



Designation: C 1290 – 00^{e1}

Standard Specification for Flexible Fibrous Glass Blanket Insulation Used to Externally Insulate HVAC Ducts¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1290; 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 (e) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{e1} NOTE—Section 12.3 was editorially revised and renumbered as section 13.3.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the composition, size, dimensions, and physical properties of flexible fiber glass blanket, ductwrap, used to externally insulate HVAC ducts used for the distribution of condition air with a temperature up to 250°F (121°C).

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only and may be approximate.

1.3 When the installation and use of thermal insulation materials, accessories, and systems may pose safety and health problems, the manufacturer shall provide the user appropriate current information regarding any known problems associated with the recommended use of the company's products, 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.

1.4 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test methods, Section 13, in this specification. *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- C 167 Test Methods for Thickness and Density of Blanket or Batt Thermal Insulations²
- C 168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulating Materials²

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulation and is under the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.23 on Blanket and Loose Fill Insulation.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.06.

C 177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus²

C 390 Criteria for Sampling and Acceptance of Preformed Thermal Insulation Lots²

C 411 Test Method for Hot-Surface Performance of High-Temperature Thermal Insulation²

C 518 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus²

C 665 Specification for Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing²

C 1104/1104M Test Method for Determining the Water Vapor Sorption of Unfaced Fiber Insulation²

C 1136 Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapors Retarders for Thermal Insulation²

C 1045 Practice for Calculating Thermal Transmission Properties from Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements²

E 84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials³

E 96 Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials²

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms defined in this specification, see Terminology C 168.

4. Classification

4.1 Fibrous glass flexible blanket HVAC duct external insulation consists of the following three types:

4.1.1 *Type I*—Blankets without membrane facing.

4.1.2 *Type II*—Blankets faced with a vapor-retarder membrane having a water vapor permeance no higher than 1.30 Perm.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.07.

4.1.3 *Type III*—Flexible blankets faced with a vapor-retarder membrane with a water vapor permeance no higher than 0.02 Perm that meet all physical property requirements of Specification C 1136.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Specific installation, insulation type, thermal resistance, thickness, length, and width suited for the intended use shall be specified by the purchaser.

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 *Basic Material*— The basic material shall be fibers made from glass processed from the molten state into fibrous form.

6.2 *Manufacture*— Insulation shall consist of bonded fibers formed into flexible blanket rolls with or without various adhered facings.

7. Physical Properties

7.1 *Thermal Resistance*—The material shall be tested at the out of package thickness and at the installed thickness for the thermal resistance at 75°F (24°C) mean temperature in accordance with 13.2. The installed thermal resistance shall be tested with the material compressed to 75 % of the labeled out of package thickness. For each case the tested thermal resistance, R, for the average of any four randomly selected samples, shall not be more than 5% below the label R-Values, when tested in accordance with 13.2 nor shall any single specimen be more than 10 % below the label R-Values⁴.

NOTE 1—Consult the local or state building codes for the minimum installed thermal resistance, R-value, required to be installed.

NOTE 2—To obtain the measured installed R-value during installation, the duct wrap insulation shall be cut to a stretch-out as indicated in Table X1.1 in Appendix X1.

7.2 *Surface Burning Characteristics*—Types I, II, and III, when tested in accordance with 13.3, shall have a flame spread index not greater than 25, and smoke developed index not greater than 50.

7.3 *Hot Surface Performance*—Insulation shall not flame, glow, or smolder when tested in accordance with 13.4 at 250°F (121°C).

7.4 *Water Vapor Permeance*—When tested in accordance with 13.5, the vapor-resistant membrane of a Type III product shall have a vapor permeance of no more than 0.02 Perm before laminating to fiber glass. A Type II product shall have a vapor permeance of no more than 1.30 Perm before laminating to fiber glass.

7.5 *Water Vapor Sorption*—The water vapor sorption of the insulation blanket shall be not more than 5 % by weight, when tested in accordance with 13.6.

7.6 *Odor Emission*— A detectable odor of objectionable nature recorded by more than two of the five panel members shall constitute rejection of the product when tested in accordance with 13.7.

7.7 *Corrosiveness*— When tested in accordance with 13.8, the steel plates in contact with the insulation shall show no corrosion greater than that observed for comparative plates in contact with sterile cotton.

7.8 *Fungi Resistance*— When tested in accordance with 13.9, the test specimens that have growth greater than that on the comparative items shall be considered to have failed. Test specimens on which the growth is not greater than that on the comparative items shall be considered to have passed.

8. Dimensional Tolerances

8.1 After conditioning for a minimum of 24 h at 70 ± 3°F (21 ± 1.6°C) and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity, the insulation shall conform to the dimensional tolerances listed in Table 1. All measurements shall be made in accordance with 12.1.

9. Sampling

9.1 Sampling of the insulation shall be in accordance with Criteria C 390. Specific provisions for sampling shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

10. Inspection

10.1 Inspection of the insulation shall be as agreed upon by the purchaser and the manufacturer as part of the purchase agreement.

11. Qualification and Inspection Requirements

11.1 *Qualification Requirements*—The following requirements are generally used for purposes of initial material or product qualification:

- 11.1.1 Thermal resistance,
- 11.1.2 Surface burning characteristics,
- 11.1.3 Water vapor permeance, except for Type I material,
- 11.1.4 Water vapor sorption,
- 11.1.5 Odor emission,
- 11.1.6 Corrosiveness, and
- 11.1.7 Fungi resistance.

11.2 *Inspection*—The following requirements are generally used for purposes of acceptance sampling of lots or shipments of qualified thermal insulation:

- 11.2.1 Dimensional tolerances, and
- 11.2.2 Workmanship.

12. Workmanship and Finish

12.1 Although all requirements for physical properties of materials such as blankets are not easily defined or stated numerically, it is understood that the insulation will be essentially free of defects that adversely affect thermal performance, such as local compressed areas, low density areas, tears, and holes.

TABLE 1 Dimensional Tolerance, in. (mm)

Dimension	Tolerance
Width	−1/8 (3.2)
Length	−none, excess permitted
Thickness	−1/8 (3.2), excess permitted

⁴ The ranges of thermal resistance, R, listed in this section are allowed by the Federal Trade Commission's 16 CFR part 460 Trade Regulation Rule: Labeling and Advertising of home Insulation.