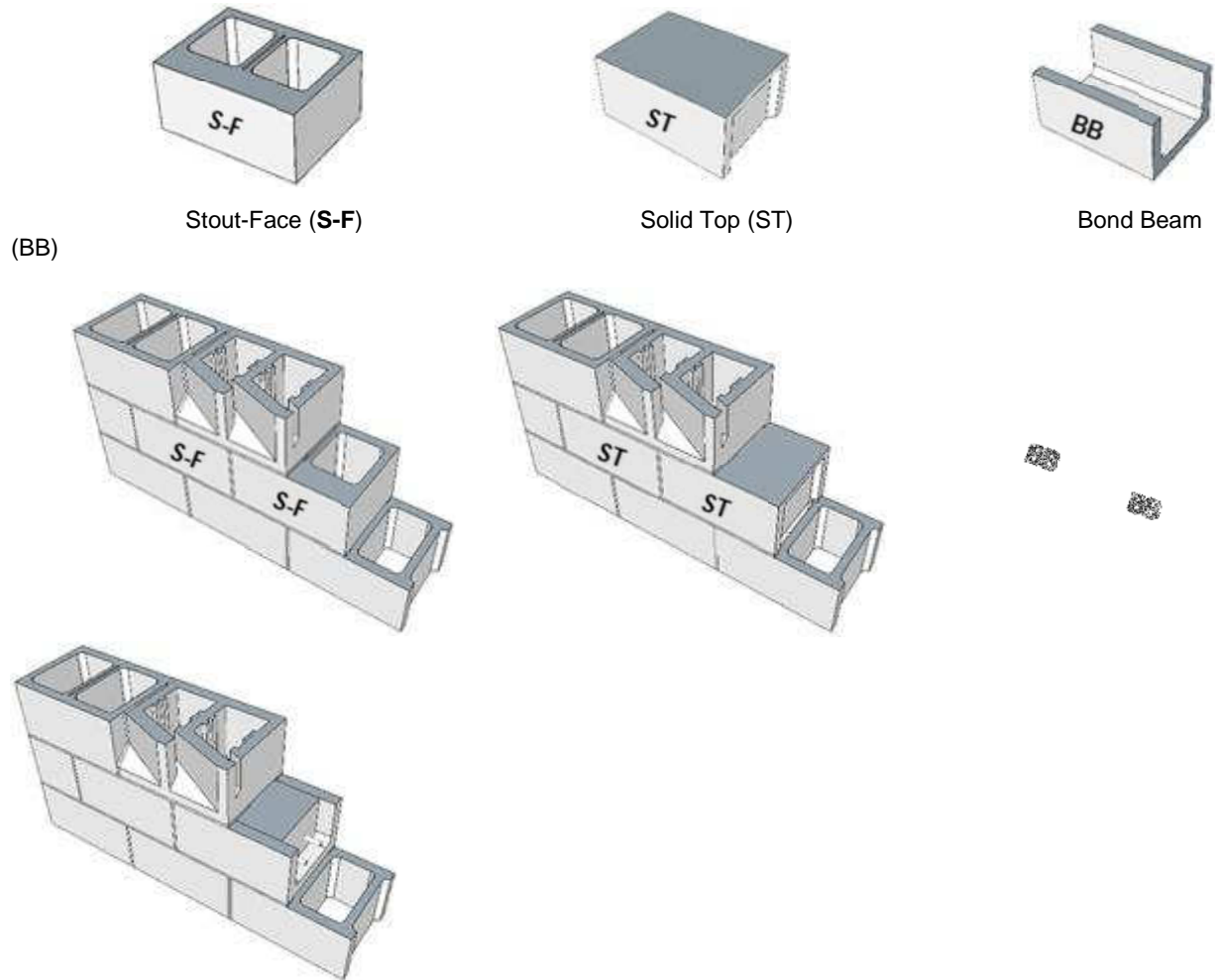


Yes; there are acoustical advantages to using Stout-Face units. When Solid Top and/or Bond Beam units are used beneath and above the field of Sound Cell and Acoustade units, it effectively caps the length of the stacking resonators that these units form.



However, if the Stout-Face CMUs are utilized as bottom (shown) and top transitional CMUs, there is no termination of the stacking resonator. This means the resonator cavity space is notably enlarged by extending continuous vertical cores into the field of regular CMUs. This greater cavity configuration significantly increases the effective noise reduction characteristics of the wall at all frequencies; but especially low frequency absorption.

**12" Sound Cell & Acoustade ACMUs - Noise Reduction and Sound Absorptive Average (SSA)**

**Frequency Scale - Hertz**

	100	125	160	200	250	315	400	500	630	800	1K	1.3K	1.6K	2K	2.5K	3.2K	4K	5K	SA A
<b>A *</b>	1.20	.95	.96	.89	.64	.55	.54	.55	.60	.72	.74	.76	.79	.81	.75	.73	.72	.73	.70
<b>B *</b>	1.61	1.43	1.40	1.08	.91	.81	.74	.82	.84	.93	.96	.95	.98	.98	.88	.86	.86	.87	.91

- \*A: 12" **Sound Cell** ACMUs - Capped (with Solid Top or Bond Beam CMUs)
- \*B: 12" **Sound Cell** ACMUs - Open (with Stout-Faced CMUs)

#### **Stout-Face CMUs vertical cavity**

Stout-Face CMUs may also be utilized to allow for vertical reinforcing or vertical pipe chases within the wall cavity.