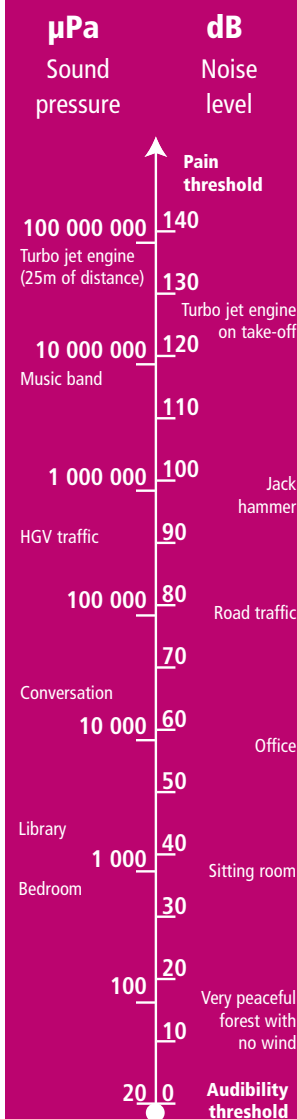


## Absorbing screens



Pressure-treated wood with chromium and arsenic-free preservatives



## Absorbing screens

# Guaranteed high performance

Insulating locations to preserve urban environments or dense habitats

The absorbing barrier is particularly recommended whenever the installation of a sound barrier risks creating a "resonance box" or when the sound returned by the barrier causes further problems.

- The warmth of wood is combined with acoustics performance tested as per European standards.
- Its dimensions are small compared to other systems.
- The lightness/performance ratio considerably reduces the costs of structures and foundations.
- Its ease of installation puts it within range of small or medium size local contractors.

The ecological balance of a wooden screen (storage of CO<sup>2</sup>) compared to a non-wood screen (production of CO<sup>2</sup>), and the fact that it is treated with a fully recyclable product, make this acoustic system best suited to the environmental quality required today.



Standard



All TERTU wooden screens have been tested according to standard EN 1793 by the Laboratoire Européen d'Essais Acoustiques du CSTB (CSTB European laboratory for acoustic testing), Marne la Vallée, France .

In order to guarantee on-site compliance with the performance achieved in the lab, it is essential to follow the assembly procedure described in the manual enclosed with the delivery.

Member of the AREBOIS professional association.

Absorbing screens

EN 1793 EUROPEAN STANDARD



Technical description

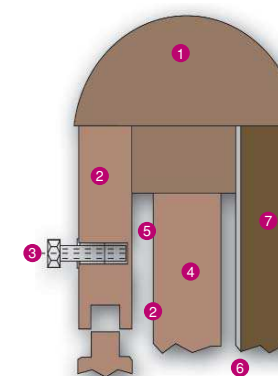
Absorbing barriers come in standard modules of 4.00m in length for a height of 1.00m. These modules are stacked to obtain heights of 2.00 m, 3.00 m and 4.00 m. The panels are covered in open latticework

on the traffic side and positioned alternately at 45° right/left, and with planed boards arranged vertically on the resident side. The panels slide into HEA-type galvanized steel posts, the size of which depends on the height of the panel and the "snow-wind" properties of the considered region .

Absorbing screens



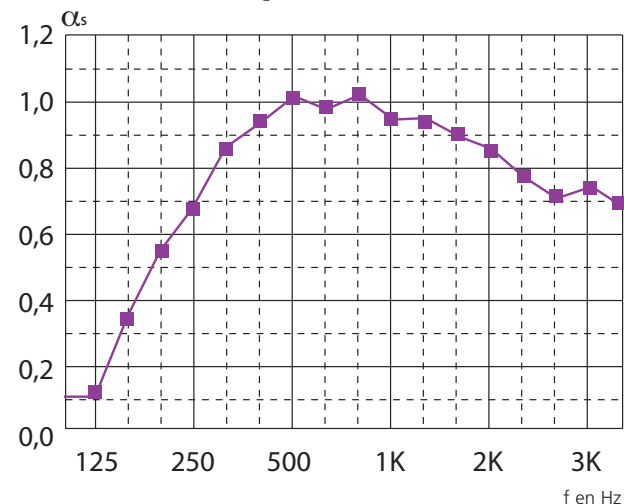
Back and side views



Block diagram

- 1 - Ridge piece: 1/2 round log, diameter 160 mm
- 2 - Tongue and groove board 40X200 mm
- 3 - Clamping screw
- 4 - Rock wool panel (500 mm , density 70 kg/m )
- 5 - Air gap: 15 mm
- 6 - Plastic netting for protection against birds and rodents
- 7 - Cladding: trapezoid lathes

