



Designation: C1055 – 20

# Standard Guide for Heated System Surface Conditions that Produce Contact Burn Injuries<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1055; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers a process for the determination of acceptable surface operating conditions for heated systems. The human burn hazard is defined, and methods are presented for use in the design or evaluation of heated systems to prevent serious injury from contact with the exposed surfaces.

1.2 The maximum acceptable temperature for a particular surface is derived from an estimate of the possible or probable contact time, the surface system configuration, and the level of injury deemed acceptable for a particular situation.

1.3 For design purposes, the probable contact time for industrial situations has been established at 5 s. For consumer products, a longer (60-s) contact time has been proposed by Wu (1)<sup>2</sup> and others to reflect the slower reaction times for children, the elderly, or the infirm.

1.4 The maximum level of injury recommended here is that causing first degree burns on the *average* subject. This type of injury is reversible and causes no permanent tissue damage. For cases where more severe conditions are mandated (by space, economic, exposure probability, or other outside considerations), this guide is used to establish a second, less desirable injury level (second degree burns), where some permanent tissue damage is permitted. At no time, however, are conditions that produce third degree burns recommended.

1.5 This guide addresses the skin contact temperature determination for passive heated surfaces only. The guidelines contained herein are not applicable to chemical, electrical, or other similar hazards that provide a heat generation source at the location of contact.

1.6 A bibliography of human burn evaluation studies and surface hazard measurement is provided in the list of references at the end of this guide (1-16).

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.30 on Thermal Measurement.

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<sup>2</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this guide.

1.7 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.8 *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.*

1.9 *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:*<sup>3</sup>

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

C1057 Practice for Determination of Skin Contact Temperature from Heated Surfaces Using a Mathematical Model and Thermesthesiometer

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *skin:*

3.1.2 *epidermis*—the outermost layer of skin cells. This layer contains no vascular or nerve cells and acts to protect the skin layers. The thickness of this layer averages 0.08 mm.

3.1.3 *dermis*—the second layer of skin tissue. This layer contains the blood vessels and nerve endings. The thickness of this layer averages 2 mm.

3.1.4 *necrosis*—localized death of living cells. A clinical term that defines when permanent damage to a skin layer has occurred.

3.1.5 *burns:*

<sup>3</sup> 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.

3.1.6 *first degree burn*—the reaction to an exposure where the intensity or duration is insufficient to cause complete necrosis of the epidermis. The normal response to this level of exposure is dilation of the superficial blood vessels (reddening of the skin).

3.1.7 *second degree burn*—the reaction to an exposure where the intensity and duration is sufficient to cause complete necrosis of the epidermis but no significant damage to the dermis. The normal response to this exposure is blistering of the epidermis.

3.1.8 *third degree burn*—the reaction to an exposure where significant dermal necrosis occurs. Significant dermal necrosis has been defined in the literature (3) as 75% destruction of the dermis. The normal response to this exposure is open sores that leave permanent scar tissue upon healing.

3.1.9 *contact exposure*—the process by which the surface of skin makes intimate contact with a heated surface such that no insulating layer, film, moisture, etc., interferes with the rapid transfer of available energy.

3.1.10 *insulation system*—the combination of an insulation material or jacket, or both that forms a barrier to the rapid loss of energy from a heated surface. The insulation system potentially involves a broad range of types and configurations of materials.

3.1.11 *jacket*—the protective barrier placed on the exposed side of an insulation to protect the insulation from deterioration or abuse. The jacket material is potentially made of paper, plastic, metal, canvas cloth, or combinations of the above or similar materials.

3.1.12 *thermesthesiometer*—a probe device developed by Marzetta (13) that simulates the thermal physical response of the human finger to contact with heated surfaces.

#### 4. Summary of Guide

4.1 This guide establishes a means by which the engineer, designer, or operator determine the acceptable surface temperature of an existing system where skin potentially contacts a heated surface.

4.2 The process used in the analysis follows the outline listed below:

4.2.1 The user must first establish the acceptable contact exposure time and the level of acceptable injury for the particular system in question.

4.2.2 Secondly, the user determines the maximum operating surface temperature. This determination is made either by direct measurement (if possible) or by use of a calculation at design conditions using a method conforming to Practice C680.

4.2.3 Next, utilizing the contact time (4.2.1), the maximum surface temperature (4.2.2), and the graph, Fig. 1, the user determines the potential injury level. If the operating point falls below the injury level specified (4.2.1), then no further analysis is required. (See Note 1.)

NOTE 1—The following equations have been developed from the original data used to generate Fig. 1 for easier use of this figure.

$$T_A = 15.005 + 0.51907 \times \ln(\text{time} \times 1000) + 352.97 / (\ln(\text{time} \times 1000)) \quad (1)$$

$$T_B = 39.468 - 0.41352 \times \ln(\text{time} \times 1000) + 190.60 / (\ln(\text{time} \times 1000)) \quad (2)$$

where:

$T_A$  = critical contact temperature for complete transepidermal necrosis, °C.

$T_B$  = critical contact temperature for reversible epidermal injury, °C.

time = elapsed contact time, s.

