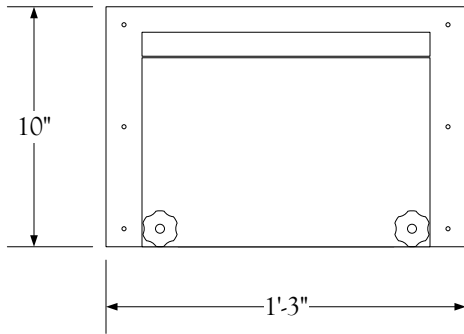
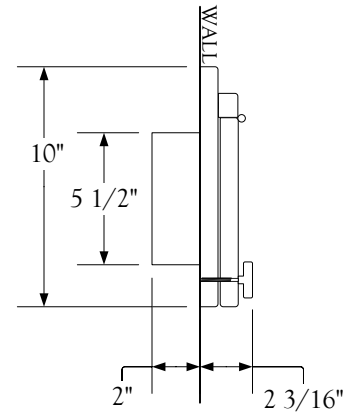


## ASC Cable Pass Thru

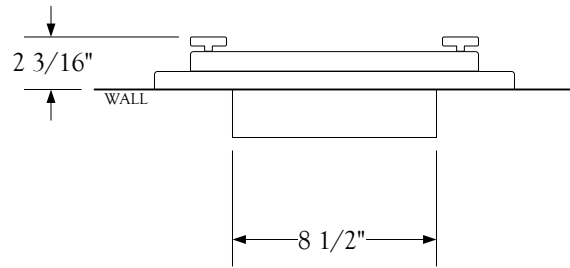




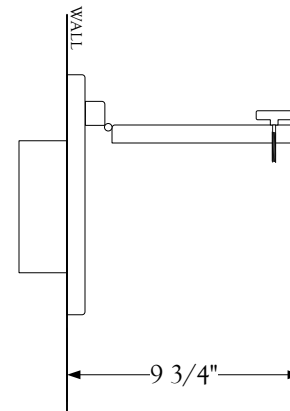
face view



