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मानक

IS 9742 (1993): Sprayed mineral wool thermal insulation [CHD 27: Thermal Insulation]



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छिड़की हुई तापरोधी खनिज ऊन - विशिष्टि

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

SPRAYED MINERAL WOOL THERMAL INSULATION — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

UDC 666.198 : 662.998

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG NEW DELHI 110002

February 1993

Price Group 2

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Thermal Insulation Materials Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

Spraying the insulation material is a modern technique adopted for thermal insulation of steam/ gas turbine cylinder, valves/chest and other components of irregular shape, ceilings and walls, railway coaches and for fire protection of structures, acoustical treatment, etc. This method of application of thermal insulation ensures uniform coating on the surfaces to be treated.

The sprayable fibres shall be composed of mineral wool fibres and suitable self-setting type inorganic, heat resistant binder.

Mineral wool fibres are processed in a specially designed polyspray machine in modular form, blended with suitable binder and are blown on to the surface to be treated by using spray gun containing adequate number of nozzles to atomise the bonding agent. The mixture strikes the surface and adheres, forming a monolithic, jointless and seamless shape.

This standard was originally published in 1981. Based on the experience gained since its publication, in this first revision of the standard, compressive strength of the material has been modified and a definition for the term 'sprayable wool' has been added. The optional requirement for 'fire protection' has been made obligatory and in addition, requirement for 'corrosive attack' alongwith a recommendatory note has been specified in this revision.

In preparation of this revision, considerable assistance has been derived from ASTM C 720-72 'Spray-applied fibrous thermal insulation for elevated temperature', issued by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), USA.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 MAY 2002 TO IS 9742 : 1993 SPRAYED MINERAL WOOL THERMAL INSULATION — SPECIFICATION (First Revision)

(*Page* 1, *clause* **5.2**) — Substitute the following for the existing:

5.2 Compressive Strength

Compressive strength of the material (*see* A-2.2.1) shall be as given below when tested in accordance with the method prescribed in 7 of IS 5724:1970:

Deformation Percent	Compressive Strength, Pa (N/m ²) Min	
10	4 550	
15	6 460	

(*Page 2, clause* **5.4**) — Delete and renumber the subsequent clauses.

(CHD 27)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

AMENDMENT NO. 1 JULY 1993 TO IS 9742 : 1993 SPRAYED MINERAL WOOL THERMAL INSULATION — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

(Page 2, clause 5.4, line 2) — Substitute '3.59' for '3 590'.

(CHD 027)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

Indian Standard

SPRAYED MINERAL WOOL THERMAL INSULATION – SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for sprayed mineral wool thermal insulation.

2 REFERENCES

The Indian Standards listed below are necessary adjuncts to this standard:

IS No.	Title	
3069 : 1992	Glossary of terms, symbols and units relating to thermal insulation materials (<i>first</i> <i>revision</i>)	
3144 : 1992	Methods of test for mineral wool thermal insulation (second revision)	
3346 : 1980	Method of test for deter- mination of thermal condu- ctivity of thermal insulation materials (two slab guarded hot plate method) (<i>first</i> <i>revision</i>)	
3677 : 1885	Unbonded rock and slag wool for thermal insulation (second revision) (Supersed- ing IS 5696)	
3809 : 1979	Fire resistance test for stru- ctures (<i>first revision</i>)	
5688 : 1982	Methods of performed block- type and pipe covering type thermal insulation (<i>first</i> <i>revision</i>)	
5724 : 1970	Methods of test for thermal insulating cements	
	CIV.	

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the definitions of terms, symbols and units given in IS 3059 : 1992 shall apply.

4 MATERIAL

4.1 Mineral Wool

Mineral wool conforming to IS 3677 : 1985 shall be used.

4.2 Sprayable Mineral Wool

Mineral wool with suitable binder, uniformly blended to ensure that it does not separate during normal handling and spraying operations shall be used.

5 REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Density

The density of the applied and dried material (*see* **A-2.2.1**) shall be in the range of 200 to 250 kg/m³ and shall also not vary by more than \pm 15 percent from the value declared by the manufacturer. The method of test for determination of density shall be as prescribed in **4** of IS 5688 : 1982.

5.2 Compressive Strength

Compressive strength of the material (*see* **A-2.2.1**) shall be as given below when tested in accordance with the method prescribed in 7 of IS 5724 : 1970:

Deformation Percent	Compressive Strength, Min Pa (N/m ²)	
5	2 630	
10	4 550	
15	6 460	
20	8 380	

5.3 Thermal Conductivity

The thermal conductivity of the material (*see* **A-2.2.1**) shall not exceed the values given below when determined in accordance with the method prescribed in IS 3346 : 1980:

Mean Temperature, $^{\circ}C$	Thermal Conductivity, W/mK
100	0.066
150	0.072
200	0.079
250	0.085
370	0.101

5.4 Adhesion

Adhesion of the dried material to steel shall be 3590 kN/m^2 when tested by the method prescribed in **10** of IS 5724 : 1970.

