

LAMINATED ACOUSTIC SOUNDPROOFING PANEL

This invention relates to a laminated building panel with improved acoustical
5 soundproofing properties.

It is well known to form acoustic building panels for walls, ceilings, floors and the like
by laminating together two or more substrate layers. Once such building panel is
disclosed in WO2008/124672 and comprises a pair of plasterboard substrate layers,
10 for example of gypsum, which are bonded together with an acrylic glue.

Typically most acoustic building panels attempt to improve the overall sound
transmission coefficient by increasing the waited sound reduction index (R_w) using
substrate layers which themselves have good waited sound reduction index (R_w)
15 values. The substrate layers are bonded together with a thick layer of adhesive which
improves waited sound reduction index (R_w) value. For this reason known acoustic
building panels have been heavy in construction, expensive and difficult to
manufacture.

20 We have now devised a laminated acoustic building panel which alleviates the
above-mentioned problems.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a laminated acoustic
building panel comprising a first substrate layer, a second substrate layer bonded to
25 the first layer by an adhesive layer, the panel having a dynamic Young's modulus of
0.1 to 5 GPa and a damping loss factor of 5 - 30% ($\eta = 0.05 - 0.3$), wherein the ratio
of the adhesive to the applied surface area of the substrate is 80 - 250 g/m².

A laminated panel having the above-mentioned characteristics is relatively soft in
30 construction and hence sound waves caused by knocking or impact noise is
surprisingly damped using considerably less adhesive than known panels. The use of
soft substrates and less adhesive significantly reduces the weight of the panel.
Furthermore, the use of less glue significantly reduces costs and makes production
easier.

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Preferably the substrate layers comprise sheets of gypsum (i.e. plasterboard),
gypsum fibre or cement.

Preferably the substrate sheets are formed of identical material and are preferably identical in thickness, although sheets of different thicknesses and/or materials can be used. At least one substrate sheet may comprise layers which are laminated together. One such substrate sheet is disclosed in European Patent Application
5 EP1688553 and provides enhanced acoustic insulation properties compared with conventional gypsum plasterboards.

Preferably each substrate layer has a thickness of 6 to 25 mm.

10 Preferably the adhesive has a dynamic Young's modulus (at 20°C) of 0.1 to 50 MPa at 100 Hz and/or 0.5 MPa to 100 MPa at 1000 Hz and a loss factor of at least 50% ($\eta > 0.5$). Alternatively, the adhesive has a dynamic Young's modulus (at 20°C) of 0.1 to 0.5 MPa at 100 Hz and/or 0.5 MPa to 100 MPa at 1000 Hz and a loss factor of at least 50% ($\eta > 0.5$).

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We have found that the greatest damping of sound waves caused by knocking or impact noise is achieved when the substrate layers are bonded together with a very thin layer of adhesive (less than 250 g/m²) having the lowest Young's modulus and the highest loss factor.

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Preferably the adhesive comprises an acrylic-based adhesive, such as a tile or paper adhesive, preferably having a loss factor of 100% ($\eta = 1.0$).

Alternatively, the adhesive may comprise a hot-melt adhesive.

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Preferably the ratio of the adhesive to the applied surface area of the substrate is 100 - 150 g/m². Alternatively, the ratio of the adhesive to the applied surface area of the substrate is 80 - 100 g/m².

30 An embodiment of the present invention will now be described by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention; and

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Figure 2 is a graph of sound attenuation vs. frequency of test results obtained from a) known plaster board, b) a first embodiment of laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention, and c) a second embodiment of laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention.

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawings, there is shown a laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel for use as a wall board, floor panel or ceiling panel. The panel comprises a first substrate sheet 10 of plasterboard having a core formed of gypsum plaster (calcium sulphate hemihydrate) which is disposed between inner and outer lining sheets 11, 12 of paper.

The panel also comprises a second substrate sheet 13 of plasterboard having a core formed of gypsum plaster which is disposed between inner and outer lining sheets 14, 15 of paper. The first and second substrate sheets 10,13 are bonded in face-to-face registration by a layer 16 of acrylic adhesive.

The layer 16 is formed by applying a continuous layer of adhesive onto the inner face of the second substrate sheet 14 in quantity of 80 - 250 g/m², preferably 100 -150 g/m². The first substrate sheet 10 is then applied onto the adhesive layer 16, whereupon the substrate sheets 10,13 are pressed together until the adhesive has cured sufficiently.

The loss factor and Young's modulus values of the panel components herein are measured and calculated by the mechanical impedance method (MIM), which is based on ISO 16940 standard, wherein continuous subtle vibration is applied to the centre of a test piece..

The value of dynamic Young modulus for substrate sheets 10,13 having a thickness of 6 - 25mm is 1 - 8GPa at 500Hz and generally around 3GPa +/- 1GPa. The loss factor evaluated on each peak is less than 5% ($\eta=0.05$).

