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1. Explain the difference between Rw and DnT,w ratings in acoustic testing.
2. Describe three key factors that contribute to the loss of acoustic performance between laboratory-tested ratings and on-site (field) performance of operable wall systems.
3. List and explain three common documentation or specification pitfalls architects should avoid when detailing acoustic operable walls or sliders in project drawings or schedules.
4. What role does overhead structural support play in the performance and safety of acoustic operable walls?
5. Which Australian standards or codes are relevant when specifying acoustic operable walls and why must they be referenced in documentation?
6. What are the risks of using generic or vague terminology like “high acoustic performance” when specifying operable wall systems?

**By the end of this session you should understand:**

- Understand the core acoustic principles relevant to architectural and interior spaces, including how sound behaves and how it can be controlled.
- Identify and describe the different types of operable walls and sliders, including their roles in achieving flexible, acoustically effective environments.
- Apply best-practice specification methods for operable wall systems and recognise the impact of poor design documentation on acoustic performance and project outcomes.
- Evaluate safety and compliance considerations through real-world examples and use these insights to avoid common pitfalls in acoustic space design.

## Achieving Optimal Acoustic Solutions

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