
Thermal insulation — Vocabulary

Isolation thermique — Vocabulaire

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Thermal insulation materials.....	1
3.2 Thermal insulation products.....	5
3.3 Form of supply.....	7
3.4 Thermal insulation, systems and applications.....	11
3.5 Thermal insulation components.....	13
3.6 Common terms.....	14
3.7 Testing and certification terms.....	16
Annex A (informative) Thermal insulation concept	18
Bibliography	19

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 88, *Thermal insulating materials and products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9229:2007), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- revised ETICS definition;
- thorough review of cross-references with numerous new additions and corrections;
- double term entries have been either given their own terminology entries or identified as preferred and accepted terms;
- circular definitions have been corrected;
- pipe section superordinate concept changed as parent term and subordinate terms expanded to 1) concentric pipe section, 2) precision v-groove pipe section, 3) cut pipe section, 4) moulded pipe section;
- vapour barrier and vapour retarder definitions have been revised and clarified.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Thermal insulation — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document provides a vocabulary of terms used in the field of thermal insulation that covers materials, products, components and applications. Some of the terms can have a different meaning when used in other industries or applications.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Thermal insulation materials

3.1.1

thermal insulation material

substance that is intended to reduce heat transfer and that derives its insulation properties from its chemical nature, its physical structure or both

3.1.2

cellular plastic

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) made from plastic, in which the density is reduced by the presence of numerous small cavities (cells), which may be interconnecting or not, dispersed throughout the material

3.1.2.1

expanded polystyrene

EPS

rigid *cellular plastic (3.1.2)* *thermal insulation material (3.1.1)* manufactured by moulding beads of expandable polystyrene or one of its co-polymers and that has a substantially closed-cell structure, filled with air

3.1.2.2

extruded polystyrene foam

XPS

rigid *cellular plastic (3.1.2)* *thermal insulation material (3.1.1)* made from polystyrene or one of its co-polymers, which has a closed-cell structure and is produced through an extrusion process

3.1.2.3

flexible elastomeric foam

FEF

pliable *thermal insulation product (3.2.1)* made of natural or synthetic rubber, or a mixture of the two, and containing other polymers and other chemicals that may be modified by organic or inorganic additives

3.1.2.4

phenolic foam

PF

rigid *cellular plastic* (3.1.2) *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1), the polymer structure of which is made primarily from the poly-condensation of phenol, its homologues and/or derivatives with aldehydes or ketones

3.1.2.5

polyethylene foam

PEF

semi-rigid or flexible *cellular plastic* (3.1.2) *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) based on polymers derived mainly from ethylene and/or propylene

3.1.2.6

polyurethane foam

PUR

rigid or semi-rigid *cellular plastic* (3.1.2) *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) with a substantially closed-cell structure based on polyurethanes

3.1.2.7

urea formaldehyde foam

UF

cellular plastic (3.1.2) *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) with a substantially open-cell structure, based on an amino resin made by the polycondensation of urea with formaldehyde

3.1.2.8

expanded polyvinyl chloride

rigid or semi-rigid *cellular plastic* (3.1.2) *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) based on vinyl chloride polymers expanded to form a cellular structure consisting substantially of closed cells

3.1.2.9

polyisocyanurate foam

PIR

rigid *cellular plastic* (3.1.2) *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) with a substantially closed-cell structure based on polymers mainly of the isocyanurate type

3.1.3

cellular glass

CG

rigid *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) made from expanded glass with a closed-cell structure

3.1.4

calcium silicate

CS

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) comprised of calcium oxide and silicon dioxide, normally reinforced by incorporating fibres

3.1.5

aluminosilicate wool

ASW

amorphous high temperature insulating wool (HTIW) predominantly produced by melting a combination of Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 , and may contain ZrO_2 and Cr_2O_3

3.1.6

magnesia

thermal insulation material (3.1.1), composed principally of basic magnesium carbonate that incorporates fibre as a reinforcing agent

3.1.7**expanded clay**

lightweight granular *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1), having a cellular structure formed by expanding clay minerals by heat

3.1.8**expanded perlite****perlite**

lightweight granular *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1), manufactured from naturally occurring volcanic rock, expanded by heat to form a cellular structure

3.1.9**exfoliated vermiculite****vermiculite**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) that results from expanding or exfoliating a natural micaceous mineral by heating

3.1.10**diatomaceous insulation**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed mainly of the skeletons of diatoms (cellular siliceous particles of microscopic size)

Note 1 to entry: It is available in the form of a powder, bonded or granular material. See *diatomaceous brick* (3.2.10).

