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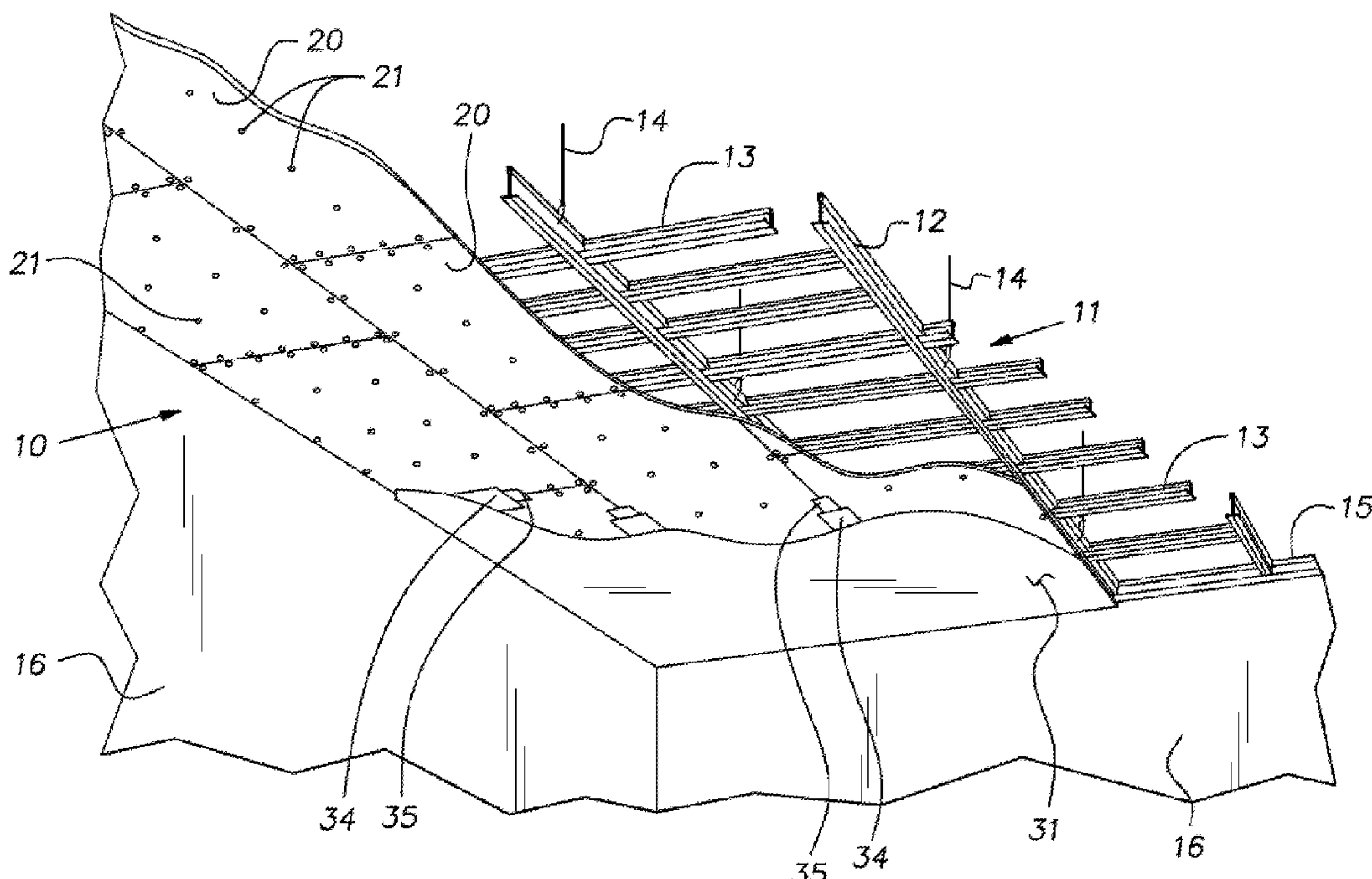
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(54) Titre : PANNEAU EN GYPSE POUR PLAFOND MONOLITHIQUE ACOUSTIQUE

(54) Title: GYPSUM-PANEL FOR ACOUSTICAL MONOLITHIC CEILING



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

An acoustical panel for forming a monolithic ceiling or wall, the panel extending across a rectangular area, and having a core made primarily of gypsum, the core being essentially coextensive with the panel area such that it has two opposed sides, each of an area substantially equal to the area of the panel, the core having a multitude of perforations extending generally between its sides, the perforations being distributed substantially uniformly across the full area of the core and being open at both sides of the core, the face side of the core being covered by a porous layer, the perforations being optionally restricted at a rear side of the core, the porous layer at the face side of the core being suitable for adherence of drywall joint compound and a water-based non-blocking paint.

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(54) Title: **GYPSUM-PANEL FOR ACOUSTICAL MONOLITHIC CEILING**

