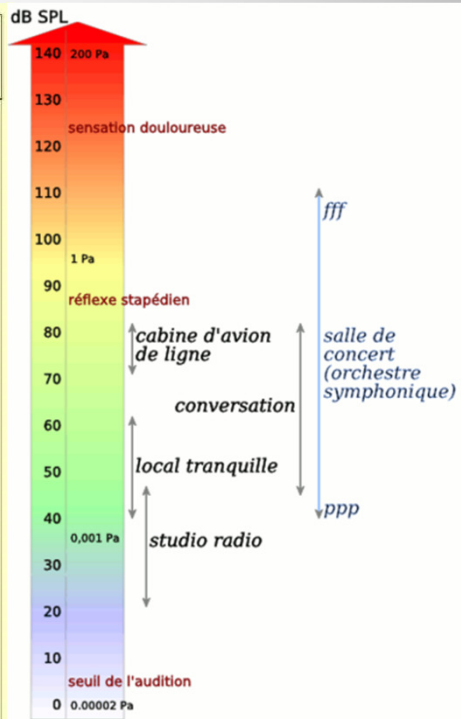


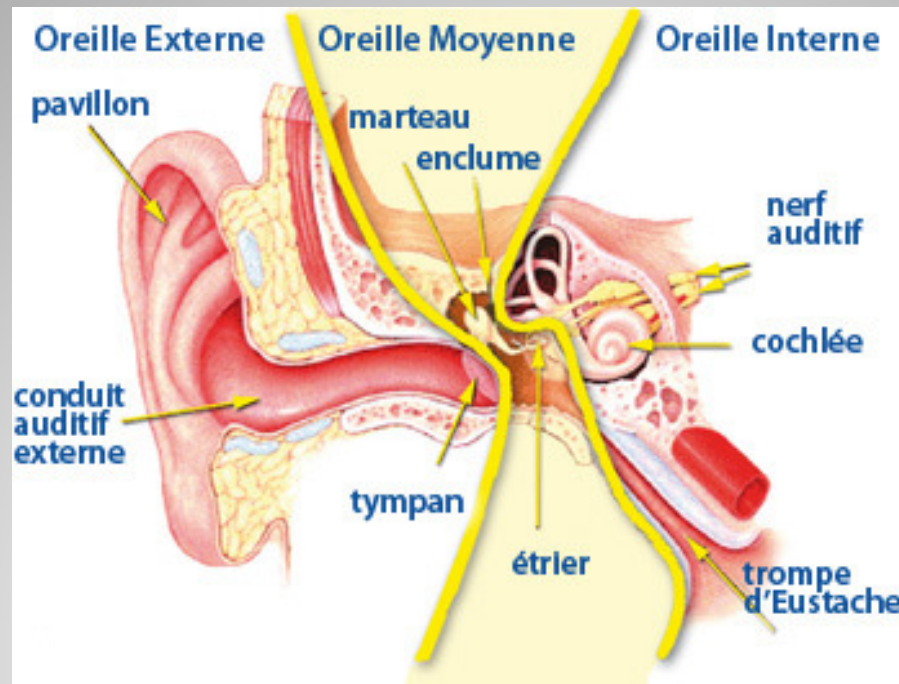


| Pression (Pa) | Niveau de pression acoustique (dB) | Exemples                    | Sensation auditive        |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 200           | 180                                | Fusée Ariane au décollage   | Insupportable             |
| 20            | 140                                | Moteur d'avion à réaction   | Douloureux                |
| 20            | 120                                | Voiture de "Formule 1"      | Difficilement supportable |
|               | 110                                | Passage d'un train          |                           |
| 2             | 100                                | Marteau piqueur             | Très bruyant              |
|               | 90                                 | Alarme de voiture           |                           |
| 0,2           | 80                                 | Rue à grande circulation    | Fatigant                  |
| 0,02          | 70                                 | Restaurant bruyant, rue     | Bruits courants           |
| 0,02          | 60                                 | Conversation normale        |                           |
| 0,002         | 50                                 | Bureau, piscine             | Gênant                    |
| 0,002         | 40                                 | Séjour, salle de cours      |                           |
| 0,0002        | 30                                 | Chambre à coucher           | Reposant                  |
| 0,0002        | 20                                 | Studio, campagne tranquille |                           |
| 0,00002       | 10                                 | Déplacement d'une personne  | Calme                     |
| 0,00002       | 0                                  | Seuil d'audition            |                           |

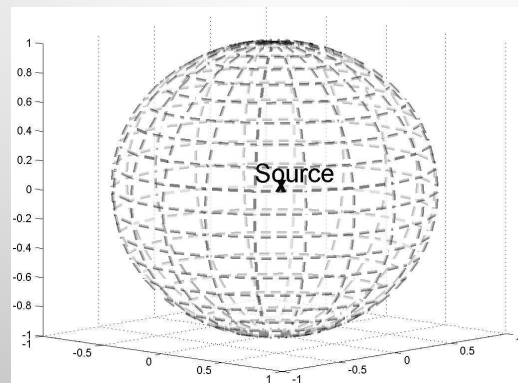


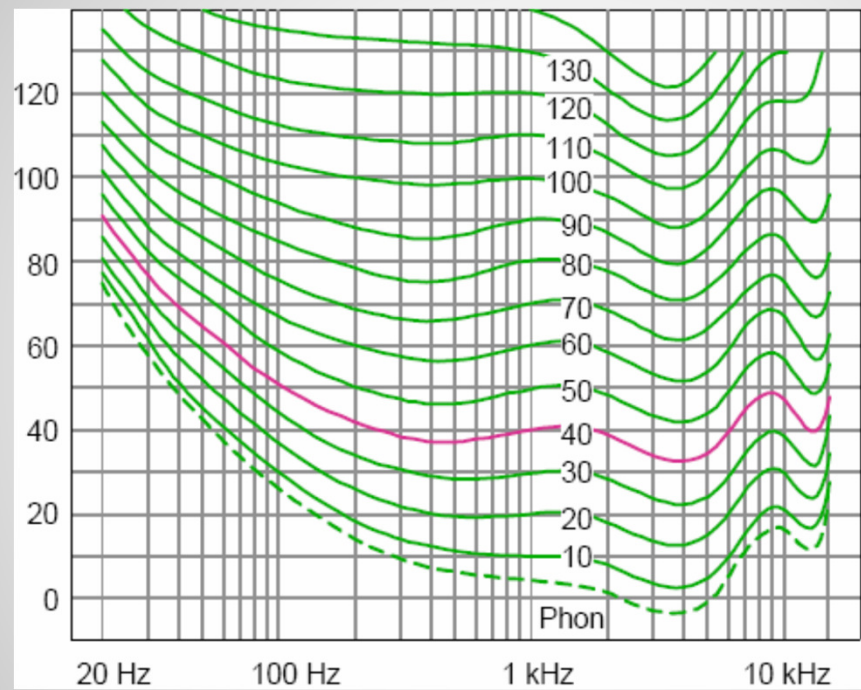
Echelle des niveaux sonores à 1 kHz

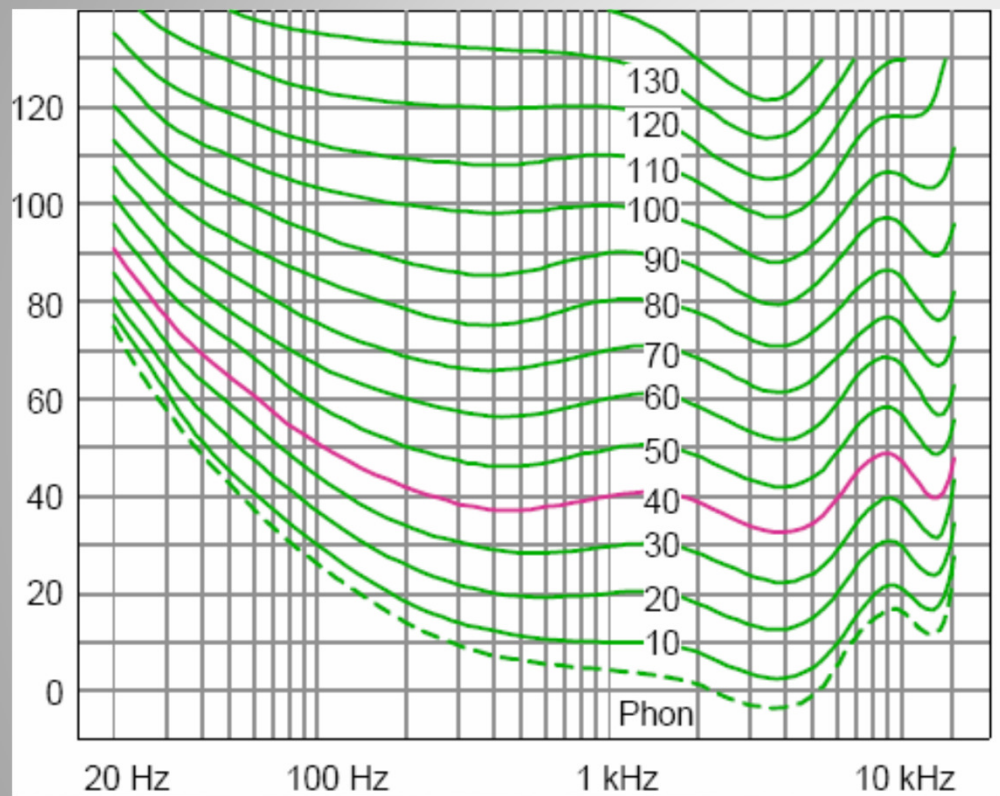
|                    |                    |   |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Oreille<br>externe | Oreille<br>moyenne | Oreille interne...                            |
| Acoustique         | Mécanique          | Transducteur<br>mécanique-<br>électrochimique |