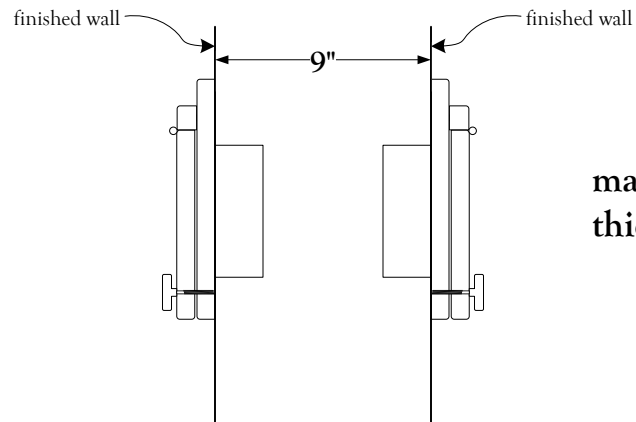
side view, closed



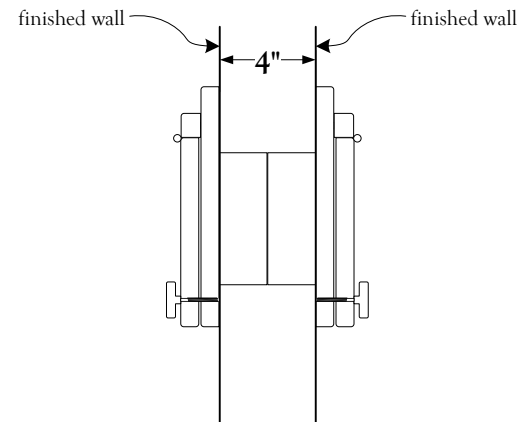
top view



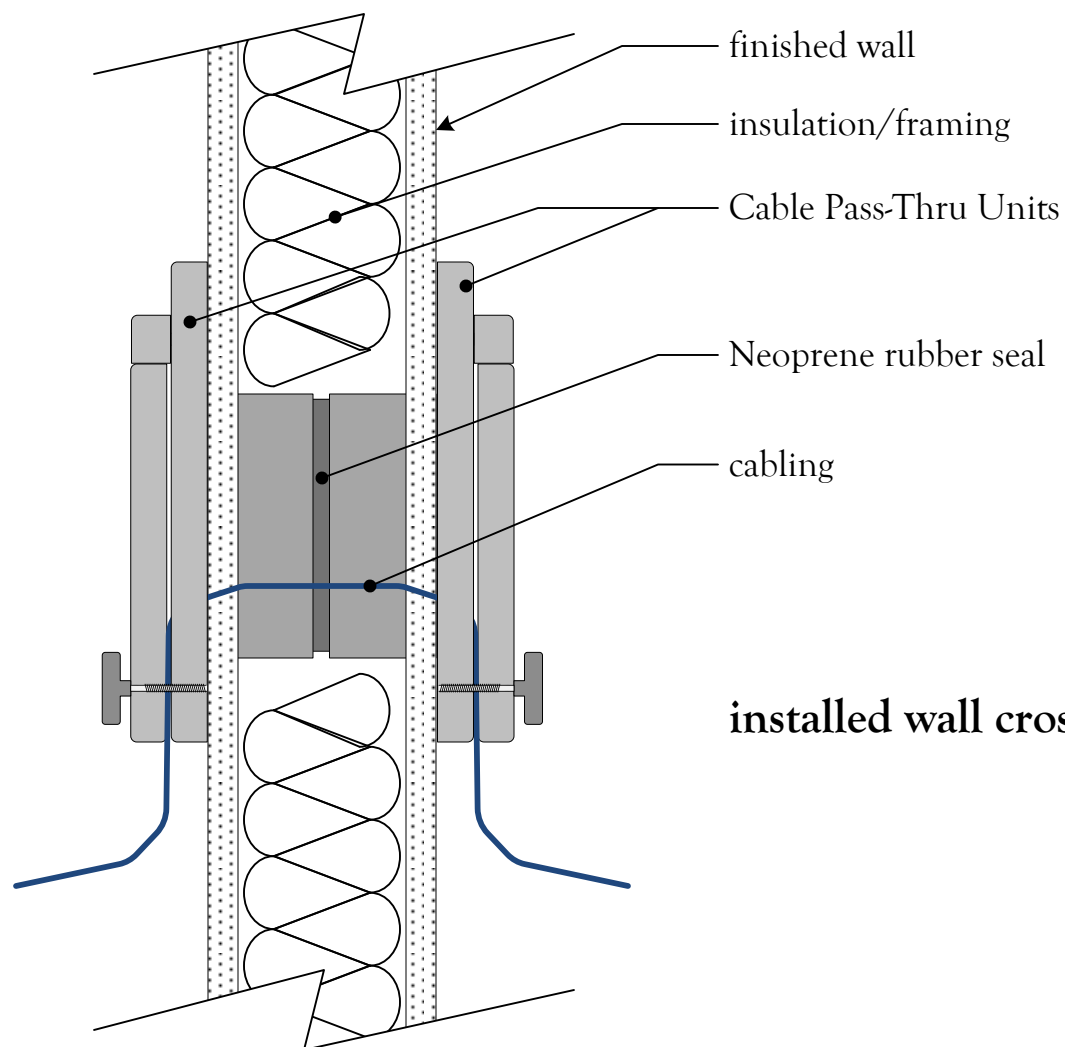
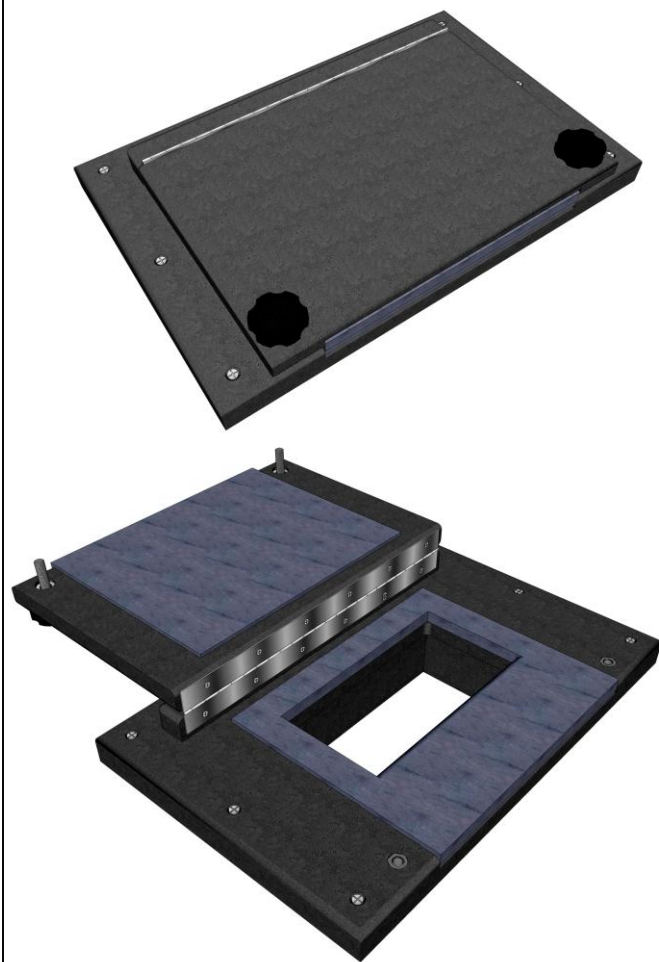
side view, open