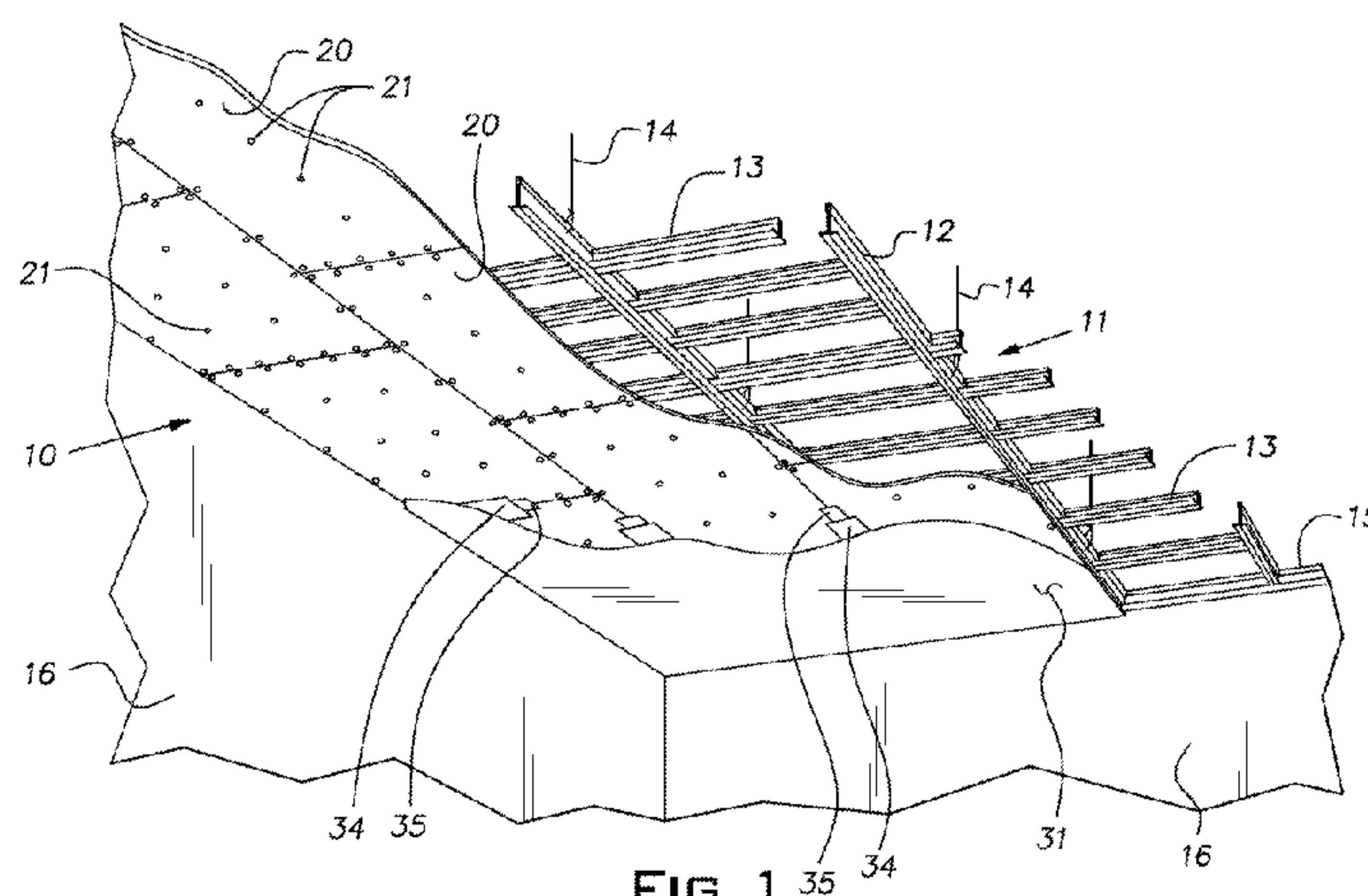


FIG. 1

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(57) Abstract: An acoustical panel for forming a monolithic ceiling or wall, the panel extending across a rectangular area, and having a core made primarily of gypsum, the core being essentially coextensive with the panel area such that it has two opposed sides, each of an area substantially equal to the area of the panel, the core having a multitude of perforations extending generally between its sides, the perforations being distributed substantially uniformly across the full area of the core and being open at both sides of the core, the face side of the core being covered by a porous layer, the perforations being optionally restricted at a rear side of the core, the porous layer at the face side of the core being suitable for adherence of drywall joint compound and a water-based non-blocking paint.

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GYPSUM-PANEL FOR ACOUSTICAL MONOLITHIC CEILING

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5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to building materials and systems and, in particular, to an acoustical panel for constructing monolithic ceilings and interior walls.

10

PRIOR ART

Sound absorption in buildings is commonly achieved with ceiling tiles carried on a suspended grid. Generally, the sound absorbing capacity of the tiles is achieved by material selection and/or characteristics of the room facing surface. Ceiling tile installations have the advantage of affording ready access to the space above the ceiling, but the divisions between the tiles, even when the grid is concealed, remain visible. Architects and interior designers have long sought a monolithic, texture free look in an acoustical ceiling particularly when there is no expected need for access to the space above the ceiling. Ordinary gypsum panel drywall ceiling construction does not achieve a sufficiently high noise reduction coefficient (NRC) that would qualify as acoustical. Perforated gypsum panels may achieve an acceptable NRC level but they are not monolithic in appearance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention resides in the discovery that ordinary gypsum panels, such as drywall sheets, can be modified to construct an acoustical ceiling or wall with a monolithic plain face and surprising acoustical properties. Such panels can achieve an NRC of 0.70 or more.

In accordance with the invention, the gypsum core is made with a multitude of perforations or holes distributed throughout its planar area. The perforations or holes are restricted, preferably with a painted non-woven porous scrim 5 fabric or veil at the front face and, optionally, a non-woven porous acoustical fabric at the back side.

The gypsum panel can be made, for example, by perforating standard sheets of drywall and thereafter covering the perforated sides of the sheet with additional laminated sheets 10 or layers. These perforating and laminating steps can be performed by the original manufacturer of the drywall sheets or by a separate entity independent of the original drywall manufacturer.

Variations in the construction of the gypsum panel are 15 contemplated. Common among these variations is a panel with a perforated gypsum core and with a face covered by a structure that is porous while appearing essentially imperforate to the unaided eye.

The disclosed gypsum-based panels can be installed in the 20 same manner or a like manner as ordinary drywall. For ceiling applications, the acoustical panels of the invention can be screwed to a conventional drywall suspension system of grid tees or "hat channels" carried on black iron channels typically used in commercial applications or they can be 25 attached to wood framing more often used in residential construction. Acoustical walls can be built by attaching the inventive acoustical panels to vertical studs, serving as spaced support elements. It will be seen that the inventive panels can be readily taped and painted like ordinary drywall, 30 using the same or similar materials, equipment, tools and skills, to produce a smooth monolithic ceiling or wall.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a fragmentary, schematic, isometric view of a monolithic acoustical ceiling;

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view, on an enlarged scale, of the monolithic ceiling;

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary, enlarged, cross-sectional view of a modified form of an acoustical panel of the invention;

5 FIG. 4 illustrates a modified panel joint construction;

FIG. 5 illustrates an aspect of the invention where the veil or scrim attached to one rectangular panel is staggered to overlap the joints of the panel with two adjacent panels.

FIG. 6 is an edge view of the panel of FIG. 5; and

10 FIG. 7 shows a plurality of the panels of FIG. 6 in an assembled relation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to FIG. 1, there is shown a schematic 15 partial view of an acoustical monolithic ceiling installation 10. Portions of layers of the ceiling 10 are peeled away to 10. reveal constructional details. The ceiling 10 is a suspended system including a drywall grid 11, known in the art, comprising main tees 12 spaced on 4 ft. centers and 20 intersecting cross tees 13 spaced on 16 in. or 2 ft. centers. Dimensions used herein are typically nominal dimensions and are intended to include industry recognized metric 25 equivalents. The main tees 12, to which the cross tees 13 are interlocked, are suspended by wires 14 attached to a superstructure (not shown). A perimeter of the grid 11 is conventionally formed by channel molding 15 secured to respective walls 16.

Acoustical panels 20 are attached to the lower sides of the grid tees 12, 13 with self-drilling screws 21. The 30 illustrated acoustical panels are 4 ft. by 8 ft. in their planar dimensions, but can be longer, shorter and/or of different width as desired or practical. The size of the panel 20 and spacing of the grid tees 12 and 13, allows the

edges of the panel to underlie and be directly attached to a grid tee, assuring that these edges are well supported.

Referring to FIG. 2, the acoustical panel 20 of the invention is characterized with a perforated gypsum core 24.

5 One method of providing the core 24 is to modify a standard commercially available sheet of drywall by perforating it through a front paper face 23, the gypsum core 24, and a rear paper side or face 25. Perforations 28 can be formed by drilling, punching, or with other known hole-making
10 techniques. The perforations 28 are preferably uniformly spaced; by way of an example, the perforations can be round holes of 8 mm diameter on 16 mm centers. This arrangement produces a total area of the perforations substantially equal to 20% of the full planar area of a panel 20. Other hole
15 sizes, shapes, patterns and densities can be used. For example, tests have shown that a hole density of 9% of the total area can achieve good results. Marginal areas, as well as intermediate areas corresponding to centers of support grid, joists, or studs, of a sheet can be left unperforated to
20 maintain strength at fastening points.