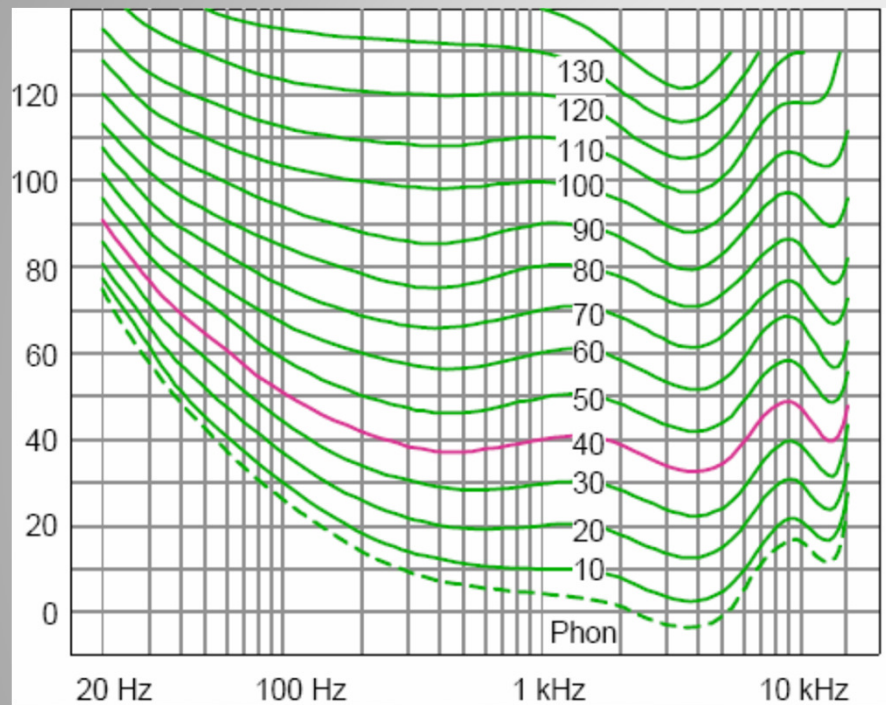


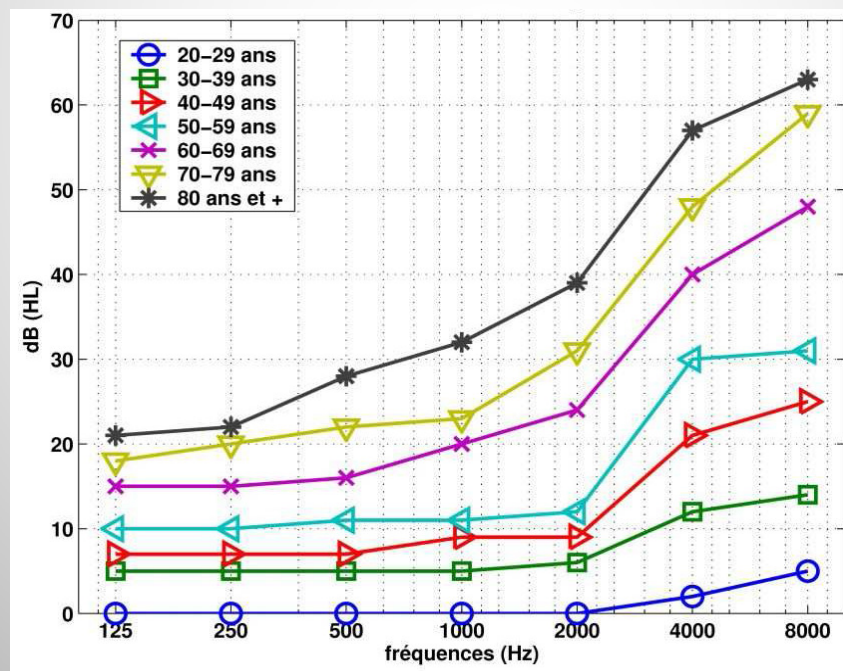






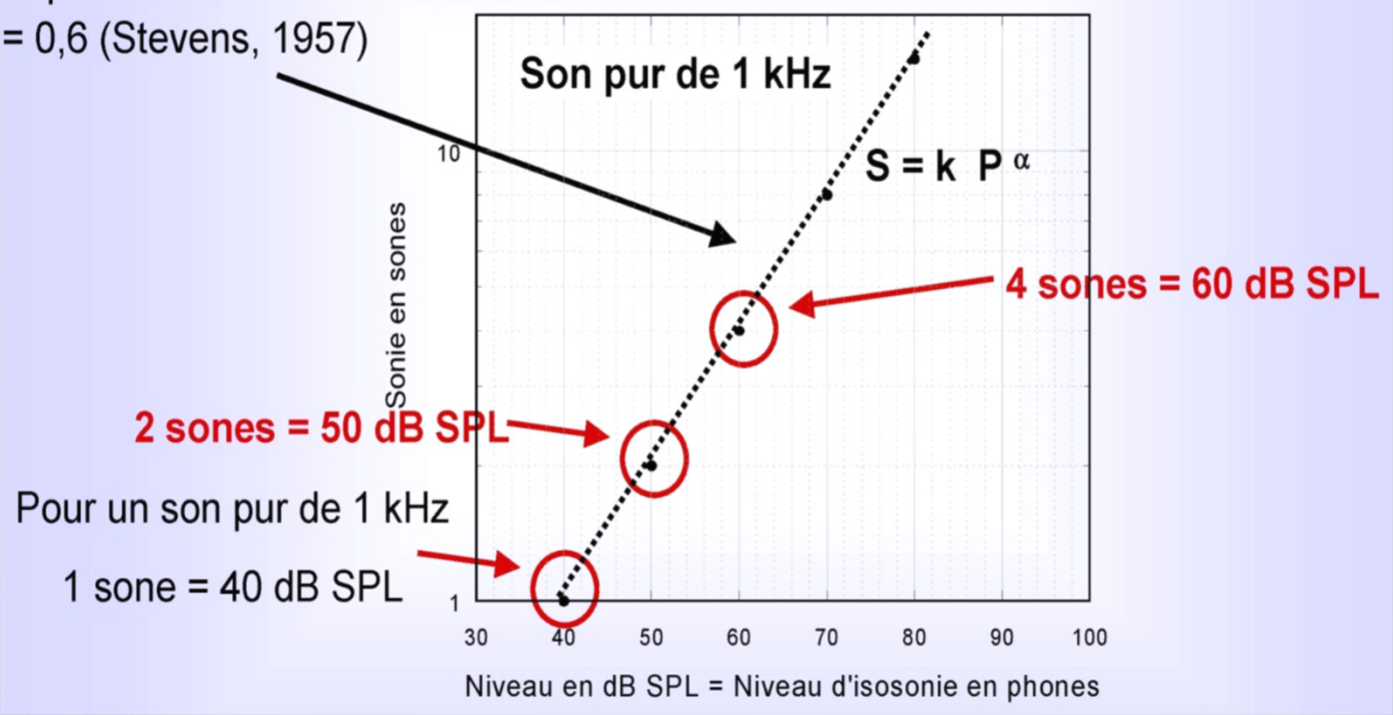


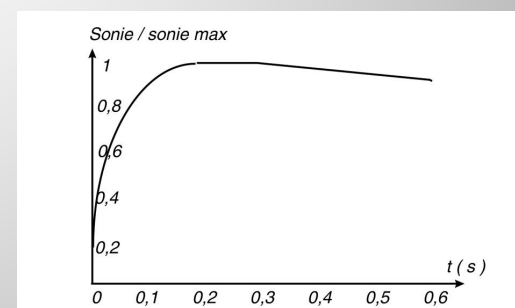


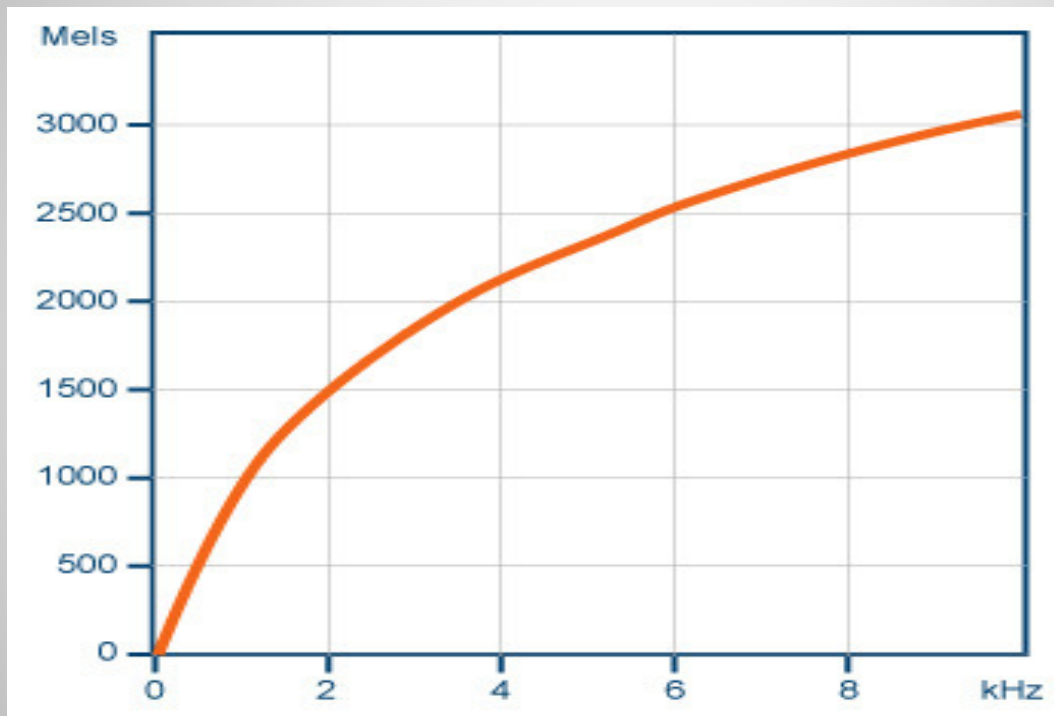


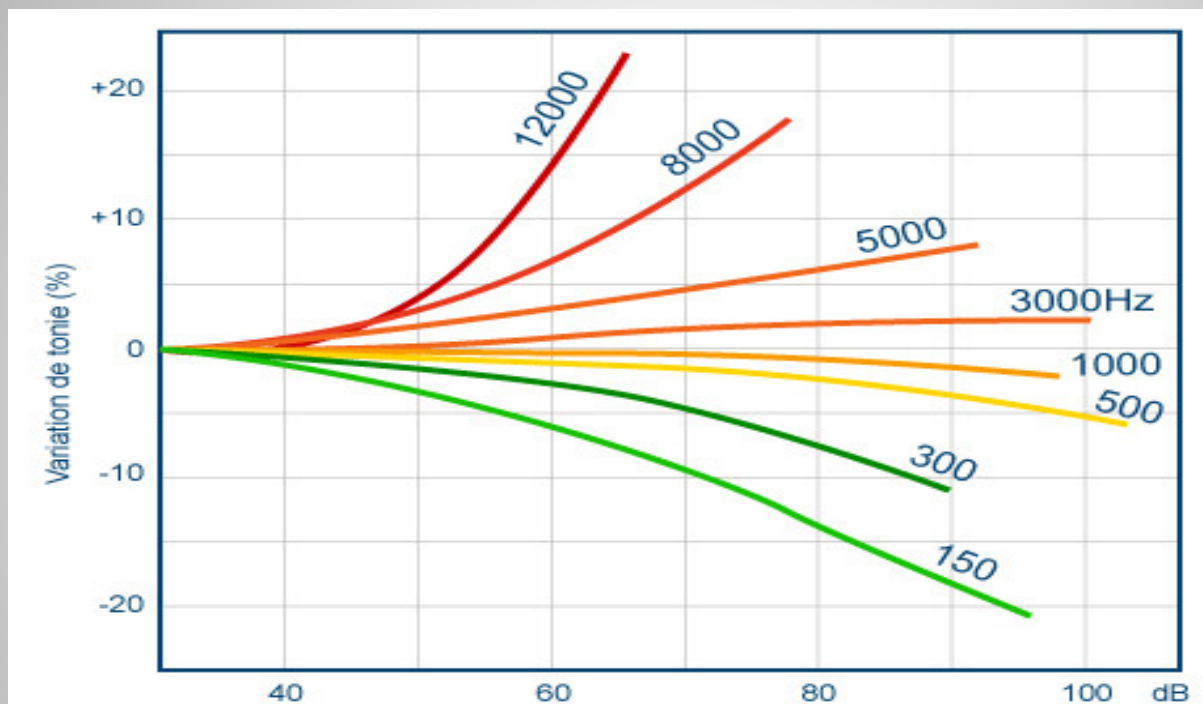


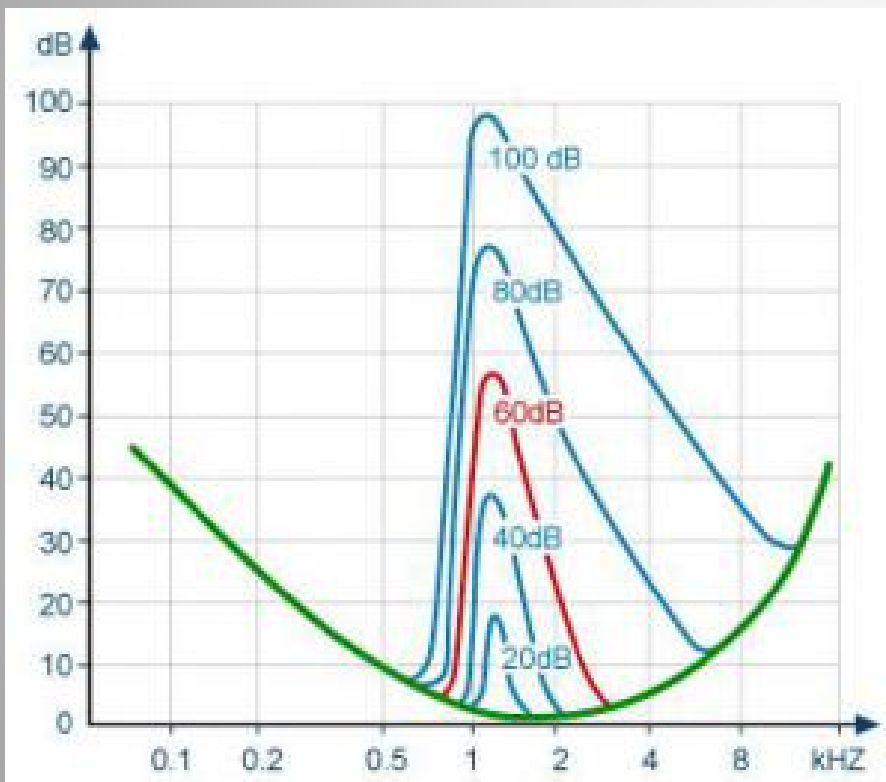
Exposant de la fonction de sonie  
= 0,6 (Stevens, 1957)



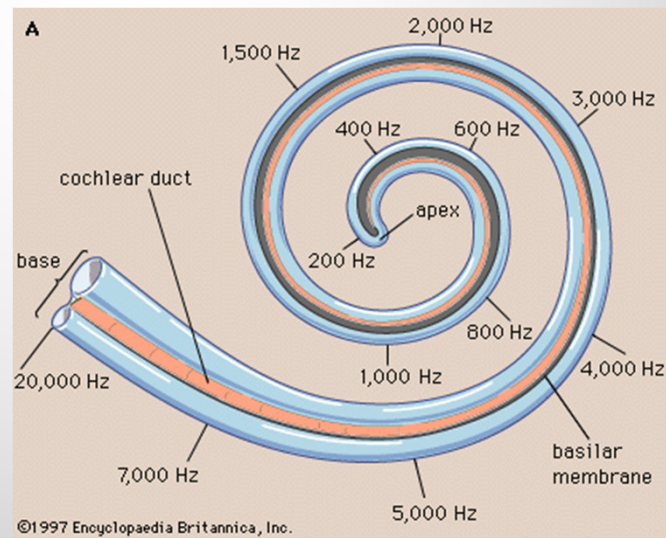
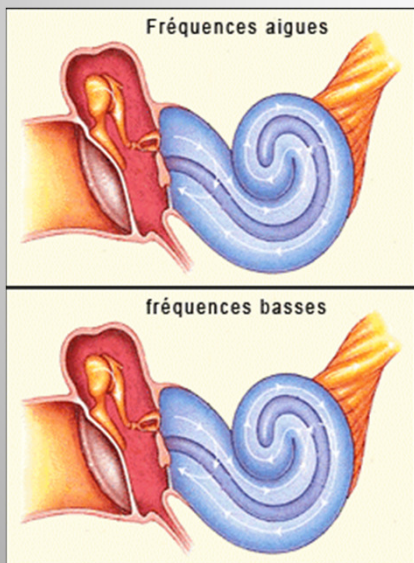


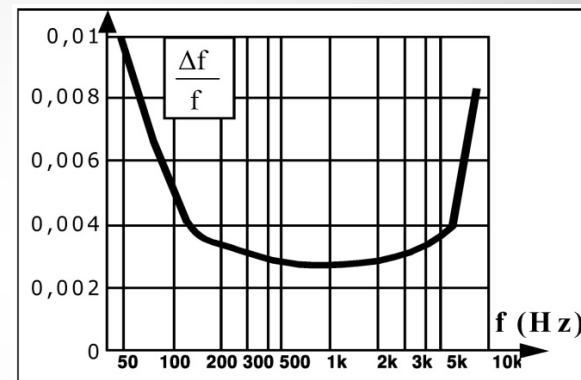




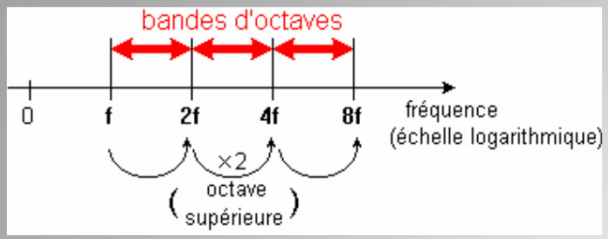


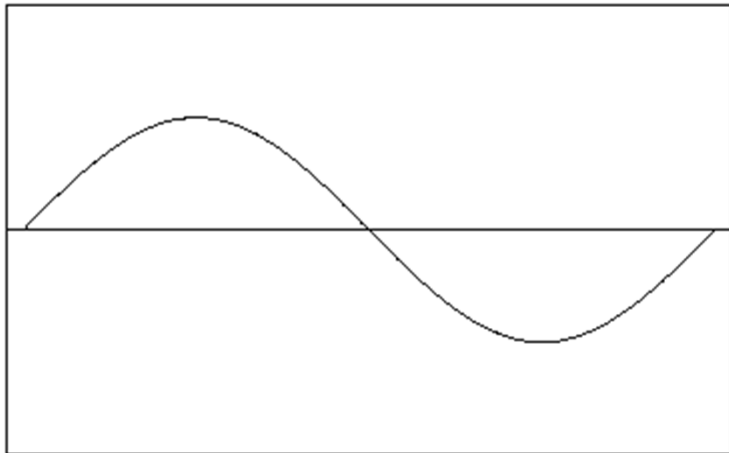
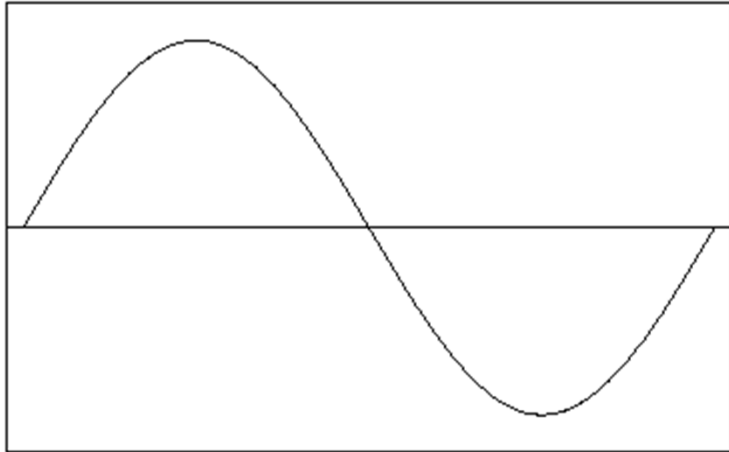


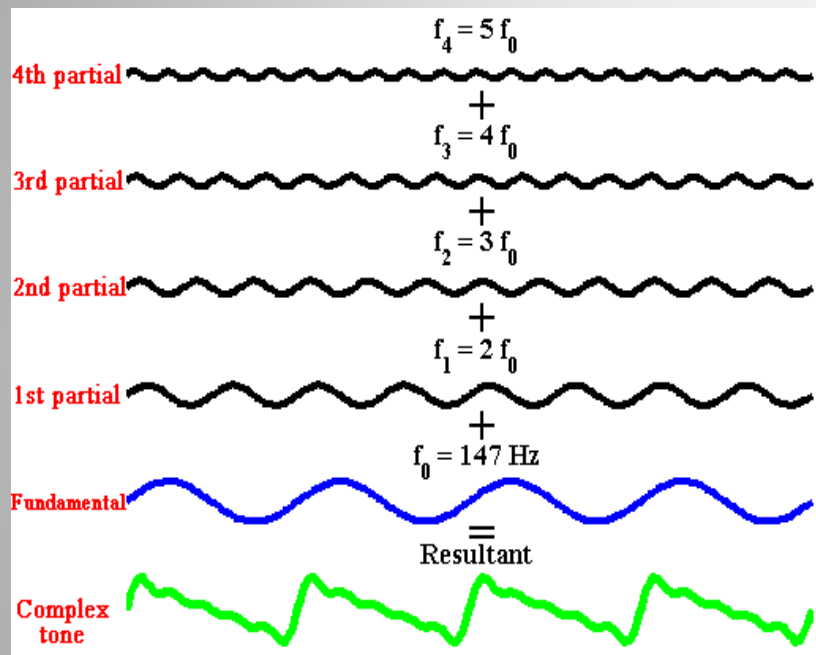




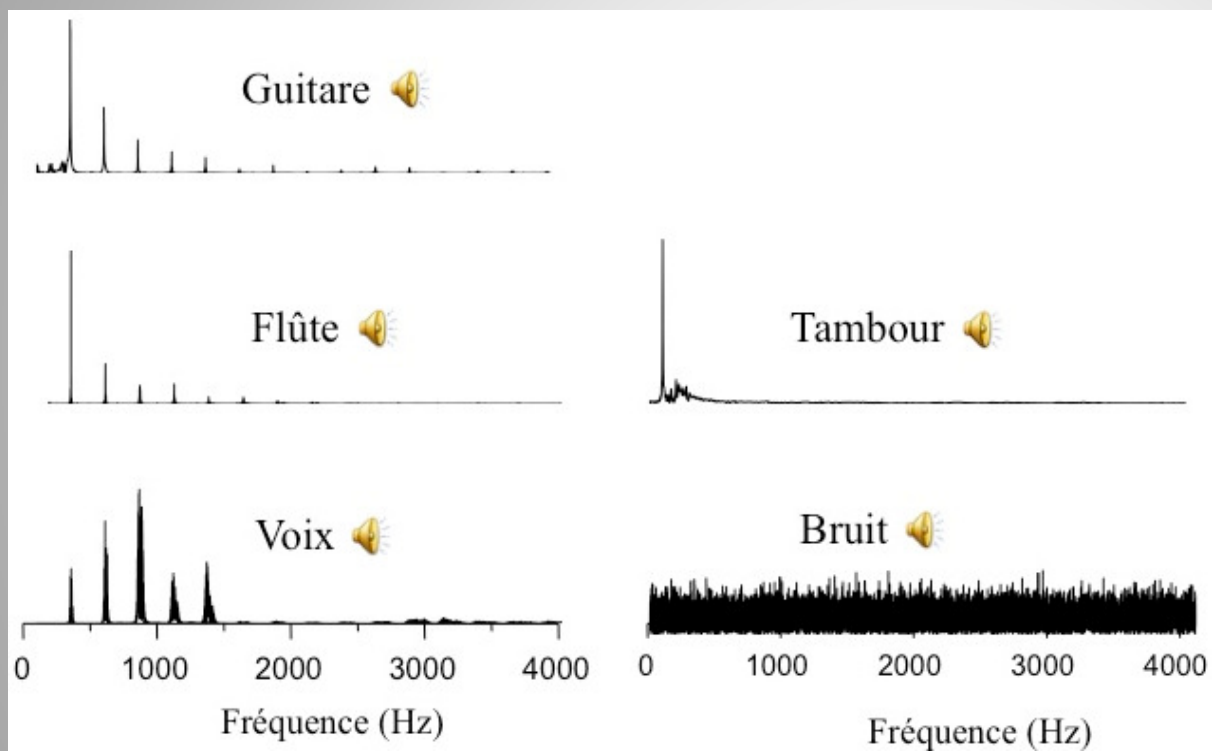


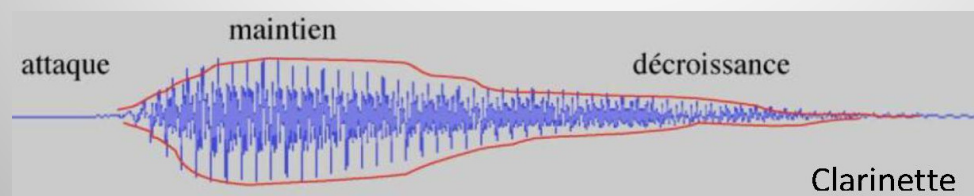


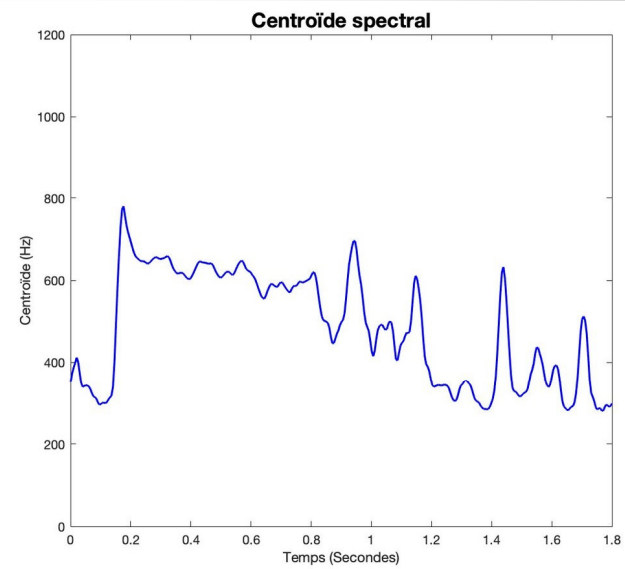
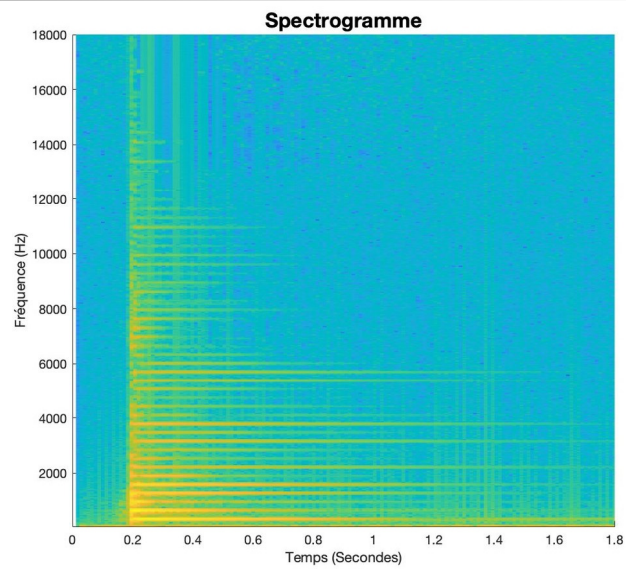


