



Designation: **C168—19 C168 – 22**

Standard Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This standard provides definitions, symbols, units, and abbreviations of terms used in ASTM standards pertaining to thermal insulating materials, and to materials associated with them.

1.2 This terminology is not intended to be used to classify insulation materials as having particular properties. Rather, classification of insulation materials is to be done by the material standards themselves.

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

[D3574 Test Methods for Flexible Cellular Materials—Slab, Bonded, and Molded Urethane Foams](#)

[E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics](#)

[E2282 Guide for Defining the Test Result of a Test Method](#)

2.2 ISO Standard:

[ISO 7345 Thermal Insulation—Physical Quantities and Definitions](#)³

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

absorptance, n —the ratio of the radiant flux absorbed by a body to that incident upon it.

absorption, n —transformation of radiant energy to a different form of energy by interaction with matter.

apparent thermal conductivity, $\lambda_{a, k_a, n}$ —a thermal conductivity assigned to a material that exhibits thermal transmission by several modes of heat transfer resulting in property variation with specimen thickness, or surface emittance. See **conductivity, thermal**.

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.94 on Terminology. Current edition approved March 1, 2019; May 1, 2022. Published March 2019; May 2022. Originally approved in 1941. Last previous edition approved in 2018 as C168 – 18; C168 – 19. DOI:10.1520/C0168-19; DOI:10.1520/C0168-22.

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.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

DISCUSSION—

Thermal conductivity and resistivity are normally considered to be intrinsic or specific properties of materials and, as such, should be independent of thickness. When nonconductive modes of heat transfer are present within the specimen (radiation, free convection) this may not be the case. To indicate the possible presence of this phenomena (for example, thickness effect) the modifier “apparent” is used, as in apparent thermal conductivity.

DISCUSSION—

Test data using the “apparent” modifier must be quoted only for the conditions of the measurement. Values of thermal conductance (material *C*) and thermal resistance (material *R*) calculated from apparent thermal conductivity or resistivity, are valid only for the same conditions.

DISCUSSION—

Test data labeled with “apparent” shall not include any equipment related measurement errors induced due to measurement attempts beyond an apparatus range or calibration.

DISCUSSION—

Use of the “apparent” modifier with system *C* or system *R* measurements is not permitted.

apparent thermal resistivity, r_a, n —a thermal resistivity assigned to a material that exhibits thermal transmission by several modes of heat transfer resulting in property variation with specimen thickness, or surface emittance. See **resistivity, thermal**.

DISCUSSION—

See entire discussion under **apparent thermal conductivity**.

area weight, n —weight per unit area for a specified sample, in units of lb/ft² (kg/m²).

aerogel, n —a homogeneous, low-density solid phase material derived from a gel, in which the liquid component of the gel has been replaced with a gas.

DISCUSSION—

The resulting material has a porous structure with an average pore size below the mean free path of air molecules at standard atmospheric pressure and temperature.

batt, n —blanket insulation manufactured to dimensions as required by a specific application.

blackbody, n —the ideal, perfect emitter and absorber of thermal radiation. It emits radiant energy at each wavelength at the maximum rate possible as a consequence of its temperature, and absorbs all incident radiance.

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blanket, n —flexible insulation product, supplied rolled or flat. [99-9180-4e13-81cf-5db6ad5c9a98/astm-c168-22](https://standards.iteh.ai/document/ASTM-C168-22/99-9180-4e13-81cf-5db6ad5c9a98/astm-c168-22)

blanket insulation, n —a relatively flat and flexible insulation in coherent sheet form furnished in units of substantial area.

blanket insulation, metal mesh, n —blanket insulation covered by flexible metal-mesh facings attached on one or both sides.

block insulation, n —rigid insulation preformed into rectangular units.

board insulation, n —semirigid insulation preformed into rectangular units having a degree of suppleness particularly related to their geometrical dimensions.

calcium silicate, n —insulation composed principally of hydrous calcium silicate, and which usually contains reinforcing fibers.

cellular elastomeric, n —insulation composed principally of natural or synthetic elastomers, or both, processed to form a flexible, semirigid, or rigid foam which has a predominantly closed-cell structure.

cellular glass, n —insulation composed of glass processed to form a rigid foam having a predominantly closed-cell structure.

cellular polyimide, n —insulation composed of the reaction product in which the bonds formed between monomers during polymerization are essentially imide units forming a cellular structure.

cellular polystyrene, *n*—insulation composed principally of polymerized styrene resin processed to form a rigid foam having a predominantly closed-cell structure.

cellular polyurethane, *n*—insulation composed principally of the catalyzed reaction product of polyisocyanate and polyhydroxy compounds, processed usually with fluorocarbon gas to form a rigid foam having a predominantly closed-cell structure.

