



Acoustic Framing Cuts Noise

Soundproofing Your Walls

Acoustic wall framing is the "best practice" for reducing unwanted noises from traveling through the walls of a house, from both inside and out.

This type of framing usually consists of three parts: a traditional stud 2'x4' or 2'x6', a smaller piece of wood called a "resilient member," and a special acoustical connector called a "resilient clip," which attaches the stud and the "resilient member."



Acoustic frames are installed exactly like traditional stud frames, but there are three crucial rules to be aware of during installation:

- ▶ Never nail, cut or otherwise alter "resilient strip" from its original state. This strip is designed to soak up sound, and changes to it will ruin its sound-isolating qualities.
- ▶ Use *acoustical caulk* around the wall perimeter and outlet boxes. These areas are typically drafty, and sound comes *through* air. If you stop the air, you stop the sound flow through the moving air.
- ▶ In typical stud framing, drywall is fastened to the top and bottom plates. Never do this with acoustic framing because the fasteners would allow noise to transmit through the framing.

Breaking any of these rules creates an entirely new sound path, and cancels the noise-reduction qualities of the acoustic framing.

Combining this framing with acoustical batt insulation will maximize noise reduction in the walls of a home.