It is well known to the skilled in the art that the dynamic Young modulus of polymer is dependant on frequency and the temperature. The data can be measured with a DMTA system (Dynamical Mechanical Thermo Analysis), for example Metravib

Viscoanalyser. Accordingly, the typical values for the Young's modulus of the adhesive layer 16 at 20°C are as follows at the given frequencies:

	100 Hz	$0,1 \text{ MPa} < E < 50 \text{ MPa}$
5	1000 Hz	$0.5 \text{ MPa} < E < 100 \text{ MPa}$

The minimum loss factor of the adhesive layer 16 is a minimum of 50% ($\eta > 0.5$).

Accordingly, the combined Young modulus value for the whole panel is 0.1 - 5GPa and the equivalent loss factor evaluated on each peak is generally between 5% and 30% ($0.05 < \eta < 0.3$) and preferably is approximately 20% ($\eta = 0.2$), depending on the characteristics of the adhesive used for the layer 16.

The most surprising results, with a really thin layer of damping material (less than 250g/m²), are obtained with the softest Young modulus and the highest loss factor.

Referring to Figure 2 of the drawings, there is shown a graph of sound attenuation vs. frequency of test results obtained from the following partitions:

- 20 A) conventional plasterboard mounted on studs separated by 48mm;
- B) a laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention mounted on studs separated by 48mm and having substrate sheets 10,13 of conventional plasterboard; and
- 25 C) a laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention mounted on studs separated by 48mm and having substrate sheets 10,13 of acoustic wallboard of the kind disclosed in European Patent Application EP1688553.

30 Firstly, it can be seen that the sound attenuation properties of a partition formed with conventional plasterboard increases from 100Hz, until there is a significant drop in attenuation (sound transmission loss) by approximately 10dB towards the critical frequency between approximately 1600 and 4000 Hz. The critical frequency is the frequency at which the wavelength of sound in air equals the flexural bending wavelength in the partition.

Secondly, it can be seen that the sound attenuation properties of a partition formed with a laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention having substrate sheets 10,13 of conventional plasterboard are improved over the whole frequency range. Moreover, it can be seen that there is less of a drop in attenuation towards the critical frequency between approximately 1600 and 4000 Hz.

Thirdly, it can be seen that the sound attenuation properties of a partition formed with a laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention having substrate sheets 10,13 of acoustic wallboard are yet further improved over the whole frequency range and there is even less of a drop in attenuation towards the critical frequency between approximately 1600 and 4000 Hz.

The benefit of a laminated acoustic soundproofing building panel in accordance with the present invention is due to the properties of the glue (ie its Dynamic Young's Modulus and loss factor) and the selection of the substrate sheets 10,13, leading to enhanced acoustic performance. The enhanced acoustic performance is partially due to an increased weighted sound reduction index (R_w) and the increased damping of sound waves caused by knocking or impact noise. This is surprisingly achieved using considerably less adhesive than known laminated acoustic soundproofing building panels.

In an alternative embodiment, the substrate sheets 10,13 comprise cement wallboards and have values of dynamic Young's modulus between 5 and 15GPa at 500Hz.

In another alternative embodiment, the substrate sheets 10,13 comprise wood wallboards and have values of dynamic Young's modulus between 1 and 15GPa at 500Hz.

CLAIMS

1. A laminated acoustic building panel comprising a first substrate layer, a second substrate layer bonded to the first layer by an adhesive layer, the panel having a dynamic Young's modulus of 0.1 to 5 GPa and a damping loss factor of 5 - 30% ($\eta = 0.05 - 0.3$), wherein the ratio of the adhesive to the applied surface area of the substrate is 80 - 250 g/m².
2. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which at least one the substrate layers comprises a sheet of gypsum or plasterboard.
3. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the adhesive has a dynamic Young's modulus (at 20°C) of 0.1 to 50 MPa at 100 Hz and/or 0.5 MPa to 100 MPa at 1000 Hz and a loss factor of at least 50% ($\eta > 0.5$).
4. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, in which the adhesive has a dynamic Young's modulus (at 20°C) of 0.1 to 0.5 MPa at 100 Hz and/or 0.5 MPa to 100 MPa at 1000 Hz and a loss factor of at least 50% ($\eta > 0.5$).
5. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the adhesive comprises an acrylic-based adhesive.
6. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the adhesive comprises a hot-melt adhesive.
7. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which at least one the substrate layers comprises a sheet of fibre reinforced gypsum or fibre reinforced plasterboard.
8. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which at least one the substrate layers comprises a sheet of cement wallboard.

9. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which at least one the substrate layers comprises a sheet of wood wallboard.
- 5 10. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which at least one the substrate layers comprises a sheet having layers of material which are laminated together.
- 10 11. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the substrate sheets are formed of identical material.
12. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the substrate sheets are of identical thickness.
- 15 13. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which each substrate layer has a thickness of 6 to 25 mm.
14. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any preceding claim, in which the ratio of the adhesive to the applied surface area of the substrate is $100 - 150 \text{ g/m}^2$.
- 20 15. A laminated acoustic building panel as claimed in any of claims 1 to 13, in which the ratio of the adhesive to the applied surface area of the substrate is $80 - 100 \text{ g/m}^2$.