maximum wall thickness

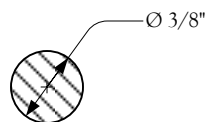


minimum wall thickness

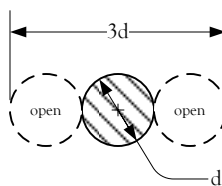


**installed wall cross-section**

ASC  
Cable Pass Thru  
Cable Capacity Guidelines

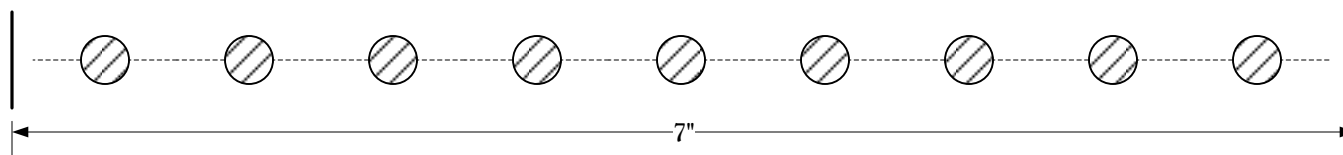


MAXIMUM CABLE DIAMETER



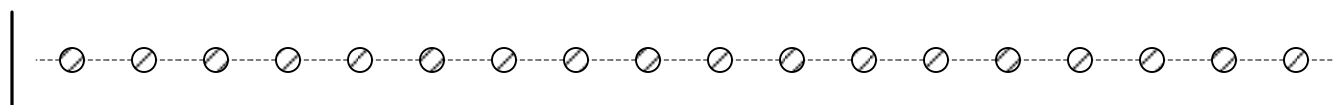
MINIMUM INDIVIDUAL CELL

example #1: Cable Diameter =  $1/4"$



MAXIMUM CABLE QUANTITY: 9

example #2: Cable Diameter =  $1/8"$



MAXIMUM CABLE QUANTITY: 18

example #1: Cable Diameter =  $3/8"$



MAXIMUM CABLE QUANTITY: 6

Cable Pass Thru - Cabling Capacity		ASC_CPT_Cable Capacity Guidelines_6.4.2014.vsd	
		DRAWN BY: JMG	DATE: 6/4/2014
PAGE 1 OF 1		SCALE:	

## Step 1: Materials

### Parts Supplied

- 2 CablePassThru Units



- 12 2" Bugle Head Drywall Screws



- Rubber Seal in Cardboard Tube



### Tools Required

- Drill



- #2 Phillips Bit



- Tape Measure



- Keyhole Saw



- Stud Finder



- Pencil



- Sharp Knife



## Step 2: Placement

Using your studfinder, determine a spot on your wall between studs to install your CablePassThru. Ensure that the placement is clear of any wires, ducting, or plumbing, as we need a clear path through the wall.

## Step 3: Prep for Cut

Once placement is determined, hold the CablePassThru up to the wall. Level the unit using a Torpedo Level (Fig. 1). While continuing to hold it in place, use a pencil to trace the outline of the inner sleeve (Fig 2).

\*Use included Wall Cutout Template to verify and adjust size as needed for correct fit.

Fig. 1 Leveling the Unit



Fig. 2 Tracing Inner Sleeve



Fig. 3 Checking Hole Size

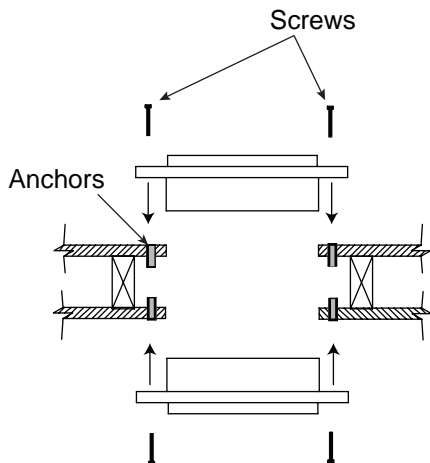


## Step 4: Cut CablePassThru Hole

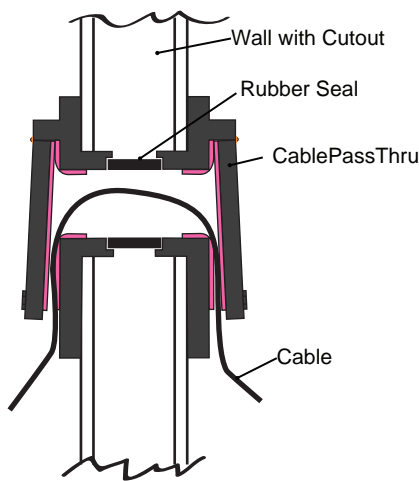
Use keyhole saw to cut out the hole traced in Steps 2 and 3. Cut out any insulation that may be in the wall where the hole is. Then use a long drill bit or similar tool to indicate the corners of the hole on the other side of the wall. Use the keyhole saw to cut the second hole on the other side of the wall.