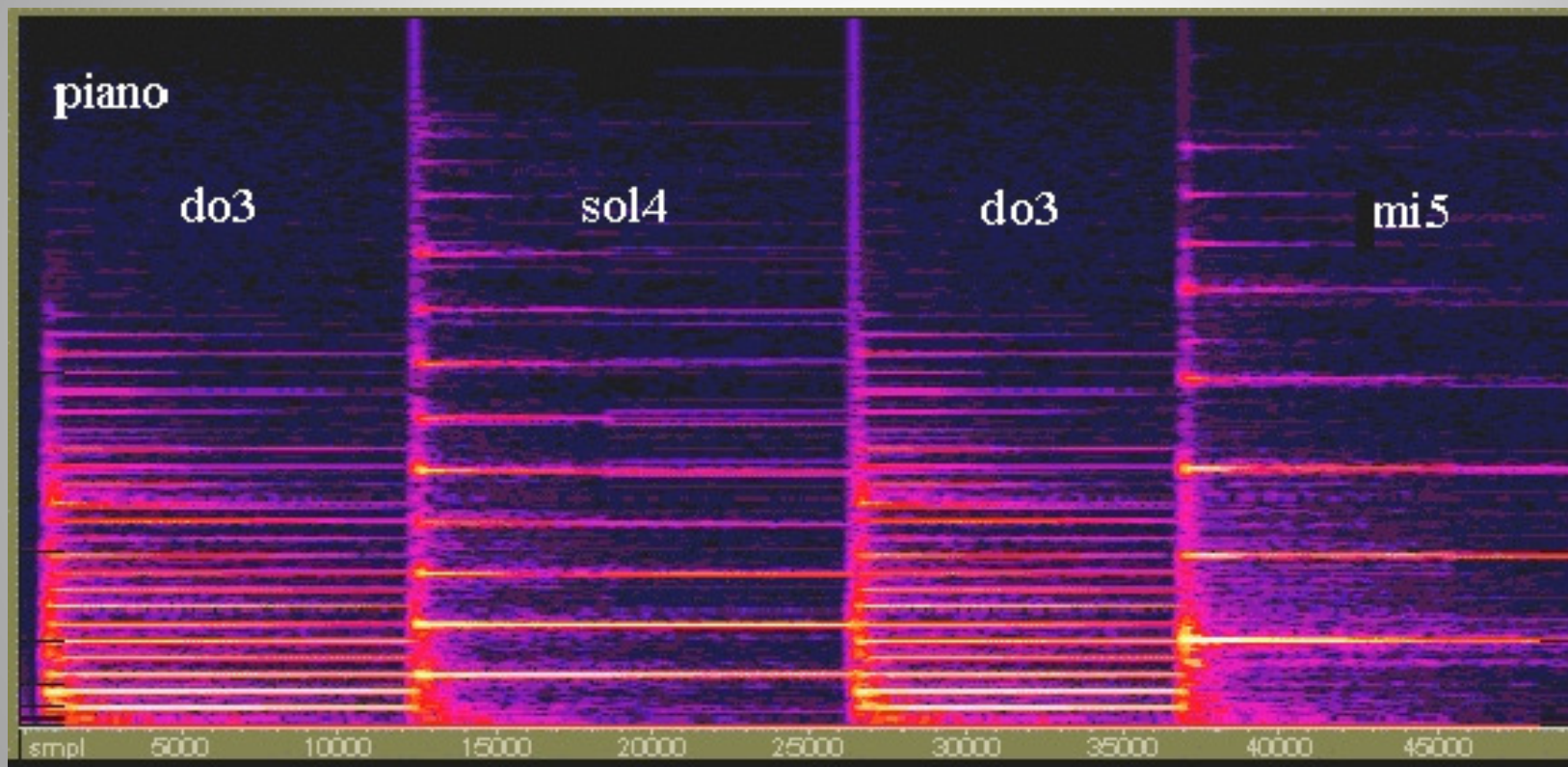






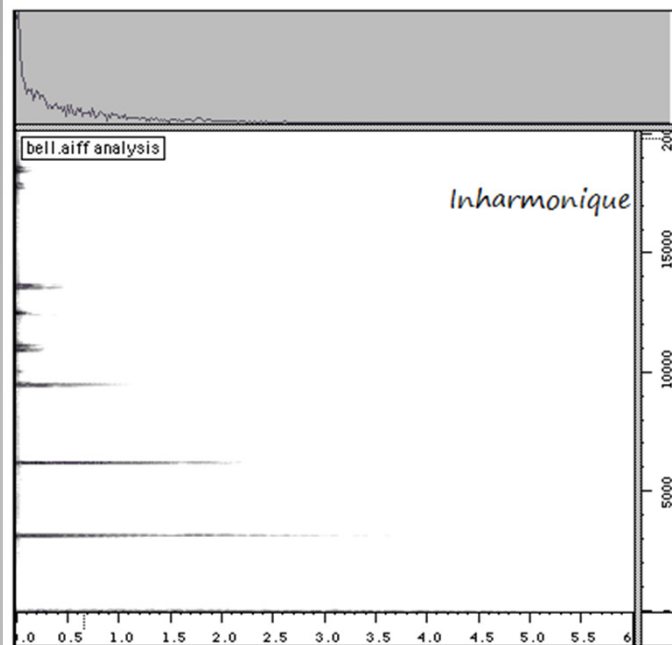




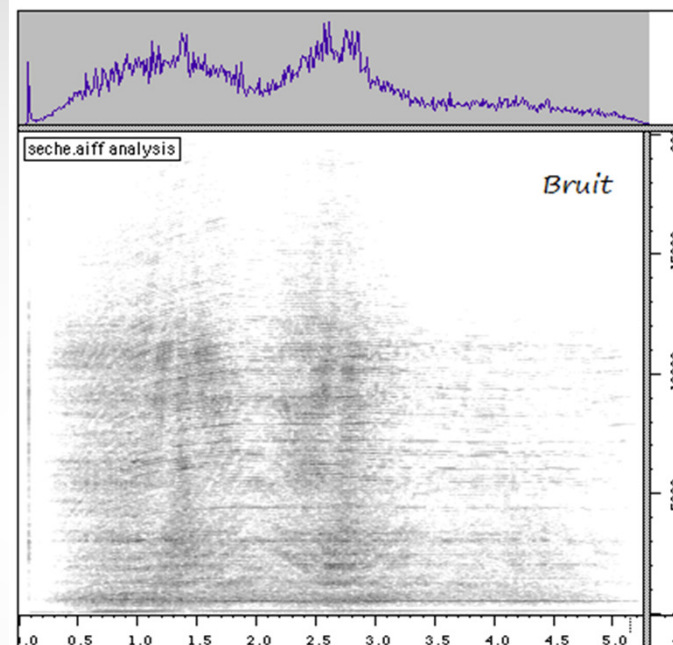


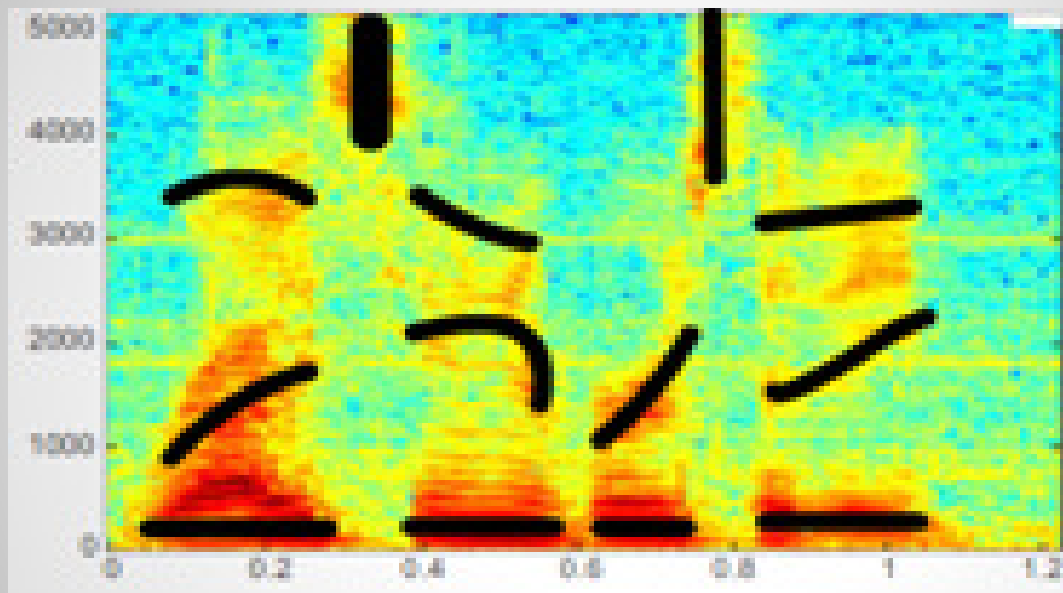


Sonogramme d'un son de cloche de temple

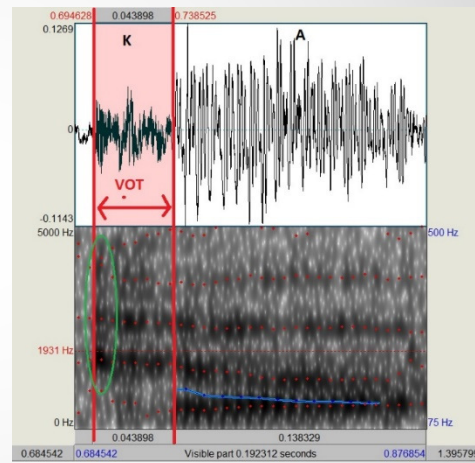
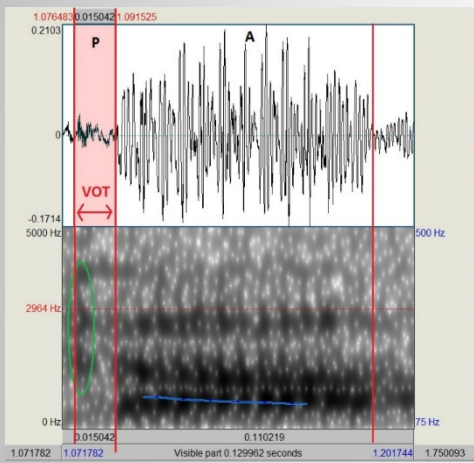


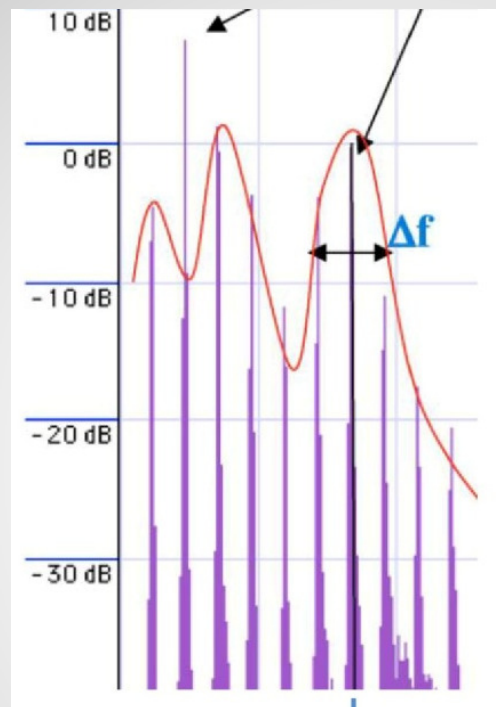
Sonogramme d'un son de sèche-cheveux



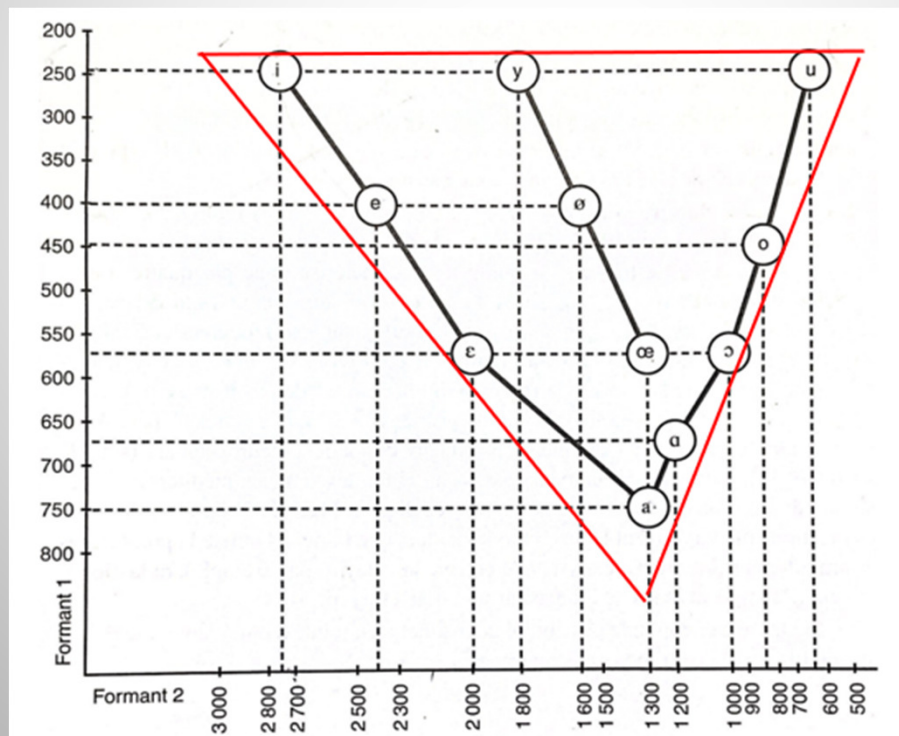


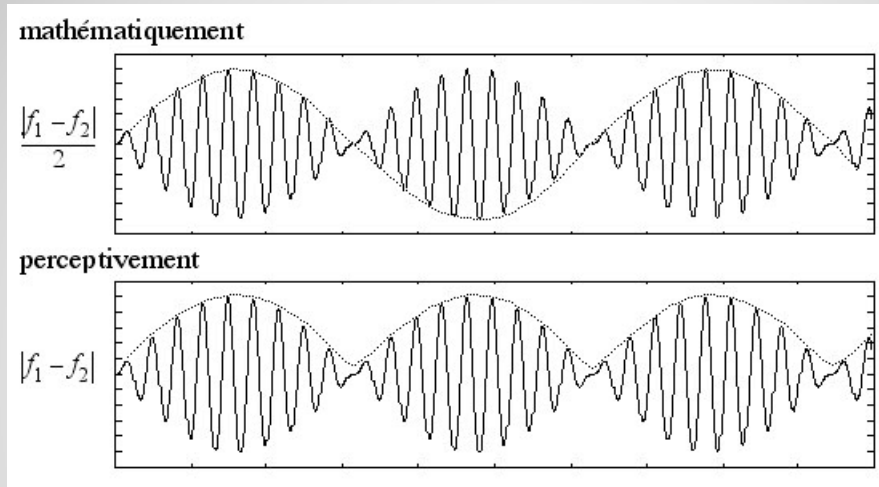


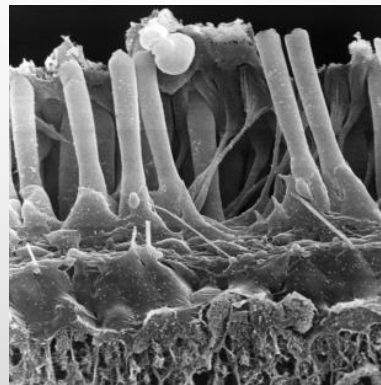


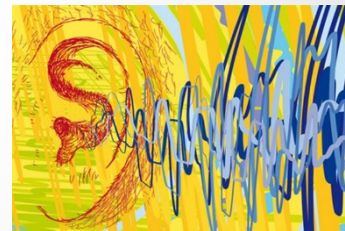


| Voyelles | F <sub>1</sub> | F <sub>2</sub> |
|----------|----------------|----------------|
| I        | 250Hz          | 2400Hz         |
| Y        | 250Hz          | 1800Hz         |
| U        | 250Hz          | 750Hz          |
| E        | 375Hz          | 2200Hz         |

