



Designation: **C1729M–14** **C1729M – 14a**

# Standard Specification for Aluminum Jacketing for Insulation<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1729M; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers aluminum jacketing for thermal and acoustical insulation operating at either above or below ambient temperatures and in both indoor and outdoor locations. It does not cover insulation jacketing made from other materials such as mastics, fiber reinforced plastic, PVC, or stainless steel nor does it cover the details of thermal or acoustical insulation systems.

1.2 This specification provides physical requirements for aluminum jacketing for thermal and acoustical insulation. Guide C1423 provides guidance in selecting jacketing materials and their safe use.

1.3 This is a material specification and does not imply any performance of the installed system using the materials specified herein. For information about installation of aluminum jacketing, see (1).<sup>2</sup>

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

NOTE 1—A version of this specification in inch-pound units is available as Specification C1729.

1.5 *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>3</sup>

**B209** Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate

**C168** Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation

**C450** Practice for Fabrication of Thermal Insulating Fitting Covers for NPS Piping, and Vessel Lagging

**C585** Practice for Inner and Outer Diameters of Thermal Insulation for Nominal Sizes of Pipe and Tubing

**C835** Test Method for Total Hemispherical Emittance of Surfaces up to 1400°C

**C1371** Test Method for Determination of Emittance of Materials Near Room Temperature Using Portable Emitters

**C1423** Guide for Selecting Jacketing Materials for Thermal Insulation

**C1729** Specification for Aluminum Jacketing for Insulation

**C1785** Test Method for Concentration of Pinhole Detections in Moisture Barriers on Metal Jacketing

**D3363** Test Method for Film Hardness by Pencil Test

**E84** Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

**F1249** Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission Rate Through Plastic Film and Sheeting Using a Modulated Infrared Sensor

2.2 *ANSI Standard:*<sup>4</sup>

**ANSI H35.2/H35.2(M)** Dimensional Tolerances for Aluminum Mill Products

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions in Terminology C168 apply to terms used in this specification.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.40 on Insulation Systems.

Current edition approved April 1, 2014; Sept. 1, 2014. Published April 2014. Originally approved in 2013. Last previous edition approved in 2013 as C1729M–13–14. DOI: 10.1520/C1729M–14.10.1520/C1729M–14A.

<sup>2</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

3.2.1 *box rib*—aluminum sheet formed to have alternating parallel grooves and ridges with a cross section approximating a square wave

3.2.2 *cladding (as related to insulation jacketing)*—synonymous with jacketing

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—

The three terms “jacketing”, “lagging”, and “cladding” are considered synonymous in most metal jacket related applications and geographies. However, in some cases in the power industry in North America the term “lagging” has a different meaning than “jacketing” or “cladding” and refers specifically to a heavier gauge of jacketing.

3.2.3 *crevice corrosion*—Localized corrosion of metal jacketing surface at, or immediately adjacent to, an area that is shielded from full exposure to the environment because of close proximity between the metal and the surface of another material.

3.2.4 *cross crimped*—synonymous with 4.8 mm corrugated

3.2.5 *deep corrugated*—aluminum sheet formed to have alternating parallel grooves and ridges with a cross section approximating a sine wave

3.2.6 *finish*—the texture of the aluminum surface

3.2.7 *gore*—jacketing for elbows, fittings, or other non-straight portions of the piping system made from a multitude of similar overlapping pieces

3.2.8 *lagging (as related to insulation jacketing)*—synonymous with jacketing

3.2.8.1 *Discussion*—

The three terms “jacketing”, “lagging”, and “cladding” are considered synonymous in most metal jacket related applications and geographies. However, in some cases in the power industry in North America the term “lagging” has a different meaning than “jacketing” or “cladding” and refers specifically to a heavier gauge of jacketing.

3.2.9 *moisture retarder (moister barrier)*—a layer of plastic film or other material applied to the inner side of metal jacketing to inhibit jacket corrosion by interfering with the formation of a galvanic cell between the dissimilar metals of the pipe and jacket or by preventing crevice corrosion

3.2.9.1 *Discussion*—

A moisture retarder is not an insulation system water vapor retarder and does not perform the same function.

3.2.10 *polykraft*—a multilayer composite film used as a moisture retarder on metal jacketing consisting of at least one layer of minimum 65 g/m<sup>2</sup> kraft paper and one or more layers of plastic film, usually polyethylene at a minimum thickness of 38 microns.

3.2.11 *polysurlyn*—a multilayer film used as a moisture retarder on metal jacketing consisting of at least one layer of ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer and one or more layers of other polymers, usually polyethylene.

3.2.12 *safety edge*—an edge of metal jacketing that has been de-burred or rounded by a rolling operation

3.2.13 *safety hem*—a rounded edge of metal jacketing created by folding the edge of sheet jacketing completely back upon itself using a roll former or a brake.

3.2.13.1 *Discussion*—

The fold is typically made toward the underside of the jacketing so that the original edge is hidden and the external appearance of the jacketing is preserved.

3.2.14 *splice roll*—metal jacketing sold in roll form where the package contains two separate pieces of metal jacketing rolled approximately end to end.

3.2.14.1 *Discussion*—

A splice roll occurs when the metal coil being used to form the roll jacketing reaches its end before the required roll length is obtained.

3.2.15 *split roll*—synonymous with splice roll.