



Designation: ~~C1393-00a(Reapproved 2006)~~<sup>e1</sup> Designation: C 1393 - 08

## Standard Specification for Perpendicularly Oriented Mineral Fiber Roll and Sheet Thermal Insulation for Pipes and Tanks<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1393; 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.

~~<sup>e1</sup>Note—Sections 2.2 and 11.5 were editorially corrected in June 2008.~~

### 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the composition, dimensions, and physical properties of compression-resistant, perpendicularly oriented mineral fiber (rock, slag, or glass) roll and sheet insulation intended for use on flat, curved, or round surfaces up to operating at temperatures between 0°F (-18°C) and 1000°F (538°C). This product (pipe and tank insulation) is typically used on nominal 24 in. (610 mm) or greater diameter surfaces. For specific applications, the actual use temperatures and diameters shall be agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

1.2 The orientation of the fibers within the roll or sheet insulation is essentially perpendicular to the heated/cooled surface (parallel to heat flow). This specification does not apply to flat block, board, duct wrap, or preformed pipe mineral fiber insulation where the insulation fiber orientation is generally parallel to the heated/cooled surface (across the heat flow).

~~1.3 For satisfactory performance, properly installed protective vapor retarders must be used in low-temperature (below ambient) applications to prevent movement of water vapor through or around the insulation towards the colder surface.~~

~~1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The SI equivalents of inch-pound units are given in parentheses for information only and may be approximate.~~

~~1.5 When the installation or use of thermal materials, accessories, and systems may pose safety or 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.~~

~~1.3 For satisfactory performance, properly installed protective vapor retarders must be used in below ambient temperature applications to reduce movement of moisture/water vapor through or around the insulation towards the colder surface. Failure to use a vapor retarder can lead to insulation and system damage. Refer to Practice C 921 to aid material selection. Although vapor retarders properties are not part of this specification, properties required in Specification C 1136 are pertinent to application or performance.~~

~~1.4 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.~~

~~1.5 When the installation or use of thermal materials, accessories, and systems may pose safety or health problems, the manufacturer shall provide the user-appropriate current information regarding any known problems associated with the recommended use for the products of the company 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.~~

~~1.6 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 applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.~~

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:<sup>2</sup>

C 165 Test Method for Measuring Compressive Properties of Thermal Insulations

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.20 on Homogeneous Inorganic Thermal Insulations.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2006. Published September 2006. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2000 as C1393-00a.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2008. Published November 2008. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as C 1393 - 00a(2006)<sup>e1</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- C 168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation
- C 177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus
- C 303 Test Method for Dimensions and Density of Preformed Block and Board Type Thermal Insulation
- C 390 Practice for Sampling and Acceptance of Thermal Insulation Lots
- C 411 Test Method for Hot-Surface Performance of High-Temperature Thermal Insulation
- C 447 Practice for Estimating the Maximum Use Temperature of Thermal Insulations
- C 518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus
- C 665 Specification for Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing
- C 680 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
- C 795 Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel
- C 921 Practice for Determining the Properties of Jacketing Materials for Thermal Insulation
- C 1045 Practice for Calculating Thermal Transmission Properties Under Steady-State Conditions
- C 1058 Practice for Selecting Temperatures for Evaluating and Reporting Thermal Properties of Thermal Insulation
- C 1104/C 1104M Test Method for Determining the Water Vapor Sorption of Unfaced Mineral Fiber Insulation
- C 1114 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Thin-Heater Apparatus
- C 1136 Specification for Flexible, Low Permeance Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation
- C 1335 Test Method for Measuring Non-Fibrous Content of Man-Made Rock and Slag Mineral Fiber Insulation
- C 1338 Test Method for Determining Fungi Resistance of Insulation Materials and Facings
- E 84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

2.2 *Other Referenced Documents:*

CAN/ULC-S102 Standard Method of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials and Assemblies<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions pertaining to insulation are in accordance with Terminology C 168.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *delivered density*—~~the actual density of the product shipped by the manufacturer or the seller and received by the purchaser.~~—the actual density, calculated by shipped weight divided by volume, of the product transported by the manufacturer or the seller and received by the purchaser.

3.2.2 *facing*—a layer or foundation of thin material which is adhered to the insulation to form a continuous roll or sheet of insulation.

3.2.3 *mean temperature*—the sum of the cold surface temperature and the hot surface temperature divided by two.

### 4. Classification

4.1 Mineral fiber roll or sheet insulation covered by this specification is classified into the six types and two categories shown in Table 1. This classification is based upon the maximum use temperature, maximum apparent thermal conductivity, and compressive resistance properties.

4.1.1 *Types:*

4.1.1.1 *Type I*—Maximum use temperature up to 450°F (232°C).

4.1.1.2 *Type II*—Maximum use temperature up to 650°F (343°C).

4.1.1.3 *Type IIIA*—Maximum use temperature up to 850°F (454°C).

4.1.1.4 *Type IIIB*—Maximum use temperature up to 850°F (454°C).

4.1.1.5 *Type IVA*—Maximum use temperature up to 1000°F (538°C).

4.1.1.6 *Type IVB*—Maximum use temperature up to 1000°F (538°C).

4.1.2 *Categories:*

4.1.2.1 *Category 1*—Greater minimum compressive resistance properties are required.

4.1.2.2 *Category 2*—Lesser minimum compressive resistance properties are required.

