



Designation: C1060 – 90 (Reapproved 2003)

Standard Practice for Thermographic Inspection of Insulation Installations in Envelope Cavities of Frame Buildings¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice is a guide to the proper use of infrared imaging systems for conducting qualitative thermal inspections of building walls, ceilings, roofs, and floors, framed in wood or metal, that may contain insulation in the spaces between framing members. This procedure allows the detection of cavities where insulation may be inadequate or missing and allows identification of areas with apparently adequate insulation.

1.2 This practice offers reliable means for detecting suspected missing insulation. It also offers the possibility of detecting partial-thickness insulation, improperly installed insulation, or insulation damaged in service. Proof of missing insulation or a malfunctioning envelope requires independent validation. Validation techniques, such as visual inspection or *in-situ* R-value measurement, are beyond the scope of this practice.

1.3 This practice is limited to frame construction even though thermography can be used on all building types.^{2,3}

1.4 Instrumentation and calibration required under a variety of environmental conditions are described. Instrumentation requirements and measurement procedures are considered for inspections from both inside and outside the structure. Each vantage point offers visual access to areas hidden from the other side.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses are for information only.

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 and health practices and determine the applica-*

bility of regulatory limitations prior to use. In particular, caution should be taken in the handling of any cryogenic liquids or pressurized gases required for use in this practice. Specific precautionary statements are given in **Note 1** and **Note 3**.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:⁴

C168 [Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation](#)

E1213 [Test Method for Minimum Resolvable Temperature Difference for Thermal Imaging Systems](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions pertaining to insulation are defined in Terminology C168.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.2.1 *anomalous thermal image*—an observed thermal pattern of a structure that is not in accordance with the expected thermal pattern.

3.2.2 *envelope*—the construction, taken as a whole or in part, that separates the indoors of a building from the outdoors.

3.2.3 *field-of-view (FOV)*—the total angular dimensions, expressed in degrees or radians, within which objects can be imaged, displayed, and recorded by a stationary imaging device.

3.2.4 *framing spacing*—distance between the centerlines of joists, studs, or rafters.

3.2.5 *infrared imaging system*—an instrument that converts the spatial variations in infrared radiance from a surface into a two-dimensional image of that surface, in which variations in radiance are displayed as a range of colors or tones.

3.2.6 *infrared thermography*—the process of generating thermal images that represent temperature and emittance variations over the surfaces of objects.

3.2.7 *instantaneous field of view (IFOV)*—the smallest angle, in milliradians, that can be instantaneously resolved by a particular infrared imaging system.

3.2.8 *masonry veneer*—frame construction with a non-load bearing exterior masonry surface.

¹ This practice 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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² *ISO/TC 163/SC 1/WG N31E Thermal Insulation—Qualitative Detection of Thermal Irregularities in Building Envelopes—Infrared Method*, available from American National Standards Institute, 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

³ *Guidelines for Specifying and Performing Infrared Inspections*, Infraspection Institute, Shelburne, VT, 1988.

⁴ 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.

3.2.9 *minimum resolvable temperature difference (MRTD)*—a measure of the ability of the operators of an infrared imaging system to discern temperature differences with that system. The MRTD is the minimum temperature difference between a four-slot test pattern of defined shape and size and its blackbody background at which an average observer can discriminate the pattern with that infrared imaging system at a defined distance.

3.2.10 *thermal pattern*—a representation of colors or tones that indicate surface temperature and emittance variation.

3.2.11 *thermogram*—a recorded image that maps the apparent temperature pattern of an object or scene into a corresponding contrast or color pattern.

3.2.12 *zone*—a volume of building served by a single ventilation system. For buildings with natural ventilation only, the whole building shall be considered a zone with all interior doors open.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice is a guide to the proper use of infrared imaging systems for conducting qualitative thermal inspections of building walls, ceilings, roofs, and floors, framed in wood or metal, that may contain insulation in the spaces between framing members. Imaging system performance is defined in terms of instantaneous field of view (IFOV) and minimum resolvable temperature difference (MRTD). Conditions under which information is to be collected and compiled in a report are specified. Adherence to this standard practice requires a final report of the investigation. This practice defines the contents of the report.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Although infrared imaging systems have the potential to determine many factors concerning the thermal performance of a wall, roof, floor, or ceiling, the emphasis in this practice is on determining whether insulation is missing or whether an insulation installation is malfunctioning. Anomalous thermal images from other apparent causes may also be recorded as supplemental information, even though their interpretation may require procedures and techniques not presented in this practice.

