



Designation: C1393 – 14 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Specification for Perpendicularly Oriented Mineral Fiber Roll and Sheet Thermal Insulation for Pipes and Tanks¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1393; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the composition, dimensions, and physical properties of compression-resistant, perpendicularly oriented mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) roll and sheet insulation intended for use on flat, curved, or round surfaces operating at temperatures between 0°F (–18°C) and 1000°F (538°C). This product (pipe and tank insulation) is typically used on nominal 24 in. (610 mm) or greater diameter surfaces. For specific applications, the actual use temperatures and diameters shall be agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

1.2 The orientation of the fibers within the roll or sheet insulation is essentially perpendicular to the heated/cooled surface (parallel to heat flow). This specification does not apply to flat block, board, duct wrap, or preformed pipe mineral fiber insulation where the insulation fiber orientation is generally parallel to the heated/cooled surface (across the heat flow).

1.3 For satisfactory performance, properly installed protective vapor retarders must be used in below ambient temperature applications to reduce movement of moisture/water vapor through or around the insulation towards the colder surface. Failure to use a vapor retarder can lead to insulation and system damage. Refer to Practice C921 to aid material selection. Although vapor retarders properties are not part of this specification, properties required in Specification C1136 are pertinent to application or performance.

1.4 When the installation or use of thermal materials, accessories, and systems may pose safety or health problems, the manufacturer shall provide the user-appropriate current information regarding any known problems associated with the recommended use for the products of the company and shall also recommend protective measures to be employed in their safe utilization. The user shall establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

- C165 Test Method for Measuring Compressive Properties of Thermal Insulations
- C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation
- C177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus
- C303 Test Method for Dimensions and Density of Preformed Block and Board-Type Thermal Insulation
- C390 Practice for Sampling and Acceptance of Thermal Insulation Lots
- C411 Test Method for Hot-Surface Performance of High-Temperature Thermal Insulation
- C447 Practice for Estimating the Maximum Use Temperature of Thermal Insulations
- C518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus
- C665 Specification for Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.20 on Homogeneous Inorganic Thermal Insulations.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

TABLE 1 Physical Property Requirements^A

Properties	Type I	Type II	Type IIIA	Type IIIB	Type IVA	Type IVB
Maximum Use Temperature, ° F (°C) See Note 1 in 6.2.1	Up to 450 (232)	650 (343)	850 (454)	850 (454)	1000 (538)	1000 (538)
Apparent thermal conductivity Maximum Btu in./h·ft ² °F (W/m·K) Mean temperature, ° F (°C)						
25 (-4)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.27(0.039)
75 (24)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.28(0.040)
100 (38)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.30(0.043)
200 (93)	0.38(0.055)	0.38(0.055)	0.38(0.055)	0.36(0.052)	0.36(0.052)	0.36(0.052)
300 (149)	0.48(0.069)	0.48(0.069)	0.48(0.069)	0.45(0.065)	0.45(0.065)	0.43(0.062)
400 (204)	0.61(0.088)	0.61(0.088)	0.61(0.088)	0.54(0.078)	0.54(0.078)	0.50(0.072)
500 (260)		0.81(0.117)	0.81(0.117)	0.66(0.095)	0.66(0.095)	0.58(0.084)
600 (316)					0.82(0.118)	0.67(0.097)
Category 1—Greater compressive resistance, minimum load required to produce a 10 % reduction in thickness, lb/ft ² (kPa)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	200 (9.6)
Category 2—Lesser compressive resistance, minimum load required to produce a 10 % reduction in thickness, lb/ft ² (kPa)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)
Water vapor sorption, max % by weight	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Density, maximum lb/ft ³ (kg/m ³) ^B	6 (96)	6 (96)	6 (96)	6 (96)	6 (96)	8 (128)
Surface burning characteristics:						
Maximum flame spread index	25	25	25	25	25	25
Maximum smoke developed index	50	50	50	50	50	50

^ARefer to Section 7 for additional physical property requirements.

^BThe maximum density specified is for weight design purposes only. It is acceptable for additional density requirements to be specified as agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

[C680 Practice for Estimate of the Heat Gain or Loss and the Surface Temperatures of Insulated Flat, Cylindrical, and Spherical Systems by Use of Computer Programs](#)

[C795 Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel](#)

[C921 Practice for Determining the Properties of Jacketing Materials for Thermal Insulation](#)

[C1045 Practice for Calculating Thermal Transmission Properties Under Steady-State Conditions](#)

[C1058 Practice for Selecting Temperatures for Evaluating and Reporting Thermal Properties of Thermal Insulation](#)

[C1104/C1104M Test Method for Determining the Water Vapor Sorption of Unfaced Mineral Fiber Insulation](#)

[C1114 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Thin-Heater Apparatus](#)

[C1136 Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation](#)

[C1335 Test Method for Measuring Non-Fibrous Content of Man-Made Rock and Slag Mineral Fiber Insulation](#)

[C1338 Test Method for Determining Fungi Resistance of Insulation Materials and Facings](#)

[C1617 Practice for Quantitative Accelerated Laboratory Evaluation of Extraction Solutions Containing Ions Leached from Thermal Insulation on Aqueous Corrosion of Metals](#)

[E84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials](#)

2.2 Other Referenced Documents:

[CAN/ULC-S102 Standard Method of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials and Assemblies³](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions pertaining to insulation are in accordance with Terminology [C168](#).

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *delivered density*—the actual density, calculated by shipped weight divided by volume, of the product transported by the manufacturer or the seller and received by the purchaser.

3.2.2 *facing*—a layer or foundation of thin material which is adhered to the insulation to form a continuous roll or sheet of insulation.

3.2.3 *mean temperature*—the sum of the cold surface temperature and the hot surface temperature divided by two.

4. Classification

4.1 Mineral fiber roll or sheet insulation covered by this specification is classified into the six types and two categories shown in [Table 1](#). This classification is based upon the maximum use temperature, maximum apparent thermal conductivity, and compressive resistance properties.

³ Available from Underwriters Laboratories (UL), 2600 N.W. Lake Rd., Camas, WA 98607-8542, <http://www.ul.com>.