



# Johnson Ranch Sports Club-South Tennis to Pickleball Conversion

City of Roseville, California

February 9, 2022

Project # 220117

Prepared for:

**Johnson Ranch Sports Club South**  
2600 Eureka Road  
Roseville, CA 95661

Prepared by:

**Saxelby Acoustics LLC**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Luke Saxelby".



**Luke Saxelby, INCE Bd. Cert.**  
**Principal Consultant**  
**Board Certified, Institute of Noise Control Engineering (INCE)**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Johnson Ranch Sports Club-South Tennis to Pickleball Conversion project is located at the 2600 Eureka Road in the City of Roseville, California. The project includes the conversion of seven tennis courts into twenty-four pickleball courts.

The City of Roseville has requested that an acoustical analysis be prepared to analyze potential noise impacts associated with the new pickleball courts. Therefore, this analysis will predict the noise generation associated with these uses and will seek to achieve compliance with the applicable City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element goals and policies.

**Figure 1** shows the project site plan.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NOISE

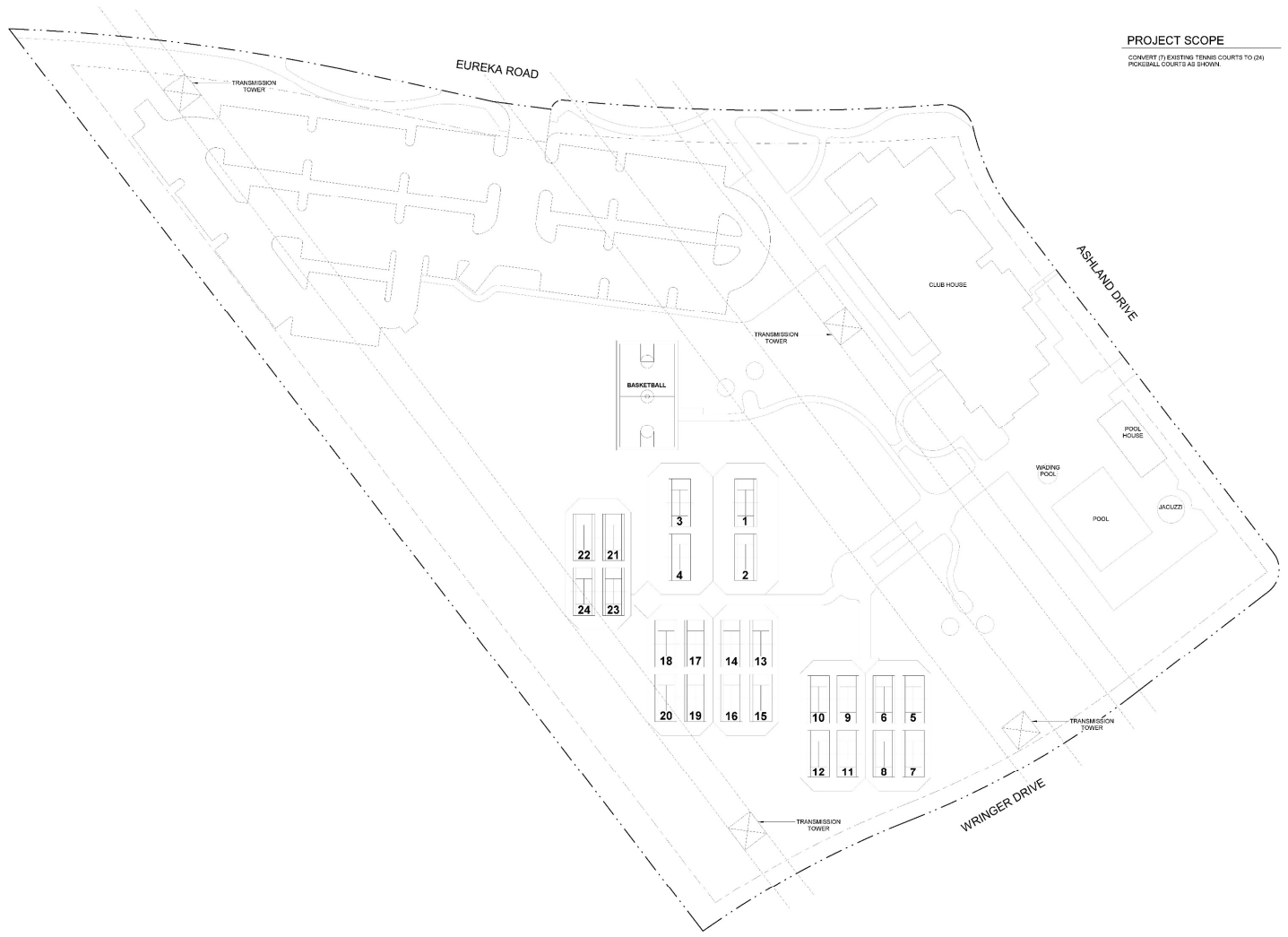
#### *Fundamentals of Acoustics*

Acoustics is the science of sound. Sound may be thought of as mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a medium to human (or animal) ears. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), then they can be heard and are called sound. The number of pressure variations per second is called the frequency of sound, and is expressed as cycles per second or Hertz (Hz).

Noise is a subjective reaction to different types of sounds. Noise is typically defined as (airborne) sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected or undesired, and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. Perceptions of sound and noise are highly subjective from person to person.

Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers. To avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale uses the hearing threshold (20 micropascals), as a point of reference, defined as 0 dB. Other sound pressures are then compared to this reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB, and changes in levels (dB) correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness.

The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and can be approximated by A-weighted sound levels. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and the way the human ear perceives sound. For this reason, the A-weighted sound level has become the standard tool of environmental noise assessment. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighted levels, but are expressed as dB, unless otherwise noted.



