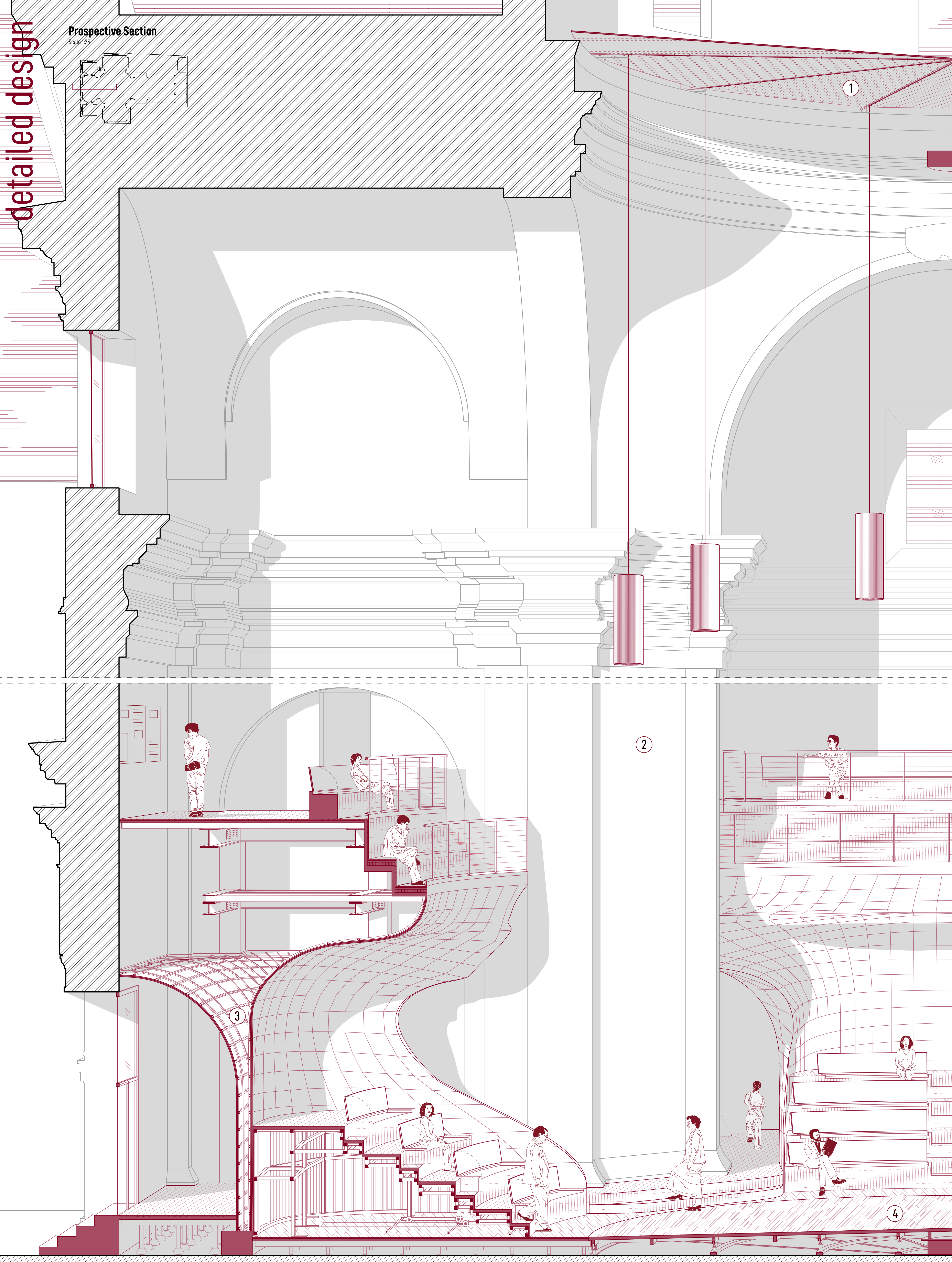


Prospective Section

Scale 1:25

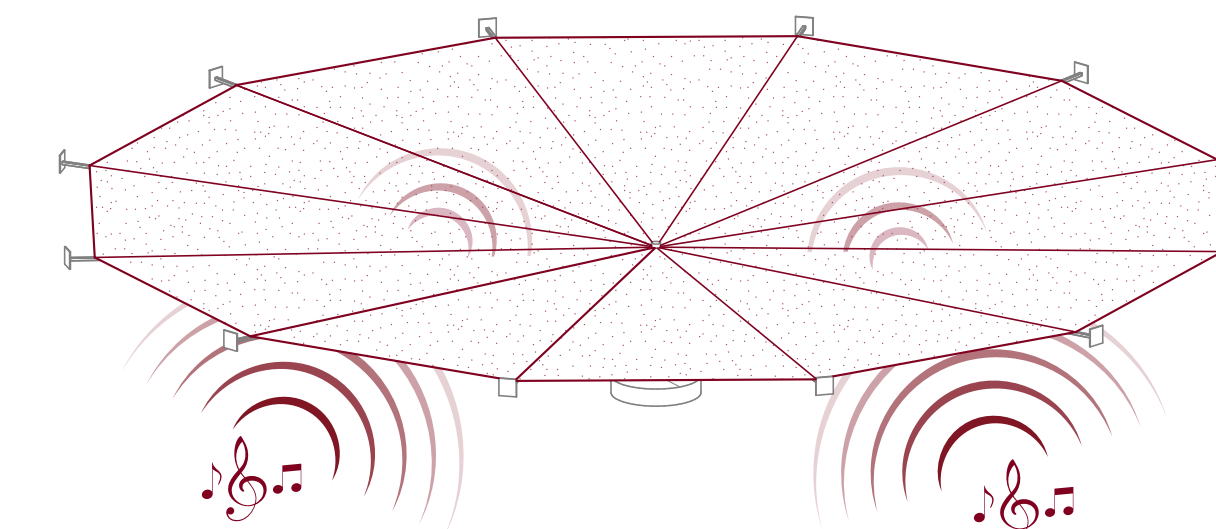
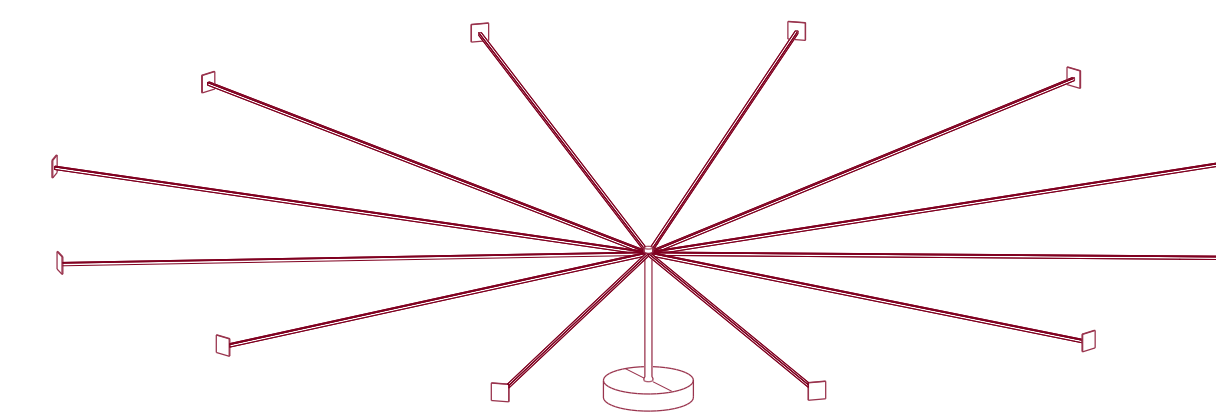


Materials and Acoustic Effects

1 Closure

Strategically placed acoustic fabrics absorb part of the sound energy, particularly in the mid-high frequency range. In addition, the curtain significantly reduces the effective volume of the room, further improving its acoustic performance.

