



Designation: C240 – 18

Standard Test Methods for Testing Cellular Glass Insulation Block¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C240; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the testing of cellular glass insulation block for density, water absorption, compressive strength, flexural strength at ambient temperature; preparation for chemical analysis; and thermal conductivity measurements.

1.2 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.

1.3 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²
- C165 Test Method for Measuring Compressive Properties of Thermal Insulations
 - 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
 - C203 Test Methods for Breaking Load and Flexural Properties of Block-Type Thermal Insulation
 - C303 Test Method for Dimensions and Density of Preformed Block and Board-Type Thermal Insulation

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.32 on Mechanical Properties.

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² 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.

- C390 Practice for Sampling and Acceptance of Thermal Insulation Lots
- C518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus
- C871 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Thermal Insulation Materials for Leachable Chloride, Fluoride, Silicate, and Sodium Ions
- D226/D226M Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing
- D4869/D4869M Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Underlayment Used in Steep Slope Roofing

2.2 ISO Standard:

- ISO 3951 Sampling Procedure and Charts for Inspection by Variables for Percent Nonconforming³

2.3 Military Standard:

- MIL-I-24244 Specification Insulation Materials with Special Corrosion, Chloride, and Fluoride Requirements⁴

2.4 Other Standard:

- NRC 1.36 Nonmetallic Thermal Insulation for Austenitic Stainless Steel⁵

3. Terminology

- 3.1 *Definitions*—Terminology C168 shall be considered as applying to the terms considered in these test methods.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 From a general standpoint, these test methods outline the particular points which have to be taken into account when applying ASTM standard test methods to the case of cellular glass insulating block.

5. Test Methods

5.1 *General Sample Preparation*—All tests have to be run on dry specimens. In case of need, the sample must be unpacked and stored in a dry place in such a way that all surfaces are exposed to the ambient air for a minimum of 24 hours before testing.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

⁴ Available from DLA Document Services, Building 4/D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, <http://quicksearch.dla.mil>.

⁵ Available from Director of Regulatory Standards, US Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, DC 20545.

5.2 *Density*—Determine the density in accordance with Test Method **C303**. Preferably, the density shall be measured on a full block, 18 by 24 in. (450 by 600 mm) by full thickness.

5.2.1 It shall be noted that density is interesting as such for calculation of insulated equipment load and because it has influence on the other important properties of cellular glass. But it shall not be considered in itself as a criterion for acceptance in the case of cellular glass.

5.3 *Water Absorption:*

5.3.1 *Scope*—This test method covers the determination of water absorption of cellular glass insulating blocks by measuring the amount of water retained as a result of complete immersion for a prescribed time interval. Surface blotting is used to correct for the water absorbed on the cut surface cells.

5.3.2 *Significance and Use*—This test method provides a means of measuring the water absorption of cellular glass insulating blocks under isothermal conditions as a result of direct immersion in liquid water. It is intended for use in product evaluation and quality control.

5.3.3 *Equipment and Materials:*

5.3.3.1 *Balance*, minimum 1500 g capacity and 0.1 g or greater sensitivity.

5.3.3.2 *Immersion Tank*, equipped with inert specimen supports and top surface weights such as stainless steel.

5.3.3.3 *Synthetic Sponge*, 4 by 7 by 1.5 in. (100 by 180 by 40 mm) or larger. Sponges found acceptable to use include cellulosic sponges and fine-pored absorbent synthetic plastic sponges.

5.3.3.4 *Test Room*, with temperature of $70 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ($21 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$) and relative humidity of $50 \pm 10\%$.

5.3.3.5 *Distilled Water:*

5.3.4 *Procedure:*

5.3.4.1 Carefully measure the thickness, width, and length to the nearest 1 mm of a cellular glass block, preferably 2 by 12 by 18 in. (50 by 300 by 450 mm) and calculate the volume and exposed surface area.