Sheets 29, 30 are laminated to both full sides of the perforated drywall sheet thereby at least partially closing both ends of the perforations 28. At a rear side of the drywall, the backer sheet or web 30 is preferably an acoustically absorbent non-woven fabric known in the acoustical ceiling panel art. By way of example, the backer fabric can be that marketed under the trademark SOUNDTEX® by Freudenberg Vliesstoffe KG. It has a nominal thickness of .2 to .3 mm and a nominal weight of 63 g/m². Specifically, the
25 main components of this non-woven fabric example are cellulose and E-glass with a synthetic resin binder such as polyacrylate, poly(ethylene-CO-vinylacetate). Alternatively,
30 for example, the backer sheet 30 can be a porous paper layer. The sheet 30 can be provided with a suitable adhesive for

binding it to the rear paper side 25 of the modified drywall sheet 22.

At a front side of the drywall sheet 22, a sheet or web in the form of a non-woven fabric scrim layer 29 is attached 5 with a suitable adhesive. The facing layer or sheet 29 is porous; a suitable material for this application is that used commercially as a cover or face for conventional acoustical ceiling panels. An example of this type of veil material is that marketed by Owens Corning Veil Netherlands B.V. under the 10 product code A125 EX-CH02. This scrim fabric comprises hydrated alumina fiberglass filament, polyvinyl alcohol, and acrylate copolymer. The unpainted scrim 29 has a nominal weight of 125 g/m² and an air porosity, at 100 Pa, of 1900 l/m² sec. To avoid blocking the face scrim 29, the adhesive can be 15 initially applied to the panel or sheet 22. The facing sheet 29 should be sufficiently robust to withstand field finishing operations described below. It should also be compatible with drywall joint compound or similar material and commercially available paints, typically water-based paints such as that 20 described below.

Other usable veils 29 include the non-woven, glass fiber products marketed by Owens-Corning Veil Netherlands B.V. as A135EX-CY07 (nominal weight 135 g/m², air porosity at 100 Pa of 1050 l/m²/sec) and A180EX-CX51 (nominal weight 180 g/m², air 25 porosity at 100 Pa of 600 l/m²/sec). All of the described veils are translucent and are incapable of visually concealing the perforations 28 unless painted or coated with a coating such as disclosed herein.

The panel 20 with other identical panels is hung on the 30 grid 11 in the same manner as ordinary drywall is installed. Similarly, as shown in FIG. 1, joints 33 are taped in the same way as regular drywall is taped. Drywall joint compound or similar material 34 is used to adhere a tape or similar material 35 to adjacent margins of two abutting panels 20 by

applying it directly to the sheets 29 and over the tape 35 to conceal the tape. Typically, the long edges of the panels 20 are tapered to receive the joint tape 35 below the plane of the major part of the panel faces. The joint compound 34 can 5 be conventional drywall joint compound and the tape 35 can be conventional drywall paper or mesh tape. The screws 21 securing the panels 20 to the spaced support elements 12, 13 forming the grid 11 are countersunk, as is conventional in drywall construction, and are concealed with joint compound 34 10 applied with a taping knife or trowel in the same manner as if applied to ordinary drywall. The panels 20 can be adhesively attached to vertical stud supports when constructing a wall. When dry, the joint compound 34 can be sanded or wet sponged to blend it into the plane of the surface of the face sheet 15 29.

After the joint compound 34 has been sanded or sponged smooth, the front sheets 29 and remaining joint compound are painted with a commercially available acoustical paint 31 used for painting acoustical tile. An example of a suitable water- 20 based paint, sometimes referred to as a non-blocking paint, is available from ProCoat Products, Inc. of Holbrook, Maine USA, sold under the trademark ProCoustic. An alternative non-blocking or non-bridging acoustically transparent paint or coating 31 can have the following formulation:

25

Ingredient	Percentage By Weight	Function
Water	61.5	Solvent
Surfactant	0.003	Surfactant for TiO ₂
Starch Thickener	0.8	Viscosity modifier
Latex Emulsion	5.0	Binder
Biocide	0.2	Preservative
Perlite	7.5	Aggregate
TiO ₂	25.0	Whitening agent

The optimal perlite aggregate particle size distribution for this coating is centered around 10-100 mesh for between 60% - 80% of its volume, packing density can range from 6 to 8

lbs/cubic foot. The coating 31 can be applied in two coats at a total of 40 to 160 g/square foot, wet with a coverage of about 80 g/square foot being ideal.

The particulate of this coating formulation can produce a 5 slightly textured appearance equal to that of medium to coarse sandpaper lying between about 30 and about 60 grit (by CAMI and FEPA Standards). This low texture can serve to visually effectively conceal the joints between panels. To improve the uniformity of the finished appearance of the ceiling, the 10 taped joints can be covered with strips of the veil fabric 29, wide enough to cover the joint compound, prior to painting. The paint application should leave as much porosity through the layer 29 as is desired but leave the appearance of an essentially imperforate surface to the unaided eye so that the 15 perforations 28 are not seen. More specifically, the paint or coating 31 should be of a non-bridging or non-blocking type capable of wetting the fibers of the veil 29 but not creating a film that bridges from fiber to fiber of the veil. Alternatively, where high NRC is not necessary, satisfactory 20 results can be obtained by using a conventional primer and a coat of interior latex paint 31 to complete the installation of the ceiling 10. When the term monolithic is used herein, it is to denote that essentially the entire visible surface of a ceiling or wall appears to be a seamless expanse without 25 joints.

A 1/2 or 5/8 in. drywall-based panel 20, having the described perforation arrangement and front and rear sheets 29, 30 and customary space behind the panel can exhibit NRC values up to and above 0.70, a rating equal to the performance 30 of better-grade acoustical ceiling tile.

Presently, the preferred characteristics of the gypsum-based core 24 are:

Thicknesses: 0.5 - 0.625 in. preferable,
optional 3/8 in. to 1 in.

Open area: 9.6 - 27.7%

Hole diameters: 6 - 12 mm.

Hole spacing: 15 - 25 mm.

5 Following are airflow characteristics of the backer layer 30 of the non-woven SOUNDTEX® material described above and the face layer 29 of the first non-woven scrim material described above before and after painting with a proprietary acoustical coating and the acoustical ProCoustic coating.

	in. thick	U l/min.	P in. H ₂ O	v mm/s	U m ³ /s	P Pascal	Airflow Resistance R mks acoustic ohms, (Pa·s/m ³)	Specific Airflow Resistance r mks rayls, (Pa·s/m)	Airflow Resistivity r _o mks rayls/m, (Pa·s/m ²)	Airflow Resistivity r _o MPa·s/m ²
Backer	0.009	2.00	0.0156	16.4	3.33E-05	3.9	116,574	236	1.09E+06	1.09
Unpainted Scrim	0.019	2.00	0.0027	16.4	3.33E-05	0.7	20,176	41	8.47E+04	0.08
Painted Scrim w/ Proprietary Coating	0.020	2.00	0.0143	16.4	3.33E-05	3.6	106,859	217	4.26E+05	0.43
Painted Scrim w/ ProCoustic	0.020	2.00	0.0144	16.4	3.33E-05	3.6	107,606	218	4.29E+05	0.43

10

The tables printed below show NRC values for the inventive board and boards of other constructions for comparison purposes. As in the preceding table, unless otherwise noted, the backer is the SOUNDTEX® material and the face is the first scrim identified above.