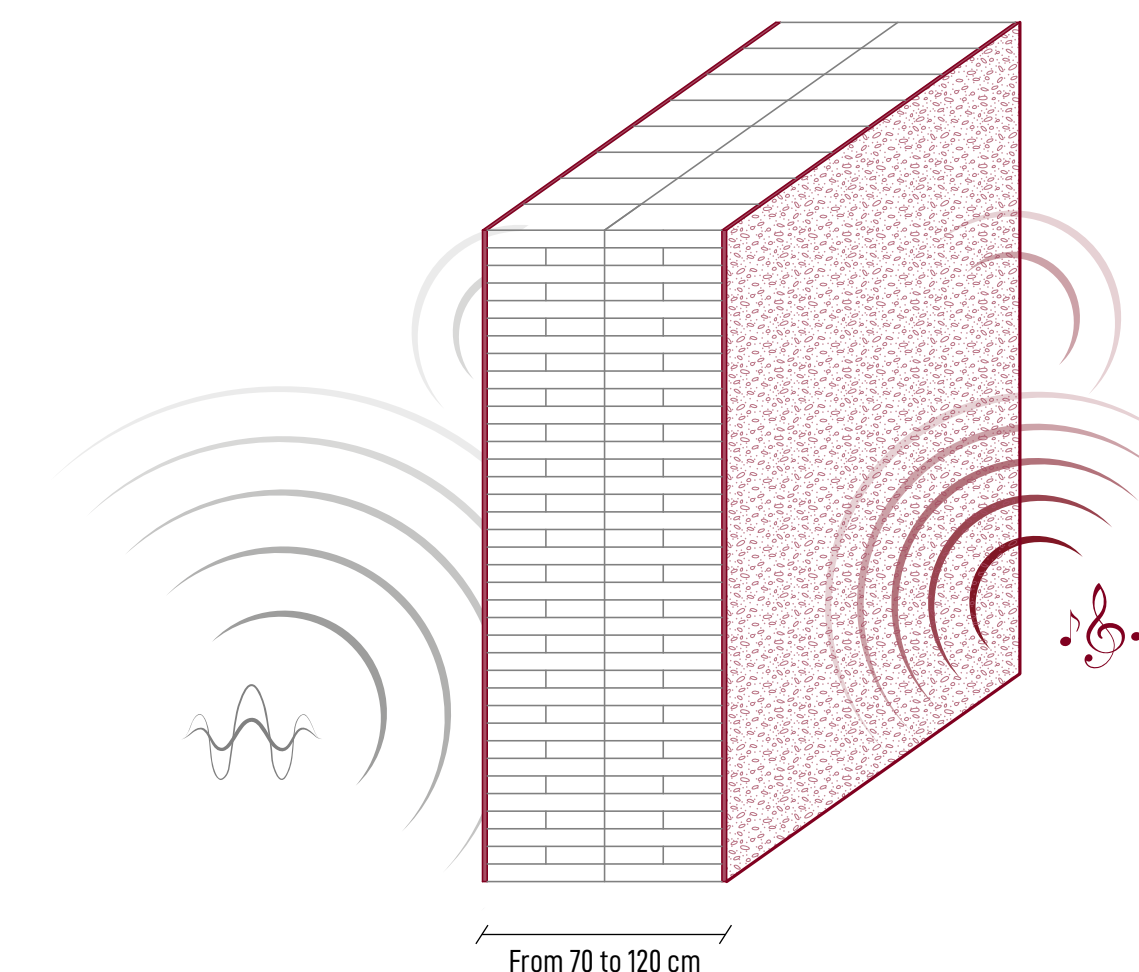
Structure



Acoustic Fabric

2 Historic Wall

The thick walls of the church isolate it from undesired external noise. The irregular plaster on the surface additionally reduces sound reflections, helping to absorb and diffuse part of the sound energy.

