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Il pavimento Nesite per Eurobuilding, Padova

Per coniugare prestazioni di fonoisolamento, resistenza al fuoco e un'estetica di prestigio, richieste negli uffici direzionali Eurobuilding, edificio realizzato secondo criteri di risparmio energetico ed ecosostenibilità, è stato utilizzato il pavimento sopraelevato Nesite serie PG6AMH realizzato con pannelli in gres porcellanato e anima in solfato di calcio e struttura portante a colonnina incollata al piano d'appoggio. Le prestazioni acustiche del pavimento sono state migliorate interponendo, tra la base della colonnina e la soletta, un supporto di gomma acustica eco-compatibile che impedisce la trasmissione del rumore da un piano all'altro

it is not possible, and the systems must be installed inside the building near spaces occupied by people, the machines have to be isolated, putting devices that produce vibrations on anti-vibration systems, which get more complex the larger the size of the machinery (pumps, boilers, air treatment etc), even including classic solutions like the creation of soundproofing chambers inserted in a second chamber separated from the first with specific resilient or vibration-dampening materials.

Physical plant layout should also be carefully designed, creating compartments with the proper design and anti-vibration systems. It is a good idea to run physical plant elements along corridors and zones of passage, avoiding direct crossing of sensitive zones. If this is not possible, the channels must be soundproofed, well as the openings, using resilient seals, inserting anti-vibration systems and silencers upstream and downstream from the passageways.

Offices noise can also come from technological factors that are not always considered, like the rooms set aside to contain racks and electrical control panels. If they are not designed properly, these devices can be noisy due to their cooling systems, and become a source of disturbance.

ACOUSTIC CORRECTION OF INTERIORS

In open-plan operative areas and call centers, acoustic correction has the purpose of reducing background noise and making it more pleasant to spend time in the facility. In meeting and training rooms or auditoriums, the goal is also suitable spread of sound.

Acoustic correction techniques have to do with the absorption, reflection and propagation of sound waves on all the surfaces of the space. This leads to the need to combine sound-absorbing and sound-reflecting functions, attenuating focused sound by positioning sound absorbing elements, or favoring the spread and reflection of sound, to help it reach listeners who are far from its live source. It is important not to create an overly padded situation. There is no need indiscriminately insert sound absorbing ceilings, walls and floors, because a person inside this sort of "acoustic fog" will not feel comfortable. The interior design and finishes should not make an environment that is too "dry" in acoustic terms, and reverberation times should not be governed by uniform absorption of the surfaces of the space.

To achieve good environmental quality in offices it is necessary, however, to provide very short reverberation times. This can be done with furnishings, upholstered seating that creates diffraction and absorption of sound waves. Often it is also necessary to intervene in perimeter walls and ceilings, applying sound absorbing materials to correct critical points and specific frequencies.

The tendency to organize work areas as open spaces with a high density of workstations leads to reduction of the space of individual operators, putting people with different tasks into close contact, leading to mutual disturbance between contiguous workstations. To guarantee the right acoustic comfort, it is necessary to also intervene at the level of layout and furnishings. A staged arrangement of desks, the insertion of bookcases or cabinets, or accessorized divisions or wall wardrobes, can all contribute to improve acoustics. In common places like call centers, often without wardrobes or bookcases, and with no contact among operators, acoustic comfort can be achieved on the level of the individual workstation, inserting sound absorbing dividers.

Open spaces are also influenced by noises from adjacent areas. One classic example is the meeting room, often bordered by glass walls whose use must be carefully gauged because glass is a reflecting surface. If it is not suitably controlled, it can generate phenomena of disturbance that make people raise their voices. In the reception area acoustic design has to pay attention to footfalls, while in relaxation zones people want to be able to communicate without raising their voices due to background noise.

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Pannello isolante termico/acustico di **Celent** realizzato in sottile lana di legno di abete rosso, mineralizzata e legata con cemento Portland bianco ad alta resistenza. Disponibile con spessori variabili e formati con larghezza 60 cm e lunghezze da 60 a 240 cm



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