**PROJECT SCOPE**  
 CONVERT (7) EXISTING TENNIS COURTS TO (24)  
 PICKLEBALL COURTS AS SHOWN.



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 ARCHITECTS**  
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Johnson Ranch Sports  
 Club South Pickleball  
 Court Retrofit  
 2600 Eureka Road  
 Roseville, CA 95661

WMB Project No. 22-006

00.00.00 | [PROGRESS]

SITE PLAN  
**A1.1**

SITE PLAN  
 1" = 40'

**Johnson Ranch Sports Club-South Pickleball Conversion**  
 City of Roseville, California

**Figure 1**  
 Project Site Plan



The decibel scale is logarithmic, not linear. In other words, two sound levels 10-dB apart differ in acoustic energy by a factor of 10. When the standard logarithmic decibel is A-weighted, an increase of 10-dBA is generally perceived as a doubling in loudness. For example, a 70-dBA sound is half as loud as an 80-dBA sound, and twice as loud as a 60 dBA sound.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the ambient noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment. A common statistical tool is the average, or equivalent, sound level ( $L_{eq}$ ), which corresponds to a steady-state A weighted sound level containing the same total energy as a time varying signal over a given time period (usually one hour). The  $L_{eq}$  is the foundation of the composite noise descriptor,  $L_{dn}$ , and shows very good correlation with community response to noise.

The day/night average level ( $L_{dn}$ ) is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10-decibel weighing applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. Because  $L_{dn}$  represents a 24-hour average, it tends to disguise short-term variations in the noise environment.

**Table 1** lists several examples of the noise levels associated with common situations. **Appendix A** provides a summary of acoustical terms used in this report.

**TABLE 1: TYPICAL NOISE LEVELS**

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	--110--	Rock Band
Jet Fly-over at 300 m (1,000 ft.)	--100--	
Gas Lawn Mower at 1 m (3 ft.)	--90--	
Diesel Truck at 15 m (50 ft.), at 80 km/hr. (50 mph)	--80--	Food Blender at 1 m (3 ft.) Garbage Disposal at 1 m (3 ft.)
Noisy Urban Area, Daytime Gas Lawn Mower, 30 m (100 ft.)	--70--	Vacuum Cleaner at 3 m (10 ft.)
Commercial Area Heavy Traffic at 90 m (300 ft.)	--60--	Normal Speech at 1 m (3 ft.)
Quiet Urban Daytime	--50--	Large Business Office Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Nighttime	--40--	Theater, Large Conference Room (Background)
Quiet Suburban Nighttime	--30--	Library
Quiet Rural Nighttime	--20--	Bedroom at Night, Concert Hall (Background)
	--10--	Broadcast/Recording Studio
Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing	--0--	Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing

Source: Caltrans, Technical Noise Supplement, Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. September, 2013.

### ***Effects of Noise on People***

The effects of noise on people can be placed in three categories:

- Subjective effects of annoyance, nuisance, and dissatisfaction
- Interference with activities such as speech, sleep, and learning
- Physiological effects such as hearing loss or sudden startling

Environmental noise typically produces effects in the first two categories. Workers in industrial plants can experience noise in the last category. There is no completely satisfactory way to measure the subjective effects of noise or the corresponding reactions of annoyance and dissatisfaction. A wide variation in individual thresholds of annoyance exists and different tolerances to noise tend to develop based on an individual's past experiences with noise.

Thus, an important way of predicting a human reaction to a new noise environment is the way it compares to the existing environment to which one has adapted: the so-called ambient noise level. In general, the more a new noise exceeds the previously existing ambient noise level, the less acceptable the new noise will be judged by those hearing it.

With regard to increases in A-weighted noise level, the following relationships occur:

- Except in carefully controlled laboratory experiments, a change of 1-dBA cannot be perceived;
- Outside of the laboratory, a 3-dBA change is considered a just-perceivable difference;
- A change in level of at least 5-dBA is required before any noticeable change in human response would be expected; and
- A 10-dBA change is subjectively heard as approximately a doubling in loudness, and can cause an adverse response.

Stationary point sources of noise – including stationary mobile sources such as idling vehicles – attenuate (lessen) at a rate of approximately 6-dB per doubling of distance from the source, depending on environmental conditions (i.e. atmospheric conditions and either vegetative or manufactured noise barriers, etc.). Widely distributed noises, such as a large industrial facility spread over many acres, or a street with moving vehicles, would typically attenuate at a lower rate.

## **REGULATORY CONTEXT**

### **FEDERAL**

There are no federal regulations related to noise that apply to the Proposed Project.

### **STATE**

There are no state regulations related to noise that apply to the Proposed Project.

**LOCAL**

**City of Roseville General Plan**

The City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element Table 1X-3 (**Table 2**) establishes an acceptable exterior noise level of 50 dBA  $L_{eq}$  for daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) for stationary noise sources.

**TABLE 2: CITY OF ROSEVILLE NOISE ELEMENT TABLE 1X-3**

<b>TABLE IX-3</b>		
<b>PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NON-TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES OR PROJECTS AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES (As Measured at the Property Line of Noise-Sensitive Uses)</b>		
Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
<b>Hourly <math>L_{eq}</math>, dB</b>	50	45
<b>Maximum level, dB</b>	70	65

<sup>1</sup> For municipal power plants consisting primarily of broadband, steady state noise sources, the hourly ( $L_{eq}$ ) noise standard may be increased up to 10 dB(A), but not exceed 55 dB(A) Hourly  $L_{eq}$  dB.

Each of the noise levels specified above should be lowered by five dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. Such noises are generally considered by residents to be particularly annoying and are a primary source of noise complaints. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g., caretaker dwellings).

No standards have been included for interior noise levels. Standard construction practices should, with exterior noise levels identified, result in acceptable interior noise levels.