3.1.11**expanded rubber**

cellular rubber *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) having closed cells, made from a solid rubber compound

3.1.12**cellulose insulation****CI**

fibrous *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) derived from paper, paperboard stock or wood

3.1.13**cork**

protective layer of the cork oak tree (*Quercus Suber* L), which can be periodically removed from its trunk and branches to provide the raw material for cork products

3.1.14**fibrous insulation**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of naturally occurring or manufactured fibres

3.1.15**wood wool****WW**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of long shavings of wood

3.1.16**hemp wool****HW**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of hemp fibres

3.1.17**sheep wool**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of sheep wool fibres

3.1.18**mineral fibre**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of non-metallic inorganic fibres

3.1.18.1

ceramic fibre

inorganic fibres manufactured from metal oxides or clays

3.1.19

mineral wool

MW

fibrous *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) manufactured from molten rock, slag or glass

3.1.19.1

glass wool

mineral wool (3.1.19) manufactured predominantly from natural sand or molten glass

3.1.19.2

stone wool

mineral wool (3.1.19) manufactured predominantly from molten naturally occurring igneous rock

3.1.19.3

slag wool

mineral wool (3.1.19) manufactured predominantly from molten furnace slag

3.1.20

loose wool

mineral wool (3.1.19) or other materials of a woolly consistency, with or without a *binder* (3.5.8), and having a random fibre orientation

3.1.21

polycrystalline wool

PCW

wool consisting of fibres produced by the sol-gel method, whose fibres are subsequently heat treated to achieve the polycrystalline structure

3.1.22

alkaline-earth-silicate wool

AES

amorphous high temperature insulating wool (HTIW) predominantly produced by melting a combination of CaO, MgO and SiO₂, with low biopersistence

3.1.23

asbestos fibre

fibre obtained by the separation into fine filaments of naturally occurring mineral silicates, which possess a crystalline structure

WARNING — Asbestos fibres are not generally recommended for use in the manufacture of thermal insulation products (3.2.1) because of their known health hazards. Refer to national regulations.

Note 1 to entry: Products related to asbestos carry the names of chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, tremolite, actinolite and anthophyllite.

3.1.24

carbon fibre

organic fibres that have been carbonized, but not thermally stabilized, and consist essentially of carbon

3.1.25

cellular concrete

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of concrete containing a substantial number of small air cells

3.1.25.1

insulating castable refractory

cellular concrete (3.1.25) that contains a suitably graded, insulating refractory aggregate

3.1.26**foamed slag concrete**

cellular concrete (3.1.25) with foamed slag as aggregate

3.1.27**foamed slag aggregate**

furnace slag treated to produce *lightweight aggregate* (3.2.5)

3.1.28**graphite fibre**

carbon fibre (3.1.24) that has been thermally stabilized at temperatures up to the graphitization temperature

3.1.29**aerated autoclaved concrete****AAC**

porous *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) produced by solidifying a mortar consisting of silica sand (pure quartz), cement, lime and water under high pressured steam

3.1.30**insulating concrete**

concrete in the oven-dry condition having a density of not less than 800 kg/m³ and not more than 2 000 kg/m³

Note 1 to entry: Insulating concrete may be cured by autoclaving.

[SOURCE: EN 206:2013+A1:2016, 3.1.4.1]

3.1.31**insulating plaster**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of plaster that contains *lightweight aggregate* (3.2.5)

3.1.32**perlite plaster**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) composed of plaster that contains *expanded perlite* (3.1.8) aggregate

3.1.33**microporous insulation**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) in the form of compacted powder or fibres with an average interconnecting pore size comparable to or below the mean free path of air molecules at standard atmospheric pressure

Note 1 to entry: Microporous insulation may contain opacifiers to reduce the amount of radiant heat transmitted.

3.1.34**unbonded insulation**

loose *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) manufactured without *binder* (3.5.8)

3.1.35**polyester fibre insulation**

man-made fibrous *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) made from polyester fibres, with or without the addition of adhesive *binders* (3.5.8) applied during the manufacturing process

3.2 Thermal insulation products**3.2.1****thermal insulation product**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) in its finished form, including any *facings* (3.5.1) or *coatings* (3.5.4)

3.2.2

composite insulation product

thermal insulation product (3.2.1) made from two or more layers of different *thermal insulation materials* (3.1.1), in which each layer of insulation is bonded to the adjacent layer(s)

Note 1 to entry: See also *composite insulation* (3.4.13).

