



Designation: **C303–10 (Reapproved 2016)^{ε1} C303 – 21**

Standard Test Method for Dimensions and Density of Preformed Block and Board-Type Thermal Insulation¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C303; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorially corrected 5.2 and 6.2 in November 2016.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determination of the dimensions and density of block and board insulation as defined in Terminology C168.

1.2 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.

1.3 *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.*

1.4 *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

C167 Test Methods for Thickness and Density of Blanket or Batt Thermal Insulations

C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation

C390 Practice for Sampling and Acceptance of Thermal Insulation Lots

C870 Practice for Conditioning of Thermal Insulating Materials

3. Terminology

3.1 *General*—Terminology C168 shall be considered as applicable to the terms used in this test method.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The material shall be tested in the “dry” condition or in the “as manufactured and received” condition (see Note 1) but the

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.32 on Mechanical Properties.

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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.

procedure must be consistent with that as given in the material specification. If the material is to be tested in the “dry” condition it shall be dried to constant mass. If the material specification does not give conditioning instructions, a conditioning environment of $73^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 4^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity per Practice C870 shall be used. From the measured mass and measured dimensions, the density of the product is calculated.

NOTE 1—Some materials may contain volatiles such as moisture when manufactured or shipped, or both.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Dimensional measurements of the product thermal insulation are essential in determining compliance of a product with specification limits. Dimensional measurements of various test specimens are also required by the specific test method.

5.2 Density measurements of the product insulation are useful in determining compliance of a product with specification limits, and in providing a relative gage of product weights. For any one kind of insulation, some important physical and mechanical properties, such as thermal conductivity, heat capacity, strength, etc., bear a specific relationship with its density. In order to design for equipment supports, check the material for the “as received density” where the moisture content of the product as received and then installed has the potential to be consequential.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Steel measure*, (ruler or tape), graduated in millimetres or better, suitable for measuring dimensions to $\pm 1.0\%$ (see Note 2).

6.2 *Instrument*, such as caliper, dial gage, or micrometer graduated in millimetres or better, with a minimum plate diameter of 6 mm, and a maximum plate of 1.0 by 1.0 in. (25 by 25 mm). This instrument shall be suitable for measuring the dimensions to $\pm 1.0\%$. This instrument shall not cause deformation of the product when measuring it. Ensure that the pressure exerted by this measuring plate does not exceed 0.040 psi or 5psf (0.245 kPa).

6.3 Pin probe depth gage per Test Methods C167.

6.4 *Scales*, accurate to within 0.01lb (5g) or within 1 % of the specimen mass (whichever is less). If the material specification calls for a greater accuracy, this shall take precedence. If the samples are to be conditioned per Practice C870 the accuracy shall be within 0.1 %.

6.5 *Drying Oven*.

NOTE 2—Generally a rule or instrument is used for dimensions less than a metre and a tape used for longer dimensions.

7. Test Specimen

7.1 The test specimens shall be of commercial size whenever practicable, but shall not be less than 4 in. wide by 8 in. long (100 mm wide by 200 mm long), except if required by a specific test method. The sample size shall be determined in accordance with the material specification. If not specified there, then in accordance with Practice C390 test at least five specimens.

7.2 When less than full commercial size pieces are tested ends and sides shall be trimmed by cutting or fabricating to give a block with parallel sides and ends with only top and bottom surfaces original.

8. Conditioning

8.1 If the specimens are to be conditioned, condition the specimens to constant mass in accordance with Practice C870. Consult the materials specification for any specific conditioning requirements.

8.2 If the specimens are not to be conditioned, test as soon as possible.

9. Procedure

9.1 After conditioning, measure the width and length of the specimen to the nearest 1 mm unless different tolerances are given in the material specification, or there are different measurement tolerances within a specific test method to be applied.

9.2 If the pin probe depth gage is used the measurements shall be per 8.2 of Test Methods C167.

9.3 The thickness shall be measured along the edges in at least four different locations, generally near the four corners approximately 1-3 in. (25-75 mm) from the corner, as shown in Fig. 1 for locations A,B,C, and D. The length and width shall be measured in at least two locations. At approximately along the A-B and C-D lines for the width and the A-D and B-C lines for the length. For specimens larger than 10 ft² (1 m²) in area, there shall be an additional two thickness measurements for each additional 10 ft² (1 m²) in size. These would be in the central section of the specimen as shown by locations E and F. There shall also be an additional length or width measurement for each additional meter increase in length or width over 3 ft (1 m) long. These measurement positions shall be spaced approximately equally within the original measurement area defined by A,B,C,D.

