HUSHLAY WALLBOARD PLUS 30





Hushlay Wallboard Plus 30 is a high performing, unique four layer designed, acoustic wall product, that has been designed to reduce airborne noise through walls.

The make up of the product consists of two high performing deadening sheets, sandwiched either side of a frequency tuned resilient layer, finished with a high mass gypsum plasterboard. All four layers help the product perform to very high levels when reducing airborne sound through a wall structure. A combination of high mass and separation is needed to improve airborne performance.

When used in the correct applications, Hushlay Wallboard Plus 30 can be applied to masonry, timber and metal wall constructions. Building Regulations Standards of Approved Document E (England & Wales), Section 5 (Scotland) and Part G (Northern Ireland) can be achieved with the Hushlay Wallboard Plus 30. In certain applications additional treatment may be required, including Hush Resilient Bars, Hush Slab Sound Absorber and additional boarding. These applications to be discussed with the Hush Technical Team.

ACOUSTIC PERFORMANCE

Airborne D _{nT,w}	Airborne D _{nT,w} + C _{tr}
dB	dB
58dB	48dB

Results based on Hushlay Wallboard Plus 30 being installed to a masonry wall structure with Hush Bar Deep Resilient Bars and Hush Slab 25 Sound Absorber.

SPECIFICATION

- (nominal) Size = 1200x1200mm
- (nominal) Thickness = 30mm
- · Weight per board: 43.2kg
- Weight per m2 = 30kg/m2
- A circular saw can be used, if required, for large numbers of straight cuts.

STORAGE:

- Hushlay Wallboard Plus 30 must by laid flat and kept dry.
- Hushlay Wallboard Plus 30 should only be stored on site if the building is sealed and completely dry.

FEATURES

- ✓ Building Regulations Part E (England and Wales), Section 5 (Scotland) and Part G (Northern Ireland)
- ✓ Improves airborne sound insulation.
- ✓ Can be easily cut on site with correct circular saw.
- $\checkmark\,$ Suitable to be applied to masonry, timber stud and metal stud wall structures.
- ✓ Improved performance can be achieved with the Hushlay Wallboard Plus by incorporating Hush Resilient Bars, Hush Slab Sound Absorber and additional boarding.

SUITABLE FOR













BUILDING REGULATIONS

STATEMENT

- Approved Document E (England & Wales) incorporates a unit of
 measurement to determine low frequency airborne sound
 transmission. Due to proven intrinsic difficulties of measuring low
 frequency sound, in domestic sized rooms, it must be expected that
 there could be significant deviations in the accuracy of these
 measurements.
- There will be variations in measurements form site to site in all UK Building Regulations whether it be Document E (England & Wales), Section 5 (Scotland) or Part G (Northern Ireland). These variations are caused by structural differences in buildings, general site conditions and workmanship.
- All these factors can influence the repeatability of both impact and airborne acoustic test results. Therefore, any test results must be considered as an indication only and no warranty can be given or implied as to the actual acoustic performance in any particular situation.

OVERVIEW

The nuisance of noise is regarded as a health and safety issue for persons living in dwellings and all occupants of a dwelling should be allowed to follow normal domestic activities, including sleep and rest, without threat to their health from noise.

Noise is transmitted in buildings by both airborne and impact sound sources and UK Building Regulations requires that both these noise types are controlled. Practical guidance to meet with Building Regulation requirements is given within Approved Document E.

Sound insulation, in general terms, is the prevention of airborne and impact sound being transmitted from one part of a building to another through separating floors, ceilings or walls.

AIRBORNE SOUND

Airborne sound sources produce noise by vibrating the surrounding air, for example speech, televisions and home entertainment systems. Airborne sound insulation is concerned with reducing this sound transmission through separating floors and walls.

IMPACT SOUND

Impact sound sources produce noise by direct physical excitation of a part of a building, for example footsteps on a floor. Impact sound insulation is concerned with resisting this impact sound upon separating floors.

FLANKING TRANSMISSION

Flanking transmission occurs when sound is transmitted from one space to another indirectly, through adjoining parts of the structure, e.g. impact sound may be transmitted from one room to another through a timber floor, but also through the supporting wall.

Flanking transmission is always a potential problem within any structure, in particular, buildings being converted, and depending on the intensity of the acoustic energy received via flanking transmission paths, the effectiveness of sound insulation of separating partitions can be much lower than expected from their construction.

Careful consideration must be given to the effect of flanking transmission within any building and all potential flanking paths must be identified and eliminated prior to the installation of any sound insulation system.

APPROVED DOCUMENT E

buildings, general site conditions and workmanship.

