

# Acoustic Systems

### We are **Woodland Acoustics**

Acoustic design is an often unsung hero in curating how we experience a space. Let's design better spaces for people to live and work.

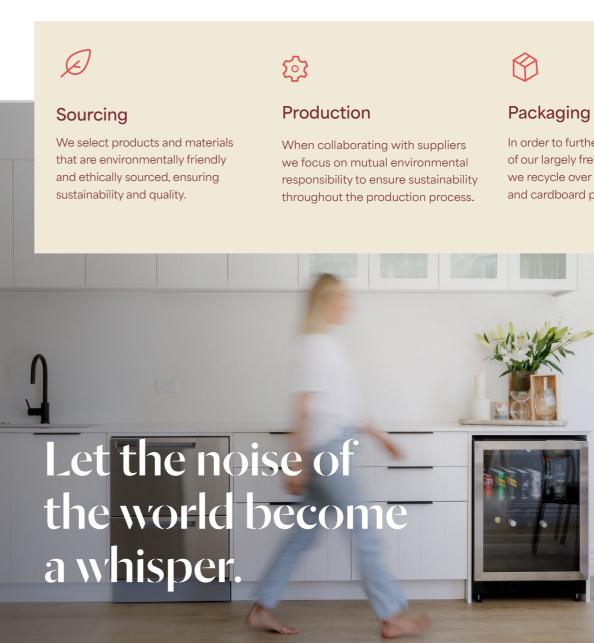
#### TRANSFORMING SPACES

At Woodland Acoustics, we believe that every space deserves the best acoustic treatment. By effectively controlling sound, we help create environments that promote well-being, productivity, and enjoyment.

We only source products that meet our high standards in style and functionality, creating an extensive range of carefully curated options.

# **Sustainability**

We're committed to reducing our environmental footprint through strategic choices that promote sustainability at every level of our business from our partnerships, our packaging and our product range.





In order to further reduce the impact of our largely freight-based business, we recycle over 80% of our plastic and cardboard packaging.

Welcome to a new era of soundproofing:

# Introducing PhoneStar

PhoneStar is a revolutionary soundproofing board that redefines acoustic control. Engineered with precision in Germany, PhoneStar is designed to significantly reduce sound transfer in both residential and commercial spaces.



### PhoneStar is not just another soundproofing product; it's a marvel of modern engineering.

Utilising an innovative combination of sand and cardboard layers, PhoneStar excels in reducing sound transfer, especially low-frequency noises that are notoriously hard to manage.

Imagine a solution that is only 15mm thick yet delivers remarkable acoustic performance - equivalent to adding 60mm of concrete. That's the power of PhoneStar.

### A quiet revolution in sound reduction

#### Unmatched sound reduction

Say goodbye to disruptive noise. PhoneStar significantly diminishes both airborne and impact sound, creating peaceful environments.

#### Minimal thickness, maximum impact

At just 15mm, PhoneStar adds minimal build-up while delivering extraordinary results. Perfect for projects where space is a premium.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

#### Residential

Perfect for reducing noise from neighbouring apartments, traffic and urban environments.

#### Industrial

Effective at mitigating noise from machinery, making it suitable for factories, workshops, and other industrial settings requiring robust sound control.

#### **Specialised Spaces**

Excellent for recording studios, home theaters, and spaces requiring high acoustic performance.

Footfall noise Efficiently reduces impact noise from footsteps, making it suitable for

#### Sustainable

Made from sustainable materials like sand and cardboard. PhoneStar is a natural choice for environmentally conscious projects.

#### Easy installation

Designed for quick and straightforward installation, PhoneStar is easy to use, no specialised skills or trades people are required.

#### Commercial

Ideal for soundproofing offices, boardrooms and conference areas to maintain privacy and professionalism.

high density living environments and multi-level apartments.

## How does PhoneStar work?

PhoneStar combines loose sand and the versatility of cardboard in carefully structured layers. This unique configuration effectively disrupts sound waves, particularly those at low frequencies, providing superior noise reduction.



### Engineered cell structure

The technical cell structure is designed to disrupt and dissipate sound waves, enhancing acoustic performance.



#### Layered composition

The board consists of alternating hard and soft layers, working together according to acoustic principles to minimise sound transmission.



### Quartz sand filling

The loose filling of quartz sand, with molecules that are not bonded together, creates air pockets that allows vibration. This is particularly effective in absorbing sound.



#### Heavyweight design

The substantial mass of PhoneStar prevents sound transfer, offering superior soundproofing and exceptional acoustic insulation.

### How sound is perceived

Studies have shown that, in general a sound is perceived as twice as loud when the sound level is increased by 10dB. Similarly, a 20 dB increase in sound pressure level is perceived as four times louder by the average listener. For this reason, careful consideration of acoustic performance is essential in every build to ensure comfort and well-being.

| Sound Awareness       | Change in sound ( |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Insignificant         | 1                 |  |  |  |  |
| Just perceptible      | 3                 |  |  |  |  |
| Clearly noticeable    | 5                 |  |  |  |  |
| Twice or half as loud | 10                |  |  |  |  |
| Significant           | 15                |  |  |  |  |
| Four times as loud    | 20                |  |  |  |  |

### Understanding acoustic measurements

The measurements used to evaluate sound transmission between floors in New Zealand are STC and IIC. These address both airborne sounds (STC), like talking, and impact sounds (IIC), like footsteps.