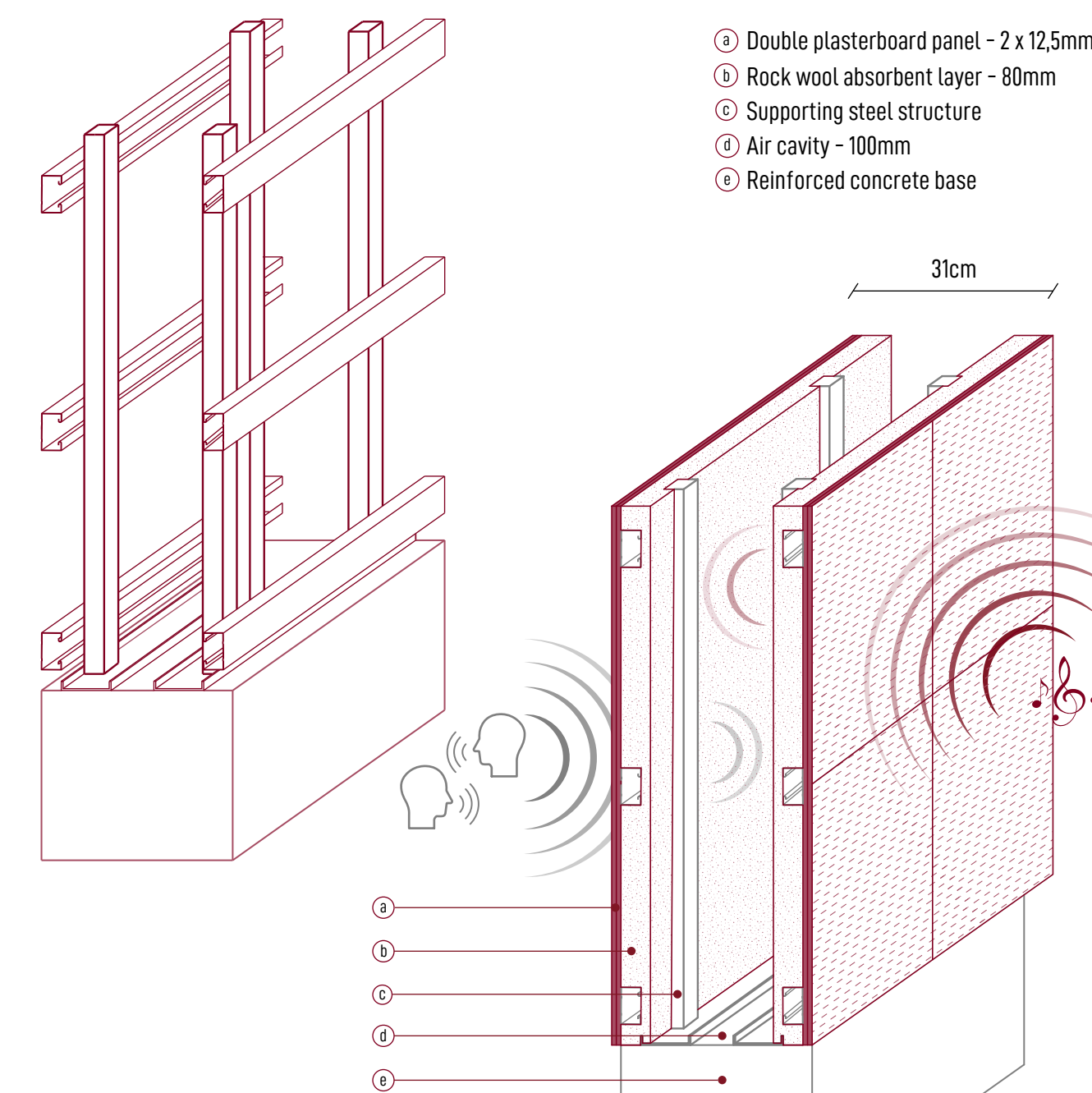


From 70 to 120 cm

3 Partition Wall

Double self-supporting wall with air cavity in the centre. The plasterboard acts as a vibrating panel, dissipating part of the sound energy at low and medium-low frequencies, while the combination of layers and cavities also helps to reduce medium-high frequencies.