SOURCE: CITY OF ROSEVILLE GENERAL PLAN NOISE ELEMENT 2035.

Based upon review of the City of Roseville General Plan Noise Element standards, hourly noise level limits of 50 dBA  $L_{eq}$  / 70 dBA  $L_{max}$  during the daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and 45 dBA  $L_{eq}$  / 65 dBA  $L_{max}$  during the nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7 a.m.). However, the City applies a -5 dB penalty to noise which includes recurring repetitive sounds. The sound emanating from tennis facilities, basketball courts, and pickleball are typically considered to be repetitive. Therefore, this report assumes that the City's standards will be lowered to 45 dBA  $L_{eq}$  / 65 dBA  $L_{max}$  during daytime hours and 40 dBA  $L_{eq}$  / 60 dBA  $L_{max}$  during nighttime hours.

## EVALUATION OF PICKLEBALL NOISE AT RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS

Saxelby Acoustics prepared a noise model showing noise levels from existing permitted facilities. An existing plus project noise model includes the existing noise sources with the tennis courts converted to pickleball. Primary existing outdoor noise sources include a single basketball court, a pool deck, and the seven tennis courts. Reference noise emissions from these facilities were obtained from the original noise study prepared for the club.<sup>1</sup> For the plus project scenario, Saxelby Acoustics used reference pickleball noise data from Bollard Acoustical Consultants (BAC) collected from a similar facility.<sup>2</sup>

### Existing Noise Source Assumptions

Tennis Courts (7):	55 dBA $L_{eq}$ at 50 feet.
Basketball Court (1):	60 dBA $L_{eq}$ at 50 feet.
Pool Facility (1):	65 dBA $L_{eq}$ at 50 feet.

### Existing Plus Project Noise Source Assumptions

Proposed Pickleball Facility (24):	Base data of 65 dBA $L_{eq}$ and 84 dBA $L_{max}$ at center of six active courts. Data adjusted to represent 24 courts.
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Saxelby Acoustics used the SoundPLAN noise prediction model. Inputs to the model included sound power levels for the existing and proposed noise sources, existing and proposed barriers, terrain type, and locations of sensitive receptors. These predictions are made in accordance with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 9613-2:1996 (Acoustics – Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors). ISO 9613 is the most commonly used method for calculating exterior noise propagation.

It should be noted that maximum ( $L_{max}$ ) noise levels from the pickleball play is predicted to be approximately 19 dBA higher than average ( $L_{eq}$ ) noise levels. The City of Roseville noise standards for maximum noise levels are 20 dB higher than the average standards. Therefore, compliance with the average ( $L_{eq}$ ) noise standard will result in maximum noise levels which are 1 dBA less than the City's  $L_{max}$  standard. Therefore, for simplicity, this analysis will focus on the more restrictive ( $L_{eq}$ ) standard.

**Figure 2** shows the predicted existing noise levels in terms of the average ( $L_{eq}$ ) noise descriptor. **Figure 3** shows the predicted existing plus project noise levels in terms of the average ( $L_{eq}$ ) noise descriptor.

<sup>1</sup> *Environmental Noise Analysis, Johnson Ranch Expansion Project*. Bollard Acoustical Consulting. May 28, 1998.

<sup>2</sup> *Environmental Noise Assessment, Sun City Lincoln Hills Pickleball Courts*. Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. October 4, 2017.



# Johnson Ranch Sports Club- South Pickleball Conversion

City of Roseville, California

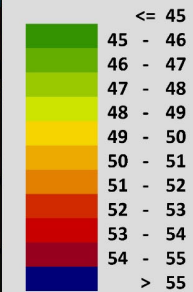
Figure 2

Existing Noise Contours (dBA  $L_{eq}$ ) – 7  
Active Tennis Courts, Basketball, and  
Pool

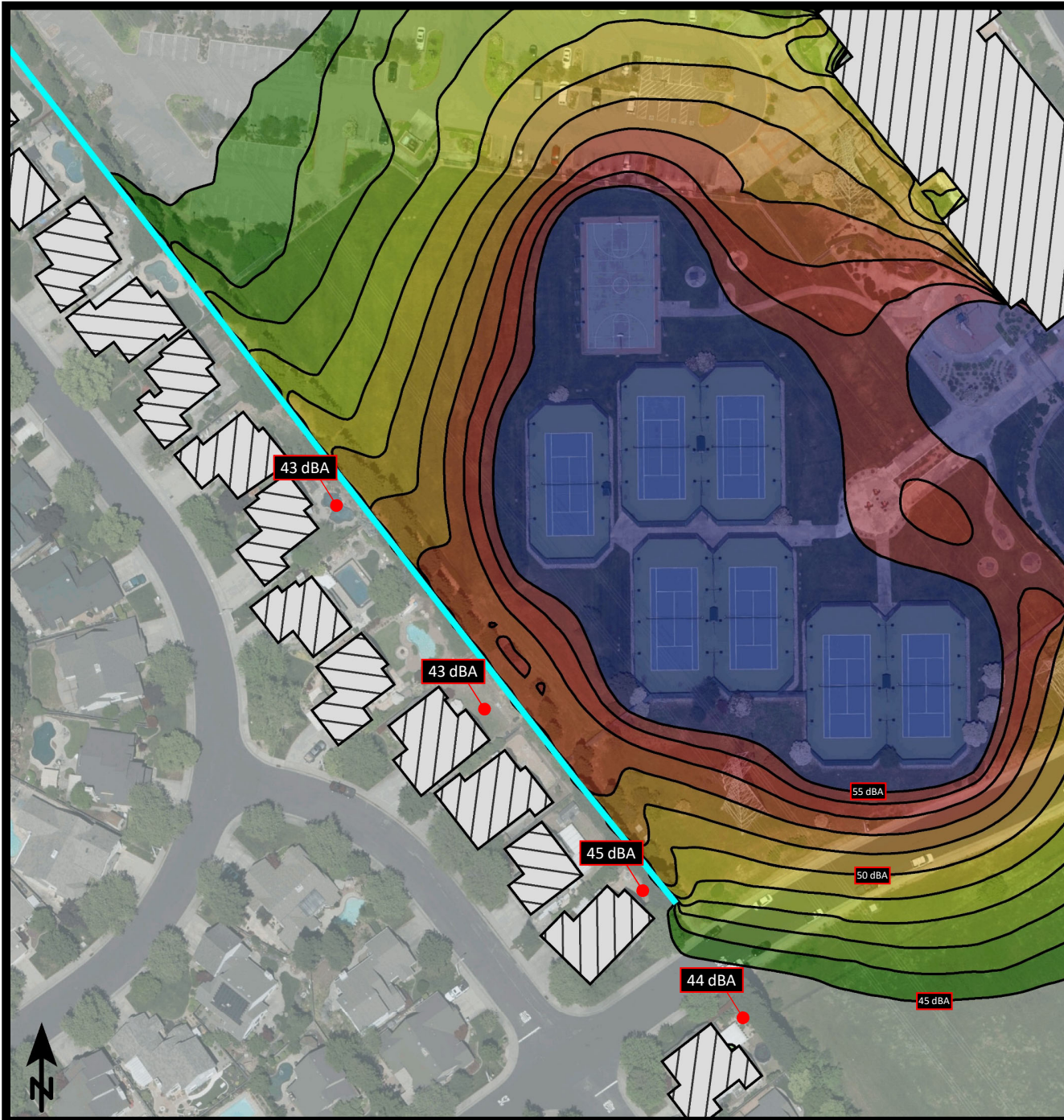
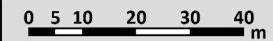
### Signs and symbols

