

Outline

- WHPC's Work
- Site and Noise Contours
- Conceptual Plan
- Sound Mitigation
- Questions



WHPC Mission

To preserve, provide, and protect affordable housing for the low- and moderate-income citizens in the state of Wisconsin

\$515M

net assets

8,400+

apartments



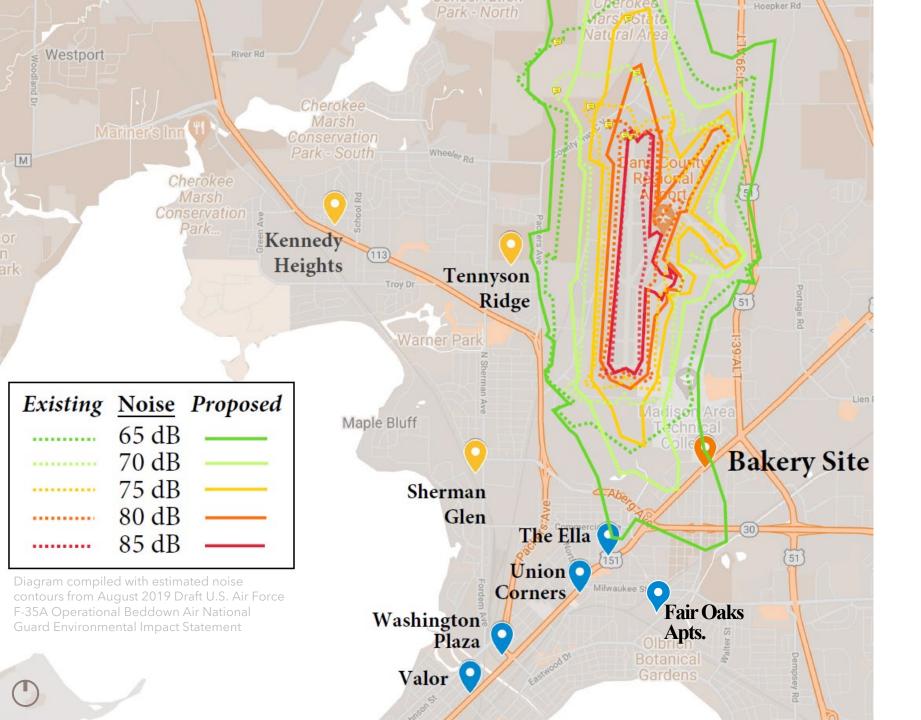
Prairie Haus, New Glarus



Kestrel Apts., Middleton









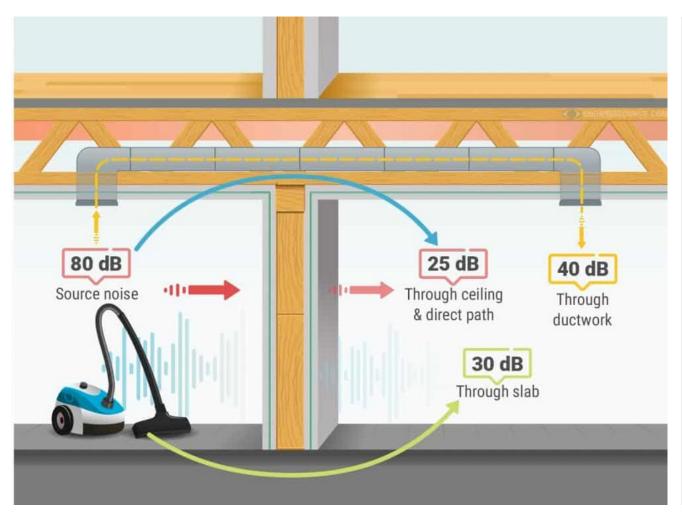
Site Location

Within the 65 dB noise contour

Initial Conceptual Plan

- Around 225-275 apartments
- Residential housing affordable to people at 50% County Median Income (CMI) to 70% CMI
- Three buildings
- Green space
- Connections to future bus rapid transit (BRT) stop
- Sound mitigation techniques





Key Metrics in Sound Mitigation

- Decibels (dB)
 - Measure of how loud a noise is
 - o Higher dB means *more* noise
- Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating
 - Measure of how well a building material or assembly attenuates airborne sound
 - o Higher STC means less noise

Source: "Sound Transmission Class (STC) Rating Explained", https://tinyurl.com/rdb7me2w



Sound Mitigation - What's Possible?

