



Designation: **C1534 – 14 C1534 – 17**

# Standard Specification for Flexible Polymeric Foam Sheet Insulation Used as a Thermal and Sound Absorbing Liner for Duct Systems<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1534; 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.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the composition, dimensions, and physical properties of flexible unfaced foam sheet, used to insulate interior surfaces of HVAC ducts, plenums and equipment used for the distribution of conditioned air with a temperature of up to 250°F (121°C).

1.2 HVAC ducts, plenums and equipment systems typically operate between a temperature range of 50°F to 150°F (10°C to 65°C) and are designed to meet building code requirements of maximum temperatures of 250°F (121°C).

1.3 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.

1.4 *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 requirements prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

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

[C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation](#)

[C177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus](#)

[C209 Test Methods for Cellulosic Fiber Insulating Board](#)

[C390 Practice for Sampling and Acceptance of Thermal Insulation Lots](#)

[C411 Test Method for Hot-Surface Performance of High-Temperature Thermal Insulation](#)

[C423 Test Method for Sound Absorption and Sound Absorption Coefficients by the Reverberation Room Method](#)

[C518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus 4-17](#)

[C634 Terminology Relating to Building and Environmental Acoustics](#)

[C665 Specification for Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing](#)

[C1045 Practice for Calculating Thermal Transmission Properties Under Steady-State Conditions](#)

[C1071 Specification for Fibrous Glass Duct Lining Insulation \(Thermal and Sound Absorbing Material\)](#)

[C1104/C1104M Test Method for Determining the Water Vapor Sorption of Unfaced Mineral Fiber Insulation](#)

[C1114 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Thin-Heater Apparatus](#)

[C1304 Test Method for Assessing the Odor Emission of Thermal Insulation Materials](#)

[C1338 Test Method for Determining Fungi Resistance of Insulation Materials and Facings](#)

[E84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials](#)

[E176 Terminology of Fire Standards](#)

[E795 Practices for Mounting Test Specimens During Sound Absorption Tests](#)

[E2231 Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Pipe and Duct Insulation Materials to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics](#)

[G21 Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymeric Materials to Fungi](#)

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.22 on Organic and Nonhomogeneous Inorganic Thermal Insulations.

Current edition approved Feb. 1, 2014; March 1, 2017. Published March 2014; March 2017. Originally approved in 2002. Last previous edition approved in 2012 as C1534C1534 – 14, –12. DOI: 10.1520/C1534-14.10.1520/C1534-17.

<sup>2</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.

## 2.2 Other Standards:

**CAN/ULC-S102** Standard Method of Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials and Assemblies

## 3. Terminology

3.1 The definitions of terms used in this specification shall be in accordance with Terminologies **C168**, **C634**, and **E176**. In case of any conflicts, Terminology **C168** shall be the authority.

### 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *closed cell foam*—a foam comprised of predominately individual non interconnecting cells.

3.2.2 *flexible cellular*—a cellular material that will not rupture within 60 s when a specimen 1 × 1 × 8 in. in length (25 × 25 × 200 mm) is bent around a 1 in. (25 mm) diameter mandrel at a uniform rate of one lap in 5 s in the form of a helix at a temperature between 65 and 85°F (18 and 29°C).

3.2.3 *open cell foam*—a foam made porous by interconnecting cells.

## 4. Classification

4.1 The flexible polymeric insulations of this specification are classified into Types I and II. Type I is a closed flexible foam. Type II is an open cell flexible foam.

NOTE 1—The primary difference between Type I and Type II materials are: Type I materials exhibit lower water absorption properties and Type II materials have greater acoustical properties as noted in **Tables 1 and 2**.

## 5. Materials

5.1 These products shall be made of a homogeneous blend of natural or synthetic polymeric materials. Modifications with various thermoplastic or thermosetting resins, plasticizers, modifiers, antioxidants, curatives, blowing agents and other additives are allowed. These products do not melt when exposed to heat and are considered to be thermoset materials.

5.2 Flexible, polymeric cellular thermal insulations shall be of uniform core density. These insulation materials are available with a smooth skin surface or coating on one or both sides, and they are to be considered homogeneous for the purposes of determining thermal performance.

## 6. Ordering Information

6.1 Specific installation, insulation type, thickness, length, and width suited for the intended use shall be agreed upon by the purchaser and supplier.

## 7. Physical Properties—See **Tables 1 and 2** for Summary of Requirements

7.1 *Apparent Thermal Conductivity*—The material shall be tested for apparent thermal conductivity at 75°F (24°C) mean temperature in accordance with **12.1**. The thermal conductivity for the average of any four randomly selected samples, shall not be more than 0.30 Btu-in./h-sq ft°F (0.043 W/m-K) when tested in accordance with **12.1**. See **Table 1**.

NOTE 2—Consult the local or state building codes for the minimum installed thermal resistance, R-value, required to be installed.

7.2 *Surface Burning Characteristics*—Shall be in accordance with **12.2**. See **Table 1** for requirements.

7.3 *Hot Surface Performance*—The insulation shall have no evidence of flaming, glowing, smoldering, visible smoke, delamination, cracking, warpage, melting, dripping or reduction in thickness when tested in accordance with **12.3** at the temperature specified in **Table 1**.

**TABLE 1 Physical Properties**

	Type I	Type II
Maximum Apparent Thermal Conductivity Btu-in./h-ft <sup>2</sup> -°F max. (W/m-K) max.	0.30 (0.043)	0.30 (0.043)
Surface Burning Characteristics ( at maximum total installed thickness):	(See <sup>A</sup> )	(See <sup>A</sup> )
Flame Spread Index, (max) ≤	25	15
Smoke Developed Index, (max) ≤	50	15
Water Vapor Sorption wt % gain by vol. (max.)	0.75	0.1
Water Absorption, wt % gain by vol. (max.)	0.2	4.0
Dimensional Stability % change (max.) length, width or thickness	7.0	1.0
Odor Emission	Pass	Pass
Corrosiveness	Pass	Pass
Fungi Resistance	No Growth	No Growth
Erosion Resistance	Pass	Pass
Hot Surface Performance at not less than 250°F (125°C) (See <b>7.3</b> for requirements)	Pass	Pass <sup>B</sup>

<sup>A</sup>Consult manufacturer regarding maximum thickness approved for surface burning characteristics Type 1 is typically tested at 1 in. thickness. Type 2 is typically tested at 2 in. thickness. Product should be tested at the thickness to be used in the application.

<sup>B</sup>Actual product properties may exceed requirements listed in **Table 1**, consult manufacturers for specific applications.