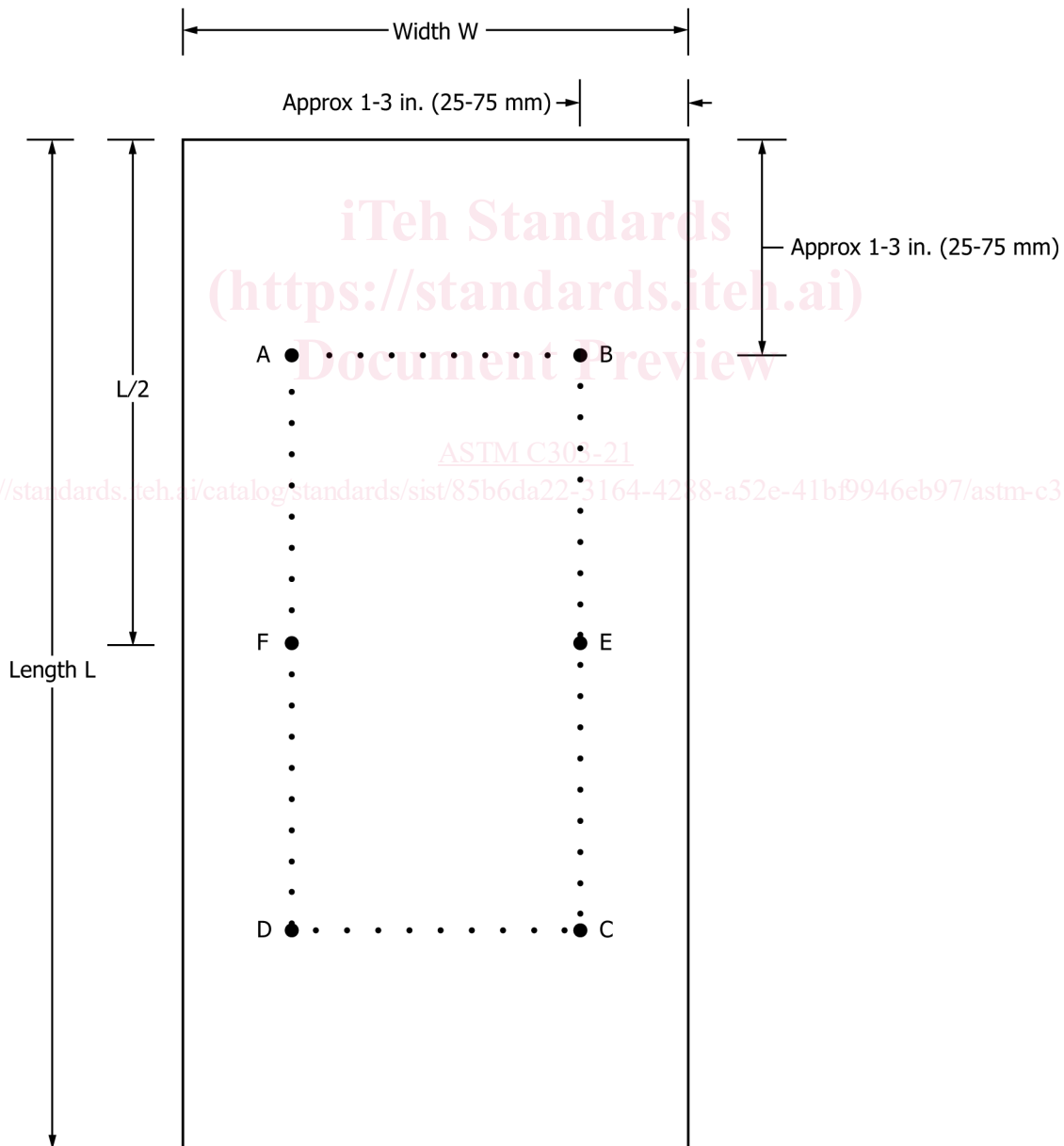


FIG. 1 Specimen Measurement