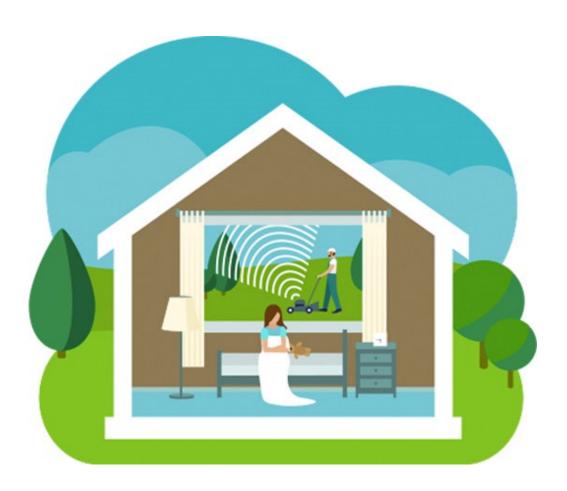
Construction Component	Notes	Estimated Impact
Windows	Reduce proportion of window to wall size from 50% to 20%	3 dB reduction
	Single-pane 3/16-inch glass	25 dB STC
	Single-pane ½-inch glass	35 dB STC
	Two 3/16-inch panes	51 dB STC
Walls	Double thickness of partition	6 dB reduction
	6-inch airspace	5 dB reduction
Studs	24-inch spacing (compared to common 16-inch spacing)	2-5 dB increase STC
	Resilient layers like fiber board and glass fiber board, resilient clips, and semi-resilient attachments	2-5 dB increase STC
Doors	Common hollow-core wood doors	17 dB STC
Insulation	Acoustical/isolation blankets made from materials such as mineral or rock wool, fiberglass, hair felt or wood fibers	Up to 10 dB increase STC

Source: Housing and Urban Development, "Chapter 4: Noise Attenuation"

KBA Upgraded Case Study: Fair Oaks Apartments

144 S Fair Oaks Ave. - 1.4 miles from Site

Construction Component	Notes	Estimated Impact
Windows	3/16" IN - 1/8" OUT glazing	33 dB STC
Walls	5/8" Type X Gyp., Resilient Channel at 24" o.c., 6 Mil. Poly Vapor Retarder, 7/16" O.S.B. Sheathing, Building Wrap, 1" Rigid Insul. (R-5 Min)	2-5 dB reduction
Studs	Wood studs 16" o.c.	
Doors	Patio doors are 3/16" IN - 1/8" OUT glazing Alum. Entry Door	32 dB STC 27 min STC
Insulation	Exterior walls closest to Kipp Corp. had R21 acoustical spray foam insulation	Up to 10 dB increase STC



Source: Housing and Urban Development, "Chapter 4: Noise Attenuation" Source: Indow Windows, "Soundproofing Windows: The Basics"

Glazing

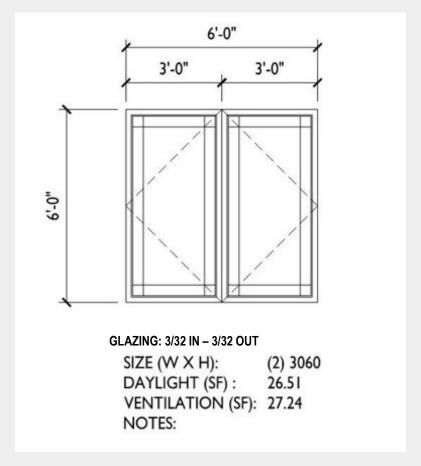
Upgraded glazing in windows and patio doors

 Glass of different thicknesses are used to reduce sound transfer, depending on the desired acoustical performance rating and cost of the glazing.

Double-glazed windows

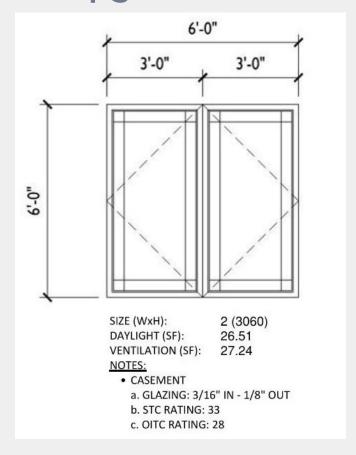
o For instance, in a double-glazed window, a 3/16" thick glass on the inside with a 1/8" thick glass on the outside of the window will reduce the sound transfer. Other options include 1/4" annealed glass or 1/8" laminated glass.