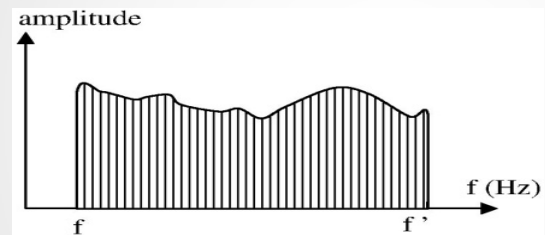


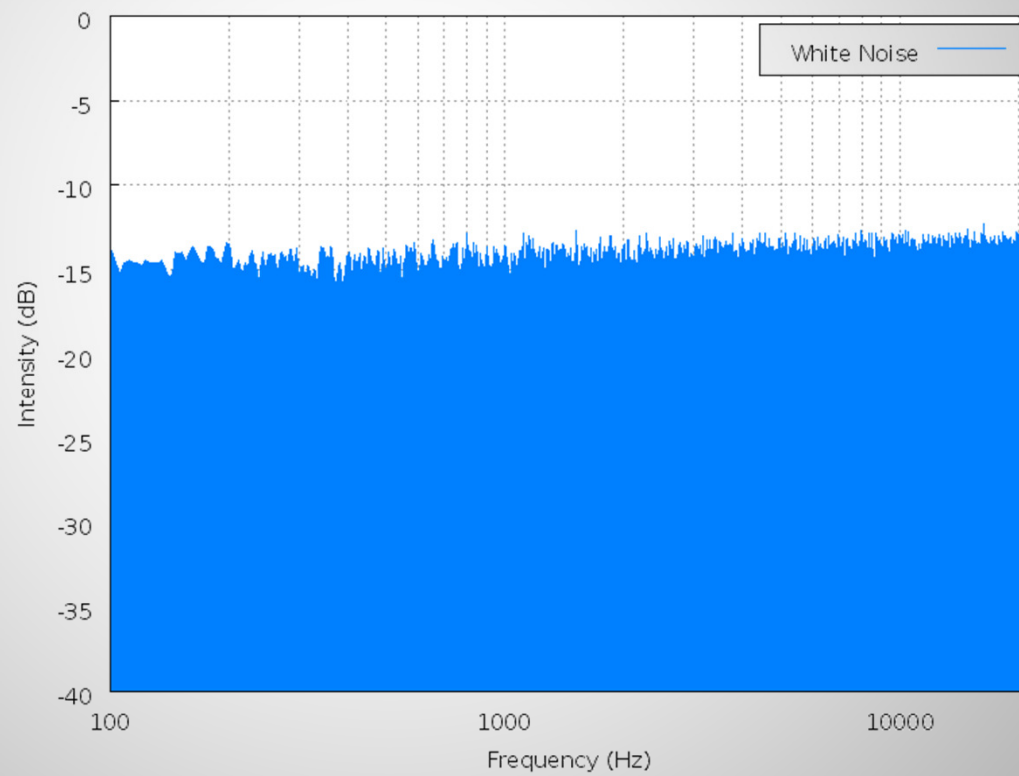


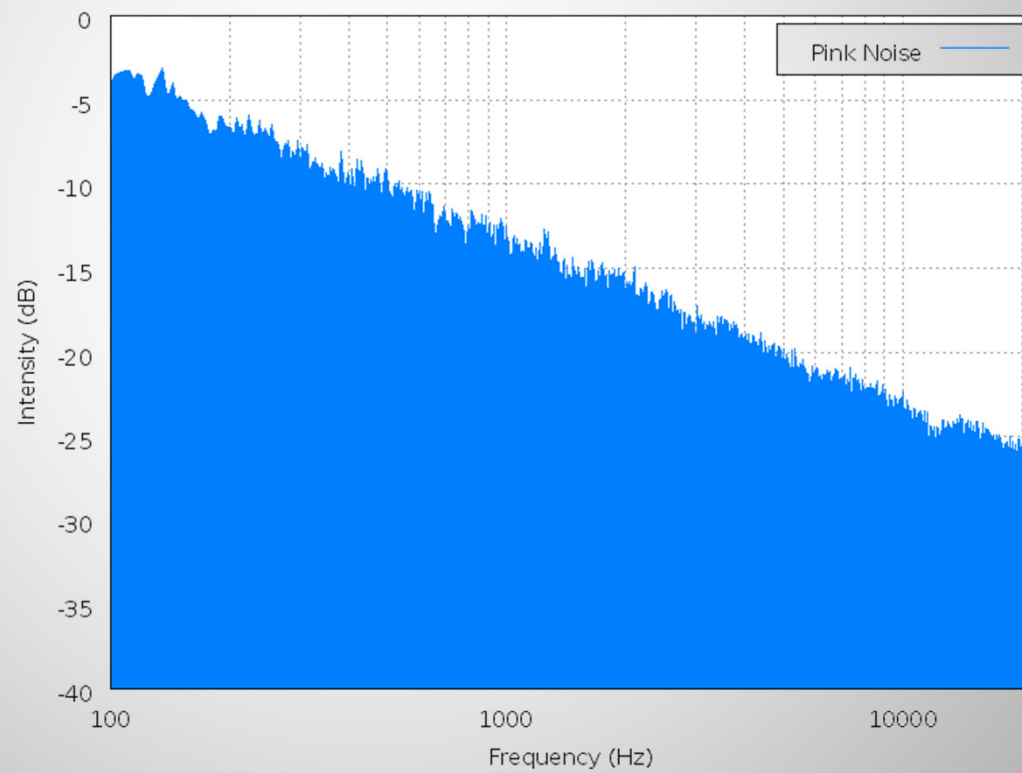


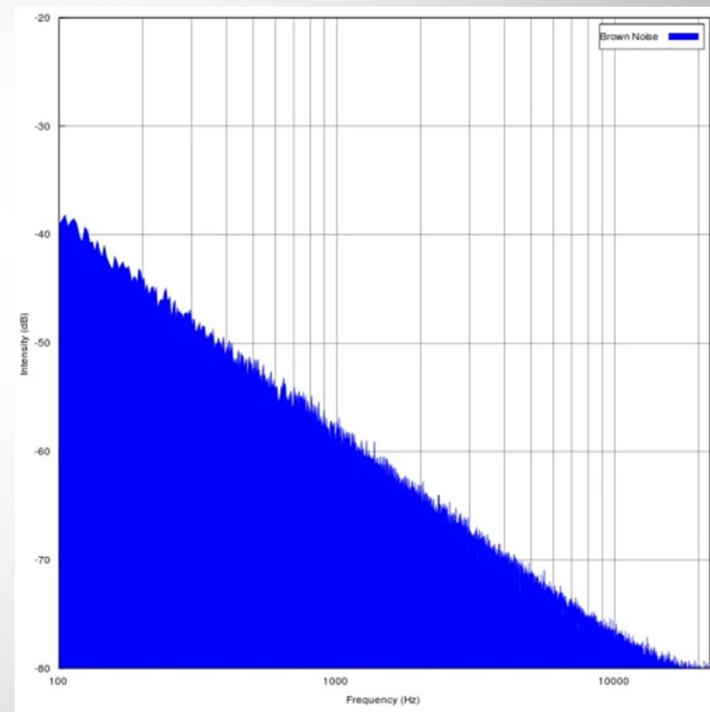


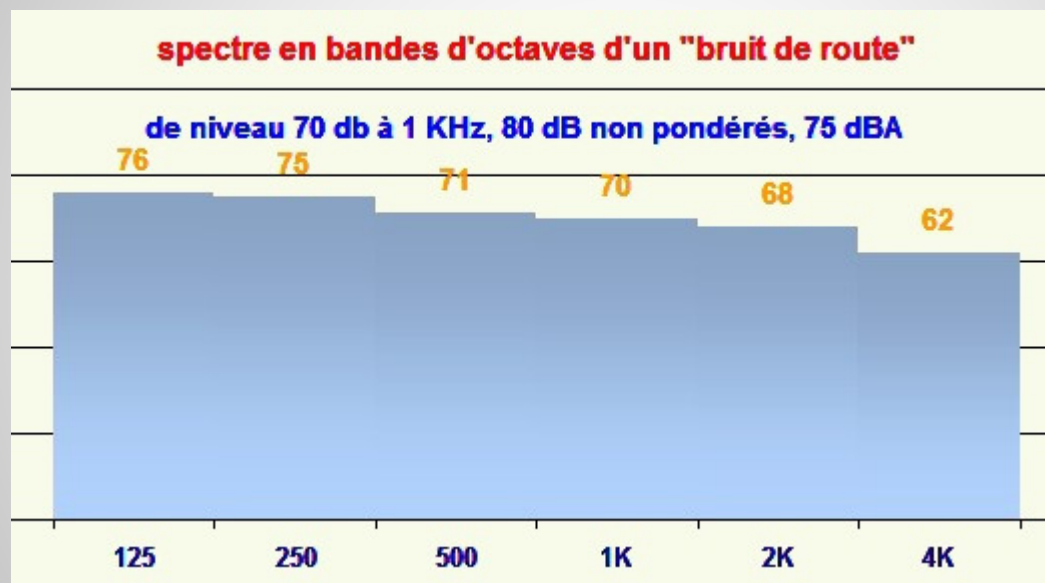


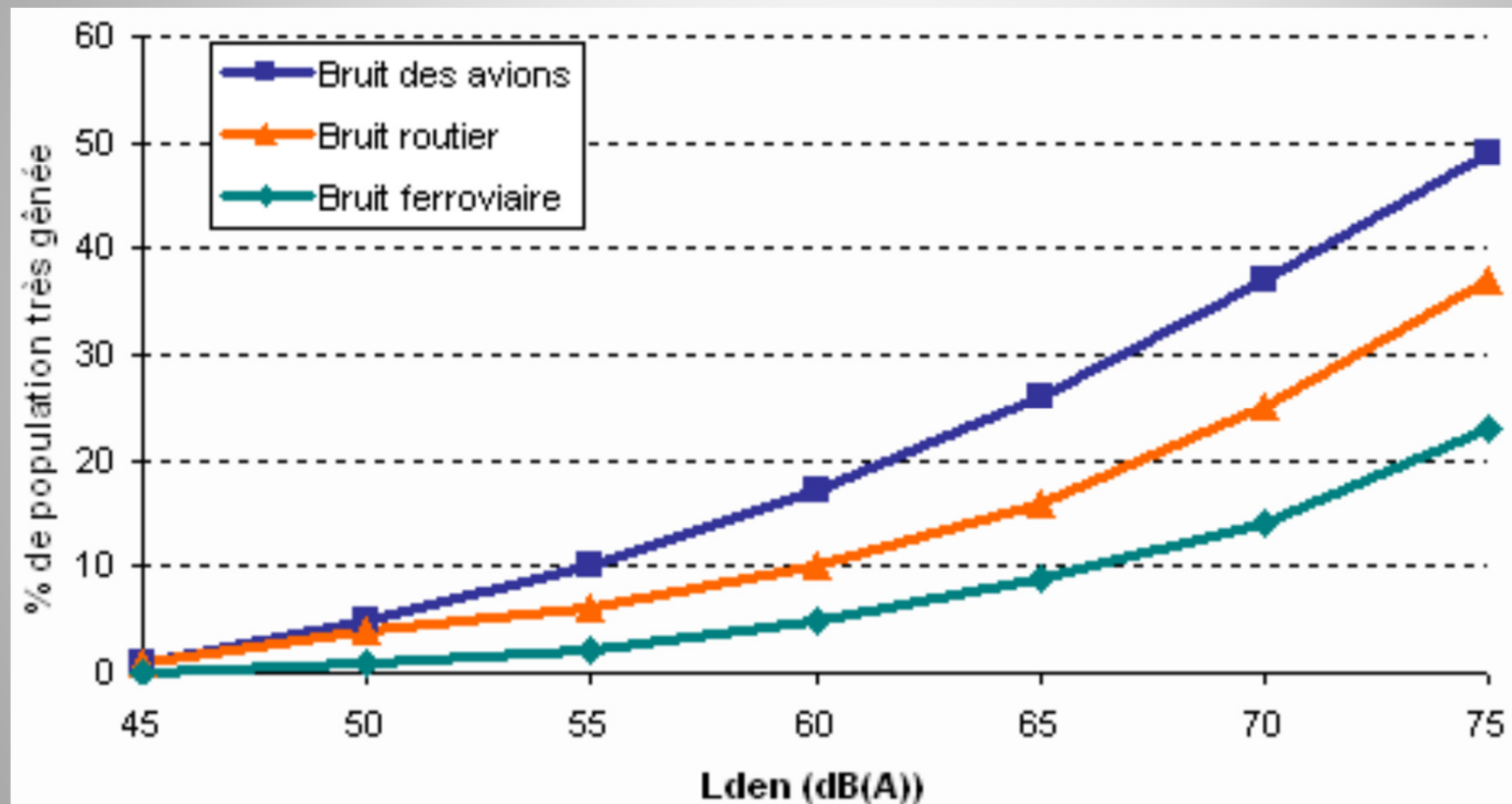




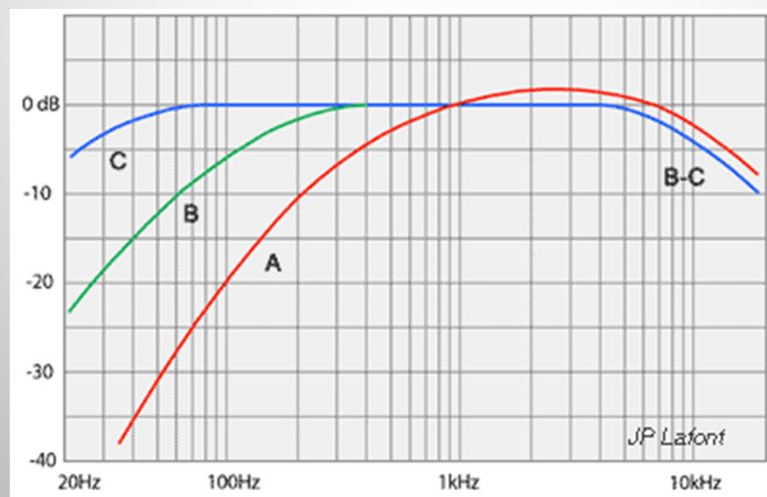




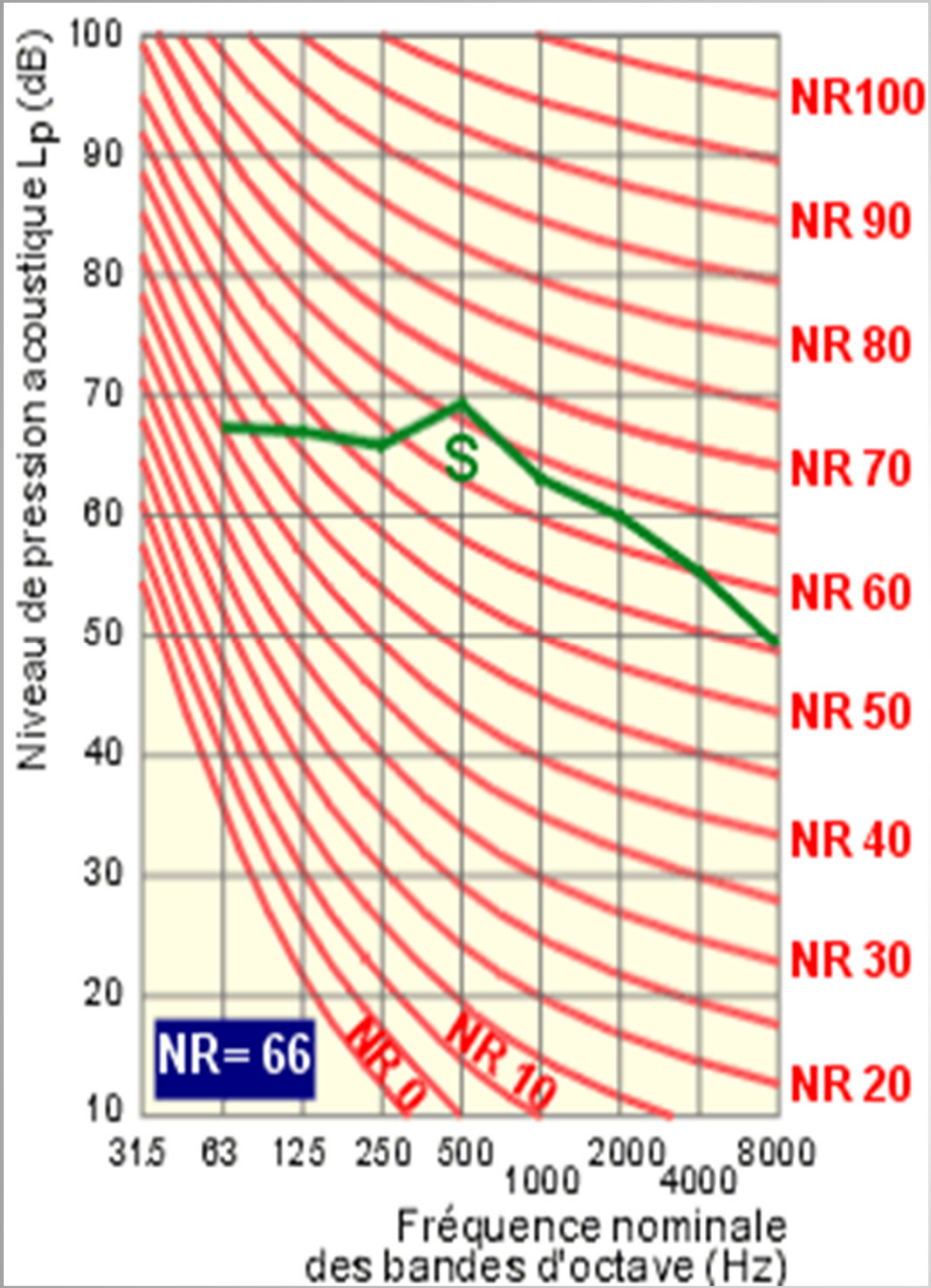








|                  |       |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fréquences (Hz)  | 125   | 250  | 500  | 1000 | 2000 | 4000 |
| Pondération (dB) | -16,1 | -8,6 | -3,2 | 0    | +1,2 | +1   |

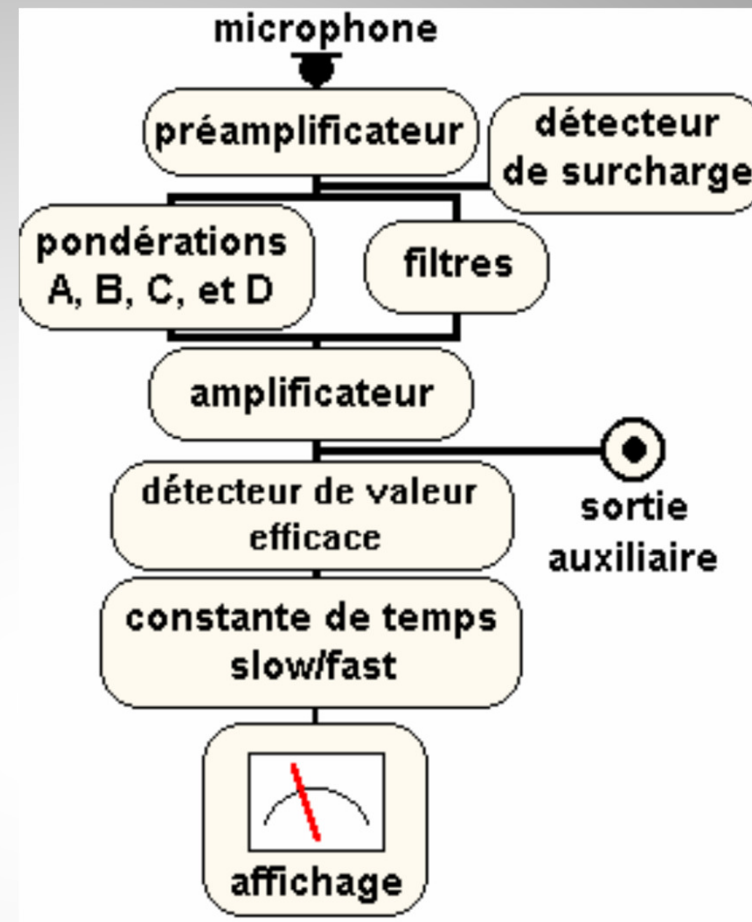


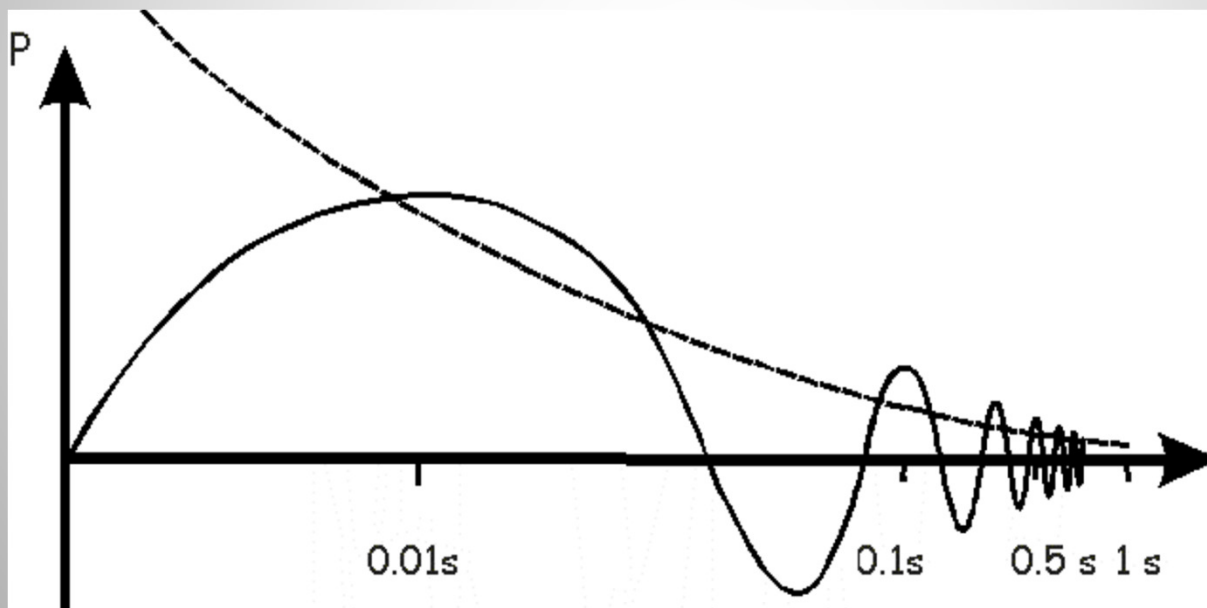
|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>NR 20</b>      | Conditions excellentes d'écoute,<br>salles de concert, studios d'enregistrement             |
| <b>NR 25</b>      | Très bonnes conditions d'écoute,<br>auditoriums, théâtres, églises, salles de<br>conférence |
| <b>NR 20 - 30</b> | Condition de séjour, de repos, de sommeil,<br>maisons d'habitation, hôtels, appartements    |
| <b>NR 30 - 35</b> | Bonnes conditions d'écoute,<br>bureaux de direction, salles de classe,<br>bibliothèques     |
| <b>NR 35 - 40</b> | Conditions d'écoute normales,<br>grands bureaux, restaurants calmes,<br>commerces           |
| <b>NR 40 - 45</b> | Conditions d'écoute modérées<br>laboratoires, restaurants, bureaux de dessin                |
| <b>NR 45 - 55</b> | Conditions de travail acceptables avec un<br>minimum de compréhension de la parole          |
| <b>NR 50 - 70</b> | Usines, atelier   |

| Durée maximale d'exposition<br>quotidienne | Niveau de bruit équivalent à<br>(dB(A)) |
|--|---|
| 8 h  | 85                                      |
| 2 h  | 91                                      |
| 30 min                                     | 97                                      |
| 7 min 30 s                                 | 103                                     |
| 1 min 52 s                                 | 109                                     |
| 28 s                                       | 115                                     |
| 7 s  | 121                                     |









## • Protection des travailleurs

### Pyramide du droit

Directive 2003/210/CE du 6 février 2003 : nouvelles valeurs d'exposition au bruit.