The Sound Transmission Class (STC) measures the sound insulation of a floor/ceiling assembly using an airborne sound source, this is represented in decibels (dB).

The Impact Insulation Class (IIC) measures the sound insulation of a floor/ceiling assembly using a direct impact source. This is done with a calibrated tapping machine and generates impact sounds a different frequencies. IIC is also measured in decibels, the higher the IIC and STC results, the better the performance of the assembly.

Delta IIC ( $\triangle$ IIC) values reflect the improvement in impact sound isolation that a product brings to a construction. It is measured by taking the difference between the overall IIC value and the initial IIC value before the product was added.  $\triangle$ IIC values are usually measured using ASTM E2179. This standard requires the measurement to be taken using a concrete floor. This means the  $\triangle$ IIC values presented alongside acoustic and flooring products are only useful when considering them for buildups that include a concrete floor.

It is important for specifiers to look for fully tested assemblies rather than *△*IIC values when designing timber buildings

| d (dB) |  |  |  |
|--------|--|--|--|
|        |  |  |  |
|        |  |  |  |
|        |  |  |  |
|        |  |  |  |
|        |  |  |  |
|        |  |  |  |

# **Product Specifications**

|                     | Description   | Dimensions                        | Thickness A     |    |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| PhoneStar Tri       | Acoustic insulation board.  | 1200 x 800mm                      | 15mm            | 22 |
| PhoneStar 25        | Acoustic insulation board.  | 800 x 600mm                       | 25mm            |    |
| Decoupling Fleece   | Polyester fleece used as a base layer under acoustic floor build-ups.   | 1m x 50m                          | 1.4mm           |    |
| Decoupling Plate    | Polyester underlay used in acoustic floor<br>build-ups to adhere floor coverings.<br>Suitable for timber, ceramics and vinyl.       | 1000 x 600mm                      | 4mm             |    |
| MiWo                | High density rock wool insulation used as part of acoustic floor build-ups.   | 1200 x 625mm                      | 12mm or<br>20mm |    |
| GenieMat RST02      | High performance acoustic rubber underlay   | 1220mm x 22.86m                   | 2mm             |    |
| GenieMat RST05      | High performance acoustic rubber underlay   | 1220mm x 9.14m                    | 5mm             |    |
| GenieMat RST10      | High performance acoustic rubber underlay   | 1.22m x 4.57m                     | 10mm            |    |
| GenieMat FIT08      | All-in-one acoustic floating floor  | 1220 x 7620mm                     | 8mm             |    |
| GenieMat FIT30      | All-in-one acoustic floating floor  | 607 x 607mm                       | 30mm            |    |
| GenieMat FIT70      | All-in-one acoustic floating floor  | 607 x 607mm                       | 70mm            |    |
| GenieMat FF06       | A continuous underlay system  | 1.2m x 7.6m                       | 6mm             |    |
| GenieMatFF17        | A continuous underlay system  | 1.22 x 4.57m                      | 17mm            |    |
| GenieMat FF25       | A continuous underlay system  | 1.2 x 4.6m                        | 25mm            |    |
| FloorMuffler US     | An underlay made from XLPP foam with industry-leading acoustic ratings.   | 10m x 0.997mm or<br>32.8m x 1.83m | 2mm 25          | 5  |
| FloorMuffler LVT    | Flooring underlay suitable for Hybrid and<br>Vinyl Plank floors. Made from XLPP foam with<br>industry leading acoustic performance. | 11.24m x 0.889mm                  | 1mm 22          | 2  |
| Native Vinyl Plank  | High performance, commercial, acoustic<br>vinyl plank with colours inspired by New Zealand<br>timber.                               | 1524 x 228.6 mm<br>(plank size)   | 5mm 16          |    |
| Strata Premium Hush | Hybrid overlay flooring with ISOCORE<br>technology and industry leading acoustic<br>performance.                                    | 1510 x 220mm<br>(plank size)      | 8mm 24          | 1  |

### Concrete mid-floors

Concrete floors generally provide excellent acoustic performance due to their inherent mass. However, it's crucial to incorporate softer, resilient materials to address high frequencies, such as the sound of high-heeled shoes on tiles. Selecting an acoustic system compatible with waterproofing and adhesives is essential to effectively manage these sounds.