3.2.3

in-situ thermal insulation product

thermal insulation product (3.2.1) produced or taking its final form at the site of application and that achieves its properties after installation

3.2.3.1

blowing wool

granulated wool (3.2.3.2) or *loose-fill insulation* (3.3.22) for application or installation by pneumatic equipment

3.2.3.2

granulated wool

thermal insulation product (3.2.1) obtained by mechanically processing *mineral wool* (3.1.19) or other materials of a woolly consistency into pieces having a rounded but irregular shape

3.2.3.3

granulated cork

thermal insulation product (3.2.1) composed of fragments of *cork* (3.1.13) obtained by grinding and/or milling raw cork, corkwood or cut pieces

3.2.3.4

spray-applied polyurethane

cellular polyurethane foam (3.1.2.6) *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1), which is *foamed in-situ insulation* (3.4.5)

3.2.3.5

spray-applied polyisocyanurate

polyisocyanurate foam (3.1.2.9) *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1), which is *foamed in-situ insulation* (3.4.5)

3.2.3.6

injected urea formaldehyde foam

urea formaldehyde cellular plastic (3.1.2) *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) [see *UF* (3.1.2.7)], which is *foamed in-situ insulation* (3.4.5)

3.2.4

lamella product

<insulation> product made from fibrous materials in which the general orientation of the fibres is perpendicular to the major surfaces

3.2.5

lightweight aggregate

<insulation> material or product composed of porous expanded granules

3.2.6

expanded perlite board

EPB

rigid insulation board manufactured from *expanded perlite* (3.1.8), reinforcing fibres and binding agents

3.2.7

wood wool slab

WW slab

rigid *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) manufactured from loose *wood wool* (3.1.15), bonded with a *binder* (3.5.8) and compressed to its final thickness

3.2.8**insulating cement**

mixture of dry-fibrous and/or powdery materials that, when mixed with water, develop a plastic consistency and dry in place

3.2.9**wood fibre product**

thermal insulation product (3.2.1) manufactured from wood fibres, with or without the addition of a bonding agent, compressed to its finished form with or without the application of heat

3.2.10**diatomaceous brick**

fired *insulating brick* (3.3.19) composed mainly of the skeletons of diatoms

Note 1 to entry: See *diatomaceous insulation* (3.1.10).

3.2.11**millboard**

dense board made from cellulosic and/or other fibres

3.2.12**pouring wool**

granulated fibrous *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) for manual application or pouring

Note 1 to entry: See *loose-fill insulation* (3.3.22) and *poured application* (3.4.15).

3.2.13**backing insulation**

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) or *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) that is shielded from high temperature and/or abrasive conditions by a more heat-resistant and/or protective material

3.3 Form of supply**3.3.1****block**

<insulation> product generally of rectangular cross-section and with a thickness not significantly smaller than the width

3.3.2**insulated concrete form****ICF**

system of formwork made with a rigid *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) that stays in place as a permanent interior and exterior substrate for walls, floors, and roofs

Note 1 to entry: The forms are filled with concrete.

3.3.3**board****slab**

<insulation> rigid or semi-rigid *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) of rectangular shape and cross-section in which the thickness is uniform and substantially smaller than the other dimensions

Note 1 to entry: They may also be supplied in tapered form.

3.3.3.1

curved board

preformed *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) of which the longitudinal cross-section is rectangular and the transverse cross-section has the form of an arc or an annulus of internal diameter normally exceeding 1,5 m

Note 1 to entry: Such a product is used for the insulation of large pipes, cylindrical ducts and vessels [see *segment* (3.3.10)]. Small pipes are usually insulated with *pipe sections* (3.3.12) [see *pipe insulation* (3.3.11)].

3.3.3.2

grooved board

<insulation> product with surface channels of triangular, rectangular or other cross-section

3.3.3.3

sloped board

<insulation> product with a slope, with one side of the board that is thicker than the another one

3.3.3.4

slotted board

<insulation> product with deep channels of triangular or rectangular cross-section that may be applied to a curved surface

Note 1 to entry: See also *grooved board* (3.3.3.2).