Directive 89/392/CEE du 14 juin 1989 : 'machines'.

Directive européenne 86/188/CEE du 12 mai 1986 : protection des travailleurs contre les risques dus à l'exposition au bruit.

Code du travail, articles R 232-8 et suivants, R 235-2-11 et R 233-84.

Arrêté du 17 décembre 2003 portant agrément de personnes et d'organismes chargés de mesurer l'exposition au bruit en milieu de travail.

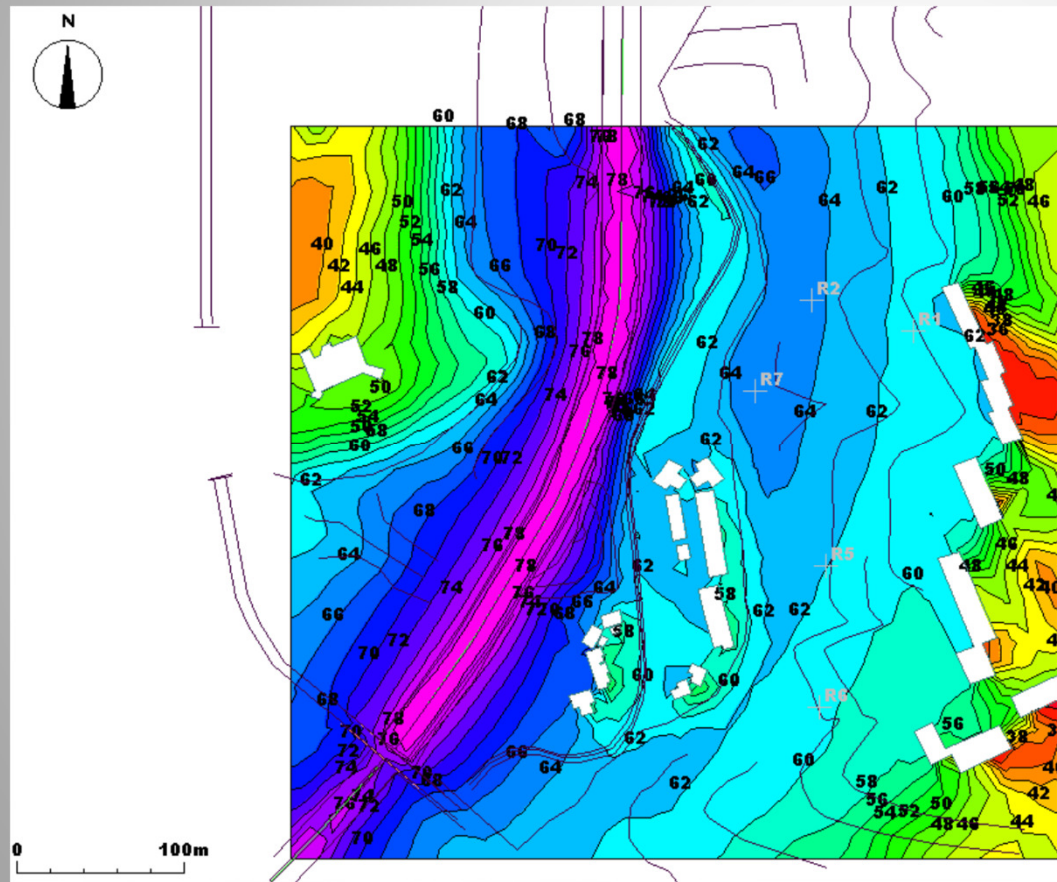
Arrêté modifié du 4 novembre 1993 relatif à la signalisation de sécurité et de santé au travail.

Arrêté du 30 août 1990 relatif à la correction acoustique des locaux de travail.

Arrêté du 31 janvier 1989 portant recommandation et instructions aux médecins du travail.

Circulaire du 6 mai 1988 relative à l'application du décret no 88-405 du 21 avril 1988 sur la protection des travailleurs contre le bruit.

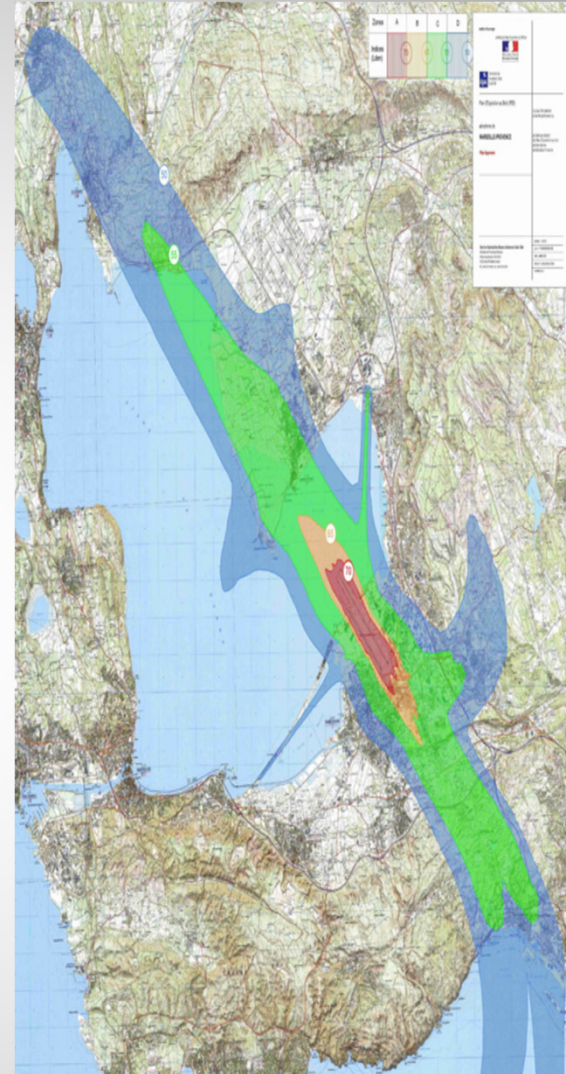
Norme NF S 31.084 du 5 octobre 2002 relatif la mesure des niveaux d'exposition au bruit en situation de travail.



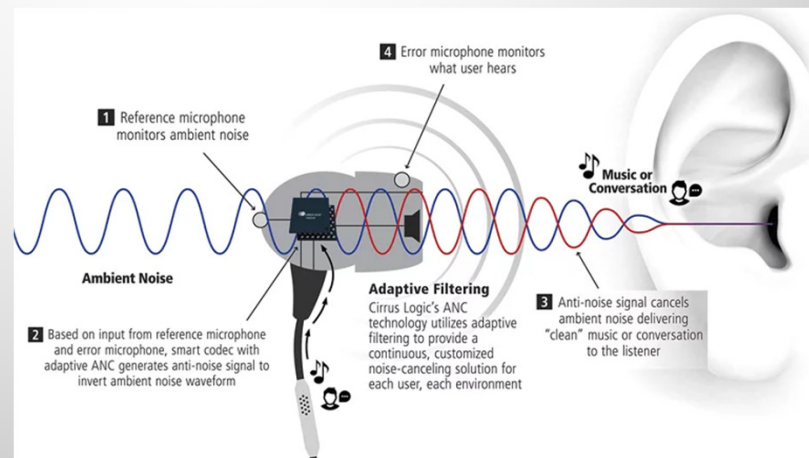
| Usage et Nature des locaux   | $I_{f, \text{ jour}}$ | $I_{f, \text{ nuit}}$ |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Établissements de santé, de soins et d'action sociale                                      | 60dB(A)(1)            | 55 dB(A)              |
| Établissements d'enseignement (à l'exclusion des ateliers bruyants et des locaux sportifs) | 60 dB(A)              |                       |
| Logements en zone d'ambiance sonore préexistante modérée                                   | 60 dB(A)              | 55 dB(A)              |
| Autres logements.....  | 65 dB(A)              | 60 dB(A)              |
| Locaux à usage de bureaux en zone d'ambiance sonore préexistante modérée...                | 65 dB(A)              |                       |

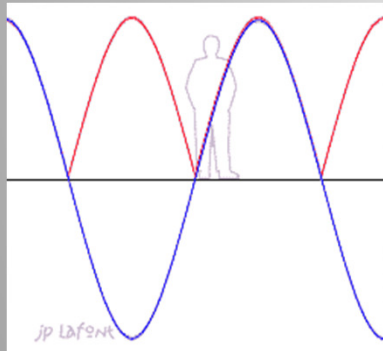
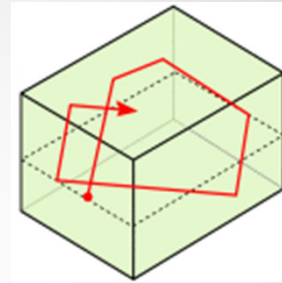
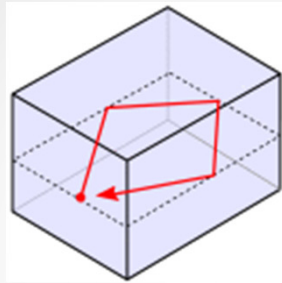
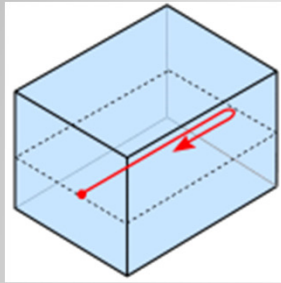
(1) Pour les salles de soins et les salles réservées au séjour de malades, cette valeur est abaissée à 57 db(A)

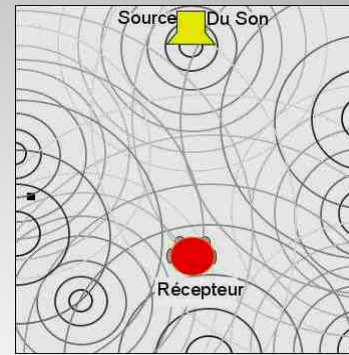


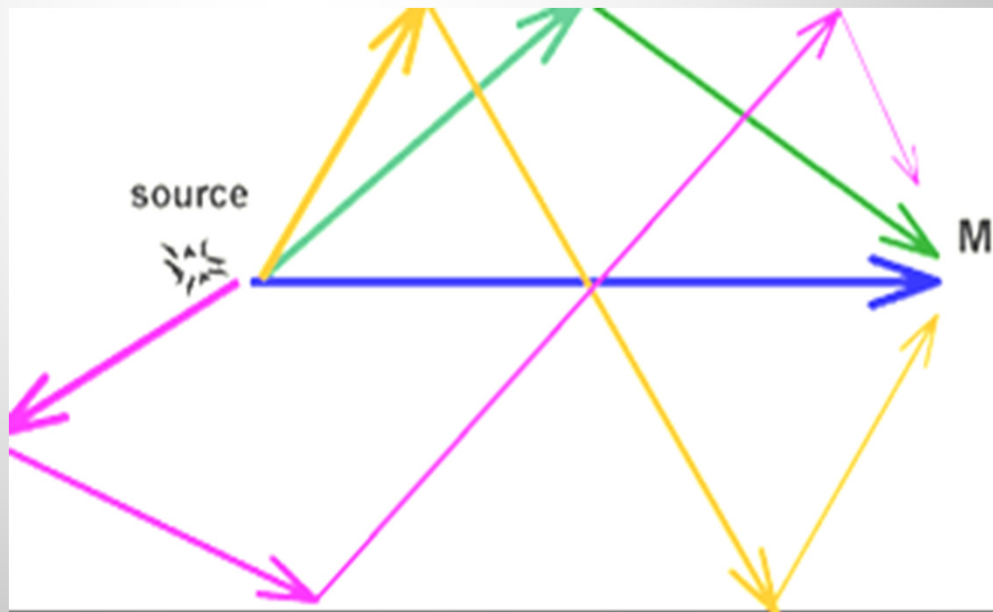


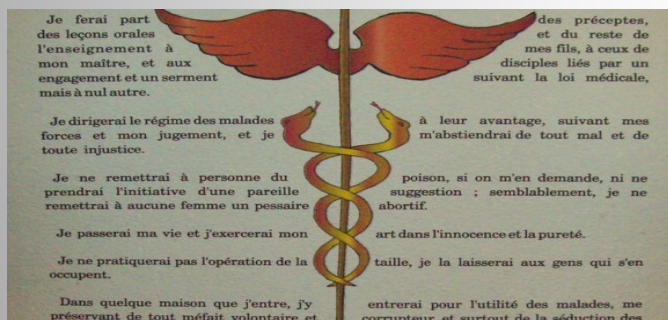


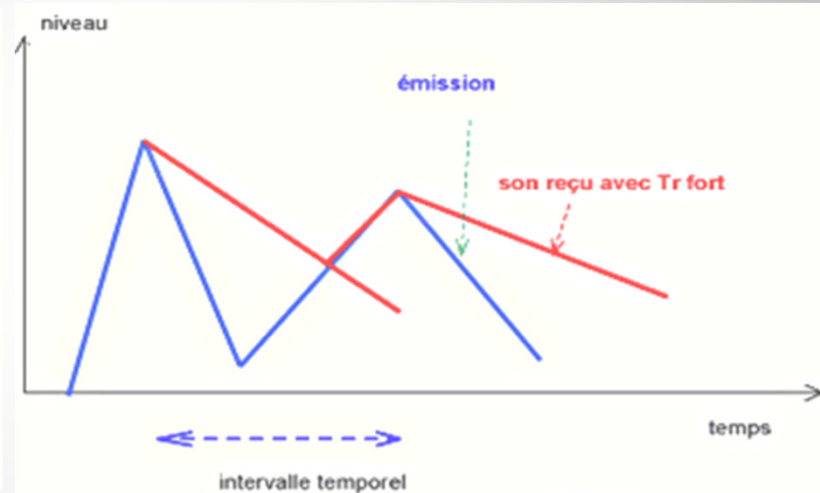
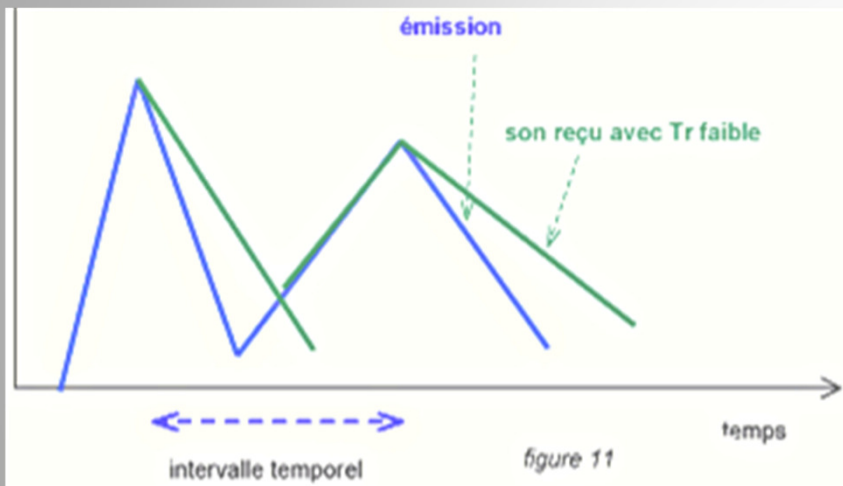