-  Existing Sound Wall
-  Proposed Building

### Levels in dB(A)



1 : 1334





# Johnson Ranch Sports Club- South Pickleball Conversion

City of Roseville, California

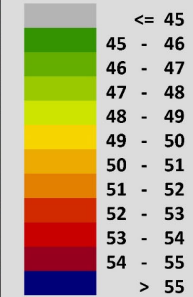
Figure 3

Existing Plus Project Noise Contours  
(dBA  $L_{eq}$ ) – 24 Active Pickleball Courts,  
Basketball, and Pool

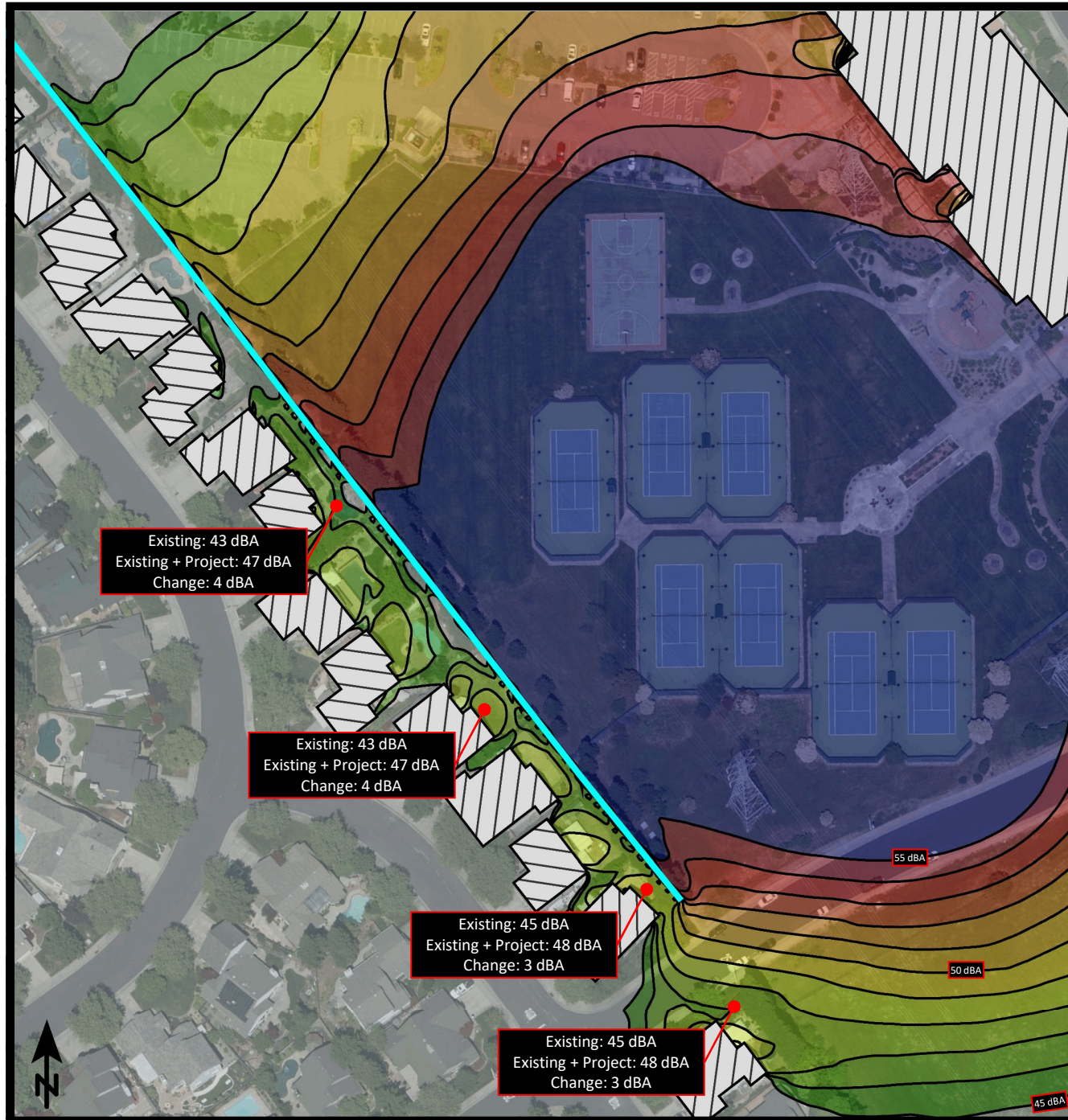
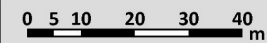
### Signs and symbols

