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**Thermal insulating materials
for building applications —
Determination of organic content**

AMENDMENT 1

*Matériaux isolants thermiques destinés aux applications du
bâtiment — Détermination du contenu organique*

AMENDEMENT 1



Reference number
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Foreword

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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 on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test and measurement methods*.

Thermal insulating materials for building applications — Determination of organic content

AMENDMENT 1

Replace the existing Introduction with the following.

This International Standard comprises the original EN 13820:2003 prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 88, *Thermal insulating materials and products*, which has been amended by ISO/TC 163/SC 1 with reference to conditioning and testing conditions in tropical countries.

This International Standard is one of a series of documents specifying test methods based on existing European Standards that are being adopted by ISO. This “package” of standards includes the following group of interrelated documents.

ISO standard	Title	Respective EN standard
ISO 12344	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of bending behaviour</i>	EN 12089
ISO 12968	<i>Thermal insulation products for building applications — Determination of the pull-off resistance of external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS) (foam block test)</i>	EN 13495
ISO 29465	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of length and width</i>	EN 822
ISO 29466	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness</i>	EN 823
ISO 29467	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of squareness</i>	EN 824
ISO 29468	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of flatness</i>	EN 825
ISO 29469	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of compression behaviour</i>	EN 826
ISO 29470	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of the apparent density</i>	EN 1602
ISO 29471	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of dimensional stability under constant normal laboratory conditions (23 degrees C/50 % relative humidity)</i>	EN 1603
ISO 29472	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions</i>	EN 1604
ISO 29764	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of deformation under specified compressive load and temperature conditions</i>	EN 1605
ISO 29765	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength perpendicular to faces</i>	EN 1607

ISO standard	Title	Respective EN standard
ISO 29766	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of tensile strength parallel to faces</i>	EN 1608
ISO 29767	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of short-term water absorption by partial immersion</i>	EN 1609
ISO 29768	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens</i>	EN 12085
ISO 29769	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of behaviour under point load</i>	EN 12430
ISO 29770	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness for floating-floor insulating products</i>	EN 12431
ISO 29771	<i>Thermal insulating materials for building applications — Determination of organic content</i>	EN 13820
ISO 29803	<i>Thermal insulation products for building applications — Determination of the resistance to impact of external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS)</i>	EN 13497
ISO 29804	<i>Thermal insulation products for building applications — Determination of the tensile bond strength of the adhesive and of the base coat to the thermal insulation material</i>	EN 13494
ISO 29805	<i>Thermal insulation products for building applications — Determination of the mechanical properties of glass fibre meshes</i>	EN 13496
ISO 16534	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of compressive creep</i>	EN 1606
ISO 16535	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of long-term water absorption by immersion</i>	EN 12087
ISO 16536	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of long-term water absorption by diffusion</i>	EN 12088
ISO 16537	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of shear behaviour</i>	EN 12090
ISO 16544	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Conditioning to moisture equilibrium under specified temperature and humidity conditions</i>	EN 12429
ISO 16545	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of behaviour under cyclic loading</i>	EN 13793
ISO 16546	<i>Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of freeze-thaw resistance</i>	EN 12091

A further series of existing European Standards on test methods for products used to insulate building equipment and industrial installations was adopted by ISO. This “package” of standards comprises the following group of interrelated standards:

ISO standard	Title	Respective EN standard
ISO 12623	<i>Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of short-term water absorption by partial immersion of preformed pipe insulation</i>	EN 13472
ISO 12624	<i>Thermal insulation products — Determination of trace quantities of water soluble chloride, fluoride, silicate, sodium ions and pH</i>	EN 13468
ISO 12628	<i>Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of dimensions, squareness and linearity of preformed pipe insulation</i>	EN 13467
ISO 12629	<i>Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of water vapour transmission properties of preformed pipe insulation</i>	EN 13469
ISO 18096	<i>Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of maximum service temperature for preformed pipe insulation</i>	EN 14707
ISO 18097	<i>Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of maximum service temperature</i>	EN 14706
ISO 18098	<i>Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of the apparent density of preformed pipe insulation</i>	EN 13470
ISO 18099	<i>Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of the coefficient of thermal expansion</i>	EN 13471

The Application of Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement), Modes 1, 2, 4, and 5 was not approved by CEN/TC 88 and the necessity not seen by its stakeholders.

Page 3, 6.2.

Add the following second sentence to the existing 4th paragraph:

Place the container with the test specimen inside in the desiccator and allow it to cool down to $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$. In tropical countries, the temperature can be $(27 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and this shall be stated clearly in the test report.

Add the following last sentence to the existing 6th paragraph:

Return the container with the test specimen inside to the furnace at a temperature of $(500 \pm 20) ^\circ\text{C}$ or at the temperature specified in the relevant product standard or any other international or European technical specification for at least 30 min. Remove the container from the furnace and place it in the desiccator and allow it to cool down to $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$. In tropical countries, the temperature can be $(27 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and this shall be stated clearly in the test report.