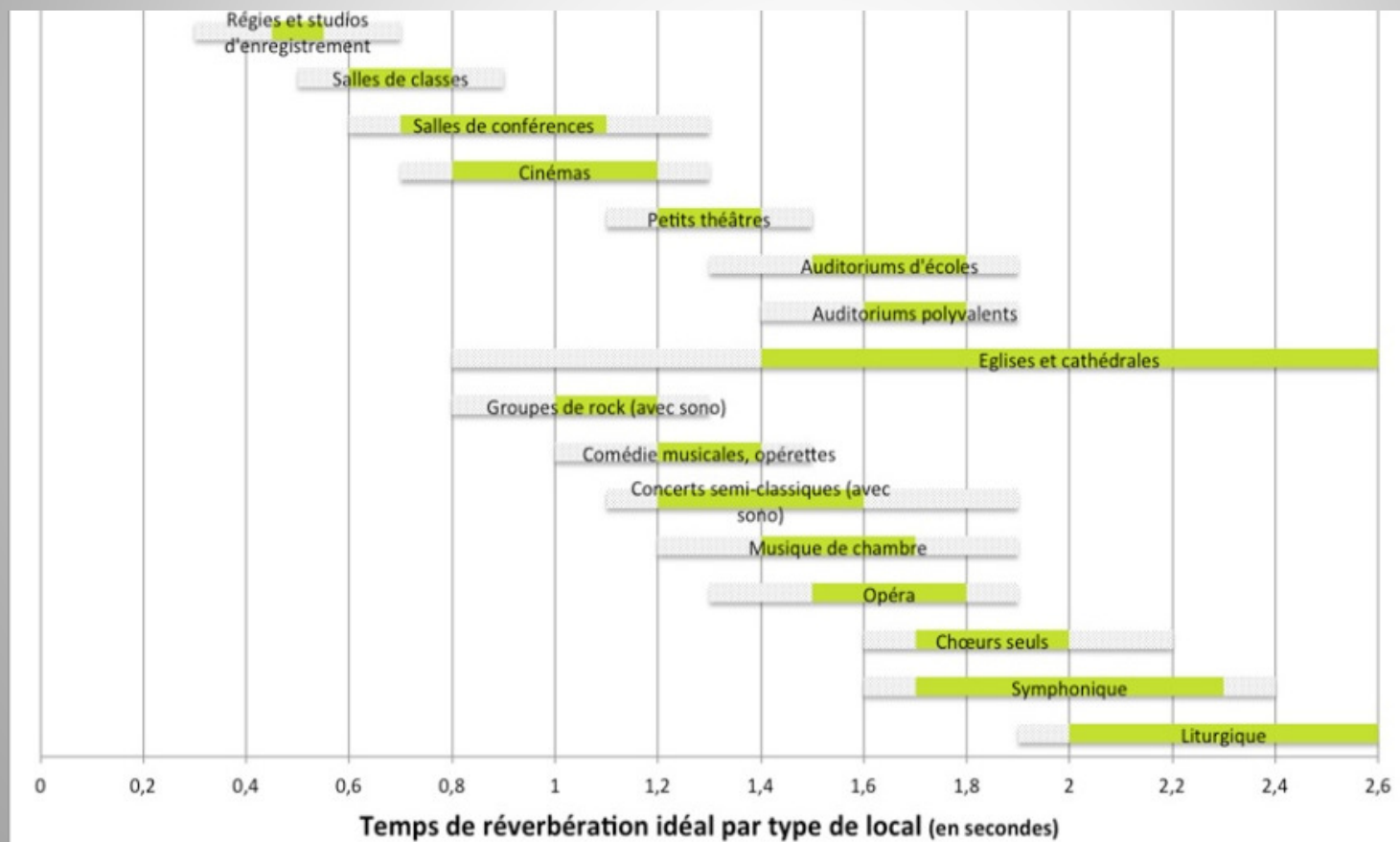


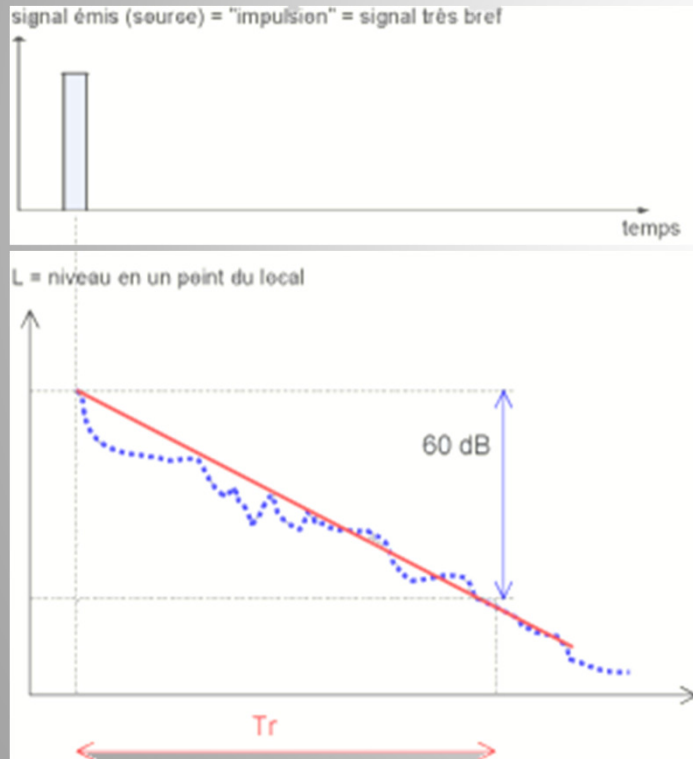


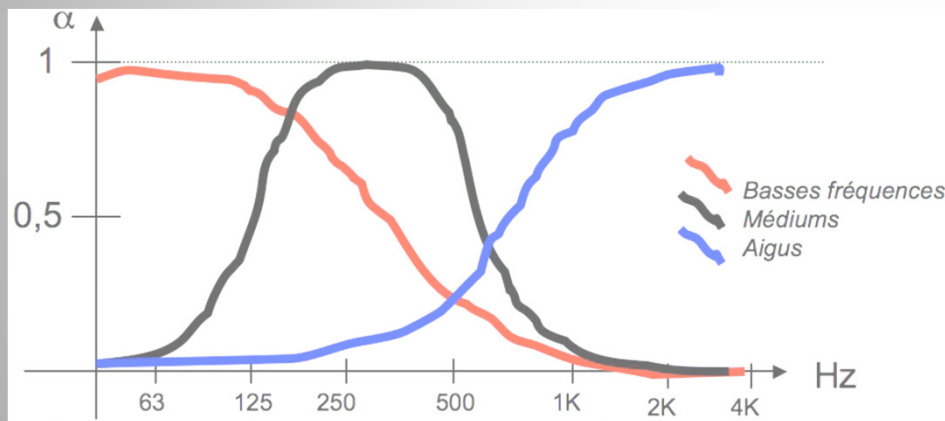






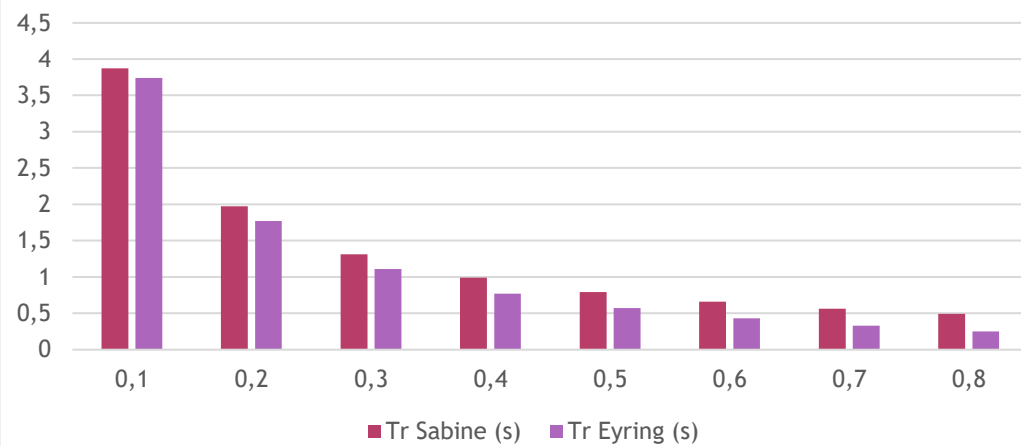






|             | 125 Hz | 250 Hz | 500 Hz | 1 kHz | 2 kHz | 4 kHz |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Béton brut  | 0,02   | 0,04   | 0,05   | 0,05  | 0,05  | 0,05  |
| Mousse 50mm | 0,32   | 0,89   | 0,82   | 1,00  | 1,00  | 1,00  |

## $T_r$ Sabine / Eyring pour une salle donnée



Utilisation: Salle d'examen, de consultation, d'opération  
Planification: pour une pièce meublée

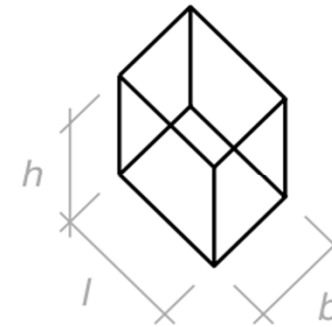
Forme pièce: rectangulaire

Longueur l: 4,0 m

Largeur b: 3,0 m

Hauteur h: 3,0 m

Volume: 36,0 m<sup>3</sup>



Plafond brut: 12,0 m<sup>2</sup> construction dur

Sol brut: 12,0 m<sup>2</sup> chape flottante

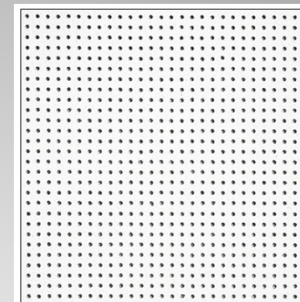
Revêtement d. sol: 12,0 m<sup>2</sup> tapis

Parois: 42,0 m<sup>2</sup> construction dur

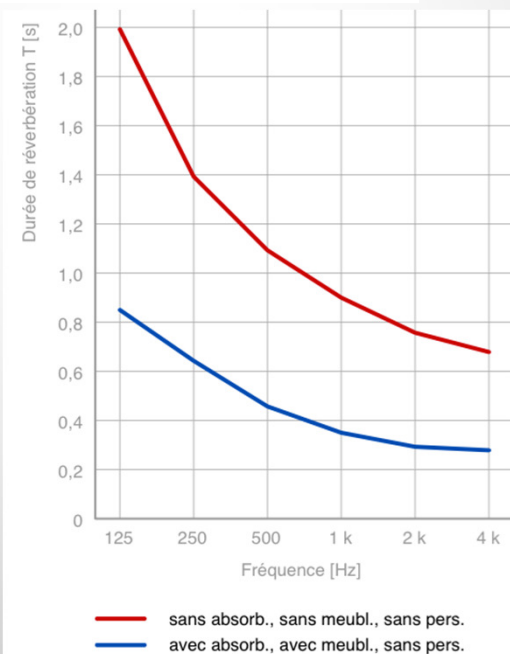
Fenêtres: 0,0 m<sup>2</sup> sans rideau, sans store

Meubles pour: 1 enseignant  
1 places assises salon

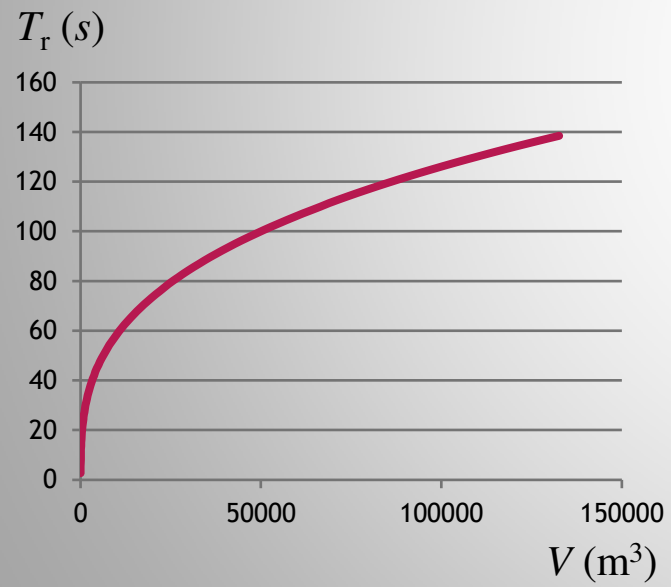
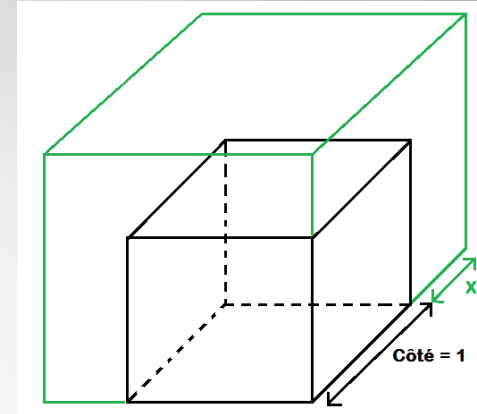
Produit: Perforation régulière, h = 400 mm  
 Matériau: laine minérale  
 Dimensions: 600 (625) x 600 (625) mm, 1200 (1250) x 600 (625) mm  
 Montage: Coef. d'absorption p. haut. d. suspension 400 mm  
 Prot. incendie: A2 - s1, d0 (EN 13501-1)

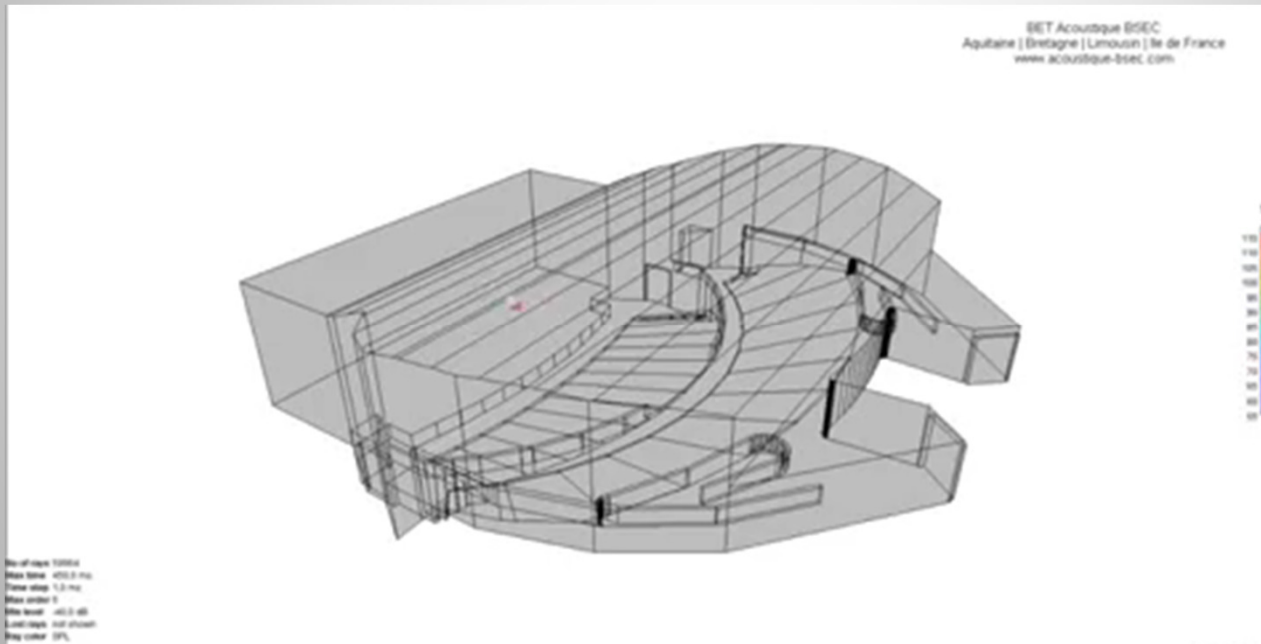


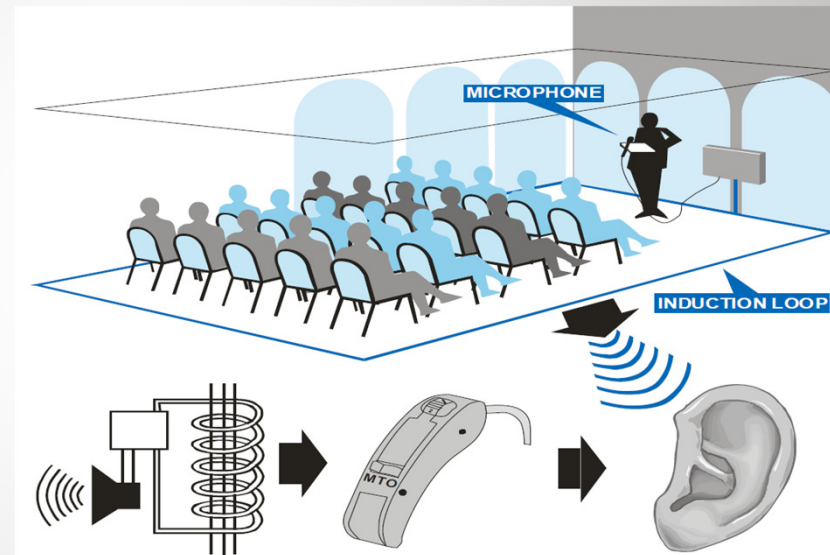
Produit: OWAcoustic slim absorbeur mural  
 Matériau: cadre d'aluminium, mousse poreuse en résine de melamine, tissu  
 Dimensions: 653 (1278) mm x 653 (1278, 2534) mm x 23 mm  
 Montage: Coef. d'absorption valable pour montage direct sur le mur


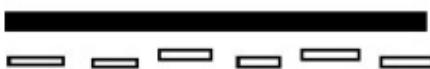

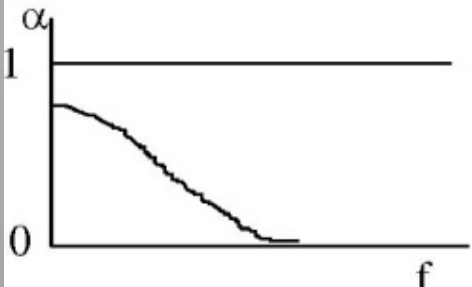
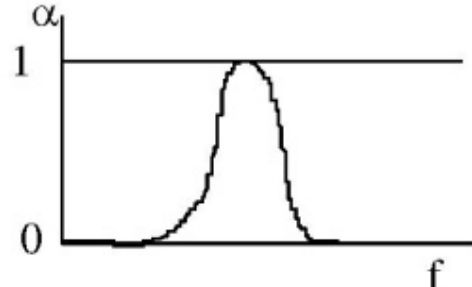
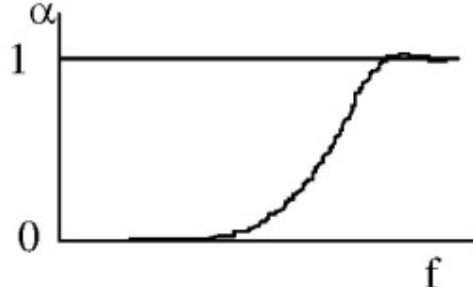