$\ln$  = natural logarithm.

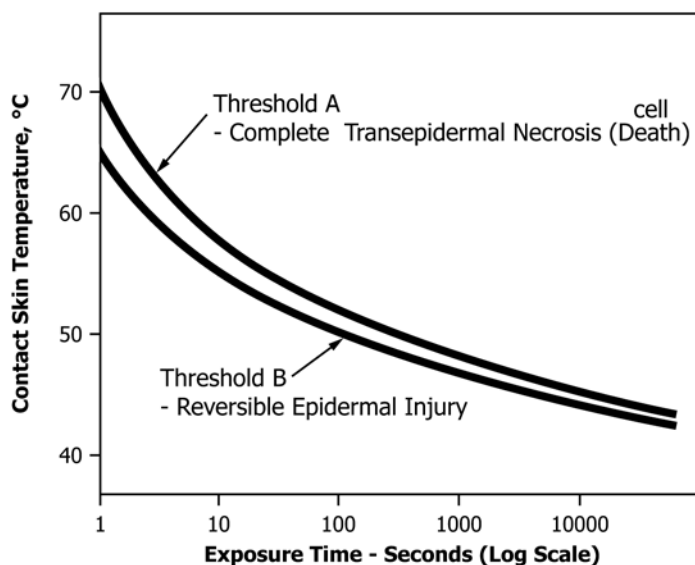


FIG. 1 Temperature-Time Relationship for Burns

4.2.4 If the injury level exceeds that specified, further analysis of the system is required using either the thermesthesiometer (a direct method) or an additional calculation. Both methods are described in Practice C1057.

4.2.5 If after this additional analysis the system still exceeds the injury level criterion, then the system is unacceptable for the criterion specified and the design shall be revised.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Most heated apparatus in industrial, commercial, and residential service are insulated, unless thermal insulation interferes with their function; for example, it is inappropriate to insulate the bottom surface of a flatiron. However, surface temperatures of insulated equipment and appliances are potentially high enough to cause burns from contact exposure under certain conditions.

5.2 This guide has been developed to standardize the determination of acceptable surface operating conditions for heated systems. Current practice for this determination is widely varied. The intent of this guide is to tie together the existing practices into a consensus standard based upon scientific understanding of the thermal physics involved. Flexibility is retained within this guide for the designer, regulator, or consumer to establish specific burn hazard criteria. Most generally, the regulated criterion will be the length of time of contact exposure.

5.3 It is beyond the scope of this guide to establish appropriate contact times and acceptable levels of injury for particular situations, or determine what surface temperature is “safe.” Clearly, quite different criteria are justified for cases as diverse as those involving infants and domestic appliances, and experienced adults and industrial equipment. In the first case, no more than first degree burns in 60 s might be desirable. In the second case, second degree burns in 5 s might be acceptable.

NOTE 2—An overview of the medical research leading to the development of this guide was presented at the ASTM Conference on Thermal Insulation, Materials and Systems on Dec. 7, 1984 (14).

5.4 This guide is meant to serve only as an estimation of the exposure to which an *average* individual might be subjected. Unusual conditions of exposure, physical health variations, or nonstandard ambients all serve to modify the results.

5.5 This guide is limited to contact exposure to heated surfaces only. It is noted that conditions of personal exposure to periods of high ambient temperature or high radiant fluxes potentially cause human injury with no direct contact.

5.6 This guide is not intended to cover hazards for cold temperature exposure, that is, refrigeration or cryogenic applications.

5.7 The procedure found in this guide has been described in the literature as applicable to all heated surfaces. For extremely high-temperature metallic surfaces (>70°C), damage occurs almost instantaneously upon contact.

## 6. Procedure

6.1 This procedure requires the user to make several decisions that are based upon the results obtained. Careful docu-

mentation of the rationale for each decision and intermediate result is an important part of this evaluation process.

6.2 The first phase in the use of this guide is to establish the acceptable limits for contact exposure time and the acceptable level of injury for the system in question. Where no available standards for these limits are prescribed, the following limits are recommended based upon a survey of the existing medical literature.

6.2.1 *Acceptable Contact Times:*

6.2.1.1 *Industrial Process*—5 s.

6.2.1.2 *Consumer Items*—60 s.

6.2.2 *Acceptable Injury Levels*—The acceptable injury level is that of first degree burns as defined in 3.1.6 and is the limit represented by the bottom curve in Fig. 1.

6.3 The next phase in the process is to establish the maximum operating surface temperature under worst case conditions. This evaluation is made either by direct measurement (but only at worst case conditions) or by using a calculation approximation. The steps required for determining the maximum surface temperature are as follows:

6.3.1 The initial step is to establish the operating system parameters. This step provides input information to the analysis and will preclude any further work concerning burn hazard. The items that need to be identified and recorded are as follows:

6.3.1.1 *System Description*—Shape, size, materials, including jacket material, thickness, and surface emittance.

6.3.1.2 *Operation Conditions*—Temperatures of heated system, times of year, cycle, etc.

6.3.1.3 *Ambient Conditions*—Worst case design temperature for burn hazards typically is at summer design dry bulb. Or, for inside conditions, the maximum expected room ambient air temperature. Include the ambient air velocity, if known.