6. Instrumentation Requirements

6.1 *Environmental Factors*—The environment has a significant impact on the heat flow through the envelope. As a result, the requirements on thermal imaging instrumentation vary with the interior to exterior air temperature gradient for both interior and exterior inspections and also vary with wind speed for exterior inspections.

6.2 *Infrared Imaging System Performance*—The ability of an observer to detect thermal anomalies depends on the imager's powers of thermal and spatial resolution. The practical test for these qualities is whether the operator can distinguish the framing from the envelope cavities under the prevailing thermal conditions with the infrared imaging system at a distance that permits recognition of thermal anomalies. For planning an equipment purchase or a site visit, the following qualities may be considered: The minimum resolvable tem-

perature difference (MRTD) defines temperature resolution. Instantaneous field of view (IFOV) is an indicator of spatial resolution. **Appendix X1** explains how to calculate IFOV and how to measure MRTD.

6.2.1 *Spectral Range*—The infrared thermal imaging system shall operate within a spectral range between 2 and 14 μm .

6.2.2 *Field of View (FOV)*—The critical minimum dimensions for discriminating missing insulation in frame construction is two framing spacings wide and one framing spacing high. Outdoors, it is typically convenient to view at least one floor-to-ceiling height across and one-half that distance high. The FOV of the chosen imaging system should encompass these minimum dimensions from the chosen indoor viewing distance, d_i , and outdoor viewing distance, d_o . For planning purposes, the angular value of FOV may be calculated for either d (m) by the following equations:

$$FOV_{\text{vertical}} \geq 2 \tan^{-1}(h/2d) \quad (1)$$

$$FOV_{\text{horizontal}} \geq 2 \tan^{-1}(w/2d) \quad (2)$$

where:

h = vertical distance viewed, m, and

w = horizontal distance viewed, m.

7. Knowledge Requirement

7.1 This practice requires operation of the imaging system and interpretation of the data obtained. The same person may perform both functions. The operator of the infrared imaging system shall have thorough knowledge of its use through training, the manufacturer's manuals, or both. The interpreter of the thermographic data shall be knowledgeable about heat transfer through building envelopes and about thermography, including the effects of stored heat, wind, and surface moisture.

7.2 The instrument shall be operated in accordance with the published instructions of the manufacturer.

8. Preferred Conditions

8.1 The criterion for satisfactory thermal conditions is the ability to distinguish framing members from cavities. **Appendix X2** gives some guidelines for determining whether the weather conditions are likely to be suitable.

9. Procedure

9.1 *Preliminary Inspection*—A preliminary thermographic inspection may be performed to determine whether a thorough inspection, and report, is warranted.

9.2 *Background Information*—Prepare for the report by collecting information on the building. In order to evaluate the structure, collect the following preliminary data where practical and necessary:

9.2.1 Note each type of building cross section, using visual inspection, construction drawings, or both, to determine what thermal patterns to expect.

9.2.2 Additions or modifications to the structure.

9.2.3 Thermal problems reported by the building owner/occupant.

9.2.4 Note differences in surface materials or conditions that may affect emittance, for example, metallic finishes, polished

surfaces, stains, or moisture. Such differences in emittance cause thermal patterns that are independent of temperature differences.

9.2.5 Orientation of the building with respect to the points of the compass.

9.2.6 Heat sources, such as light fixtures, mounted in or close to the exterior construction.

9.3 Performing On-Site Equipment Check and Settings:

9.3.1 Set the instrument gain or contrast to allow the observer to distinguish a framing member from the envelope area around it. In addition, set the imager's sensitivity so that any anomalies or areas to which they are referenced are not in saturation (maximum brightness or white) or in suppression (minimum brightness or black) on the display.