5.5 Heat Resistance

The material shall not suffer visible deterioration of the fibrous structure when tested by heating to 600° C, in accordance with the method prescribed in IS 3144 : 1992.

5.6 Incombustibility

When tested in accordance with the method prescribed in **15** of IS 3144 : 1992, the material shall be found to be incombustible.

5.7 Fire Protection

When the material is to be used for fire protection purposes, it shall satisfy the heating conditions (time-temperature curve) as specified in IS 3809 : 1979 for determination of fire resistance rating.

5.8 Thickness

The thickness of finished, sprayed-on insulation shall not vary from the nominal value by more than +10 mm -3 mm for thickness up to 100 mm and by -5 +15 percent for the thickness above 100 mm.

5.9 Corrosion Protection

The material shall not corrode the surface on which it is applied.

NOTE — It has been found that if the chloride content in the material exceeds 0.01 percent by mass and if the conditions are such that chloride concentration can take place on the surface of certain austenitic stainless steels, there is a possibility of stress corrosion at elevated temperature. If such an instance arises, suitable measures should be taken during the application of insulation, for example, a coating of sodium silicate inhibitor prior to application of insulation.

5.10 Optional Requirements

If required by the purchaser, the material shall also comply with the requirements given below:

5.10.1 Resistance to Vibration

The material shall show not more than 1 percent by height of settlement when tested by the method prescribed in IS 3144 : 1991.

5.10.2 Resistance to Jolting

The material shall show not more than 3 percent by height of settlement or as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier, when tested by the method prescribed in IS 3144 : 1992.

6 PACKING AND MARKING

6.1 Packing

Sprayable fibrous insulation shall be packed in the manufacturer's standard commercial pakagings or as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

6.2 Marking

The packagings shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

- a) Indication of the source of manufacture,
- b) Batch number or year of manufacture,
- c) Net mass of contents,
- d) Recommended temperature range of use, and
- e) Density of the material.

6.2.1 The packagings may also be marked with the 'Standard Mark' of the Bureau.

6.3 Information on spray apparatus and method of application shall be furnished along with the supply.

7 SAMPLING

Representative samples of the material shall be drawn and their conformity to this specification determined in accordance with the method prescribed in Annex A.

ANNEX A

(Clause 7)

SAMPLING OF SPRAYABLE MINERAL WOOL THERMAL INSULATION

A-1 SCALE OF SAMPLING

A-1.1 Lot

All containers of sprayable fibrous insulation belonging to the same batch of manufacture, in a single consignment, shall be grouped together and each such group shall constitute a lot.

A-1.2 For ascertaining the conformity of the lot to the requirements of this specification, tests shall be carried out on each lot separately.

A-1.3 The number of units to be selected (n) shall depend on the lot size N and shall be in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1Number of Units to be
Selected for Sampling

Lot Size	No. of Units to be Selected
(N)	(n)
(1)	(2)
Up to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 100	3
101 and above	4

A-1.3.1 In order to ensure the randomness of selection, a random sampling procedure as given in IS 4905 : 1968 shall be adopted.

A-2 PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLES AND NUMBER OF TESTS

A-2.1 From each of the bags selected according to **A-1.3**, approximately equal quantity of the material shall be taken and thoroughly mixed to form a composite sample and the composite sample, so prepared, shall be tested for all the characteristics as given in **5**.

A-2.1.1 The composite sample shall be divided into three equal parts, one for the purchaser, another for the manufacturer and the third to be used as the referee sample.

A-2.1.2 These three parts of the composite sample shall be transferred lo separate sample bags, which shall be properly stitched and labeled with full identification particulars.

A-2.1.3 The referee test sample shall bear the seal of both the purchaser and the manufacturer. It shall be kept at a place agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer for use in case of any dispute between the two.

A-2.2 Tests for determination of all characteristics given in **5** shall be conducted on the composite sample by preparing the samples as given in **A-2.2.1**.

A-2.2.1 Preparation of Samples

Place a 1 000 mm \times 1 000 mm square steel frame, 50 mm deep, upon a horizontal polyethane lined base such as plywood, plaster board, etc. Apply the insulation to depth of the form in the manner prescribed by the manufacturer. Air dry the insulation until successive measurements of mass, taken at 24 hours intervals, do not vary by more than one percent. After drying, cut a 500 mm \times 600 mm square specimen from the centre position. Use this for determination of density, after which it may be cut for subsequent testing. If necessary, more samples may be prepared in this manner for requirements prescribed in **5.2** to **5.7**.

A-3 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

The lot shall be declared as conforming to the requirements of this specification if all the test results on the composite sample satisfy the corresponding requirements given in the standard.

Standard Mark

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian* Standards Act, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards. BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

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