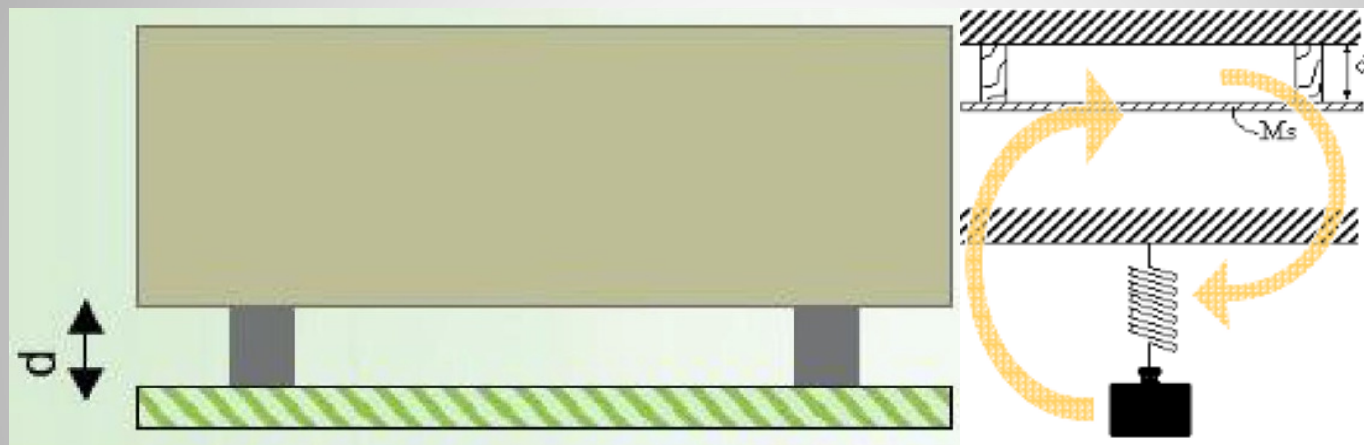


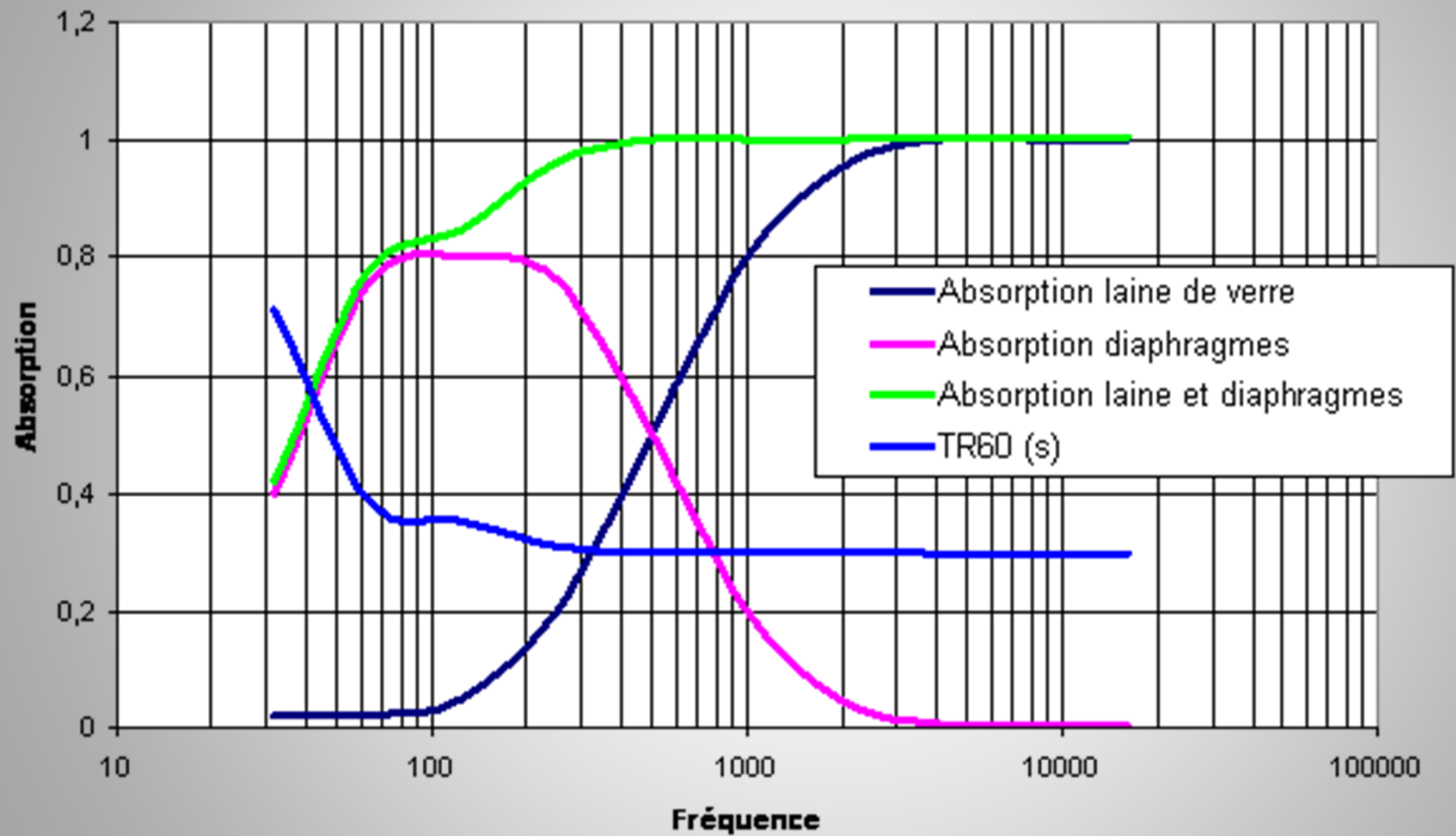






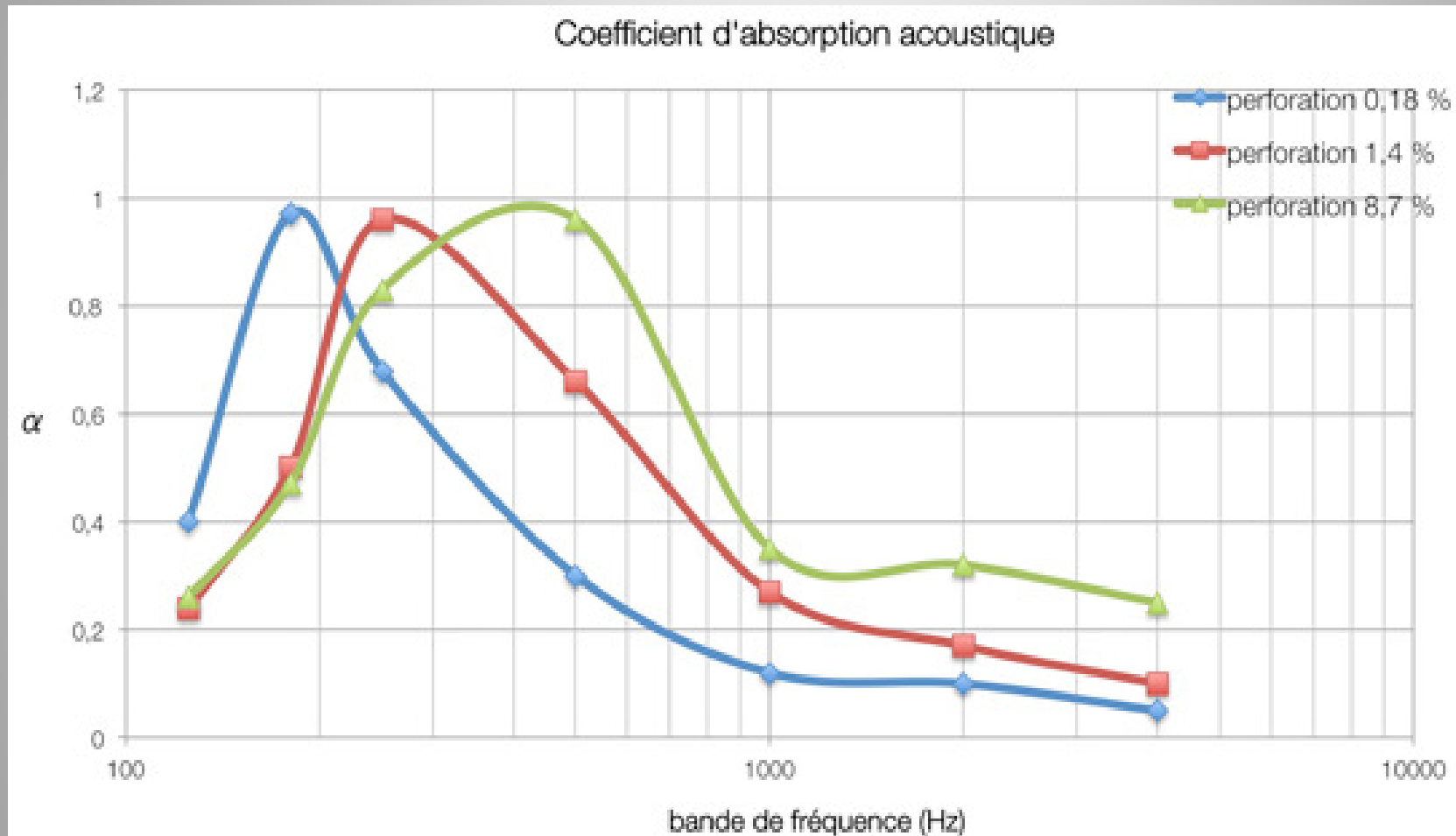
| Solution :<br>MEMBRANE  | Solution :<br>RÉSONATEUR  | Solution :<br>FIBREUX  |
|---|---|--|
|                          |   |   |
|                         |  |  |
| <p>La membrane doit rester souple après la pose</p> <p>UN FIBREUX DANS LA CAVITÉ AMÉLIORE LA SOLUTION</p> | <p>Associer les résonateurs pour éviter la sélectivité</p>                          | <p>La surface du matériau doit rester poreuse à l'air</p>                            |