-  Existing Sound Wall
-  Proposed Building

### Levels in dB(A)



1 : 1334



Based upon review of the **Figure 3** data, the proposed project is predicted to result in an increase in noise levels of approximately 4 dBA. Additionally, the project is predicted to cause noise levels exceeding the City's 45 dBA  $L_{eq}$  daytime noise standard, accounting for the -5 dBA penalty applied to recurring impulsive sounds. Therefore, Saxelby Acoustics recommends installation of an acoustic barrier material to the exterior 10-foot-tall court fencing. The specific locations of the fencing is shown on **Figure 4**.






# Johnson Ranch Sports Club- South Pickleball Conversion

City of Roseville, California

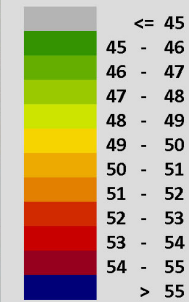
Figure 4

Existing Plus Project Noise Contours  
with Acoustic Fencing (dBA  $L_{eq}$ ) – 24  
Active Pickleball Courts, Basketball, and  
Pool

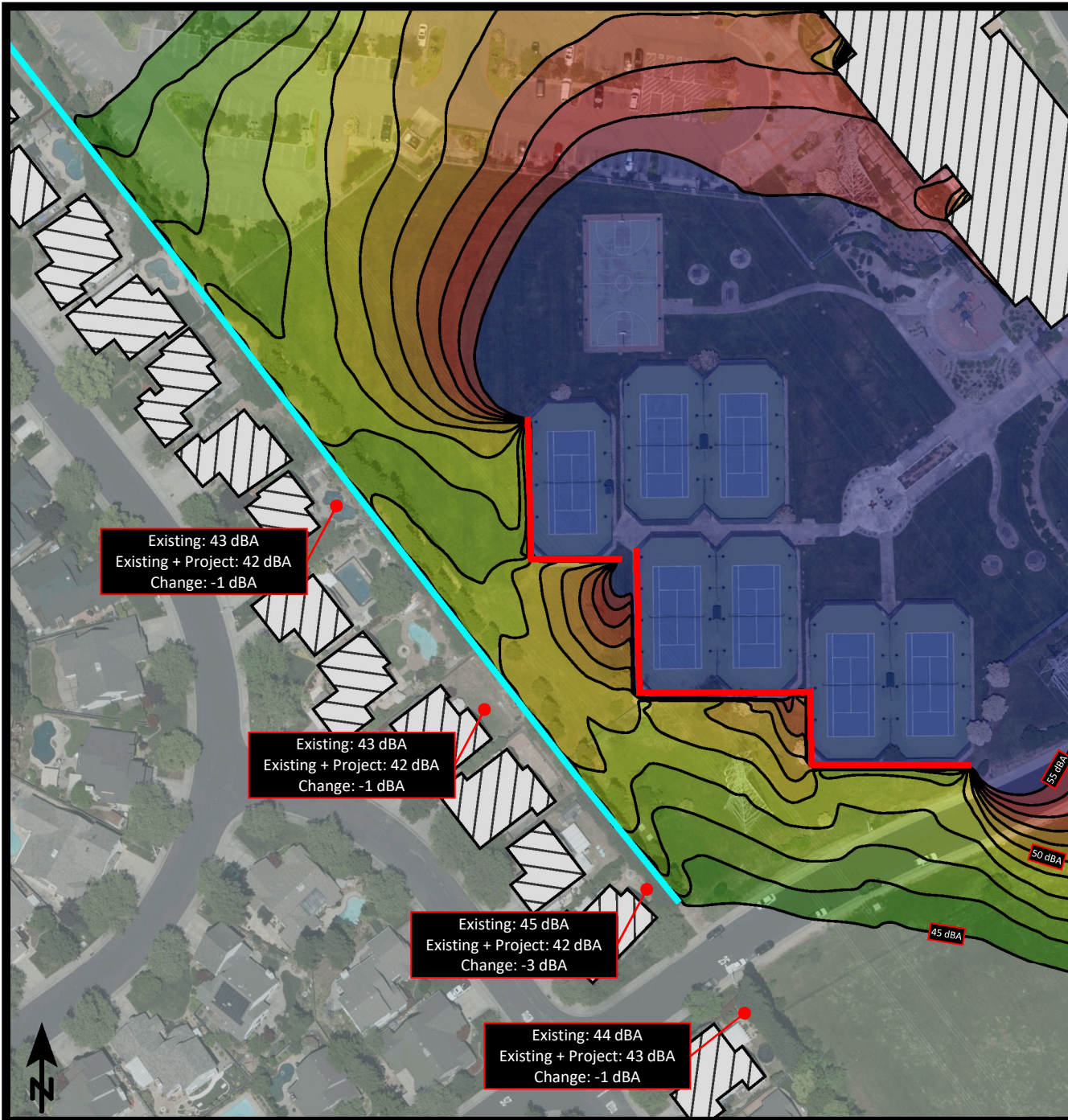
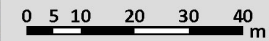
### Signs and symbols

-  Existing Sound Wall
-  Recommended Sound Barrier
-  Proposed Building

### Levels in dB(A)



1 : 1334



Based upon review of the **Figure 4** data, the proposed is predicted to result in average ( $L_{eq}$ ) noise levels approximately 1 dBA less than existing facility noise levels. Additionally, project-related noise levels would comply with the City of Roseville 45 dBA  $L_{eq}$  and 65 dBA  $L_{max}$  exterior noise standards for daytime pickleball play.