cellulosic fiber, *n*—insulation composed principally of cellulose fibers usually derived from paper, paperboard stock, or wood, with or without binders.

cement, finishing, *n*—a mixture of dry fibrous or powdery materials, or both, that when mixed with water develops a plastic consistency, and when dried in place forms a relatively hard, protective surface.

cement, insulating, *n*—a mixture of dry granular, flaky, fibrous, or powdery materials that when mixed with water develops a plastic consistency, and when dried in place forms a coherent covering that affords substantial resistance to heat transmission.

cladding, n—See **jacket**(as related to insulation jacketing).

closed cell foam, *n*—a material comprised predominantly of individual non-interconnecting cellular voids.

coating, *n*—a liquid or semiliquid that dries or cures to form a protective finish, suitable for application to thermal insulation or other surfaces in thickness of 30 mils (0.76 mm) or less, per coat.

conductance, film, *n*—the time rate of heat flow from a unit area of a surface to its surroundings, induced by a unit temperature difference between the surface and the environment.

DISCUSSION—

The environment is a fluid (liquids or gases). *h* depends on the nature of fluid motion past the surface (laminar or turbulent). (*h* in SI units: W/m²·K).

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conductance, thermal, *C, n*—the time rate of steady state heat flow through a unit area of a material or construction induced by a unit temperature difference between the body surfaces.

$$C = q/\Delta T$$

A conductance (*C*) associated with a material shall be specified as a material *C*. A conductance (*C*) associated with a system or construction of materials shall be specified as a system *C*. (*C* in SI units: W/m²·K.) (*C* in inch-pound units: (Btu/h)/ft²/F)

DISCUSSION—

The average temperature of a surface is the area-weighted temperature of that surface.

DISCUSSION—

When the surfaces of a mass type thermal insulation are not of equal areas, as in the case of thermal transmission in the radial direction, or are not of uniform separation (thickness), the surface area and thickness to which the conductance is assigned must be defined.

DISCUSSION—

“Total” or “areal” thermal conductance are often used as synonyms for thermal conductance.

DISCUSSION—

Thermal conductance and thermal resistance are reciprocals of one another.

DISCUSSION—

See Discussion under **resistance, thermal**.

conductivity, thermal, λ or *k, n*—the time rate of steady state heat flow through a unit area of a homogeneous material induced by a unit temperature gradient in a direction perpendicular to that unit area. (λ or *k* in SI units: (W/m²)/(K/m) = W/m K.) (λ or *k* in inch-pound units: (Btu/h)/ft²/(F/ft) = Btu/h ft F) or (Btu/h)/ft²/(F/in.) = Btu in./h ft² F.) (See discussion under **apparent thermal conductivity**.)

DISCUSSION—

Thermal conductivity testing is usually done in one of two apparatus/specimen geometries: flat-slab specimens with parallel heat flux lines, or cylindrical specimens with radial heat flux lines. The operational definitions of thermal conductivity for these two cases are given as follows:

$$\text{Flat – slab geometry } \lambda = \frac{Q}{A} \frac{L}{\Delta T} \quad (1)$$

where:

- Q = heat flow rate,
- A = area through which Q passes, and
- L = thickness of the flat-slab specimen across which the temperature difference ΔT exists.

The $\Delta T/L$ ratio approximates the temperature gradient.

$$\text{Cylindrical geometry } \lambda = \frac{Q}{2\pi l \Delta T} \log_e \frac{r_2}{r_1} \quad (2)$$

where:

- l = length,
- r_2 = the outer radius, and
- r_1 = the inner radius of the cylinder.

Eq 1 and Eq 2 are actually special-case simplifications of the more general definition:

thermal conductivity, λ —a tensor property defined by the tensor equation:

$$q = -\lambda \Delta T \quad (3)$$

where q is the heat flux vector, and ΔT (grad T) is the temperature gradient vector. Except in theoretical discussions, this generalized form of the definition is seldom used. For experimental situations, the geometry of the testing apparatus and the specimen are chosen such that Eq 3 reduces to the one-dimensional scalar equation:

$$Q = -A\lambda \frac{dT}{du} \quad (4)$$

where:

- Q = heat flow rate,
- A = area through which Q passes,
- λ = thermal conductivity, and
- dT/du = the temperature gradient in the direction of heat flow.

At steady state, Eq 1 and Eq 2 are consistent with Eq 4 if ΔT is sufficiently small. If ΔT is not sufficiently small, then Eq 1 and Eq 2 define a mean thermal conductivity over the ΔT range, and this range in addition to the mean temperature should be stated.

DISCUSSION—

If the measured thermal property indicates that other than conductive heat flows are present, as evidenced by dependence on specimen thickness, air flow, or emittance of bounding surfaces, then this definition does not apply. See also, **apparent thermal conductivity**.