3.3.4

mattress

flexible *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1), normally faced on one or both sides, or totally enclosed with fabric, wire netting, expanded metal or a similar covering, attached mechanically to the insulation *batt* (3.3.7)

3.3.5

metal mesh blanket

insulation *mat* (3.3.6) covered by a flexible metal mesh *facing* (3.5.1) attached on one or both sides

Note 1 to entry: See *mattress* (3.3.4).

Note 2 to entry: Also known as wired mat.

3.3.6

mat blanket

flexible fibrous *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) supplied rolled or flat, which may be faced or enclosed

3.3.7

batt

portion of a *mat* (3.3.6) in the form of a rectangular piece generally between 1 m and 3 m in length and usually supplied flat or folded

3.3.8

moulding

shaped strip of insulation

Note 1 to entry: See also *preformed insulation* (3.4.4).

3.3.9

roll

<insulation> product supplied in the form of a wound cylinder

3.3.10 segment lag

rigid or semi-rigid *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) for application to large diameter cylindrical or spherical equipment

3.3.10.1 plain segment

segment (3.3.10) with a rectangular cross-section designed for use on cylindrical vessels of such a diameter that the lags lie sufficiently close to the surface

3.3.10.2 bevelled segment

plain segment (3.3.10.1) but with one or more edges bevelled

3.3.10.3 radiused and bevelled segment

segment (3.3.10) with curved faces and bevelled edges to fit the surface of a cylindrical vessel

3.3.11 pipe insulation

thermal insulation product (3.2.1) designed to fit around pipes

3.3.12 pipe section

pipe insulation (3.3.11) in the shape of a cylindrical annulus that may be split to facilitate application

3.3.12.1 concentric pipe section

pipe insulation (3.3.11) fabricated by successive deposits of concentric fibres

3.3.12.2 precision v-groove pipe section

pipe insulation (3.3.11) fabricated from a machined board via a precision cutting process, resulting a parallel fibre orientation with the pipe

Note 1 to entry: Usually shipped flat.

3.3.12.3 cut pipe section

pipe insulation (3.3.11) which is cut from a flat board to a circular form via computer numeric control (CNC) machine, resulting in irregular perpendicular and parallel fibre orientation around a pipe

3.3.12.4 moulded pipe section mandrel wound pipe section

pipe insulation (3.3.11) fabricated by wrapping uncured fibres around a mandrel, followed by exposure to a curing process

3.3.13 tube

<insulation> product for application on cylindrical objects

3.3.14 insulating jacket

flexible assembly of *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) totally enclosed in fabric, film, paper or thin metal that is designed to fit individual vessel forms

3.3.15 insulating rope

rope composed of *mineral fibre* (3.1.18) loosely braided with yarn or metal wire

3.3.16

laminate

combination of two or more materials that are bonded together during manufacture to produce a single *item* (3.7.9) or product

3.3.17

sandwich panel

rigid construction comprised of a *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) faced on both sides with a *sheet* (3.3.23) material, for example metal

Note 1 to entry: See also *composite panel* (3.3.18).

3.3.18

composite panel

panel made from two or more different materials deriving its performance from a combination of the properties of the individual materials, e.g. metal, plywood, particle board and *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: See also *sandwich panel* (3.3.17).

3.3.19

insulating brick

element containing air cells or a *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) whose ratio of the volume to solid matrix is high

Note 1 to entry: Also known as insulating masonry hollow element.

3.3.20

mitred joint

joint made by cutting insulation pieces to fit around *elbows* (3.5.9), bends or fittings

3.3.21

felt

thin, loosely bonded *mat* (3.3.6)

3.3.22

loose-fill insulation

granules, nodules, beads, powder, fibre or similar forms of *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) designed to be installed manually or with pneumatic equipment

3.3.23

sheet

<insulation> thin, flexible *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1) of rectangular shape, with or without *facing* (3.5.1) or adhesive backing

3.3.24

insulating tape

thin, narrow strip of *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1), with or without adhesive backing, supplied in rolls

3.3.25

prefabricated ware

pieces cut, abraded, or otherwise formed from a board or block of *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1), e.g. *elbows* (3.5.9), T-pieces, etc.

Note 1 to entry: See also *preformed insulation* (3.4.4).

3.4 Thermal insulation, systems and applications

3.4.1

thermal insulation

process of reducing heat transfer through a system or description of a product, component or system that provides these functions

Note 1 to entry: See [Annex A](#).

3.4.2

thermal insulation system

assembly of two or more components, at least one of which is a *thermal insulation material* ([3.1.1](#)) or *thermal insulation product* ([3.2.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: The performance of the system is the performance of the total combined assembly.

