



# Sound Attenuation Fire Batts Insulation/MW

MINERAL WOOL - Product Data



## □ Sound Attenuation Fire Batt Insulation/MW

### Description

Sound Attenuation Fire Batts Insulation/Mineral Wool (MW) is made of inorganic fibers derived from basalt, a volcanic rock. The fibers are bonded and formed into flexible batts. The product is manufactured in thicknesses from 1" to 4" and comes in standard metal frame widths.

### Uses

Sound Attenuation Fire Batts Insulation/MW is designed to deliver noise control in metal stud wall cavities of interior partitions or above suspended ceiling systems.

### Features & Benefits

#### Excellent Noise Control Performance

Sound Attenuation Fire Batts Insulation/MW improves the Sound Transmission Class (STC) ratings of interior partition walls and suspended ceilings. Batts can improve wall assembly STC ratings by up to 10 dB.

#### Superior Fire Safety

Sound Attenuation Fire Batts Insulation/MW has a melting point in excess of 2000°F and is classified as noncombustible by the model building codes. When installed in tested wall systems, Sound Attenuation Fire Batts/MW may provide up to 2-hour rating when tested per ASTM E 119. Smoke-development and flame-spread ratings are low.

#### Easy Installation

Sound Attenuation Fire Batts Insulation/MW is easy to install. Batts friction-fit between metal studs in interior partitions or lay over suspended ceilings so that the ceiling suspension system supports the insulation material. Sound Attenuation Fire Batts Insulation/MW is shipped packaged in poly-shrink bags.

### Design Considerations

Acoustical performance of interior drywall partitions can be substantially improved by including a number of important design and construction details.

Important details include sealing the perimeter of walls, wall intersection construction considerations, and the location and proper installation of electrical outlets, ducts, doors and mechanical equipment.

#### Perimeter Sealing

Seal walls at both bottom and top plates with a nonhardening, permanently resilient caulking such as a butyl rubber-based compound. Where required, two layers of wallboard properly staggered and joined with tape and sealing compound will effectively seal corners.

#### Doors

Where optimum noise control is desired, specify solid wood core doors or metal doors. Door tops and sides should be gasketed with a soft weatherstripping. Use of threshold closures or air seals at the bottom of the door will reduce sound transmission. Doors opening on hallways should not open across from one another.

#### Electrical

Place light switches and outlets so that they are not located back-to-back. Electrical distribution panels, telephone outlets and intercom systems should be located on well-insulated interior walls only and never on party or corridor walls.

#### Plumbing

Design pipe runs with swing arms so expansion and contraction can occur without binding, thus eliminating any unwanted sound. Piping should also be isolated from surrounding structures with resilient mounts. Avoid installing fixtures back-to-back. In all cases, openings made in walls should be caulked to insure optimum acoustical integrity.

#### Ducts

Outdoor sounds such as aircraft and traffic noise are easily transmitted into the building interior via airducts. Give special consideration to duct design when planning the layout of new or retrofit commercial construction. Vertical ducts or ventilation shafts are frequently the cause of noise complaints. Such devices often rattle in windy areas or snap and pop due to thermal expansion and contraction. Owens Corning offers a variety of duct wraps, liners and other products that effectively reduce noise.

#### Equipment

Whenever possible, isolate furnaces, air conditioners and HVAC equipment away from "quiet" areas. Enclose equipment in a well-insulated room and install solid core doors when equipment rooms are accessible from building interiors.