UK Building Regulations approved Document E 2003 (with subsequent amendments in 2004, 2010, 2013, 2015) incorporates a unit of measurement to determine low frequency airborne sound transmission. Due to proven intrinsic difficulties of measuring low frequency sound, in domestic sized rooms, it must be expected that there could be significant deviations in the accuracy of these measurements. Furthermore, there will be variations from site to site due to structural differences in

All these factors can influence the repeatability of both impact and airborne acoustic test results. Therefore, any test results must be considered as an indication only and no warranty can be given or implied as to the actual acoustic performance in any particular situation.

ENGLAND & WALES - NEW APPROVED DOCUMENT E

Building Regulations New Approved Document E came into force on 1st July 2003 (with subsequent amendments in 2004, 2010, 2013, 2015) with the introduction of pre-completion testing (PCT) for sound insulation as a means of demonstrating compliance, and as from 1st July 2004 the use of Robust Details (RD) in new build has been accepted as an alternative to PCT.

Requirements E1, E2 and E3 of Document E apply to the sound insulation of any type of conversion or new build used as a dwelling including; houses, apartments, hostel rooms, hotels, boarding houses, halls of residence and residential homes. Requirement E4 applies to acoustic conditions in schools.

Performance standards are given for each requirement, as follows:

TABLE 0.1A

Dwelling-houses and flats – performance standards for separating walls, separating floors, and stairs that have a separating function

	Airborne sound insulation	Impact sound insulation	
	D _{nT,w} + C _{tr} dB (Minimum values)	L' _{nT,w} dB (Maximum values)	
Purpose built dwelling - houses and flats			
Walls	45	-	
Floors & Stairs	45	62	
Dwelling - houses and flats formed by material change of use			
Walls	43	-	
Floors & Stairs	43	64	



BUILDING REGULATIONS cont.

TABLE 0.1B

Rooms for residential purposes – performance standards for separating walls, separating floors, and stairs that have a separating function.

	Airborne sound insulation	Impact sound insulation
	$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr} dB$ (Minimum values)	<i>L'_{nT,w}</i> dB (Maximum values)
Purpose built dwelling - houses and flats		
Walls	43	-
Floors & Stairs	45	62
Dwelling - houses and flats formed by material change of use		
Walls	43	-
Floors & Stairs	43	64

TABLE 0.2

Laboratory values for new internal walls and floors within dwelling-houses, flats and rooms for residential purposes, whether purpose built or formed by material change of use.

	Airborne sound insulation	
	$R_W \mathrm{dB}$ (Minimum values)	
Walls	40	
Floors & Stairs	40	

For further information on Approved Document E visit www.communities.gov.uk or www.planningportal.gov.uk

PCT & ROBUST DETAILS

Pre-completion testing applies to all multi-occupancy, multi-dwelling, or connected-residential material change of use developments. It also applies to all multi-occupancy, multi-dwelling, or connected-residential new build projects not built by means of Robust Details. At least 10 percent of each type of all new residential properties are tested to determine fulfilment of the regulations and pre-completion testing must always be carried out by an accredited acoustic engineer.

Contact with suitable sound testing companies can be arranged through our technical department.

ROBUST DETAILS

Robust Details are high performance separating wall and floor constructions that are expected to be sufficiently reliable not to need the check provided by PCT. A set of design details which achieve compliance with requirement E1 have been approved by Robust Details Ltd.

Builders intending to use any of these design details must register the project with Robust Details Ltd and follow, to the letter, procedures issued by Robust Details Ltd.

For further information on Robust Details visit www.robustdetails.com or contact the Hush Technical division on info@hushacoustics.co.uk.

SCOTLAND & NORTHERN IRELAND SCOTTISH BUILDING REGULATIONS SECTION 5

Deals with the reduction of sound through separating building elements between domestic buildings.

	New build and conversions other than traditional buildings	Conversion of traditional buildings *
Minimum airborne sound transmission (DnT,w) (Floors & walls)	56dB	53dB
Maximum impact sound transmission (L'nT,w) (Floors only)	56dB	58dB

NORTHERN IRELAND BUILDING REGULATIONS PART G

Northern Ireland Building Regulations Part G, Sound Insulation in Dwellings.

	Airborne sound insulation	Impact sound insulation
	D _{nT,w} dB (Minimum values)	L' _{nT,w} dB (Maximum values)
New build		
Floors	52	61
Conversion		
Floors	48	64

For further information please visit www.buildingcontrol-ni.com

Should you require further information please visit www.hushacoustics.co.uk or call 0114 750 05727.