3.4.2.1

composite thermal insulation system

thermal insulation system ([3.4.2](#)) in which the components are joined or bonded to each other without any air spaces

3.4.2.2

external thermal insulation composite system

ETICS

set of a *thermal insulation* ([3.4.1](#)), a base coat, a reinforcement, a finishing coat and at least an adhesive or a mechanical fixing device, optionally a key coat and/or a decorative coat to be used according to further specification (i.e. sequence of layers, adhesive bonded area, adhesive *coverage* ([3.6.12](#)), thermal insulation thickness, anchor plate diameter, anchor setting position, anchor plate position perpendicular to substrate, anchor number per unit area, profiles and rails distance, base coat thickness, reinforcement overlap, key coat coverage, finishing coat thickness and decorative coat coverage)

3.4.2.3

exterior insulation finish system

EIFS

exterior wall system with capacity to provide heat, air and moisture control functions and, inclusive of a water resistive barrier assembly, *thermal insulation* ([3.4.1](#)) board, attachment method for securing the system to the substrate, and protected by a base coat material and *glass fibre* ([3.5.11](#)) reinforcing mesh installed over the face and termination surfaces of the thermal insulation board and completed with a finish material

3.4.3

technical insulation

thermal insulation ([3.4.1](#)) required by *building equipment* ([3.6.2](#)) or *industrial installation* ([3.6.3](#)), e.g. for energy economy, safety of personnel or public, condensation or freezing prevention and the need to deliver or store fluids within specific temperature limits

Note 1 to entry: Also known as industrial insulation for insulation systems applied only to industrial installation.

3.4.4

preformed insulation

thermal insulation product ([3.2.1](#)) fabricated in such a manner that at least one surface conforms to the shape of the surface to be insulated

Note 1 to entry: See also *moulding* ([3.3.8](#)).

3.4.5

foamed *in-situ* insulation

material or mixture of materials sprayed, injected or otherwise applied at the site, which forms a foam that subsequently cures to give a rigid *thermal insulation product* ([3.2.1](#))

3.4.6

sprayed insulation

thermal insulation material (3.1.1) applied to a surface by spraying and forming a firm surface

3.4.7

blown insulation

loose-fill insulation (3.3.22) material applied or installed by *pneumatic application* (3.4.14)

3.4.8

insulating glass

two or more glass panes separated by a vacuum or gas-filled space with the purpose of reducing heat transfer

3.4.9

vacuum insulation

thermal insulation system (3.4.2) consisting of a sealed, evacuated space that may contain porous *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: See *composite thermal insulation system* (3.4.2.1).

3.4.10

vacuum insulation panel

VIP

insulation element containing a core material with open porosity within an envelope, where the inner pressure inside the envelope is lower than the ambient air pressure

3.4.11

reflective insulation

system with one or more surfaces of low emissivity that reduces thermal radiation transfer

3.4.12

multi-layered insulation

combination of two or more layers of a specific *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: The thickness of the individual layers may differ [see also *composite insulation* (3.4.13)].

3.4.13

composite insulation

combination of layers of at least two different *thermal insulation materials* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: The insulation property of the composite is derived from the insulation properties of the individual materials [see also *multi-layered insulation* (3.4.12), *composite insulation product* (3.2.2), and *composite panel* (3.3.18)].

3.4.14

pneumatic application

method of using air to install *loose-fill insulation* (3.3.22) materials

3.4.15

poured application

manual method of installing *loose-fill insulation* (3.3.22) material directly from the package

3.4.16

super insulation product

material with a thermal conductivity lower than that of a material insulated by trapped air

3.4.17

high-vacuum insulation

thermal insulation system (3.4.2) consisting of a sealed space from which the air has been removed to give a pressure of less than 0,1 Pa

Note 1 to entry: The surfaces facing the sealed space normally have a low emissivity.

3.4.18**hot-face insulation**

thermal insulation product (3.2.1) intended for direct exposure to hot gases or hot surfaces

3.4.19**radiation shield**

part of a system, generally in *sheet* (3.3.23) form of low emissivity, used to reduce the effect of thermal radiation

3.4.20**vacuum insulation jacket**

vacuum thermal insulation system (3.4.2) in the form of a shell or jacket

3.4.21**vacuum powder insulation**

vacuum thermal insulation system (3.4.2) in which powder has been sealed in an evacuated space

3.4.22**vacuum reflective insulation**

vacuum thermal insulation system (3.4.2) of reflecting foils or films contained in a sealed evacuated space

3.5 Thermal insulation components**3.5.1****facing**

functional or decorative surface material

EXAMPLE Examples of decorative surface materials are paper, plastic film, fabric and metal foil.

