Irish Standard
I.S. EN 14389-2:2015

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Procedures for assessing long term performance - Part 2: Non-acoustical characteristics

I.S. EN 14389-2:2015

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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English Version

Road traffic noise reducing devices - Procedures for assessing long term performance - Part 2: Non-acoustical characteristics

Dispositifs de réduction du bruit du trafic routier - Méthodes d'évaluation des performances à long terme - Partie 2: Caractéristiques non acoustiques

Lärmschutzvorrichtungen an Straßen - Verfahren zur Bewertung der Langzeitwirksamkeit - Teil 2: Nichtakustische Eigenschaften

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Contents

page

Foreword

This document (EN 14389-2:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 226 “Road equipment”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14389-2:2004.

The main change compared to the previous edition is a new presentation of the requirement in order to be coherent with the new EN 14389-1. In the new version, the manufacturer has to declare in Table 1 the working life of non-acoustic performances in function of exposure classes.

This part is concerned with long-term durability. It should be read in conjunction with:

EN 1793, *Road traffic noise reducing devices – Test method for determining the acoustical performance*

— *Part 1: Intrinsic characteristics of sound absorption*

— *Part 2: Intrinsic characteristics of airborne sound insulation under diffuse sound field conditions*

— *Part 6: Intrinsic characteristics – In situ values of airborne sound insulation under direct sound field conditions*

CEN/TS 1793-5, *Road traffic noise reducing devices – Test method for determining the acoustical performance*

— *Part 5: Intrinsic characteristics - In situ values of sound reflection and airborne sound insulation (CEN/TS)*

EN 1794, *Road traffic noise reducing devices - Non-acoustic performance*

— *Part 1: Mechanical performance and stability requirements*

— *Part 2: General safety and environmental requirements*

— *Part 3: Reaction to fire. Burning behaviour of noise reducing devices based on assessment of their components.*

EN 14389, *Road traffic noise reducing devices - Procedures for assessing long-term performance*

— *Part 1: Acoustical characteristics*

EN 60721-3-4, *Classification of environmental conditions*

— *Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations*

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Noise reducing devices alongside roads should not only fulfil their acoustic function and structural design requirements in accordance with appropriate documents, but also maintain their performance during the required working life. The structural elements need to retain acceptable minimum safety factors at the end of their working life and the acoustic elements not only have to remain effective structurally but provide the specified acoustic performance.

All elements in the construction of noise reducing devices should be resistant to electrolytic or/and chemical corrosion and embrittlement, be dimensionally stable and have generally a high ageing resistance in many differing conditions.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for assessing the working life and provides the relevant exposure conditions.

Standards of construction and any material tests conducted should provide evidence of resistance to specified conditions selected from the following:

I.	Chemical Agents	Location dependent
II.	De-icing salt	Location/climate dependent
III.	Dirty water/dust	Location/climate dependent
IV.	Dew	Climate dependent
V.	Freeze/thaw	Climate dependent
VI.	Cold	Climate dependent
VII.	Heat	Climate dependent
VIII.	UV Radiation	Climate dependent
IX.	Traffic Vibration	Location dependent
X.	Biological Process	Climate dependent
XI.	Ozone	Location dependent
XII.	Water	Climate dependent
XIII.	Water spray (Wet/dry)	Location dependent

NOTE Special care is taken for combinations of different materials, whether inside a single device or in combination with other devices (for example: a combination of different acoustic elements or another combination of acoustic and structural elements).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 60721-3-4, *Classification of environmental conditions — Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities — Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations (IEC 60721-3-4)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
noise reducing device (NRD)
device that is designed to reduce the propagation of traffic noise away from the road environment

Note 1 to entry: This may be a noise barrier, cladding, a road cover or an added device. These devices may include both acoustic and structural elements.

3.2
noise barrier
noise reducing device, which obstructs the direct transmission of airborne sound emanating from road traffic