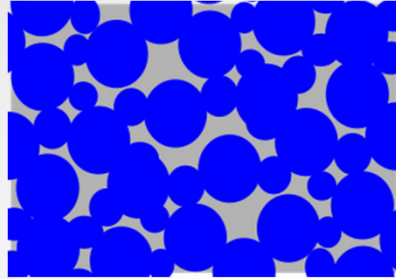


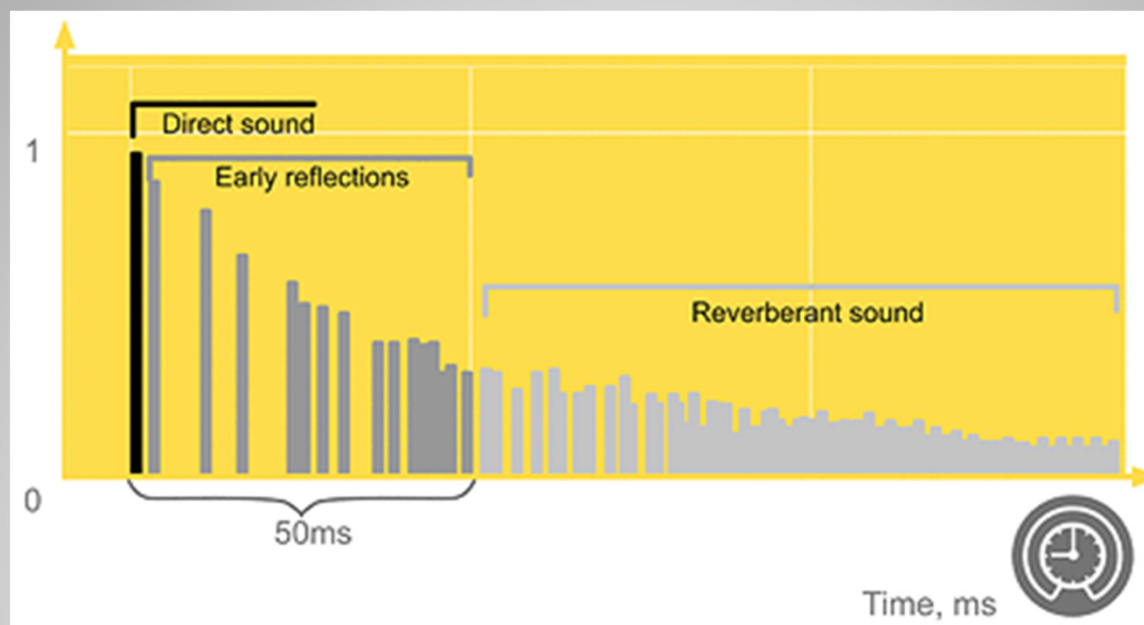


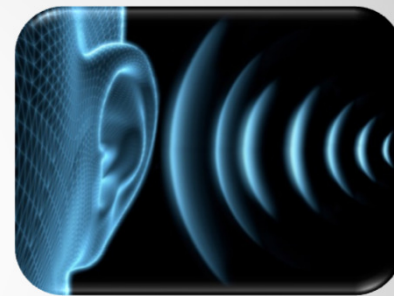


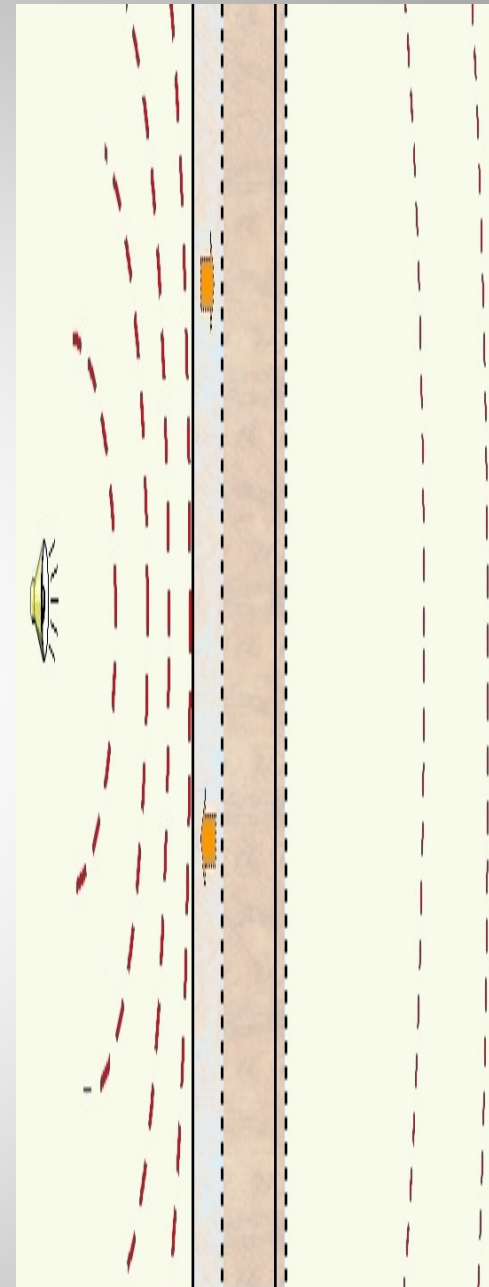




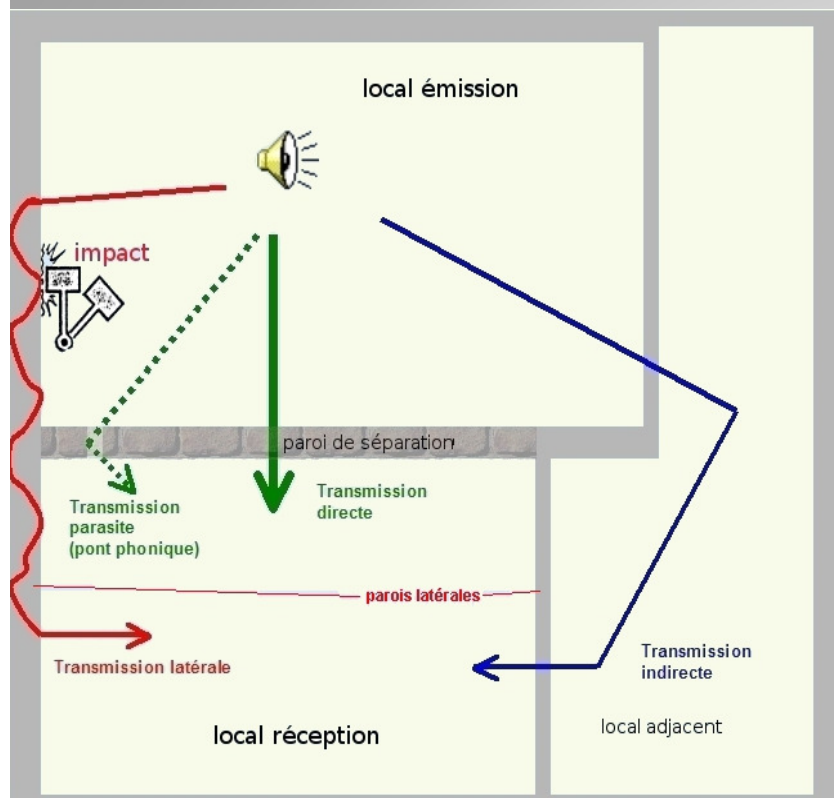


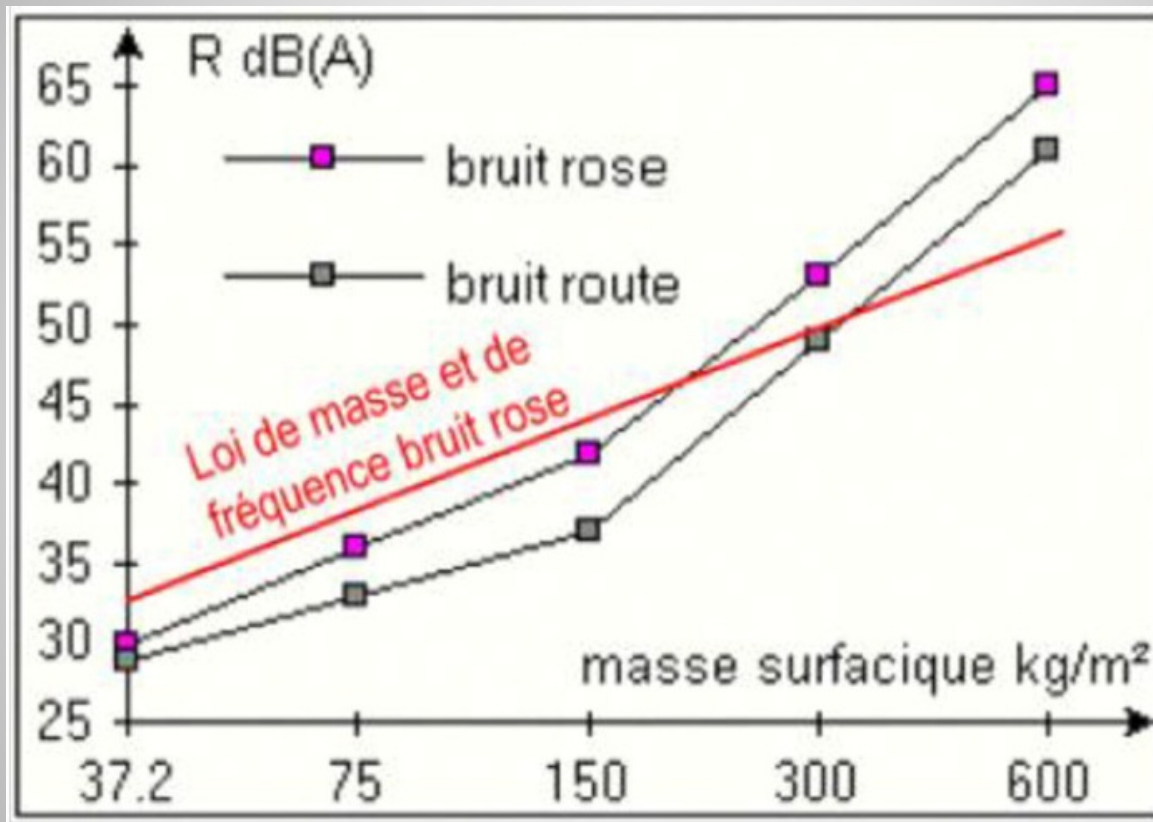




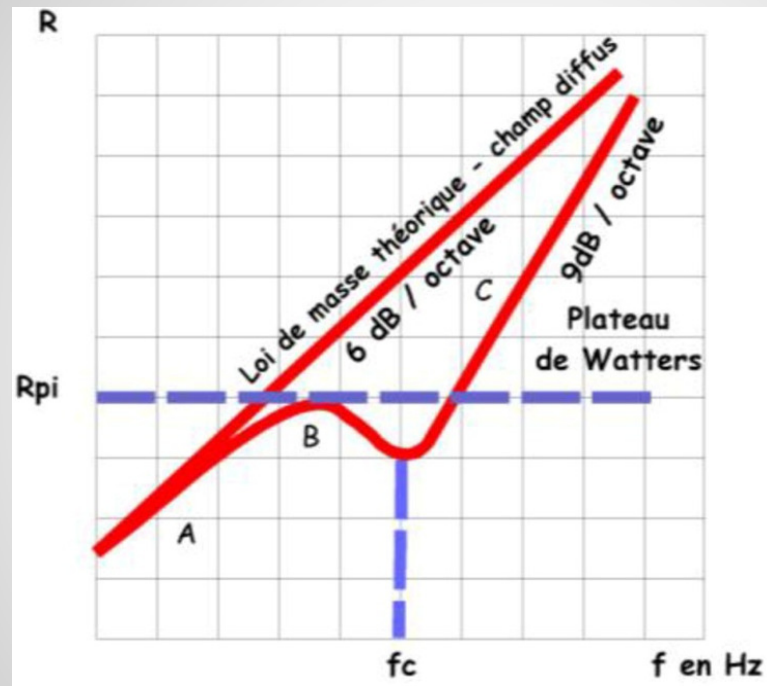


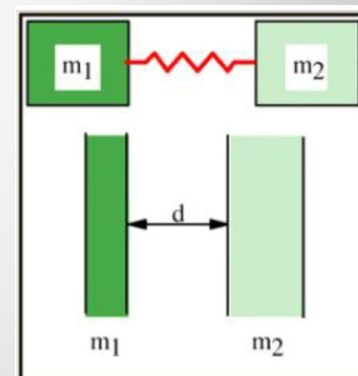


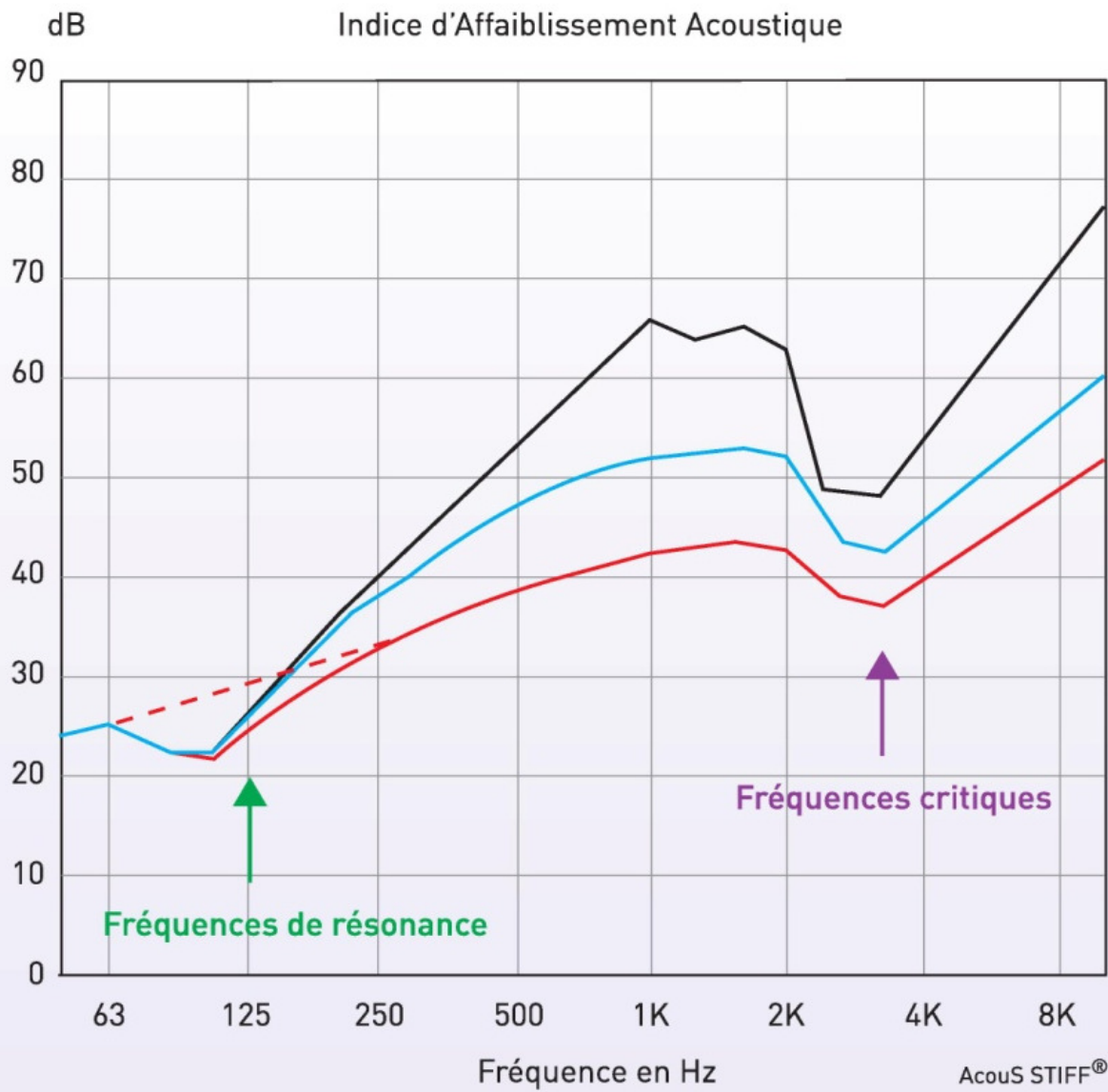




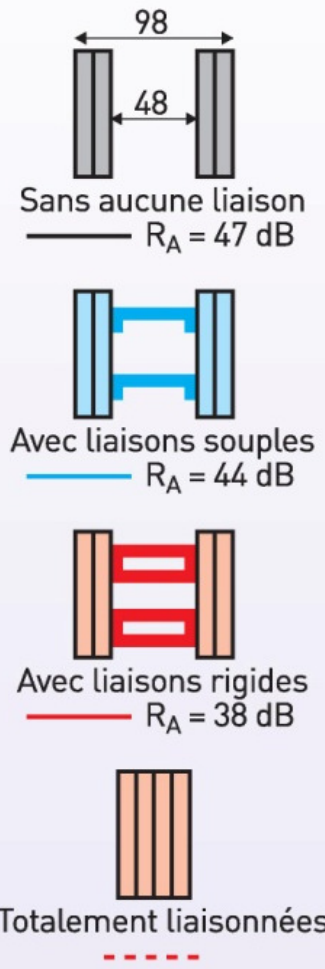




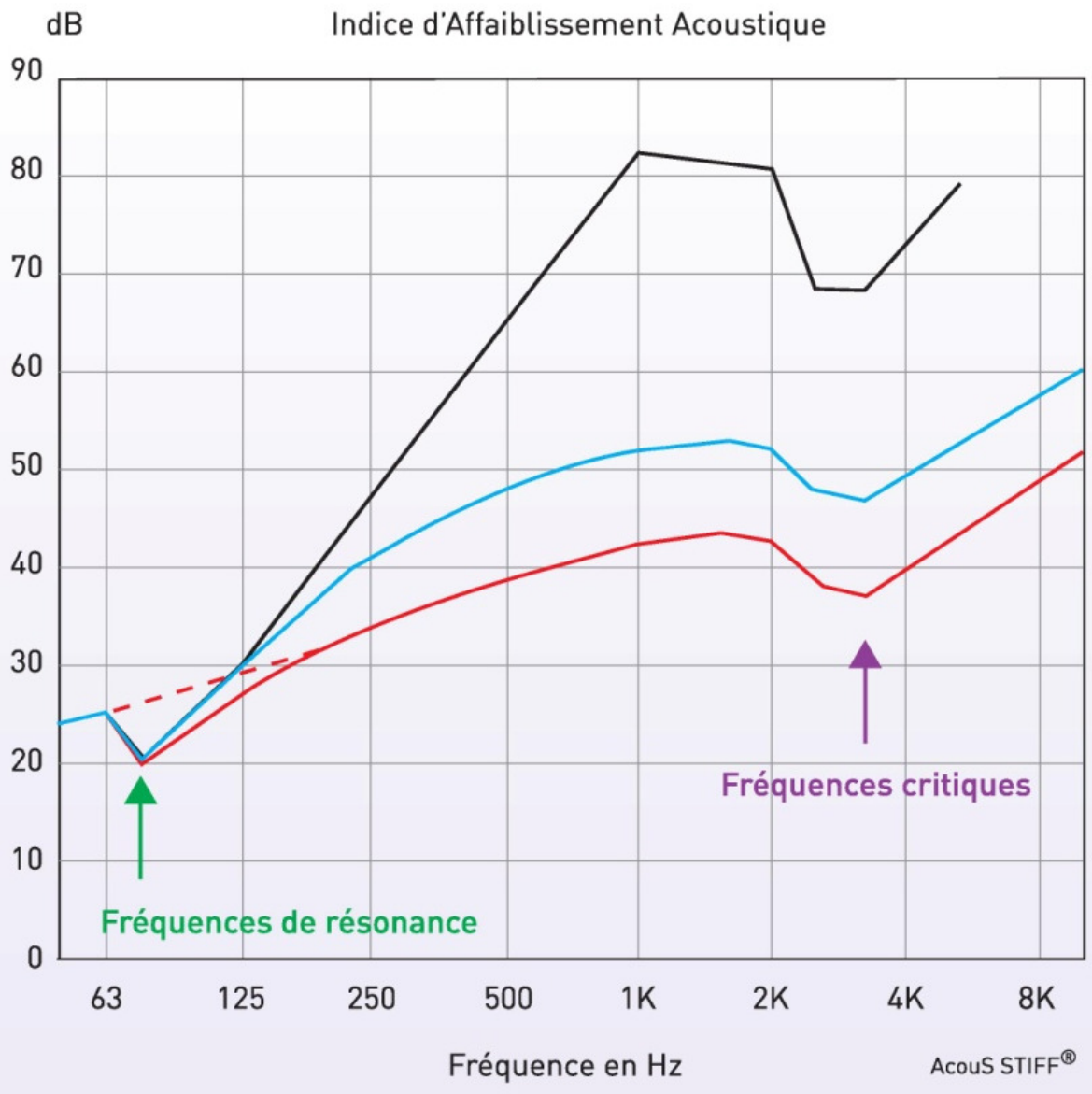




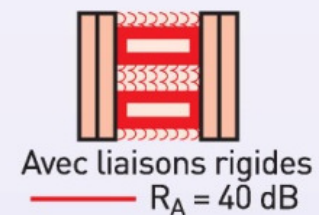
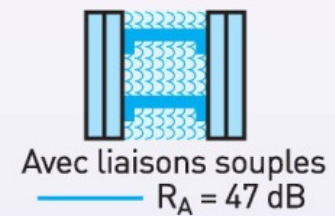
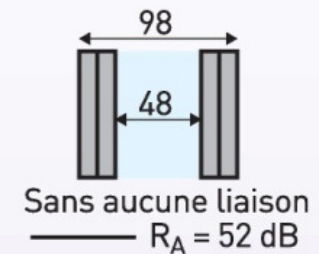
**Cloison en plaques de plâtre (4 plaques BA13) avec lame d'air sans laine minérale**

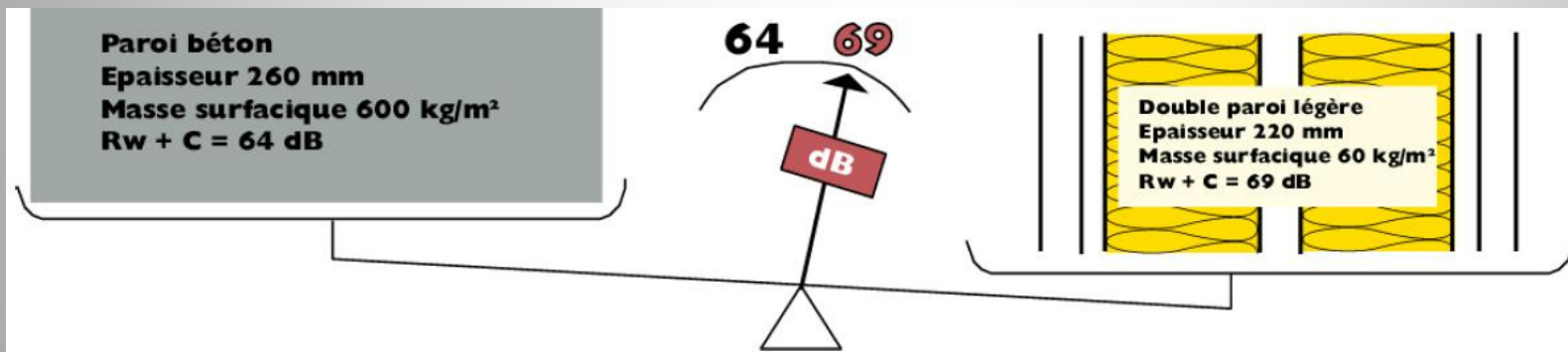


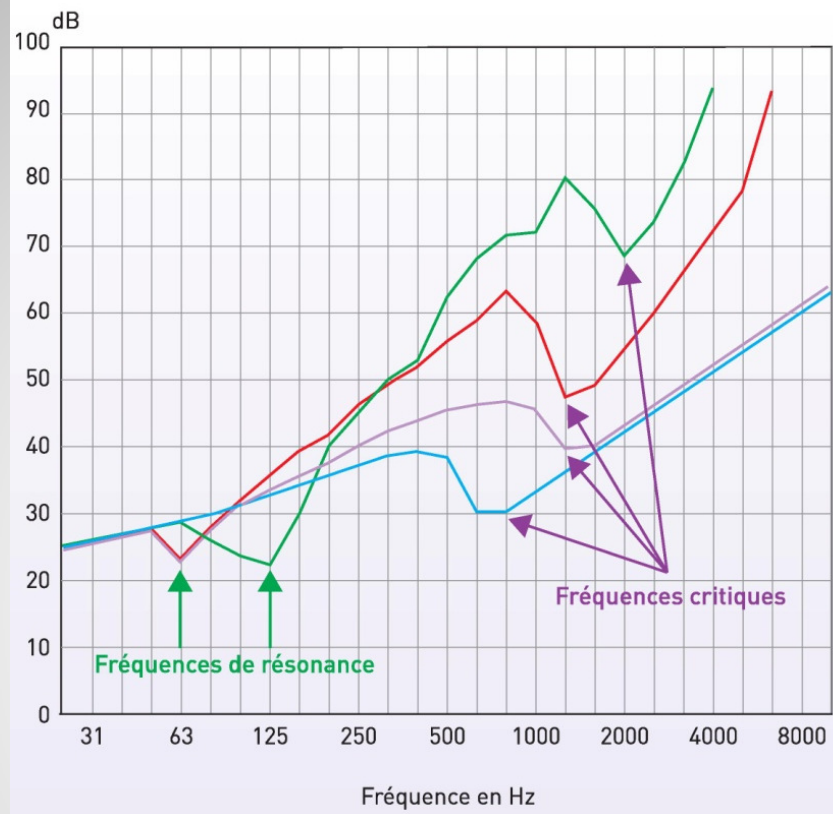




**Cloison en plaques de plâtre (4 plaques BA13) avec lame d'air et laine minérale**



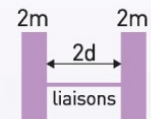




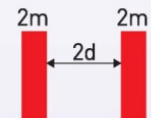
4m



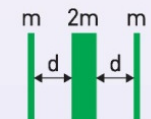
$R_A = 35 \text{ dB}$   
 $R_{A,tr} = 34 \text{ dB}$



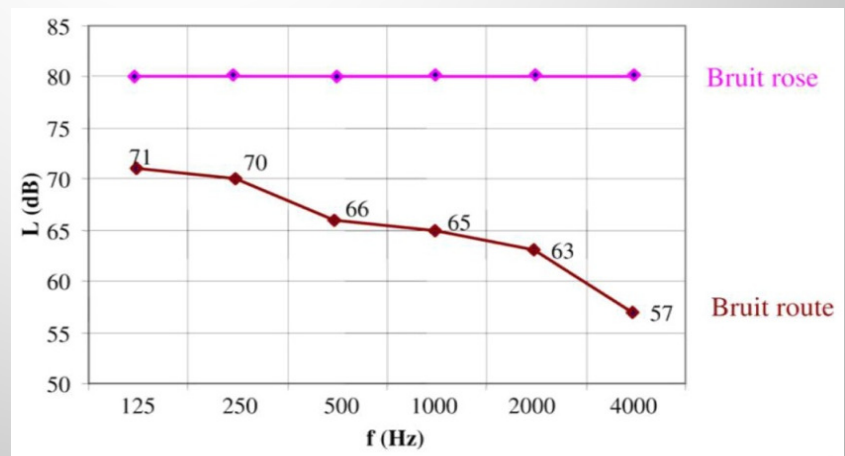
$R_A = 42 \text{ dB}$   
 $R_{A,tr} = 41 \text{ dB}$



$R_A = 49 \text{ dB}$   
 $R_{A,tr} = 46 \text{ dB}$



$R_A = 45 \text{ dB}$   
 $R_{A,tr} = 38 \text{ dB}$



Pour les bâtiments d'habitation les valeurs réglementaires sont les suivantes

| Bruits aériens intérieurs<br>(Article 2)                                      | Bruits de chocs<br>(Article 4)                   | Bruits d'équipement<br>(Articles 5 et 6)                                 | Bruits aériens extérieurs<br>(Articles 5 et 6) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Entre 2 pièces principales<br><b><math>D_{nT,A} \geq 53 \text{ dB}</math></b> | <b><math>L'_{nT,w} \leq 58 \text{ dB}</math></b> | En pièce principale<br><b><math>L_{nAT} \leq 30 \text{ dB(A)}</math></b> | <b><math>D_{nAT} \geq 30 \text{ dB}</math></b> |