Note 1 to entry: See also *coating* (3.5.4).

3.5.2**cladding**

rigid, semi-rigid, frequently pre-formed *sheet* (3.3.23) material that provides mechanical and/or environmental protection or a decorative finish to *thermal insulation* (3.4.1)

3.5.3**finishing cement**

cementitious *coating* (3.5.4) compound supplied for application as the outermost layer of an insulating system for functional or decorative purposes

3.5.4**coating**

functional or decorative surface layer, usually applied by painting, spraying, pouring or trowelling

Note 1 to entry: See also *facing* (3.5.1).

3.5.5**vapour barrier**

material that reduces water vapour transmission rate to a set value

3.5.6**vapour retarder**

material that reduces water vapour transmission rate

3.5.7**aluminium foil**

sheet (3.3.23) of aluminium metal, usually less than 0,15 mm thick, that may be laminated to other materials such as kraft paper or polyethylene

3.5.8

binder

additive to make possible the formation and maintenance of fibrous, granular, powder or other materials into desired forms or shapes

3.5.9

elbow

bend of low radius in the insulation system used on a pipeline

3.5.10

expansion joint

arrangement of a joint to permit movement caused by the thermal expansion or contraction of any part of the system

3.5.11

glass fibre

fibre manufactured as continuous filament from molten glass, normally used for reinforcement, tissue or textiles

3.5.12

band

flexible metal, plastic or fabric material, narrow in relation to length, to secure insulation or outer cover

3.6 Common terms

3.6.1

building

construction as a whole, including the fabric and all technical building systems, where energy may be used to condition the indoor environment, to provide domestic hot water and illumination and other services related to the use of the building

Note 1 to entry: The term refers to the physical building as a whole, or to all parts thereof, that at least include the spaces and technical building systems that are relevant for the energy performance assessment.

[SOURCE: ISO 52000-1:2017, 3.1.2, modified — Note 2 to entry was deleted.]

3.6.2

building equipment

system incorporated in a permanent manner in a *building* (3.6.1), forming part of the heating, cooling and ventilation installation

3.6.3

industrial installation

plant and associated vessels, pipes, ducts, etc. used by industry to manufacture or store a product or to transfer a fluid

3.6.4

declared value

expected value of the property during an economically reasonable working life under normal conditions, assessed through measured data at reference conditions

3.6.4.1

declared thickness

nominal thickness (3.6.6.1) at which the thermal conductivity and the thermal resistance have been declared

3.6.5

reference value

value of a product property determined for specific conditions of use in accordance with agreed rules

3.6.6**nominal value**

value used to identify the product

Note 1 to entry: It may differ from the *declared value* (3.6.4).

Note 2 to entry: It can be used as an entry to calculate the declared thermal resistance from the thermal conductivity.

3.6.6.1**nominal thickness**

thickness used for reference purposes

3.6.7**operating temperature**

temperature at which plant or equipment normally operates

3.6.8**limiting temperature**

highest or lowest temperature that a *thermal insulation material* (3.1.1) or product can reach without failure occurring

3.6.9 Service temperature**3.6.9.1****maximum service temperature**

highest temperature at which the *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1), when installed at the recommended thickness in a given application, continues to function within specified limits of performance

3.6.9.2**minimum service temperature**

lowest temperature at which the *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1), when installed at the recommended thickness in a given application, continues to function within specified limits of performance

3.6.9.3**service temperature range**

temperature range between the *maximum service temperature* (3.6.9.1) and the *minimum service temperature* (3.6.9.2)

3.6.10**reference mean temperature**

mean temperature between the hot and cold faces of a material, used as the basis for physical-property measurement and expression of data for those materials where physical properties change with temperature

3.6.11**surface temperature**

temperature of a surface of a *thermal insulation product* (3.2.1), *facing* (3.5.1), *coating* (3.5.4) or thermal insulation component

3.6.12**coverage**

area or yield provided by a package of *loose-fill insulation* (3.3.22) when applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to achieve a claimed thermal performance

3.6.13**shot**

solid particle of rock, slag or glass that has not been elongated during a fiberizing process