5.3.4.2 Weigh the specimen to the nearest 0.1 g (W_1), then submerge it horizontally under 25 mm (1 in.) of water maintained at $70 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ($21 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$). Inert top surface weights are required to keep it submerged. After submerging it for 2 h, set the specimen on end on a damp cotton bath towel to drain for 10 min. After the 10 min, remove the excess surface water by hand with a damp sponge for 1 min per large face and 1 min for the four sides. Wring out the sponge before and once in between for each face and pass a minimum of two times on each surface. Blot each face of the specimen equally by compressing the sponge by a minimum of 10 % of its thickness. Weigh the specimen immediately (W_2) to the nearest 0.1 g.

5.3.5 *Calculation of Results*—Calculate the weight of water absorbed ($W_2 - W_1$) and express it as a function of the exterior surface of the sample (g/cm^2). Water absorption is also be expressed as a function of volume percent, absorbed water volume divided by specimen volume; or as a function of weight percent, weight of water absorbed ($W_2 - W_1$) divided by the dry specimen weight (W_1). Such ways of expressing the results shall be strictly limited to direct comparison of results on specimens of identical sizes.

5.3.6 *Precision and Bias*—The precision as determined in inter-laboratory tests is given in Research Report RR:C16-1007.⁶ The repeatability or single-laboratory operator precision is $\pm 0.00060 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^2$ or $\pm 0.030 \text{ volume } \%$ ($\pm 1\text{S}$). The reproducibility or multilaboratory operator precision is $\pm 0.00071 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^2$ or $\pm 0.035 \text{ volume } \%$. Due to a lack of a standard, no statement is made regarding bias.

5.4 *Compressive Strength*—Determine the compressive strength in accordance with Test Method **C165** Procedure A, with the following test parameters and specimen preparation techniques:

5.4.1 Each of the two parallel bearing surfaces of the specimens shall be plane. When required, rub them on a suitable abrasive surface to produce the required flat surface.

5.4.2 The test specimens shall be 9 by 12 in. (225 by 300 mm) by nominal received thickness, 12 by 18 in. (300 by 450 mm) by nominal received thickness, or 18 by 24 in. (450 by 600 mm) by nominal received thickness. Quadrant specimens shall be taken from any one of four equal area quadrants of the preformed block. The minimum acceptable specimen size is 8 by 8 in. (200 by 200 mm). The report shall include the specimen size.

5.4.3 Cap both bearing surfaces of the specimens as follows: Coat one surface with molten Type III or Type IV asphalt ($350, +50, -25^\circ\text{F}$ (preheated to $177, +28, -14^\circ\text{C}$)), completely filling the surface cells with a small excess. Such a coating application rate is approximately $0.20 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^2$ ($1.0 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$) $\pm 25\%$. Immediately press the hot coated block onto a precut piece of felt or paper laying on a flat surface. This is to prevent the asphalt surface from sticking to the compression platen during the test. A lightweight kraft paper is suitable, although traditionally a Type 1 roofing felt paper, commonly called a No. 15 asphalt felt, per Specification **D226/D226M** or **D4869/D4869M** has been used.

NOTE 1—A hot asphalt capping is used to simulate field applied systems, which require a high load bearing insulation product, ranging from roof applications to cryogenic storage tank base applications. Uncapped material or different cappings will give different values.

5.4.3.1 Properly capped surfaces shall be approximately plane and parallel. Set the specimens on edge, exposing both capped surfaces to room temperature for a minimum of 15 min to allow the asphalt to harden before testing.

NOTE 2—It has been found extremely convenient to employ a partially submerged roll (see **Fig. 1**) for applying the asphalt.

5.4.4 An alternate capping procedure shall use a sheet product with at least one layer of reinforcement located on one outer surface or within the center of the sheet. This material shall have a thickness of $0.085 \pm 0.040 \text{ in.}$ ($2.2 \pm 1.0 \text{ mm}$) and shall have a minimum Shore A hardness of 10 and a maximum Shore A hardness of 50. Place one sheet on each load bearing surface of the specimen and proceed following **5.4.6**.

5.4.5 The number of specimens to be tested and the sampling plan shall conform to Practice **C390** where applicable.

⁶ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:C16-1007. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.