### 5. Ordering Information

~~5.1 The type, category, dimensions, and facing shall be specified by the purchaser. Shot content and delivered density certification may be requested by the purchaser after consulting with the supplier or the manufacturer.~~

5.1 The type, category, dimensions, and facing shall be specified by the purchaser. Shot content and delivered density certification only if specified by the purchaser.

### 6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 *Composition*—Mineral fiber roll or sheet shall be composed of rock, slag, or glass processed from the molten state into

<sup>3</sup> Available from Underwriters Laboratories of Canada, 7 Crouse Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1R 3A9.

<sup>3</sup> Available from Underwriters Laboratories (UL), 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062-2096, <http://www.ul.com>.

**TABLE 1 Physical Property Requirements<sup>A</sup>**

Properties	Type I	Type II	Type IIIA	Type IIIB	Type IVA	Type IVB
Maximum Use Temperature, ° F (°C) See Caution in 6.2.1	Up to 450 (232)	650 (343)	850 (454)	850 (454)	1000 (538)	1000 (538)
Apparent thermal conductivity Maximum Btu in./h-ft <sup>2</sup> °F (W/m-K) Mean temperature, ° F (°C)						
25 (-4)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.26(0.038)	0.27(0.039)
75 (24)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.27(0.039)	0.28(0.040)
100 (38)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.29(0.042)	0.30(0.043)
200 (93)	0.38(0.055)	0.38(0.055)	0.38(0.055)	0.36(0.052)	0.36(0.052)	0.36(0.052)
300 (149)	0.48(0.069)	0.48(0.069)	0.48(0.069)	0.45(0.065)	0.45(0.065)	0.43(0.062)
400 (204)	0.61(0.088)	0.61(0.088)	0.61(0.088)	0.54(0.078)	0.54(0.078)	0.50(0.072)
500 (260)		0.81(0.117)	0.81(0.117)	0.66(0.095)	0.66(0.095)	0.58(0.084)
600 (316)					0.82(0.118)	0.67(0.097)
Category 1—Greater compressive resistance, minimum load required to produce a 10 % reduction in thickness, lb/ft <sup>2</sup> (kPa)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	120 (5.7)	200 (9.6)
Category 2—Lesser compressive resistance, minimum load required to produce a 10 % reduction in thickness, lb/ft <sup>2</sup> (kPa)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)	25 (1.2)
Water vapor sorption, max % by weight	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Density, maximum lb/ft <sup>3</sup> (kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>B</sup>	6 (96)	6 (96)	6 (96)	6 (96)	6 (96)	8 (128)
Surface burning characteristics:						
Maximum flame spread index	25	25	25	25	25	25
Maximum smoke developed index	50	50	50	50	50	50

<sup>A</sup>Refer to Section 7 for additional physical property requirements.

<sup>B</sup>The maximum density specified is for weight design purposes only. Additional density requirements may be specified as agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

fibrous form, bonded with an organic binder, and the orientation of the fibers within the roll or sheet insulation is essentially perpendicular to the heated or cooled surface (parallel to heat flow).

**6.2 Facings:**

6.2.1 The purchaser must specify the insulation facing and type required. ~~(Warning—The~~

NOTE 1—~~The~~ user is advised that the maximum use temperature of the facings and adhesives may be lower than the maximum use temperature of the insulation. The specifier shall ensure that sufficient insulation thickness is installed so none of the accessory items (facing and adhesive) are exposed to temperatures above their maximum use temperature. Practice C 680 can be used to predict surface temperatures.)

**6.2.2 Typical Facings:**

6.2.2.1 Fiber glass nonreinforced mat.

6.2.2.2 Laminated aluminum foil, reinforced fiber glass scrim, and natural Kraft paper generally known as FRK or FSK.

6.2.2.3 Laminated white Kraft paper, reinforced fiber glass scrim, and aluminum foil generally known as ASJ (All Service Jacket).

~~6.2.2.4 All vapor retarder facings shall comply with Specification C 1136.~~

~~6.2.2.5 Other kinds or compositions of facings may be specified.~~

6.2.2.4 All vapor retarder facings shall comply with Specification C 1136.

6.2.2.5 It is acceptable to specify other kinds of compositions or facings..

**6.3 Manufacturing/Fabrication**—Mineral (rock, slag, or glass) fiberboard is normally manufactured with the fiber essentially oriented parallel with the face or a facing. Fiber direction described in this specification is substantially perpendicular to a facing. This construction aligns mineral fiberboard in a way that one end of the cut fiber is adhered to a facing. The finished product is wound into rolls or cut into sheets.

**7. Physical Properties**

7.1 The perpendicularly oriented mineral fiber roll and sheet thermal insulation shall conform to the following requirements in Table 1: maximum use temperature, maximum apparent thermal conductivity, minimum compressive resistance, water vapor sorption, maximum design density, and maximum indices for surface burning characteristics.

7.2 **Corrosiveness to Steel**—When tested in accordance with 11.6, the corrosion resulting from the insulation in contact with steel plates shall be judged to be no greater than for comparative plates in contact with sterile cotton. ~~(Warning—There~~

NOTE 2—~~There~~ are facing adhesives that can cause corrosion to steel when they are in contact with water or water vapor and the steel. Currently, there is no test method available to satisfy every potential corrosion application.)

application.