9.3.2 Verify proper operation of the recording system, if any.

9.3.3 Make a sketch or photograph of each envelope area with references for locating framing members.

9.4 Performing the Inspection:

9.4.1 A complete thermographic inspection of a building may consist of an exterior or interior inspection of the complete envelope, or both. Both types of inspection are recommended because each offers access to areas that may be difficult for the other.

9.4.2 Inspect all surfaces of interest from an angle as close to normal to the surface as possible, but at least at an angle that permits distinguishing framing members. Make inspections from several angles, perpendicular, if possible, and at two opposite oblique angles in order to detect the presence of reflected radiation.

9.4.3 Make scans from a position that allows a field of view that encompasses at least two framing spacings wide and one framing spacing high for an interior inspection and a floor-to-ceiling height wide and one-half that distance high for an exterior inspection.

9.4.4 Effective corrective action requires a precise definition of the areas with apparent defects. Record each anomaly with annotation regarding the location of all recognizable building characteristics such as windows, doors, and vents. The record may accommodate any requirement for calculations of envelope areas with anomalies.

10. Thermographic Interpretation

10.1 If apparent defects in insulation are not confirmed, corrected, and reinspected at the time of the thermographic survey, then thermograms or other precise identification of the locations and types of apparent defects are required. The interpretation of the thermogram allows determination of the following information:

10.1.1 Locations of the regions where insulation is apparently missing or defective and their total area.

10.1.2 Locations of the regions where the insulation is apparently intact and their total area.

10.1.3 Location and total area of added insulation (if 10.1.1 and 10.1.2 were performed in a thermographic inspection prior to adding insulation).

10.1.4 Estimated total area of surfaces that cannot be inspected.

10.2 Interpretation of thermographic images requires awareness of the following types of patterns:

10.2.1 *Intact Insulation*—As seen from the warm side of the construction: dark parallel lines, representing the framing; uniformly lighter areas between the framing lines, representing the insulation. As seen from the cool side of the construction: the framing lines are light. The areas containing insulation are uniformly dark.

NOTE 1—Metal framing with no insulation may fit this description. See Note 2.

NOTE 2—Metal framing conducts heat better than both air and insulation. If insulation is present, the thermal contrast between metal framing and the spaces between may be very strong. Independent verification may be needed for metal-framed buildings to establish typical patterns for insulated and uninsulated areas.

10.2.2 *Insulation Missing Completely*—As seen from the warm side of the construction: light parallel lines, representing the framing; darker areas between the framing lines, representing the empty space between framing members. Convection may be visible in vertical framing, as evidenced by a gradient from dark (cooler) at the bottom of the space to light (warmer) at the top. As seen from the cool side of the construction: the framing lines are dark, the areas between framing are light and convection is still lighter at the top of vertical spaces.

NOTE 3—Metal framing with no insulation may not fit this description. See Note 2.

10.2.3 *Insulation Partially Missing*—The dominant effect is as described in 10.2.1, except that missing insulation shows as a well-defined dark region, as seen from the warm side and as a light region as seen from the cool side.

10.2.4 *Other Thermal Patterns*—Irregular variation of the thermal pattern in the spaces between framing members may indicate a combination of possible causes, including varying density of insulation, convection or air leakage, moisture, or thermal bridges. A partial list of examples follows:

10.2.4.1 Variable density insulation often allows air leakage and convection and thereby creates intruding areas of surface temperature variation.

10.2.4.2 Areas where insulation contains significant moisture conduct heat much more readily than dry insulation or no insulation. Within the moist region there may be a mottled and diffused thermal pattern. Temperature variations within the pattern are not extreme.

10.2.4.3 Thermal bridges may be caused by the presence of fasteners or framing members.

10.2.4.4 Air leakage, usually at joints and junctions in the building envelope, typically produces irregular shapes with uneven boundaries and large temperature variations. Air leakage can be detected thermographically when air of a different temperature than the surface viewed comes from the side of the envelope opposite the observer.

10.2.4.5 Indoor temperatures may vary from room to room. This can result in large areas showing brighter than others, as seen during an exterior survey. Independent verification of indoor temperatures can determine whether such variations are due to variations in indoor temperatures or to differences in the thermal qualities of the envelope.