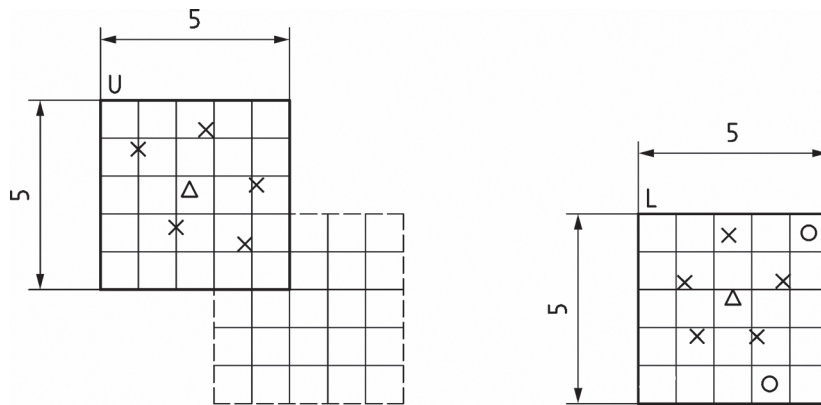


c) Example 17

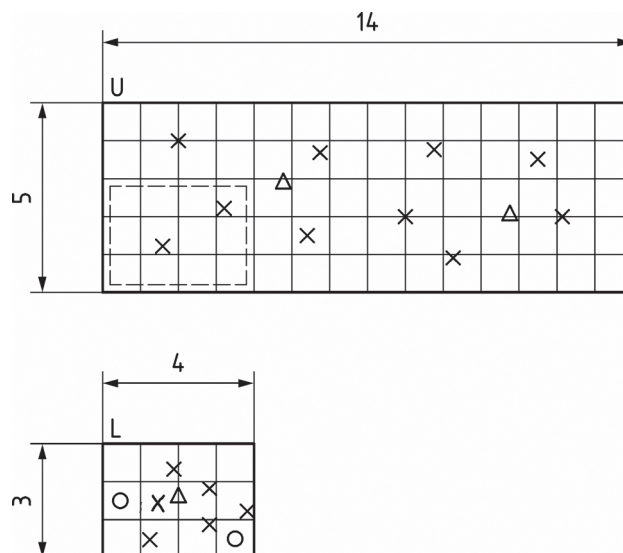
## ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)