## CONCLUSIONS

The noise analysis indicates that property line noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors would comply with the City of Roseville exterior noise standards, assuming the following noise control measures are implemented into the project design:

- An acoustic barrier shall be installed on portions of the perimeter pickleball court fencing. It is assumed that this material would extend 10-feet above grade and would not have substantial openings or penetrations facing the adjacent residential uses. We recommend use of AcoustiFence® Soundproofing Material (**Attachment 1**), or similar exterior noise barrier material with a sound transmission class (STC) rating of 28, or higher. **Figure 4** shows the specific curtain locations.
- The pickleball courts should operate only during daytime (7:00 am to 10:00 pm) hours.

## Appendix A: Acoustical Terminology

<b>Acoustics</b>	The science of sound.
<b>Ambient Noise</b>	The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environmental noise study.
<b>ASTC</b>	Apparent Sound Transmission Class. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and correct for room reverberation. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
<b>Attenuation</b>	The reduction of an acoustic signal.
<b>A-Weighting</b>	A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human response.
<b>Decibel or dB</b>	Fundamental unit of sound, A Bell is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bell.
<b>CNEL</b>	Community Noise Equivalent Level. Defined as the 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7 - 10 p.m.) weighted by +5 dBA and nighttime hours weighted by +10 dBA.
<b>DNL</b>	See definition of Ldn.
<b>IIC</b>	Impact Insulation Class. An integer-number rating of how well a building floor attenuates impact sounds, such as footsteps. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
<b>Frequency</b>	The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz (Hz).
<b>Ldn</b>	Day/Night Average Sound Level. Similar to CNEL but with no evening weighting.
<b>Leq</b>	Equivalent or energy-averaged sound level.
<b>Lmax</b>	The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.
<b>L(n)</b>	The sound level exceeded a described percentile over a measurement period. For instance, an hourly L50 is the sound level exceeded 50% of the time during the one-hour period.
<b>Loudness</b>	A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.
<b>NIC</b>	Noise Isolation Class. A rating of the noise reduction between two spaces. Similar to STC but includes sound from flanking paths and no correction for room reverberation.
<b>NNIC</b>	Normalized Noise Isolation Class. Similar to NIC but includes a correction for room reverberation.
<b>Noise</b>	Unwanted sound.
<b>NRC</b>	Noise Reduction Coefficient. NRC is a single-number rating of the sound-absorption of a material equal to the arithmetic mean of the sound-absorption coefficients in the 250, 500, 1000, and 2,000 Hz octave frequency bands rounded to the nearest multiple of 0.05. It is a representation of the amount of sound energy absorbed upon striking a particular surface. An NRC of 0 indicates perfect reflection; an NRC of 1 indicates perfect absorption.
<b>RT60</b>	The time it takes reverberant sound to decay by 60 dB once the source has been removed.
<b>Sabin</b>	The unit of sound absorption. One square foot of material absorbing 100% of incident sound has an absorption of 1 Sabin.
<b>SEL</b>	Sound Exposure Level. SEL is a rating, in decibels, of a discrete event, such as an aircraft flyover or train pass by, that compresses the total sound energy into a one-second event.
<b>SPC</b>	Speech Privacy Class. SPC is a method of rating speech privacy in buildings. It is designed to measure the degree of speech privacy provided by a closed room, indicating the degree to which conversations occurring within are kept private from listeners outside the room.
<b>STC</b>	Sound Transmission Class. STC is an integer rating of how well a building partition attenuates airborne sound. It is widely used to rate interior partitions, ceilings/floors, doors, windows and exterior wall configurations. The STC rating is typically used to rate the sound transmission of a specific building element when tested in laboratory conditions where flanking paths around the assembly don't exist. A larger number means more attenuation. The scale, like the decibel scale for sound, is logarithmic.
<b>Threshold of Hearing</b>	The lowest sound that can be perceived by the human auditory system, generally considered to be 0 dB for persons with perfect hearing.
<b>Threshold of Pain</b>	Approximately 120 dB above the threshold of hearing.
<b>Impulsive</b>	Sound of short duration, usually less than one second, with an abrupt onset and rapid decay.
<b>Simple Tone</b>	Any sound which can be judged as audible as a single pitch or set of single pitches.



## **Attachment 1: AcoustiFence Noise Reducing Fence Material**

## Product Name

**AcoustiFence® Noise Reducing Fences**

### For Manufacturer Info:

**Contact:**

Acoustiblok, Inc.  
 6900 Interbay Boulevard  
 Tampa, FL 33616  
 Call - (813) 980-1400  
 Fax - (813)849-6347  
 Email - [sales@acoustiblok.com](mailto:sales@acoustiblok.com)  
[www.acoustiblok.com](http://www.acoustiblok.com)

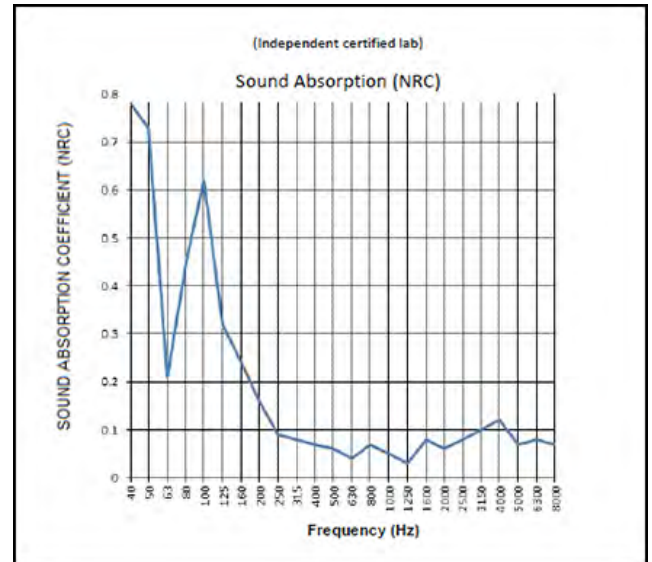
### Product Description

**Basic Use**

AcoustiFence was originally developed by Acoustiblok, Inc. for noise isolation on offshore oil rigs, but has since proven successful in many other demanding outdoor settings, such as construction sites, commercial/industrial facilities, and residential communities.