15

TEST I:

*Perforated Panel = 5/8 in. FC30 (drywall) with 3/8" diameter perforations, 16 mm o.c. spacing - 27.7% open area

20

Panel Configuration	NRC Mounting	4FA	NRC
A Perforated panel only	E400	0.1967	0.20
B Panel + backer	E400	0.6572	0.65
BB Panel + backer used as unpainted face	E400	0.6215	0.60
H Panel + backer + unpainted scrim face	E400	0.7442	0.75
I Panel + backer + painted scrim face	E400	0.7314	0.75

E	Panel + backer + paper face	E400	0.1978	0.20
F	Panel + backer + painted paper face	E400	0.2963	0.30
G	Panel + painted scrim face	E400	0.5772	0.60
K	Panel + painted scrim face + unpainted scrim backer	E400	0.6376	0.65
C	Panel + unpainted scrim face	E400	0.4028	0.40

TEST II:

5 *Perforated Panel = 1/2 in. Ultralight (drywall) with 6 mm diameter perforations, 15 mm o.c. spacing, 1.5 in. borders - hole pattern = 12.6% open area, overall panel = 9.6% open area

Panel Configuration	NRC Mounting	4FA	NRC
Perforated panel only	E400	0.1937	0.20
Panel + backer + unpainted scrim face	E400	0.5947	0.60
Panel + backer + painted scrim face	E400	0.4825	0.50

TEST III:

Panel A (small holes) = 1/2 in. Knauf 8/18R with 8 mm. diameter round perforations, 18 mm o.c. spacing & no borders - 15.5% open area

5

Panel B (large holes) = 1/2 in. Knauf 12/25R with 12 mm. diameter round perforations, 25 mm o.c. spacing & no borders - 18.1% open area

Panel Configuration	NRC Mounting	4FA	NRC
Panel A only (with backer)	E400	0.6480	0.65
Panel B only (with backer)	E400	0.7191	0.70
Panel A + backer + unpainted scrim face	E400	0.6245	0.65
Panel B + backer + unpainted scrim face	E400	0.6810	0.70
Panel A + backer + painted scrim face	E400	0.5782	0.60
Panel B + backer + painted scrim face	E400	0.5652	0.55
Panel A + backer + painted scrim face over 1 in. fiberglass panel	E400	0.6192	0.60
Panel B + backer + painted scrim face over 1 in. fiberglass panel	E400	0.6031	0.60

10

Panel E of Test I had a heavy manila paper face with a basis weight of 263.50 gm/m², a caliper of 17.22 mils, a density of 0.60 c/m³ and a porosity of 58.97 seconds. This 15 test sample illustrates that a face, although porous, but with too high an air flow resistivity is unsuitable for use with the invention. Panel BB of Test I indicates that a face with a higher air flow resistivity (see above table) than a painted scrim face can achieve a satisfactory NRC.

The acoustical panel of the invention can be manufactured in additional ways and with different constructions, but maintaining the perforations effectively restricted on at least the face (room) side of a completed panel. For example, where high NRC values are not needed, the rear layer 30 may be 25 omitted. Porous paper may be substituted for either of the non-woven layers 29, 30.

It has been further discovered that NRC can be measurably increased by orienting the perforations obliquely to the plane

of the panel. Such a construction is illustrated in FIG. 3.

The perforations 28 can, for example, be oriented at 20 degrees off a line perpendicular to the plane of the panel.

The reason or reasons for this improved acoustical performance

5 is not presently completely understood, but could be the result of a greater perforation volume and/or internal reflection of sound waves due to the oblique angle, and/or a greater effective open area at the face.

Referring to FIG. 4, an alternative joint construction is 10 illustrated where edges 36 of two adjacent panels 40 are shown in cross-section. The same reference numerals are used in

FIG. 4 as used in FIG. 2 for identical elements. The panels 40 are the same as the panels 20 except that they are of the

“square edge” type where the margins of the long panel edges

15 are not tapered to receive a tape as they are on the panels 20.

The glass fiber veil 29, which is adhered to the paper face 23 with a suitable adhesive such as an emulsion of polyvinyl acetate marketed under the mark ELMERS® by Elmer's Products, Inc. The veil 29 is dimensioned so that it is

20 spaced, for example, 1 inch, from the edge of a panel leaving a margin 42. Any narrow gap 41 that exists between the panels

40 that is either unavoidable or intentional can be partially or substantially completely filled with drywall joint compound 34 which, preferably, is a setting, non or low shrinkage,

25 sandable type such as disclosed in the following patents: US 6,228,163; US 5,746,822; US 5,725,656; US 5,336,318; and US

4,661,161. The gap 41 is filled by the joint compound 34 flush with the outer surface of the front paper face 23.

Alternatively, the gap 41 can be left without partially or

30 fully fitting it with joint compound.

A tape 43 made of the same material as the veil 29 can advantageously be used to span the joint or gap 41 between the panels 40. The width of the tape 43 is less than the combined width of the marginal areas 42 of the panels. Where the panel

5 margins 42 uncovered by the veil 29 are 1 inch wide, the veil tape 43 can be, for example, 1-1/4 inch wide. The tape 43 can be adhered, for example, by the same adhesive used to join the veil 29 to the paper face 23 or with joint compound.

10 5 Use of square edge drywall panels 40 and non-shrinking settable joint compound reduces the time and labor in constructing a ceiling or wall of the invention. The spaces between the longitudinal edges of the tape 43 and edges 44 of the panel veils 29 can be filled with joint compound, preferably of the quick-setting, non-shrinking type. The veil 29, 43 covering the panels 40 is then coated, preferably by spraying, with one of the paint or coating materials 31 described above.

15 FIGS. 5-7 illustrate a modified acoustical panel 50 that differs only from the panel 40 described in connection with FIG. 4 by the size and position of the veil 29. The veil 29 is slightly smaller in its planar dimensions than the corresponding planar dimensions of the rectangular main body or remainder 51 of the panel 50 to which it is adhered.

20 Additionally, the veil 29 is offset from the main body 51 along two intersecting edges 52, 53 so that these edges are cantilevered or free and not directly adhered to the main body.

25 The panel 50 is assembled with identical panels to construct a wall, ceiling or like acoustical barrier. Cross joints associated with the edges 52 can be staggered in relation to adjacent panels joined at edges 53. It will be seen that the cantilevered part or edge 52 and 53 of the veil 29 bridges the actual joint existing between the main bodies 30 51 of adjacent, abutting panels. Prior to placement of a panel 50 that will provide an overlying veil edge 52, 53, marginal areas 54 not covered by the veil 29 of a previously placed panel 50 are coated with a suitable adhesive, such as discussed above. After placement of this next panel 50, its

free veil edges 52, 53 can be pressed on the adhesive on the margins 54 of the previously placed panels 50. The offset veil arrangement of the panel 50 can eliminate the labor of taping joints between panels and has the potential of 5 producing joints that are invisible or nearly invisible to the eye of an observer. Only a very small gap, generally equal to the selected small difference in the size of the veil 29 compared to the main body 51, will be present between adjacent edges of the veils of joined panels 50. While the various 10 FIGS. illustrate rectangular panels that are larger in one planar dimension than a perpendicular dimension, it is to be understood that square panels are intended to be covered within the meaning of the term "rectangular".

The foregoing disclosures involve modification of a 15 conventional drywall sheet to convert it to the acoustical panel of the invention. However, the inventive acoustical panel can be originally manufactured with perforations in the gypsum core while it is being originally formed or immediately after it is formed and prior to attachment of one or both 20 cover sheets or layers, if any, to its front face and rear side. The perforations, for example, can be cast into the gypsum body. The cross-section of the perforation in the various disclosed embodiments can be accircular when not drilled.