Acoustic absorption  $DL_{\alpha}$



f	$\alpha_s$
100	0,11
125	0,12
160	0,34
200	0,54
250	0,67
315	0,85
400	0,94
500	1,01
630	0,98
800	1,02
1000	0,95
1250	0,94
1600	0,90
2000	0,85
2500	0,77
3150	0,71
4000	0,74
5000	0,69

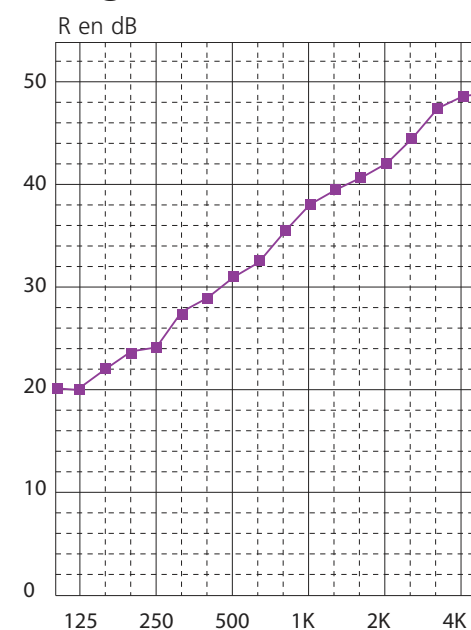
$DL_{\alpha} = 9$  dBA

Classification  $DL_{\alpha}$

A4	A3	A2	A1	A0
>12	8-11	4-7	<4	Non Testé

Category A3

Insulation against aerial noises  $DL_R$



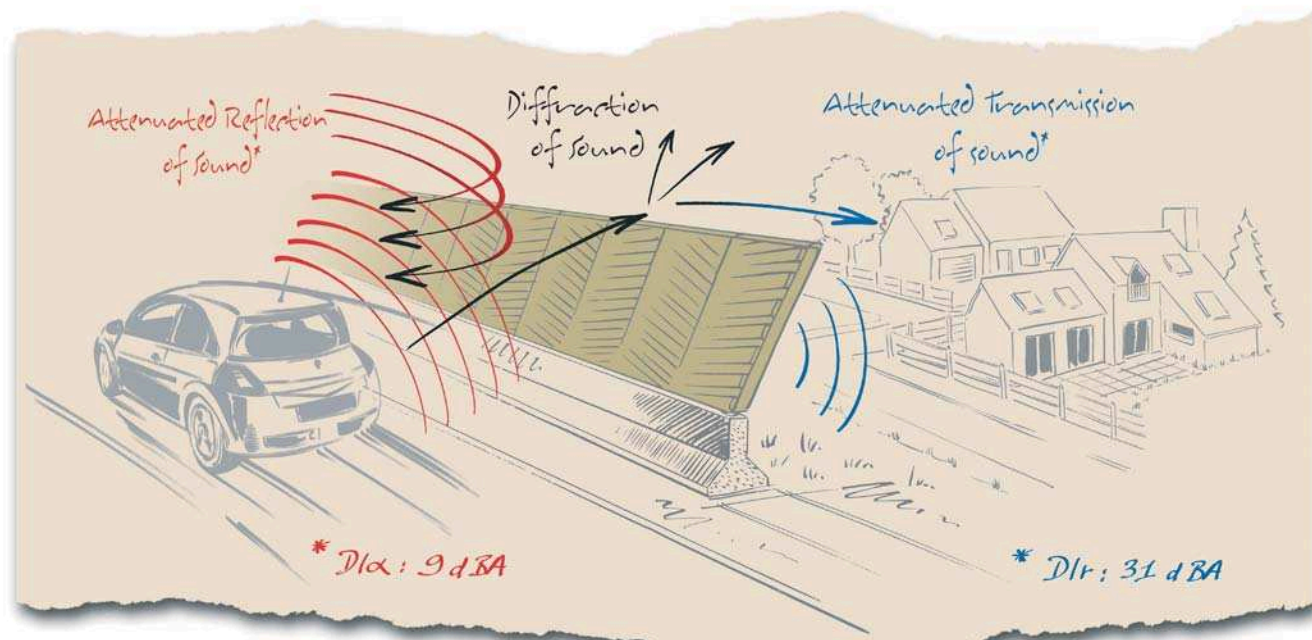
f	R
100	20,1
125	20,0
160	21,8
200	23,4
250	24,1
315	27,4
400	29,2
500	31,0
630	32,4
800	35,5
1000	38,1
1250	39,4
1600	40,6
2000	42,0
2500	44,8
3150	47,4
4000	48,7
5000	48,9

$DL_R = 31$  dBA

$DL_R$  Category (dB)

B0	B1	B2	B3
ND	<15	15 à 24	>24

Category B3



Absorbing screens tested according to standard EN 1793