DISCUSSION—

Thermal conductivity and thermal resistivity are reciprocals of one another.

DISCUSSION—

As an additional reference and discussion along similar lines, see the International Standard ISO 7345 Annex.

corrosion retarder (as related to insulation jacketing), n —See **moisture barrier** (as related to insulation jacketing).

coverage, n —the area to be covered per unit volume of coating to obtain specified dry thickness and desired performance.

covering capacity, dry, n —the area covered to a dry thickness of 1 in. (25 mm) by 100 lb (45.4 kg) of dry cement when mixed with the recommended amount of water, molded and dried to constant weight.

covering capacity, wet, n —the area covered to a wet thickness of 1 in. (25 mm) by 100 lb (45.4 kg) of dry cement when mixed with the recommended amount of water, and molded.

density, ρ , n —the mass per unit volume of a material. (ρ in SI units: kg/m³.) (ρ in inch-pound units: lb/ft³.)

DISCUSSION—

The term mass is used and not weight, due to the buoyancy effect of some low density closed cell insulations.

density, apparent (of applied insulation), n —the mass per unit volume of in-place mass thermal insulation.

dewpoint temperature, n —the temperature at which condensation of water vapor in a space begins for a given state of humidity and pressure as the vapor temperature is reduced; the temperature corresponding to saturation (100 % relative humidity) for a given absolute humidity at constant pressure.

diatomaceous silica, n —insulation composed principally of diatomaceous earth with or without binders, and which usually contains reinforcing fibers.

diffusivity, thermal, n —the ratio of thermal conductivity of a substance to the product of its density and specific heat. (In SI units: $(W/(m \cdot K))/((kg/m^3) \cdot (J/(kg \cdot K))) = m^2/s$.) (In inch-pound units: $(Btu/(hr \cdot ft) F)/((lb/ft^3)(Btu/(lb \cdot F))) = ft^2/hr$.)

emittance, ϵ , n —the ratio of the radiant flux emitted by a specimen to that emitted by a blackbody at the same temperature and under the same conditions.

emittance, directional $\epsilon(\theta; \phi)$, n —the ratio of the radiance from a surface in a particular direction to the radiance from a blackbody at the same temperature under the same conditions.

emittance, hemispherical ϵ_H or $\epsilon(2\pi)$, n —the average directional emittance over a hemispherical envelope covering a surface.

emittance, spectral ϵ_λ or $\epsilon(\lambda; \theta; \phi)$, n —an emittance based on the radiant energy emitted per unit wavelength interval (monochromatic radiant energy).

DISCUSSION—

Where necessary to avoid confusion, emittances should be designated by subscripts, for example: ϵ_{HT} , $\epsilon_{H\lambda}$, $\epsilon_{N\lambda}$, $\epsilon_{0\lambda}$, ϵ_{HT} . For most engineering purposes, the hemispherical total emittance ϵ_{HT} suffices.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3b60e999-9180-4e13-81cf-5db6ad5c9a98/astm-c168-22>

emittance, total ϵ_T or $\epsilon(t)$, n —an emittance that is an integrated average over all wavelengths of radiant energy emitted.

facer, n —the outermost adhered top or bottom, or both, sheet (or layer) of an insulation product, rigid or flexible, that is comprised of a different material than the insulation itself.

facing, n —a thin covering adhered to the surface of insulation prior to field installation.

fiber degradation, n —an irreversible change in the physical structure of fibers that has a negative impact on performance.

DISCUSSION—

Changes observed are typically due to elevated temperatures and are observed as melted, fused, fractured, changed to a crystalline structure, or increased brittleness, or a combination thereof.

fibrous glass, n —A synthetic vitreous fiber insulation made by melting predominantly silica sand and other inorganic materials, and then physically forming the melt into fibers.

DISCUSSION—

Commonly referred to as fiber glass.

DISCUSSION—

To form an insulation product, there are often other materials applied to the fibrous glass such as binders, oils, etc.

flexible cellular material, n —a cellular material that will not rupture within a specified time when bent around a mandrel at a specified uniform temperature and rate.

DISCUSSION—

Test Methods **D3574** “Standard Test Methods for Flexible Cellular Materials – Slab, Bonded and Molded Urethane Foams” provides a standard procedure for assessing whether an insulation material is a flexible cellular material.

graybody, *n*—a body having the same spectral emittance at all wavelengths.

glass fiber, *n*—fiber manufactured as continuous filament from molten glass, normally used for reinforcement, tissue or textiles.

*glass wool, *n**—See **fibrous glass**.

heat flow; heat flow rate, *Q, n*—the quantity of heat transferred to or from a system in unit time. (*Q* in SI units: *W*.) (*Q* in inch-pound units: Btu/h.)

DISCUSSION—

See **heat flux** for the areal dependence.