25 It should be evident that this disclosure is by way of example and that various changes may be made by adding, modifying or eliminating details without departing from the fair scope of the teaching contained in this disclosure. The invention is therefore not limited to particular details of 30 this disclosure except to the extent that the following claims are necessarily so limited.

Claims:

1. An acoustical panel for forming a ceiling or wall:

the panel extending across a rectangular area with a nominal thickness of about at least 1/2 in. and the panel comprising:

5 a core made primarily of gypsum, the core being essentially coextensive with the panel area;

the core having a front side opposed to a rear side, each of the front side and rear said of an area substantially equal to the area of the panel;

10 the core comprising a multitude of perforations extending between the face side and rear side, the perforations being open at the face side and rear side, the perforations being distributed substantially uniformly across the area of the core;

the face side of the core covered by a porous front sheet compatible with conventional drywall joint compound and a water-based non-blocking paint, said porous front sheet being visually imperforate when painted with said non-blocking paint;

15 the rear side of the core covered by a porous rear sheet, the perforations restricted by said rear sheet;

said panel being capable of having a Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) of 0.50 or more when the front sheet and joint compound are painted with said non-blocking paint.

2. An acoustical panel as set forth in claim 1, wherein long edges of the panel are

20 slightly tapered for receiving joint tape and joint compound.

3. An acoustical panel as set forth in claim 1, having a nominal width of 4 feet and a nominal length of at least 8 feet.

4. An acoustical panel as set forth in claim 1:

the porous front sheet being a porous non-woven face layer,

25 the porous rear sheet being an acoustical non-woven fabric.

5. An acoustical panel as set forth in claim 1, wherein the rear side of the panel includes a porous paper layer restricting the core perforations.

6. An acoustical panel as set forth in claim 1, wherein face and rear sides of the core are covered with respective paper layers having perforations in registry with the core 30 perforations.

7. An acoustical monolithic ceiling or wall construction comprising:
 - a generally planar grid of spaced parallel support elements;
 - a plurality of acoustical panels secured at their rear sides to the support elements, the panels bridging spaces between the support elements,
 - 5 the panels forming joints between adjacent panels, the joints overlying respective support elements;
 - each panel having a gypsum core forming a major part of a thickness of a panel, the core having a multitude of spaced perforations distributed across substantially a full area of the core, the core perforations being open or only partially restricted at a rear side of the panel,
 - 10 a porous layer covering the perforations on a face side of the core,
 - a tape and joint compound on the porous layer covering the joints between panels at the face sides,
 - a continuous non-blocking coating of paint over the full face of the panels, including
 - 15 the tape and joint compound;
 - the construction having an acoustically effective porosity of the porous layer for a Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) of the construction of at least 0.50.
8. An acoustical monolithic ceiling or wall construction comprising:
 - a generally planar grid of spaced parallel support elements;
 - 20 a plurality of acoustical panels secured at their rear sides to the support elements, the panels bridging spaces between the support elements,
 - the panels forming joints between adjacent panels, the joints overlying respective support elements;
 - each panel having a gypsum core forming a major part of a thickness of a panel, the core having a multitude of spaced perforations distributed across substantially a full area of the core,
 - 25 a porous non-woven layer covering the perforations on a face side of the core,
 - an acoustical non-woven porous fabric laminated to a rear side of each panel,

a continuous non-blocking coating of paint in situ over the full faces of the panels including their joints, concealing the joints between panels of their faces,

the construction having a porosity of the porous non-woven face layer coated with the non-blocking paint for a Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) the construction of at least 5 0.50.

9. An acoustical panel comprising:

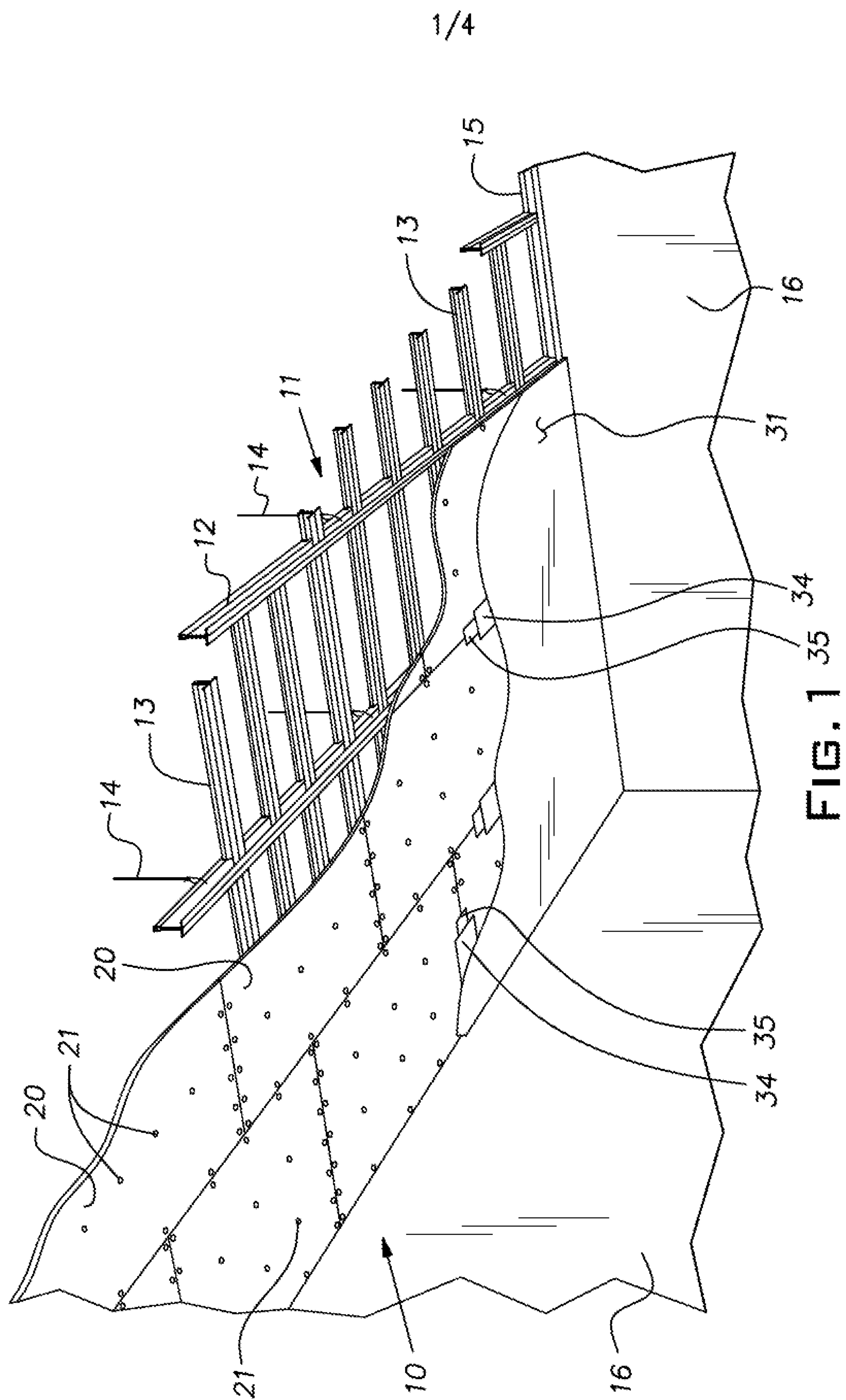
a drywall sheet of a thickness of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or metric industrial equivalent having a gypsum-based core and paper front and rear face layers,