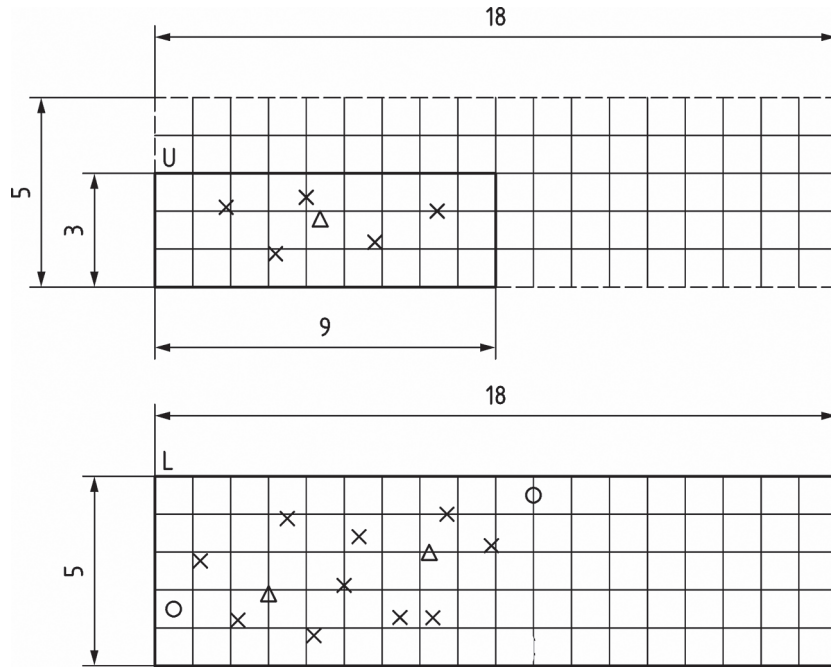
d) Example 18



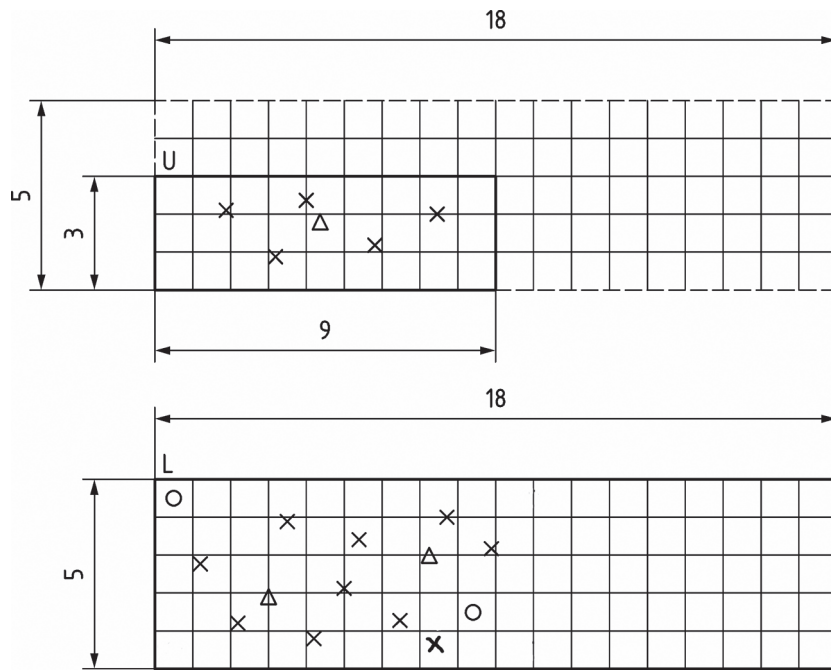
e) Example 19



f) Example 20

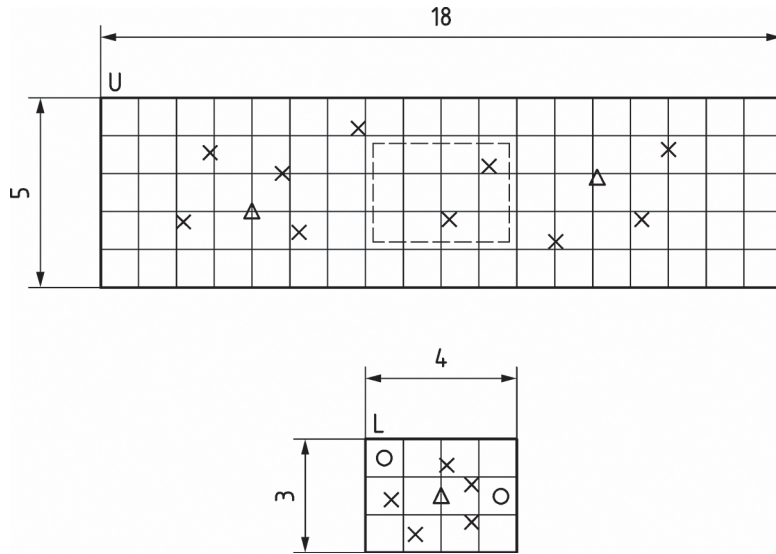


**g) Example 21**

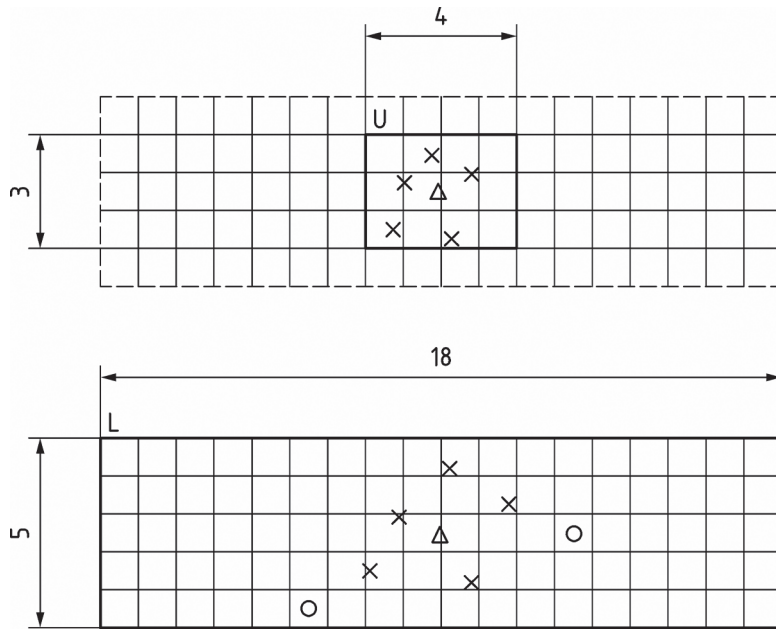


**h) Example 22**

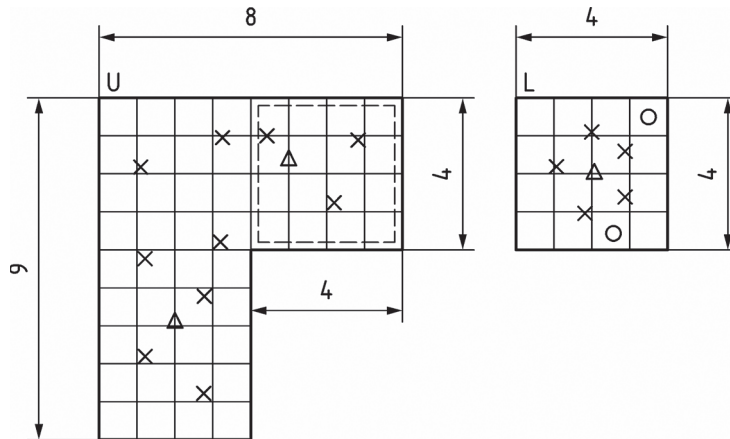
**ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)**