## Installation Diagrams



**Top View Cross Section**



**Side View Cross Section**

### OPTIONAL

*For a more permanent seal:*  
Smear a light coating of fast drying adhesive to the notched edges of the cable pass through units. Install and flatten the seal. As shown in Fig. 4

**Fig. 7**



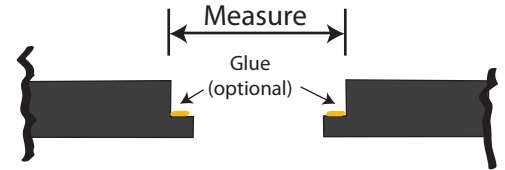
## Step 5: Install CablePassThru

Place one of the Cable Pass assemblies into the hole we cut in Step Two. Check once again to be sure it's level. Place the six 2" bugle head drywall screws into the provided screw holes. Then use your driver to gently drive each screw into the drywall, making sure not to overdrive them. Repeat the process for the other side. You are now ready to install your rubber seal.

## Step 6: Measure Gap

Once both CablePassThru units are installed on either side of the wall, measure gap between the edges of the PassThru tunnel (See Fig. 4). Completed seal will settle into notched lips.

**Fig. 4 Measuring the Gap**



**Fig. 5**



**Fig. 6**



## Step 7: Measure the Seal

Push one end of the Rubber Seal through cardboard tube until it is protruding (Fig 5). Measure the exposed end of the rubber seal until it matches the length measured in Step 5 (Fig. 6). Continue to measure the rubber seal while rotating the tube to ensure it is even and protruding end is flush and square.

## Step 8: Cut Seal

Using the cardboard tube as a measuring guide, cut the rubber seal to length with a sharp, serrated knife (Fig. 7).

## Step 9: Insert Seal

With one CablePassThru door open, insert the folded rubber seal through the cable slot (Fig. 8). Unfold rubber seal in the PassThru tunnel, using hands to press it into the notched lips (Fig. 9).

## Step 10: Finish

Seal with a tight bead of silicone caulk around all four exterior edges where the passthru abuts the wall. Congratulations, you're done!

**Fig. 8**



**Fig. 9**



**April 3, 2012**

**Preliminary Report: ASC Cable Pass Thru measures at least STC 48**

A transmission loss (TL) test was done on the ASC Cable Pass Thru. By adjusting STC curves to fit the  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  octave TL data points, the rating on the unit at least STC 47.5. The reason "at least" is used here to describe the results that the test wall is lab rated STC 50. The upper limit STC for the Cable Pass Thru cannot be measured in this lab. A sound rated wall of at least STC 70 should be used. The background noise should be at least 10 dB below the test data points and it actually was at best around 1 dB below the data points.

**Procedure**

The wall was a simple 2x6 wood stud wall with resilient channel on one side and two layers of sheetrock on both sides, using the ASC IsoWall system for damping. This is adding WallDamp between every contact point in the wall assembly, on studs and plates, between sheetrock layers, between stud and resilient channels and between sheetrock and resilient channel. This wall is lab rated STC 51. There was considerable leakage through the door to the lab, which could not be repaired before the test.

A hole was cut through the inner and outer walls of our test lab, 6" by 9" wide, sized to install a standard ASC Cable Pass Thru. As a reference, a square of  $3/4$ " plywood overlaid the holes and screwed down. It registered at least STC 47. Then the standard Cable Pass Thru set was installed, with 4 four  $1/4$ " microphone cables running through both doors. It measured at least STC 47.5. We tested each door of the Cable Pass Thru. With the noise-side door closed, quiet-side opened, we measured STC 39 and with the noise-side open an quiet-side closed we measure STC 44.

Besides the wall STC limit for the test, the lab door was noticeably leaky. Additionally, the tested units were not acoustically calked around the perimeter. High frequency sound was clearly audible issuing through the felt covered back and out the edges between the wall and the back plate.

This test used a Clark Technique  $1/4$ " omni mic/line preamp into a Nicholet audio spectrum analyzer output to an HP bed plotter. Third octave data was taken of the background noise floor, the inside noise and outside noise levels with the mic located 6" from the face of the wall for both tests. The sound level registering on the noise side of the wall was 113 to 114 dB,A and dB,C. The sound level inside the receiving room, near the test wall was around 52 dB,A and 70 dB,C.

**Respectfully yours,**



**Arthur Noxon, PE**  
**Acoustical Engineer\***



## TESTING STANDARD CABLE PASSTHRU



BEFORE. Using  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick plywood, cover hole and take readings.



AFTER. Measure difference between outside and inside with Cable PassThru in place.  
Microphone cables installed in PassThru.