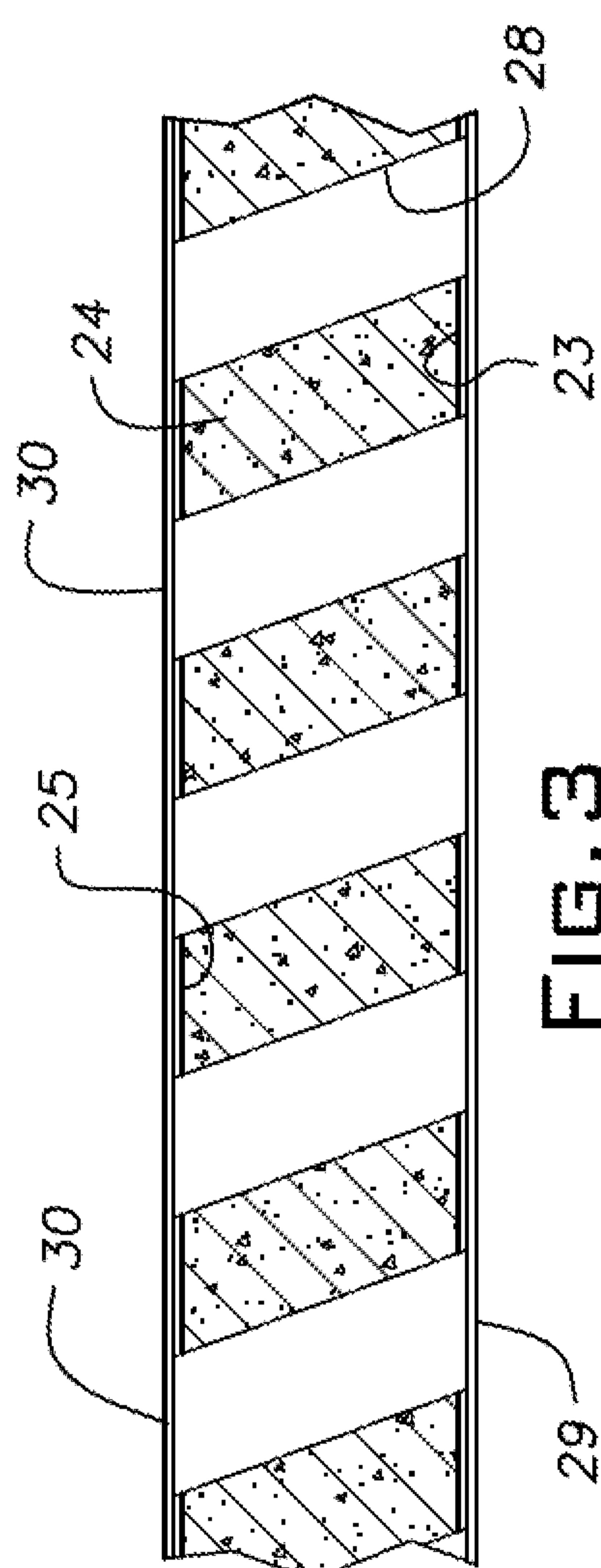
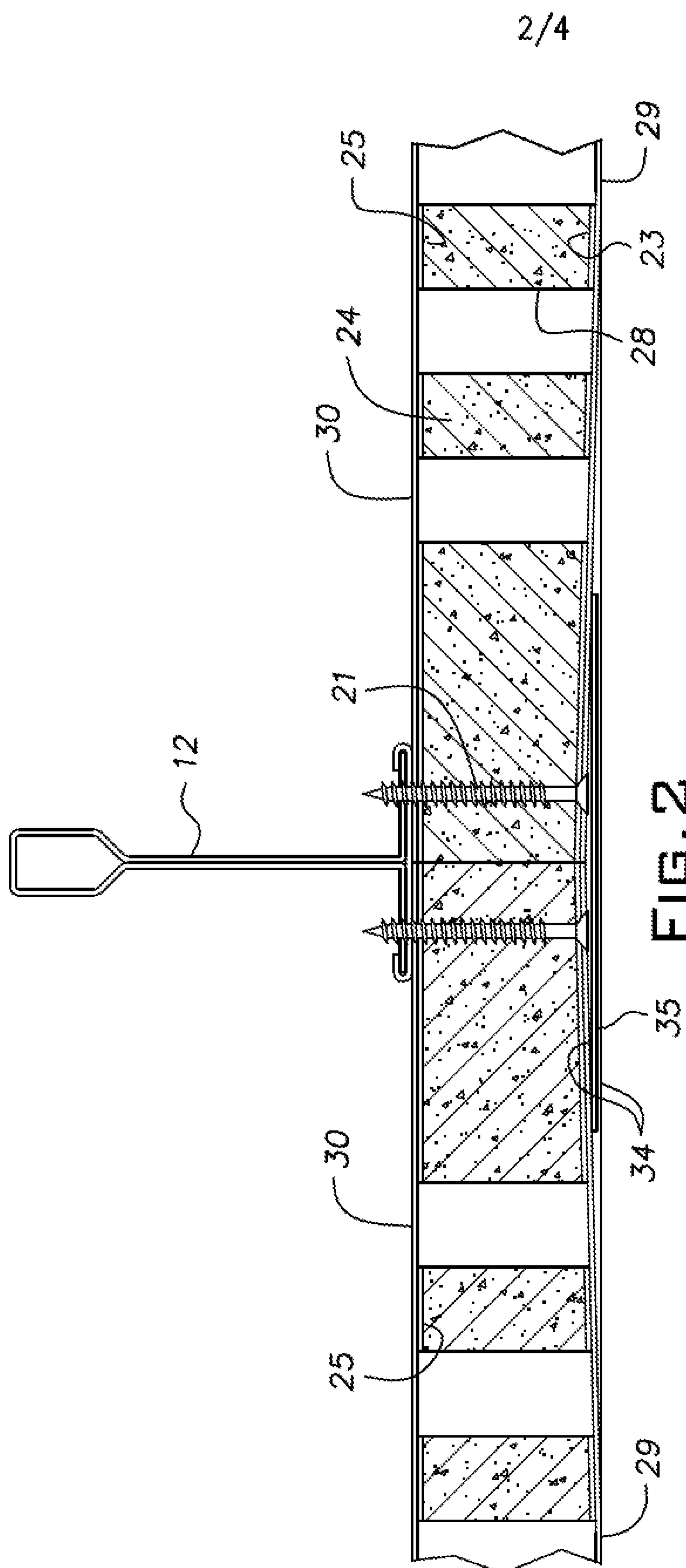
the drywall sheet being perforated through its faces and core with holes at least $\frac{1}{8}$ 10 inch in diameter and of sufficient number to comprise at least 9% of a face area of the panel,

