

浮動地板用來阻隔噪音不是用來降低震動

關於浮動地板，於1999年的ASHRAE 46章 46.30明確寫出：

1.浮動地板主要的功用是用來阻隔噪音(固體音與氣體音)，不是用來降低振動，也不是用來取代基礎(Base)與避震設施(橡膠或彈簧)等，附上原文如下。

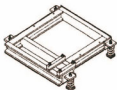
Floating floors primarily control airborne sound transmission;

they are not intended to be used in place of vibration isolators and inertia bases. The actual resonant frequency of the floated slab is determined by both the stiffness of the resilient elements used to support the floated slab and the stiffness of the airspace between the structural and floated slabs.

2.所以設備本身需要的基礎(Base)與避震設施(橡膠或彈簧)應依原來的需求而施作，不會因為有了浮動地板就不做基礎與避震設施(彈簧與橡膠)。

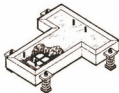
常見的避振基礎座

非慣性基礎座 (STRUCTURAL BASES)



Note 28. Structural bases (type B) are used where equipment cannot be supported at individual locations and/or where some means is necessary to maintain alignment of component parts in equipment. These bases can be used with spring or rubber isolators (types 2 and 3) and should have enough rigidity to resist all starting and operating forces without supplemental hold-down devices. Bases are made in rectangular configurations using structural members with a depth equal to one-tenth the longest span between isolators, with a minimum depth of 100 mm. Maximum depth is limited to 300 mm, except where structural or alignment considerations dictate otherwise.

慣性基礎座 (CONCRETE BASES)



Note 30. Concrete bases (type C) are used where excess heaving motion may otherwise occur with spring isolators. They consist of a steel pouring form usually with welded-in reinforcing bars, provision for equipment hold-down, and isolator brackets. Like structural bases, concrete bases should be rectangular or T-shaped and, for rigidity, have a depth equal to one-tenth the longest span between isolators with a minimum of 150 mm. Base depth need not exceed 300 mm unless specifically required for mass, rigidity, or component alignment.

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