DISCUSSION—

This definition is different than that given in some textbooks, which may use *Q*’ or *q* to represent heat flow rate. The ISO definition uses Φ .

heat flux, *q, n*—the heat flow rate through a surface of unit area perpendicular to the direction of heat flow.

(*q* in SI units: W/m²)

(*q* in inch-pound units: Btu/h/ft² = Btu/h ft²)

DISCUSSION—

This definition has been used as heat flux density, or density of heat flow rate (defined as areal density of heat flow rate by ISO).

heat flux transducer, HFT, *n*—a device containing a thermopile (or equivalent) that produces an output which is a function of the heat flux.

DISCUSSION—

In the past this device may also have been known as a heat flow meter, heat flux meter, heat flow sensor, or heat flux sensor.

DISCUSSION—

The HFT output may also be a function of mean temperature, attachment, application, and environmental situation.

homogeneous material, *n*—a material in which relevant properties are not a function of the position within the material.

DISCUSSION—

Homogeneity depends on the scale of the volume element used to examine the material. The purposes of Committee C16 are best suited if a macroscopic viewpoint is taken such that the standard insulating materials are considered homogeneous (for example, fibrous and cellular insulations), at least in the heat flow direction and time frame involved in a thermal test.

DISCUSSION—

Relevant properties may be a function of such variables as time, direction, or temperature.

humidity, absolute, *n*—the mass of water vapor per unit volume.

humidity, relative, *n*—the ratio of the mol fraction of water vapor present in the air to the mol fraction of water vapor present in saturated air at the same temperature and barometric pressure. Approximately, it equals the ratio of the partial pressure or density of the water vapor in the air to the saturation pressure or density, respectively, at the same temperature.

jacket, *n*—a covering installed over insulation.

DISCUSSION—

A facing is a type of jacket.

jacket (as related to insulation jacketing), *n*—a protective covering installed over thermal insulation.

*jacketing, *n**—See **jacket, *n***.

knit-line, *n*—a localized region within a foamed plastic insulation, typically noted as a “line” in a cross-section, that forms during manufacturing processes when concurrent flows or streams, or consecutive applications of foam plastic, meet.

lagging-covering, *n*—See **jacket** (as related to insulation jacketing).

DISCUSSION—

lagging-insulation is usually applied in the form of cut, pieced together or mitered parts.

lagging-insulation, *n*—Insulation used on pipe, tanks, ducts, vessels, or other mechanical equipment.

DISCUSSION—

Lagging-insulation is usually applied in the form of cut, pieced together or mitered parts.

laminate jacket—a thin, flexible sheet material intended for use as a jacket over thermal insulation on pipe, duct, or equipment, and consisting of multiple layers of polymer film and aluminum foil bonded together.

DISCUSSION—

A laminate jacket is available with or without a factory applied pressure sensitive adhesive.

DISCUSSION—

Laminate jacket is commercially available in different widths, it typically is provided in approximate widths of pipe insulation sections.

DISCUSSION—

A laminate jacket can also include a polymer coating as a top surface.

laminate tape, *n*—a thin, flexible sheet material intended for use as a tape to seal and secure a laminate jacket over thermal insulation on pipe, duct, or equipment.

DISCUSSION—

Laminate tape always has a factory applied, pressure sensitive adhesive which first requires removal of a release liner.

DISCUSSION—

Laminate tape is commercially available in several different widths.

DISCUSSION—

A laminate tape can also include a polymer coating as a top surface.

loose fill insulation, *n*—insulation in granular, nodular, fibrous, powdery, or similar form designed to be installed by pouring, blowing, or hand placement.

mastic, *n*—a material of relatively viscous consistency that dries or cures to form a protective finish, suitable for application to thermal insulation in thickness greater than 30 mils (0.76 mm) per coat.

mean specific heat, *n*—the quantity of heat required to change the temperature of a unit mass of a substance one degree, measured as the average quantity over the temperature range specified. (It is distinguished from true specific heat by being an average rather than a point value.) (In SI units: J/kg•K) (In inch-pound units: Btu/lb•F)

metal lagging, *n*—See **jacket**.

microporous insulation, *n*—material in the form of compacted powder with an average interconnecting pore size comparable to or below the mean free path of air molecules at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure.

DISCUSSION—

Microporous insulation may contain fibers to add integral strength and may contain opacifiers to reduce the amount of radiant heat transmitted.

mineral fiber, *n*—insulation composed principally of fibers manufactured from rock, slag, or glass, with or without binders.

mineral wool, *n*—A synthetic vitreous fiber insulation made by melting predominantly igneous rock, and or furnace slag, and other inorganic materials, and then physically forming the melt into fibers.

DISCUSSION—

To form an insulation product, there are often other materials applied to the mineral wool such as binders, oils, etc.