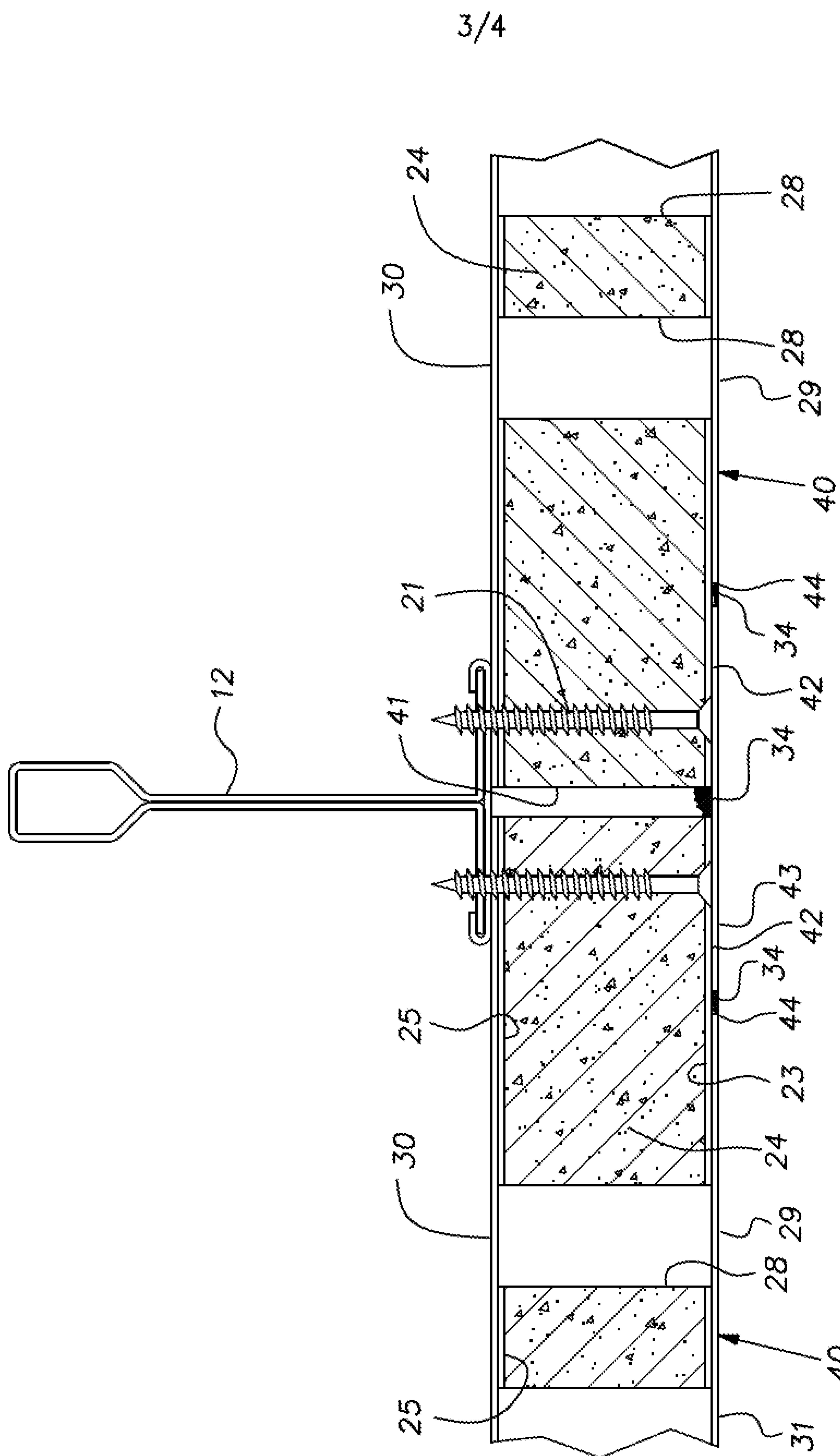
the front face being covered by a translucent porous non-woven glass fiber veil, the veil covered by a non-bridging coating, the combined veil and coating concealing the holes,

the panel having a porosity of the veil covered with non-bridging coating for a Noise 15 Reduction Coefficient (NRC) of the panel of at least 0.55.