**AcoustiFence Noise Reducing Fences**

AcoustiFence is a unique, heavy-mineral filled, barium free, viscoelastic acoustical material that is made in the U.S.A. Unlike fences or shrubs, this material does extraordinarily well in blocking direct sound, and a unique characteristic of the material sets it apart from other sound barriers when dealing with very low frequencies.



**Sound Absorption Test Results**

**Benefits:**

- Effectively reduces exterior noise
- Over 300 UL Classifications
- Easy to install
- Resistant to UV, dirt and water
- Resistant to corrosion, mold and mildew

## Product Name

### **AcoustiFence® Noise Reducing Fences**

#### **AcoustiFence Noise Reducing Fences continued...**

In frequencies of 50Hz and below, the heavy limp AcoustiFence material actually begins to vibrate from low frequency sound waves. In essence it is transforming these low frequency sound waves into mechanical movement and internal friction energy. Laboratory tests indicate that this transformation process inhibits these lower frequencies from penetrating AcoustiFence, reducing their level by over 60 percent relative to the human ear. In addition, AcoustiFence becomes an absorbent material in these frequencies with test results show an NRC (noise reduction coefficient) as high as 0.78 (with 1.00 being the max). As such it is clear that AcoustiFence not only reduces sound as a barrier, but also acts as an acoustical absorbent material in very low frequencies, as opposed to reflecting those frequencies back like most other barriers. It is worth noting that lead sheets (which are toxic) work in the same manner.

Green AcoustiFence has the same sound deadening properties and features as our original black AcoustiFence. In addition, this new version features advanced reinforced edging and stainless steel cable ties. Made and sourced in the USA, It comes in 6x30 foot sections and is one of the most effective first steps in reducing noise for industrial, commercial and residential projects.

#### **Green AcoustiFence**

One of Acoustiblok's most popular products, designed as an advanced sound barrier that easily attaches to most types of fencing, is now available in a new green shade that easily blends into the environment. This makes it ideal for landscaping projects, residential home use and any outdoor applications where blending into the natural foliage is a concern.

## Product Name

### AcoustiFence® Noise Reducing Fences

#### Sound Transmission Class (STC)

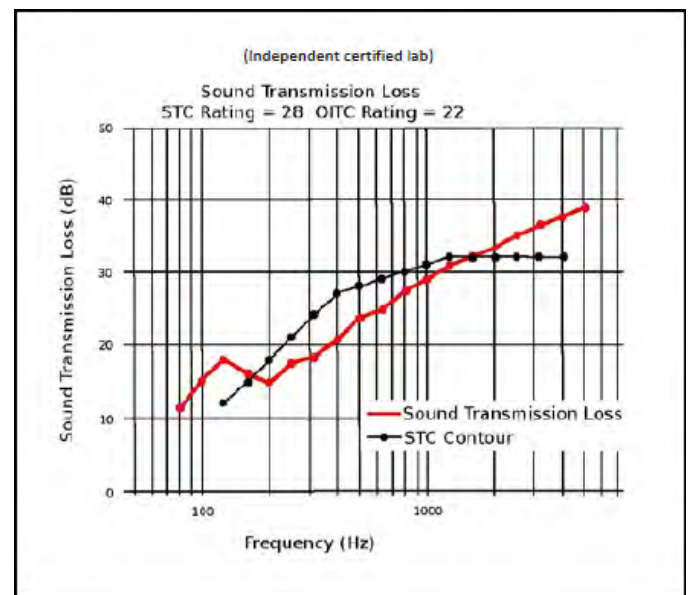
Sound Transmission Class (STC) is a single number that represents the sound blocking capacity of a partition such as a wall or ceiling.

STC numbers are often called out in architectural specifications, to assure that partitions will reduce noise levels adequately. For performance similar to laboratory test numbers, it is necessary to adhere closely to the construction materials and techniques used in the tested partition.

STC is calculated by comparing the actual sound loss measured when 18 test frequencies pass through a partition, with fixed values for each STC level. The highest STC curve that the measured sound loss numbers fit under, determines the STC rating of the partition.

STC calculations emphasize sound frequencies that match the human voice. A high STC partition will block the sound of human speech and block noise that interferes with human speech. To estimate high and low frequency performance, consult the Sound Transmission Loss graph included in STC test reports. Impact Insulation Class (IIC) measure transmitted impact noise and are specified for floor-ceiling assemblies only.

Acoustical test reports for numerous wall and floor/ceiling designs are available from Acoustiblok on request. All our test data is taken directly from independent 3<sup>rd</sup> party laboratories under NVLAP certification.