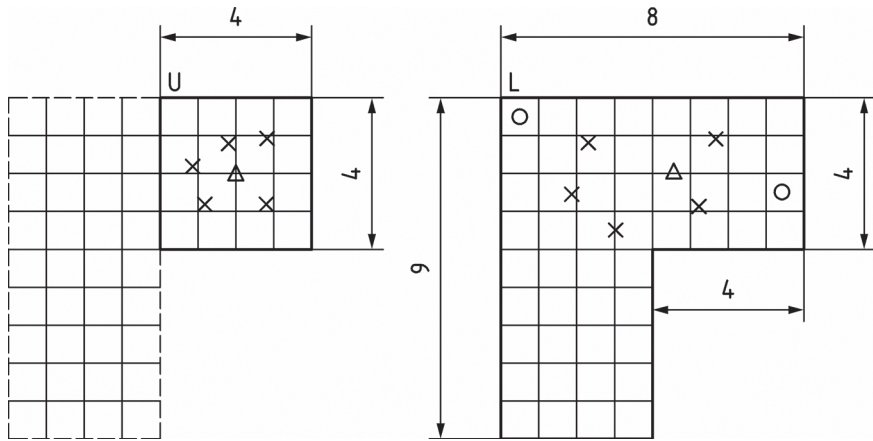
**i) Example 23**



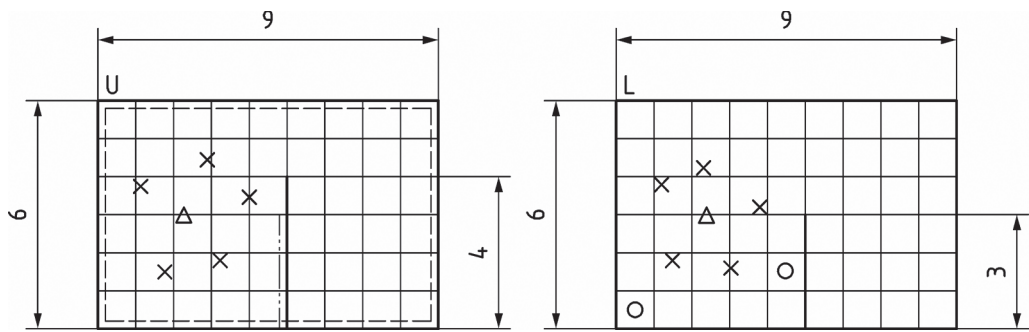
**j) Example 24**



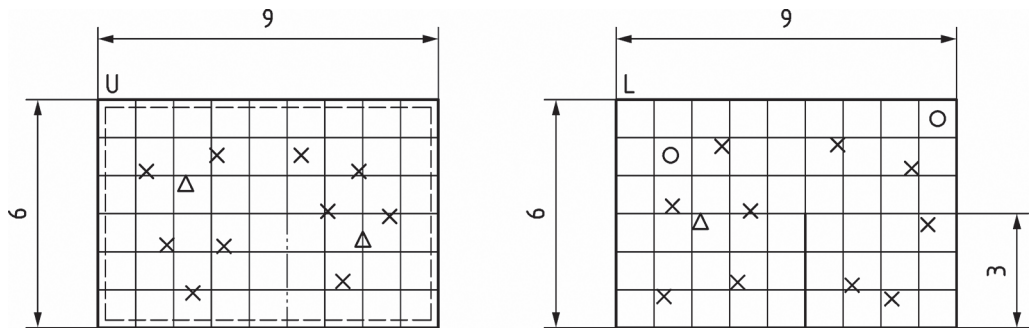
**k) Example 25**



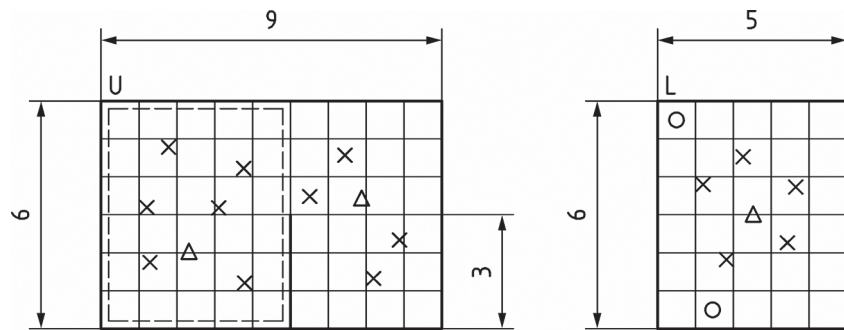
**l) Example 26**



**m) Example 27**



**n) Example 28**



**o) Example 29**

**ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)***Figure E.1, Key*

Delete the following line:

- (0) Alternative loudspeaker position

*Bibliography*

Replace entry [9] with the following:

- [9] YOSHIMURA J., ANDOW K., KOGA T. Short time methods for field measurement of sound insulation between rooms. Proceedings of Internoise 96, Liverpool, UK, pp. 2737–2742



**ISO 16283-1:2014/Amd.1:2017(E)**

---

---

**ICS 91.120.20**

Price based on 14 pages

© ISO 2017 – All rights reserved