NOTE 3—Design conditions for burn hazard evaluation may be different from those used for heat loss analysis. For example, the highest ambient is used for burn hazard analysis versus the lowest for heat loss.

6.3.2 The second step is to determine the temperature of the system surface at the *worst* design condition by one of the following methods.

6.3.2.1 Insert the system dimensions, material properties, and operating conditions into an analysis technique conforming to Practice C680. This technique is used during design or where the system surface temperatures cannot be physically measured at *worst case* conditions.

6.3.2.2 Direct contact thermometry (thermocouple or resistance device) or infrared, noncontact thermometry.

NOTE 4—(1) Care should be used in attaching measurement devices on hot systems since burns can result; and (2) Proper installation techniques must be used with direct contact thermometry to prevent heat sinking of the surface and obtaining incorrect temperature readings.

6.4 In many situations, surface temperatures exceed the range of applicability of this guide and thus the evaluation is made through interpretation of the surface temperature data and the system properties. The limiting conditions below shall first be examined to see if further analysis is required.

6.4.1 If the surface temperature is below 44°C, no short term (that is, less than 6 h) hazard exists and the remaining sections are ignored.

6.4.2 If the surface temperature exceeds 70°C and the surface is metallic, it will likely present a hazard regardless of contact duration. Attempts shall be made to lower the surface temperature below 70°C as a first step in protection. Nonmetallic skins are potentially safe for limited exposure at temperatures above 70°C. In these cases, as with all cases between 44 and 70°C, the analysis shall be completed.

6.5 With the measurement or estimation of surface temperature for the system in question, utilize the graph (Fig. 1) and check if the intersection of the operating surface temperature and the selected time of contact falls below the threshold temperature.

NOTE 5—The threshold temperature used will depend on the limits of acceptable burn chosen in 6.2.2. If the burn level is first degree, use threshold line B in Fig. 1. If second degree burns are acceptable, use threshold line A in Fig. 1.

6.6 If the operating surface temperature and time are below the threshold (line B) curve, then the system meets the selected criteria.

6.7 If, however, the point falls above the curve, it is feasible that the system will meet the selected criterion only if certain combinations of insulation or jacketing, or both, are used. Analysis procedures for the jacketing/insulation effects are outlined in Practice C1057. Two methods provided in Practice C1057 are briefly described below.

6.7.1 The calculation technique provided in Practice C1057 uses system geometry, material properties, and temperature conditions to estimate the maximum contact temperature used in Fig. 1 when the heat capacity effects of the surface are to be considered. Once this maximum contact temperature is determined, the user returns to steps 6.5 – 6.7 for the refined analysis.

6.7.2 An alternative to calculation of the contact temperature is available for those systems that are already operating. The thermesthesiometer (13) provides an analogue measurement of the same phenomenon as the computer method models (6.7.1). Care is necessary in applying the thermesthesiometer

since it must be applied at *worst case* conditions if the hazard potential is to be evaluated. Practice C1057 outlines the correct procedures for use of this device for surface hazard evaluation. The output from the thermesthesiometer is the maximum contact temperature of the skin that are related to Fig. 1 with no corrections for surface type needed.

6.8 If, after analysis using Practice C1057, the system temperature still fails to meet the selected criterion, then increasing insulation, changing jacketing, or other means must be used to lower the surface temperature. Practice C680 will be helpful in determining the levels required.

6.9 Once a new level of jacket and insulation is determined, the analysis above is repeated to confirm safe operating conditions.

## 7. Report

7.1 Any report citing the use of this guide shall include the following information:

- 7.1.1 System description,
- 7.1.2 System operating conditions (either measured or design),
- 7.1.3 Ambient conditions (either measured or design),
- 7.1.4 Method of surface temperature evaluation used, calculation or measurement,
- 7.1.5 Method of analysis of hazard potential, calculation, thermesthesiometer, contact time, and hazard level selected, and
- 7.1.6 Statement of analysis of results and conclusions.

## 8. Precision and Bias

8.1 As stated in the Scope, this procedure is valid for the *average* person. Individuals are potentially tolerant or sensitive to burns depending upon physical condition, age, ambient conditions, emotional state, etc. The literature (1, 4, 5) has shown, however, agreement on pain response and tissue damage for a panel of subjects to within approximately 10 %.

## 9. Keywords

9.1 burns; epidermal injury; heat; injuries; skin contact temperatures; thermal insulation

# APPENDIX

## (Nonmandatory Information)

### X1. RATIONALE

#### X1.1 Background—General

X1.1.1 Man has faced the potential of skin burns from touching hot surfaces since the discovery of fire in prehistoric times. He was concerned more with treatment of the injury than with the development of some means to prevent its occurrence. As civilization advanced, man developed crude insulation forms to control the extremes of heat to which he

was exposed. The greatest improvement to these systems came since the industrial revolution where the use of high temperature power and process systems dictated the development of modern insulation systems, that not only conserve energy but also protect process products during manufacture. As technology expanded to include higher temperatures, more complex processes, and thus more worker exposure situations, worker