#### Sound Transmission Loss Test Results

## Product Name

### AcoustiFence® Noise Reducing Fences

## Physical Properties

- Barium free
- Minimum STC 28 per ASTM E90-02 & ASTM E413-87
- Minimum sound attenuation 24 dBA @ 100Hz & 16dBA @ 40Hz
- Size - 6 ft.(1.83m) x 30 ft.(9.14m) x 0.125 in. (.3mm) – 180 ft<sup>2</sup> (16.83m<sup>2</sup>)
- Color - black or green
- High UV resistance
- Heat tolerance: 200°F (93°C) for 7 days, less than 1% shrinkage with no deformation.
- Freezes at -40°F (-40°C). Do not unroll or flex frozen material. Properties not affected by freeze/thaw cycles.
- No fungal or algal growth and no visible disfigurement, per ASTM D3273 and ASTM D3274 (rating=10)
- Tensile Strength - min. 365 PSI
- Weight per section: 185 lbs. (84Kg)

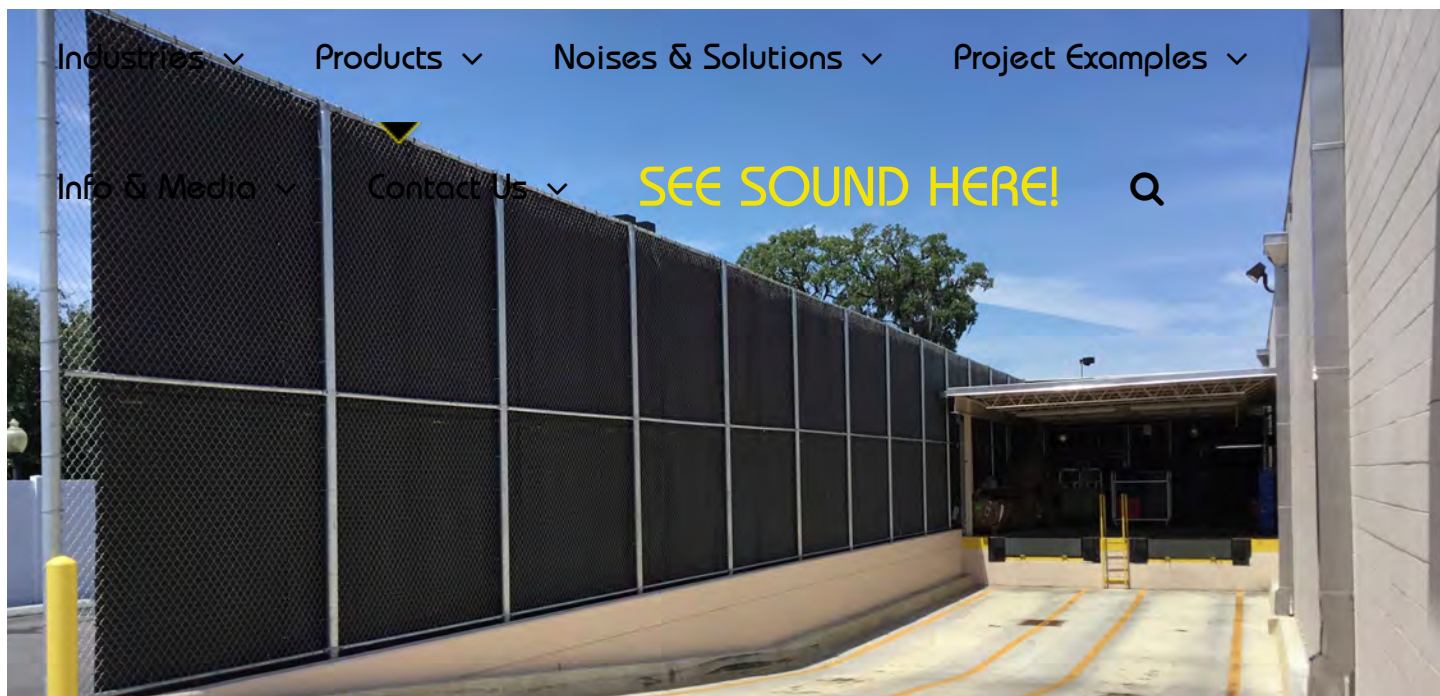
#### Material Specifications – Part # “Acoustifence 6x30 Industrial”

Acoustical Rating	STC 28 / OITC 22
Size	6 ft. (1.83m) x 30 ft. (9.14m) x 0.125 in. (.3mm) 180 ft <sup>2</sup> (16.72m <sup>2</sup> )
Weight	185 lbs. (84Kg)
Fastening	Black brass grommets every 6 in. (152mm) along top edge with four grommets spaced along the bottom edge. Commonly installed horizontally.
Color	Black
(This is an industrial product and minor surface blemishes are a possibility.)	



6900 Interbay Blvd  
Tampa, Florida USA 33616  
Telephone: (813)980-1440  
[www.Acoustiblok.com](http://www.Acoustiblok.com)  
[sales@acoustiblok.com](mailto:sales@acoustiblok.com)

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# Acoustifence<sup>®</sup>

## (Patented)

### Noise Reducing Fences

#### The Right Material

Acoustifence-Noise Reducing Fences – Acoustifence<sup>®</sup> AF-6 is a patented, highly effective, yet simple to install, outdoor acoustical barrier. The U.V. and mold resistant qualities of Acoustifence make it uniquely suited to outdoor use. You can also paint it to blend in to any environment.



performance using Acoustifence than you would using typical construction materials. This also means that Acoustifence is a great solution compared to a wooden fence or any other type of reflective barrier.

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## Ease of Use

Acoustifence is extremely easy to install. You can secure it to a chain link fence, sandwich it between a wooden shadow box fence, or secure it to a frame as a stand alone material. This allows for a quick installation and a quick resolution to any noise complaints.

Acoustifence comes equipped with standard edge reinforcement and mounting grommets. We offer installation suggestions for each type of installation.

## Details

Acoustifence is 1/8" thick and comes in standard sizes of 6' x 30'. You can also order custom lengths and if your project involves greater heights,



direction, humidity and temperature.

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Feel free to contact us to speak with one of our Acoustifence specialists. We look forward to helping you with your outdoor noise and sound issues.





# This is our beautiful patented “Foliage” Acoustifence®

All of the brick, foliage and grass is HD printed over the eighth inch thick patented Acoustifence.





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