KBA Standard Window



STC: 25

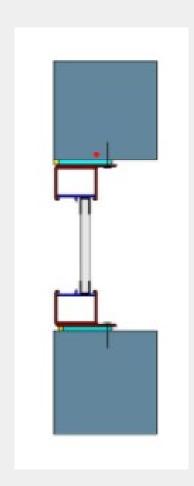
KBA Upgraded Window



STC: 33

Added... Increase pane thickness from 3/32" IN - 3/32" OUT to 3/16" IN - 1/8" OUT

Upgraded Window System Option (Soundproofing Frame)



Legend
Wall (existing window not shown)
Soundproof Window Frame
Foam/Gasket Material
Window Track
Caulking Joint
Glass Panel (tightly seals and is movable/removable)
├── Attaching Screw

Window Glass	Normal STC Range	Typical Value
Single pane glass	26-28	27
Dual pane glass	26-32	26
Soundproof Window over a single pane window	48-54	48
Soundproof Window over a dual pane window	48-54	48

STC: 48-54



Walls

Spray foam insulation in the exterior walls

 Typical exterior fiberglass batt wall insulation can leave gaps and voids when installed. Spray foam insulation reduces the gaps and voids, providing better acoustical separation.

Continuous exterior insulation

 This rigid insulation applied to the exterior of the building eliminates gaps and introduces another "layer" of material sound must pass through.

Resilient channels between interior drywall and exterior wall studs

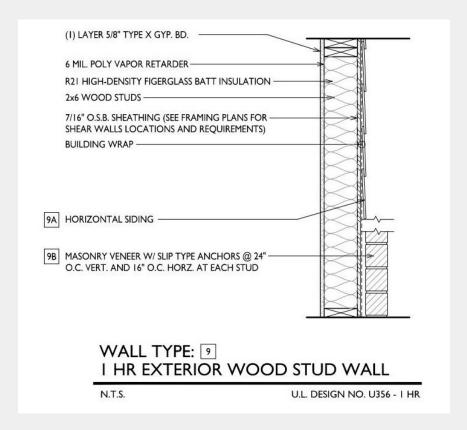
 This channel acts to absorb sound vibration coming through the wall.

Dense exterior wall finishes

 Dense materials, such as masonry veneer, help absorb and deflect noise.

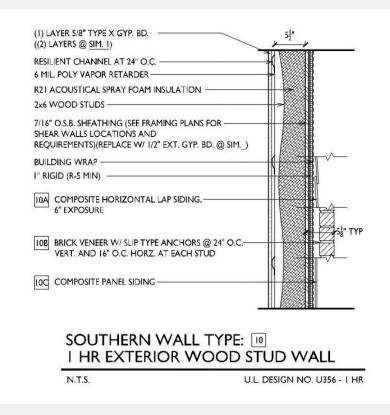
Source: iStock Getty Images, "Boss and Employee Communication Stock Illustration" Source: Housing and Urban Development, "Chapter 4: Noise Attenuation"

KBA Standard Exterior Wall



STC: 36

KBA Upgraded Exterior Wall



Added...

- Resilient Channel
- R21 Acoustical Spray Foam Insul.
- 1" Continuous Rigid Insulation

STC: 46



Roofs

Continuous exterior insulation

o Like the wall system, rigid insulation applied to the exterior of the building eliminates gaps and introduces another "layer" of material sound must pass through.

Add another layer

 Adding a layer of fiberglass or another noise resistant material provides a higher density material to absorb sound and deflect noise.

Separate the ceiling from the roof

 The most expansive option, a suspended ceiling creates the most effective noise barrier by creating a complete separation from exterior vibrations.

18 dB total reduction

8 dB reduction: Improved STC rating of windows and patio doors

> 10 dB reduction: Improved STC rating of exterior wall

A 10 dB decrease in sound reduces perceived loudness by 50%, and it reduces sound intensity by 90% because of the nonlinear response of the human ear.

\$1M - \$1.25M

estimated cost in total

\$4K - \$5K

estimated cost per unit