Structure



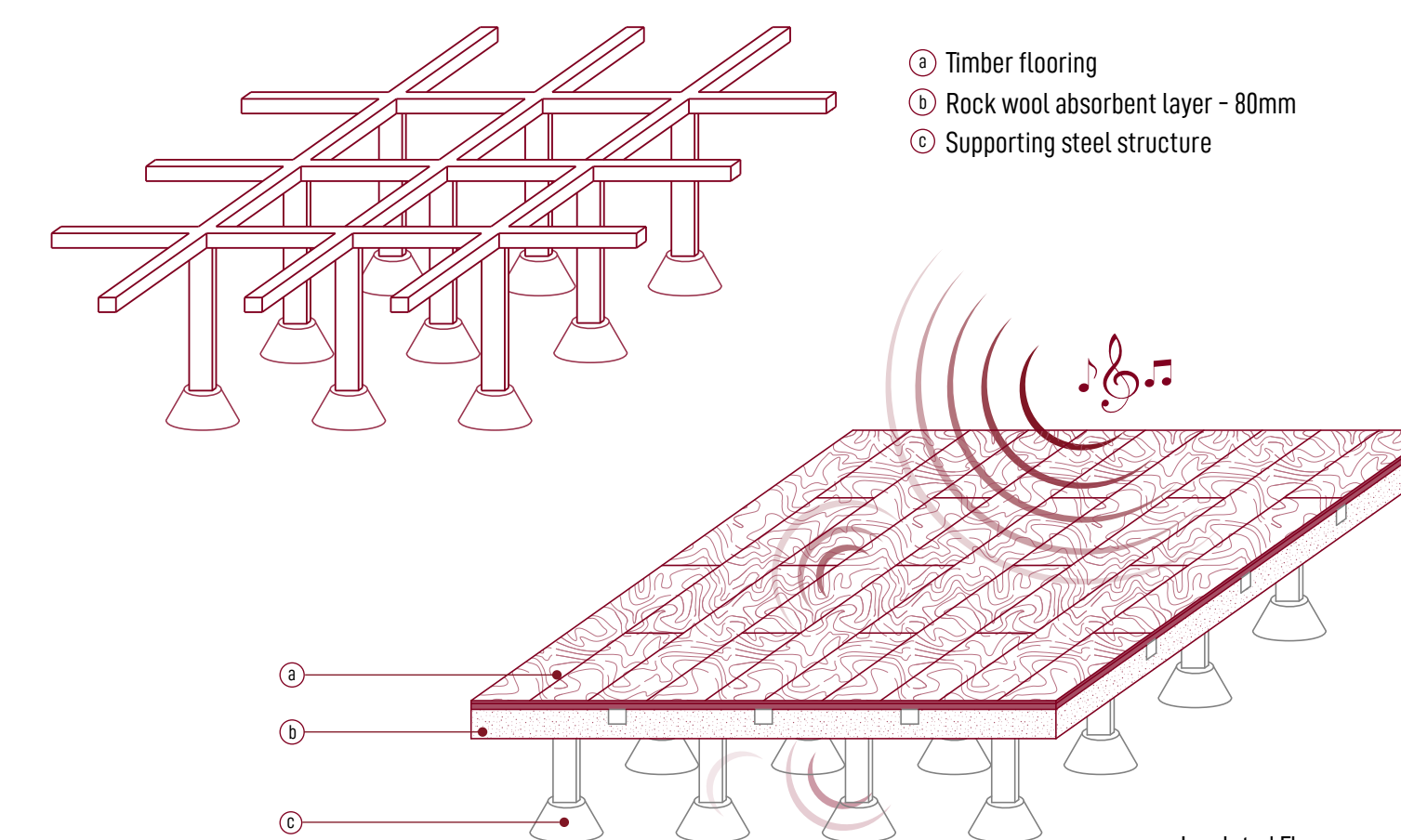
- ① Double plasterboard panel - 2 x 12,5mm
- ② Rock wool absorbent layer - 80mm
- ③ Supporting steel structure
- ④ Air cavity - 100mm
- ⑤ Reinforced concrete base

Acoustic Materials

4 Raised Timber Flooring

The elevated parquet flooring, with an insulation layer and air gap below. This helps to control vibrations generated by foot steps, reducing direct noise inside the room. The timber surface maintains natural sound reflection, which is useful for preserving the acoustic vivacity of the room.

Structure



- ① Timber flooring
- ② Rock wool absorbent layer - 80mm
- ③ Supporting steel structure

Insulated Floor