

Checklist for soundproofing a room



To make your life easier, you can just give us a call to have all of the nuts and bolts addressed by our helpful Technical team. They will go through the important aspects of your project to ensure it runs smoothly.

01937 588226

Walls

1) Check the surface is suitable for the install

A skim coat of plaster is fine for a direct install, however plasterboard should be removed. Check the surface is not crumbling and stable for a direct installation.



2) Check for cracks in the surface

Fill small cracks with regular wall filler and sand flat.

For large cracks, use a blade to remove all unstable plaster work, this will make the crack larger to begin with. When the crack has only solid edges again, remove the debris and dust then coat with a 50/50 mix of PVA and water. Fill with backing plaster and finish with regular filler, sanded flat.



3) Are electric sockets placed back to back?

If sockets cannot be relocated then the use of socket inserts is advised.



4) Take accurate measurements of your space.

Include alcove, chimney breast, door and window locations, as well as, sockets.



5) Inspect doors/windows.

Are door ways bowed or ill fitting? This should be rectified ahead of the install. Likewise, are the windows sealing tight? Replace draft excluder tap if needed and reseal gaps around the fitting.



Ceilings

1) Check wooden beams for level irregularities.

If you have uneven wooden beams, the MuteClip XP can be used to balance out irregularities for an even finish.



Ceilings

2) Consider flanking transmission via light fixings.

If down lights are used, consider installing down light insulation caps to reduce flanking transmission.

3) Measure the area and consider height restrictions.

Measure the space and consider how much height you are willing to sacrifice for the ceiling and the floor installations.

4) Should you be soundproofing the floor above?

If impact noise is the issue and you have access to the floor above, you may need to soundproof the floor over the ceiling. This is most important for concrete floors.

Floors

1) Lift the current flooring to check the floor substrate.

Check if you have wooden beams or a concrete floor as this will dictate the system.

2) Consider the type of noise you are trying to control.

Let us know if you are trying to restrict airborne noise from below, impact noise from the floor or both. This will decide which system you need.

3) Measure the space and consider height lost.

Measure the floor for an accurate quote and decide how thin the system needs to be.

Pipes

1) Check if there is pipe work running around the room and if this is a source of flanking transmission.