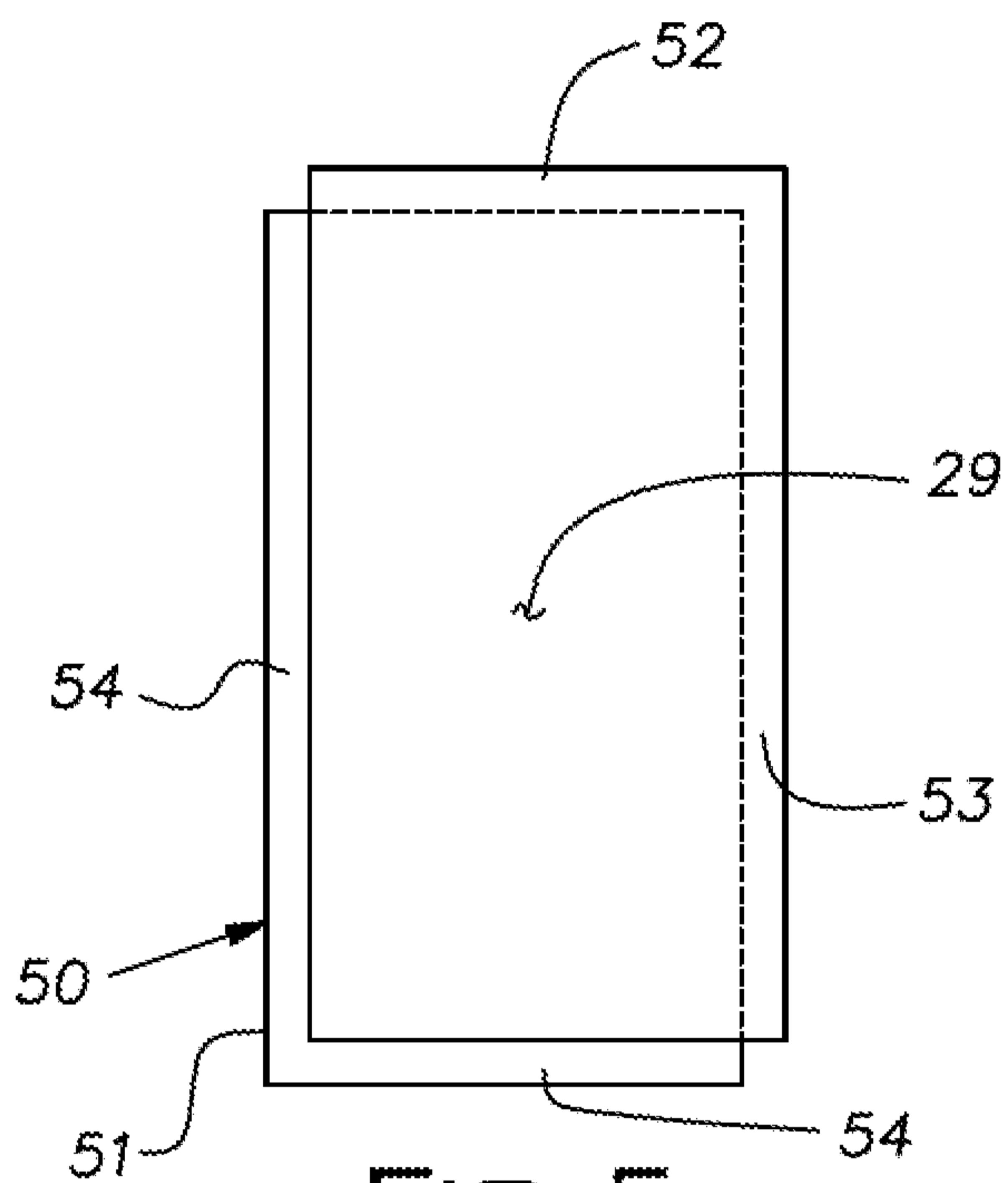
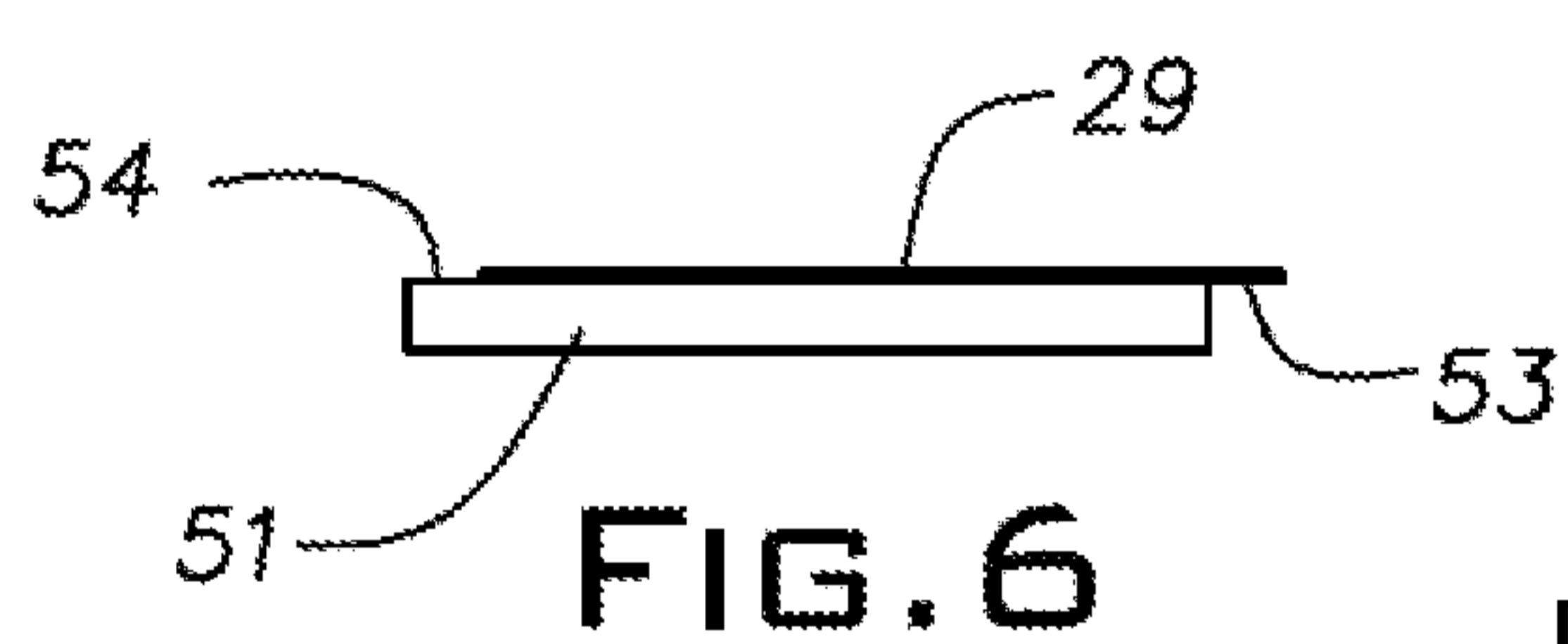
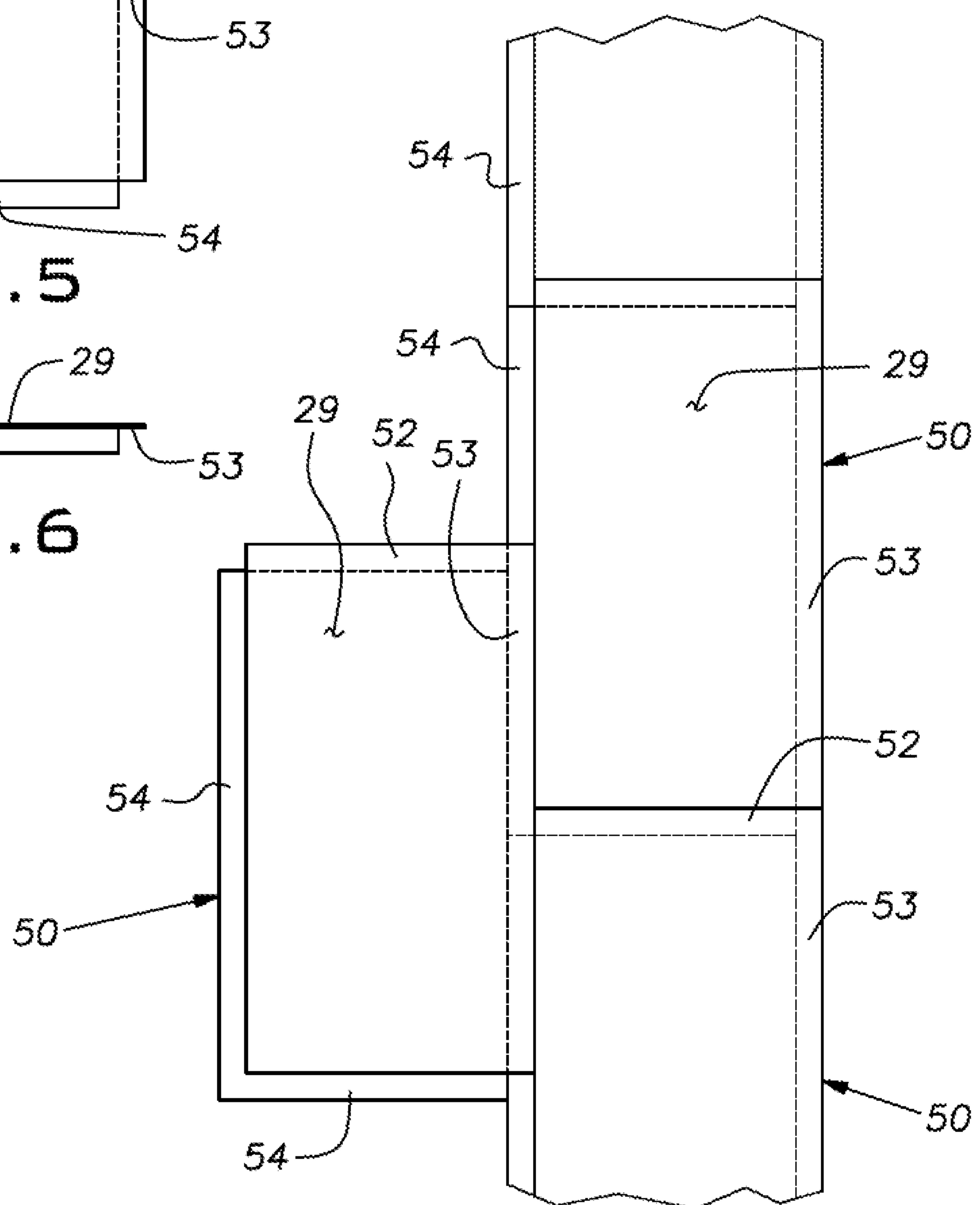
10. An acoustical panel as set forth in claim 9, wherein the rear face layer is covered with an acoustical non-woven fabric.





**FIG. 4**

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**FIG. 5****FIG. 6****FIG. 7**

