



Designation: E 1042 – 92 (Reapproved 1997)^{ε1}

Standard Classification for Acoustically Absorptive Materials Applied by Trowel or Spray¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

^{ε1} NOTE—Keywords were added editorially in March 1997.

1. Scope

1.1 This classification covers materials applied by trowel or spray to surfaces for the purpose of increasing their acoustical absorption.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 423 Test Method for Sound Absorption and Sound Absorption Coefficients by the Reverberation Room Method²

C 634 Terminology Relating to Environmental Acoustics²

E 84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials³

E 795 Practices for Mounting Test Specimens During Sound Absorption Tests²

E 859 Test Method for Air Erosion of Sprayed Fire-Resistive Materials Applied to Structural Members³

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 The acoustical terminology used in this classification is consistent with Terminology C 634.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Acoustically absorptive materials are used for the control of reverberation and echoes in rooms. This standard provides a classification method for acoustically absorptive materials applied directly to surfaces by trowel or by spray.

5. Basis of Classification

5.1 Classification is made according to type of material, acoustical properties, flame spread, and dust propensity.

5.2 *Material Type*—Classification of acoustically absorptive

material according to material type is as follows:

5.2.1 *Type I*—Material is cementitious. Type I ingredients shall be uniformly mixed and ready for use by the addition of water. When received, the material in the container shall be dry and shall not be caked or sticky. After the material has been properly mixed with the amount of water specified by the manufacturer, the material shall be of such a consistency that it can be applied with a plastering trowel or with a suitable plaster-spraying machine.

5.2.2 *Type II*, Material is fibrous. Type II material shall consist of mineral or organic fiber with an integrally mixed binder, or it may be supplied for use with a liquid binder added at the time of application.

5.2.3 *Type III*, Material is cellular plastic and is intended for application over beams, walls, ceilings, and columns. Type III materials are normally designed to be mixed at the time of application.

5.3 *Noise Reduction Coefficient*—Classification of acoustically absorptive material according to its noise reduction coefficient (NRC) shall be as follows:

<i>NRC Grade Designation</i>	<i>Minimum Acceptable NRC</i>
<i>NRC 95</i>	0.95
<i>NRC 90</i>	0.90
<i>NRC 85</i>	0.85
<i>NRC 80</i>	0.80
<i>NRC 75</i>	0.75
<i>NRC 70</i>	0.70
<i>NRC 65</i>	0.65
<i>NRC 60</i>	0.60
<i>NRC 55</i>	0.55
<i>NRC 50</i>	0.50
<i>NRC 45</i>	0.45
<i>NRC 40</i>	0.40
<i>NRC low</i>	0.00

NOTE 1—Because sound absorption varies with product thickness, information on the required thickness and measurement method for a particular grade must be supplied by the manufacturer.

NOTE 2—Determine NRC value in accordance with 6.1.

5.4 *Flame Spread Index*—Acoustically absorptive material shall be classified according to its flame spread index as follows:

5.4.1 *Class (a)*—The flame-spread index of the acoustical

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.06.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.07.



E 1042

material shall not exceed 25 when tested in accordance with Test Method E 84, nor shall the material show evidence of progressive combustion after the test flame is extinguished. All surfaces, including those which would be exposed by cutting through the material in any way, shall meet these requirements. In addition, Class (a) materials shall have a smoke developed rating not to exceed 50 when tested in accordance with Test Method E 84.

5.4.2 *Class (b)*—The flame-spread index shall not exceed 75 on the exposed surface when tested in accordance with Test Method E 84.

5.4.3 *Class (c)*—The flame-spread index shall not exceed 200 on the exposed surface when tested in accordance with Test Method E 84.

NOTE 3—For example: A Type II, NRC 50, at x cm (y in.) of application class (b) material is fibrous, has an NRC of 0.5 or and has a flame-spread index of less than 75. The value for x (and y) must be specified by the manufacturer.

5.5 *Dust Propensity*—Classification of acoustically absorptive material according to its dust propensity shall be as follows:

5.5.1 *Category A*—Dust removed shall not exceed 0.27 g/m^2 (0.025 g/ft^2) when tested in accordance with Test Method E 859.

5.5.2 *Category B*—Dust removed is greater than 0.27 g/m^2

(0.025 g/ft^2) when tested in accordance with Test Method E 859.

NOTE 4—Classification according to dust propensity is usually specified only by certain agencies of the US Government.

6. Test Methods

6.1 *Sound Absorption Test and Noise Reduction Coefficient Determination (see 5.3)*—Sound absorption and noise reduction coefficients of the absorptive material shall be determined in accordance with Test Method C 423 using Type I mounting as defined in Practices E 795. A separate measurement of absorption shall be performed for each NRC grade.

6.2 *Flame-Spread Index (see 5.4)*—The flame-spread index shall be determined in accordance with Test Method E 84.

6.3 *Dust Test (see 5.5)*—When required, the dust test shall be performed in accordance with Test Method E 859 except that the measurements of the dust collected will be terminated after the first 24-h test period. The reported dust removed will be the difference between the amounts of dust collected at the end of the 6-h and the 24-h purging periods.

7. Keywords

7.1 acoustically absorptive materials; dust propensity; flame-spread index; noise reduction coefficient; sound absorption; spray-on materials; trowel-on materials

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