#### Key considerations:

- Is there a ceiling below? The presence of a ceiling can significantly improve acoustic performance.
- Slab thickness: The thickness of the concrete slab plays a crucial role in acoustic performance.

| Mid-Floor Construction                                | Acoustic Build up                                 | Floor Covering           | IIC          | STC | Notes            |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------|-----|------------------|
| 150mm slab with drop ceiling<br>(STM E90 & ASTM E492) | N/A   | Native Vinyl             | 60           | 61  |                  |
|   |   | Strata Premium Hush      | 69           | 62  |                  |
|   | FloorMuffler Acoustic                             | Vinyl Plank (4mm)        | 71           | 66  | FloorMuffler LVT |
|   | Underlay  | Laminate (10mm)          | 74           | 73  | FloorMuffler US  |
| 150mm slab no ceiling                                 | N/A   | Strata Premium Hush      | 53           | 51  |                  |
|   | FloorMuffler Acoustic<br>Underlay                 | Vinyl Plank (4mm)        | 54           | 53  | FloorMuffler LVT |
|   |   | Engineered Timber (11mm) | 52           | 52  | FloorMuffler US  |
| Rib, infil and ceiling                                | FloorMuffler<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>Decoupling Plate | Engineered Timber (14mm) | FIIC<br>66dB | N/A | NZ field testing |

See our website for CAD details.

Acoustic test reports for all referenced results are available on request.

- Concrete type: Different types of concrete floors (solid, hollow core, composite deck) have varying acoustic properties.
- **Build-up height**: Acoustic systems often require additional build-up height, which must be factored into the design.

# Timber joist mid-floors

Timber joist floors are characterised by their low mass, which results in relatively low acoustic performance. One significant challenge in designing timber floors is that standard acoustic delta ratings, often derived from tests on concrete floors, do not usually apply. Low frequencies, in particular, are difficult to prevent from transferring between spaces.

#### Key considerations:

- Ceiling structure: Has the specific ceiling structure been acoustically tested?
- Fire rating: If your ceiling detail changes due to fire rating requirements, this will affect your acoustics. Be sure to revisit your acoustic planning if the ceiling changes.
- Client expectations: Higher-end projects typically demand performance beyond code requirements.
- Adding mass: While adding mass can improve performance, it may impact the overall structure and build-up height.

| Mid-Floor Construction                  | Acoustic Build up   | Floor Covering           | IIC | STC | L <sub>n,w</sub> (C <sub>l</sub> ) | R <sub>w</sub> (C;C <sub>tr</sub> ) |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Fire rated floor/ceiling<br>(GBDFA-60b) | PhoneStar Tri<br>Decoupling Plate                                       | Sheet Vinyl (2mm)        | 54  | 65  | 50 (3)                             | 64 (-4; -11)                        |
|   | Decoupling Fleece   | Sheet Vinyl (2mm)        | 56  | 64  | 49 (2)                             | 63 (-3; -10)                        |
|   | PhoneStar Tri<br>Decoupling Plate                                       | Engineered Timber (12mm) | 57  | 67  | 52 (1)                             | 65 (-4;-11)                         |
|   |   | Ceramic Tiles (10mm)     | 60  | 68  | 50 (0)                             | 66 (-4;-11)                         |
|   | Decoupling Fleece<br>PhoneStar Tri                                      | Strata Premium Hush      | 55  | 66  | 49 (3)                             | 64 (-4;-11)                         |
|   | Decoupling Fleece<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>FloorMuffler US                   | Laminate (8mm)           | 56  | 65  | 50 (2)                             | 64 (-4;-11)                         |
|   | Decoupling Fleece<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>Decoupling Plate | Sheet Vinyl (2mm)        | 61  | 66  | 44 (2)                             | 64 (-2;-9)                          |

See our website for CAD details.

### **Mass timber** mid-floors

Mass timber floors tend to have poor acoustic performance, mainly due to the lack of an air cavity. Projects requiring exposed ceilings present significant challenges, as few acoustic systems can effectively mitigate sound in these scenarios. Adding additional mass is crucial for improving acoustic performance.

#### Key considerations:

- Occupancy type: Does the project need to meet G6 building Required acoustic performance: Aligning client expectations with achievable acoustic ratings is essential. code requirements?
- Build-up height: Acoustic systems often require additional - Ceiling below: A high acoustic-rated ceiling can significantly build-up height, which must be taken into account. enhance overall IIC and STC ratings.
- Flanking sound: Mass timber is highly prone to flanking noise, requiring early design measures to mitigate them.

| Mid-Floor Construction | Acoustic Build up  | Floor Covering            | IIC | STC | L <sub>n,w</sub> | Rw         |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|------------|
| 140mm CLT no ceiling   | PhoneStar Tri<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>MiWo                           | N/A                       | 52  | 55  | 56               | 54         |
| 126mm CLT no ceiling   | FloorMuffler US<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>5mm Plywood                  | N/A                       | 44  | 40  | 66 (0)           | 40 (0;-3)  |
| 126mm CLT no ceiling   | FloorMuffler US<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>5mm Plywood | 5mm Native Vinyl<br>Plank | 48  | 44  | 62 (0)           | 44 (-1;-4) |
| 126mm CLT no ceiling   | MiWo<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>18mm Plywood                            | N/A                       | 43  | 48  | 64 (1)           | 48 (-2;-8) |
| 126mm CLT no ceiling   | MiWo<br>PhoneStar Tr<br>PhoneStar Tri<br>Decoupling PLate        | N/A                       | 46  | 49  | 61 (2)           | 49 (-3;-8) |

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- Low frequencies: New Zealand testing methodologies don't account for sound under 100Hz. This is often problematic for mass timber.



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