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**Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness for floating-floor insulating products**

*Produits isolants thermiques destinés aux applications du bâtiment — Détermination de l'épaisseur des produits d'isolation pour sol flottant*

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ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 29770 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test and measurement methods*.

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## Introduction

This International Standard comprises the original EN 12431:1998 and its Amendment 1:2006 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.

International Standard	Respective EN standard
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 °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 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

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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

This International Standard has been drafted for applications in buildings but it may also be used in other areas where it is relevant.

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# Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness for floating-floor insulating products

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the thickness of thermal insulating products for impact sound insulation in floating floor applications.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 29768, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of linear dimensions of test specimens*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1 thickness

$d_L$   
thickness of the product under a load of 250 Pa

### 3.2 thickness

$d_F$   
thickness of the product under a load of 2 kPa

### 3.3 thickness

$d_B$   
thickness of the product under a load of 2 kPa after application of a short-term, additional load of 48 kPa

## 4 Principle

The thickness is determined as the distance measured between a rigid, flat base plate on which the test specimen rests and a rigid, flat pressure plate exerting different specified pressures on the top surface of the test specimen.

## 5 Apparatus

**5.1 Dial gauge**, permitting readings to 0,1 mm, mounted on a rigid frame fastened to a rigid, flat base plate.

A device with the same accuracy for two readings of the thickness/deformation is placed symmetrically on a diagonal on the upper square plate of the device. The mean of these two readings is the thickness/deformation.

**5.2 Base plate and pressure plate**, at least as large as the test specimen.

**5.3 Pressure device**, capable of exerting a total pressure on the test specimen of  $(250 \pm 5)$  Pa, including the force exerted by the dial gauge.

**5.4 Pressure device**, capable of exerting a total pressure on the test specimen of  $(2\ 000 \pm 20)$  Pa, including the force exerted by the dial gauge.

**5.5 Pressure device**, capable of exerting a total pressure on the test specimen of  $(50\ 000 \pm 500)$  Pa.

As an alternative to 5.1 through 5.5, a compression-testing machine suited to the range of force and displacement involved can be used. The compression-testing machine shall have two very rigid, polished, square, plane parallel plates, the length of one side of which is at least as large as the test specimen side being tested. One of the plates shall be fixed and the other movable, if appropriate, with a centrally positioned knee ball joint to ensure that only an axial force is applied to the test specimen.

A device for measuring the displacement shall be fitted to the compression-testing machine that allows measurement of the displacement of the movable plate and that permits a reading to  $\pm 0,1$  mm.

A sensor shall be fitted to one of the machine plates to measure the force produced by the reaction of the test specimen upon the plates. This sensor shall be such that either its own deformation during the course of the measuring operation is negligible compared with that being measured or its deformation shall be taken into account by calculation. In addition, it shall allow continuous measurement of the force permitting a reading to  $\pm 1\%$ . When measurements are made on a movable plate and not in the axis, two sensors, placed symmetrically with respect to the axis, shall be used and then the mean value of the two measurements is used.

## 6 Test specimens

### 6.1 Dimensions of test specimens

The thickness of the test specimens shall be the original product thickness.

The test specimens shall be squarely cut and square having sides of  $(200 \pm 1)$  mm.

The length and width shall be determined in accordance with ISO 29768, with an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  mm.

### 6.2 Number of test specimens

The number of test specimens shall be as specified in the relevant product standard. If the number is not specified, then ten test specimens shall be used. In the absence of a product standard or any other international or European technical specification, the number of test specimens may be agreed between parties.

### 6.3 Preparation of the test specimens

The test specimens shall be cut so that they do not include product edges. The test specimens shall be prepared by methods that do not change the original structure of the product. Any skins, facings and/or coatings shall be retained.

### 6.4 Conditioning of test specimens

The test specimens shall be stored for at least 6 h at  $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ . In case of dispute they shall be stored at  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$  and  $(50 \pm 5) \%$  relative humidity for the time specified in the relevant product standard.

In tropical countries, different conditioning and testing conditions can be relevant. In this case, the conditions shall be  $27 ^\circ\text{C}$  and  $65 \%$  RH and be stated clearly in the test report.

## 7 Procedure

### 7.1 Test conditions

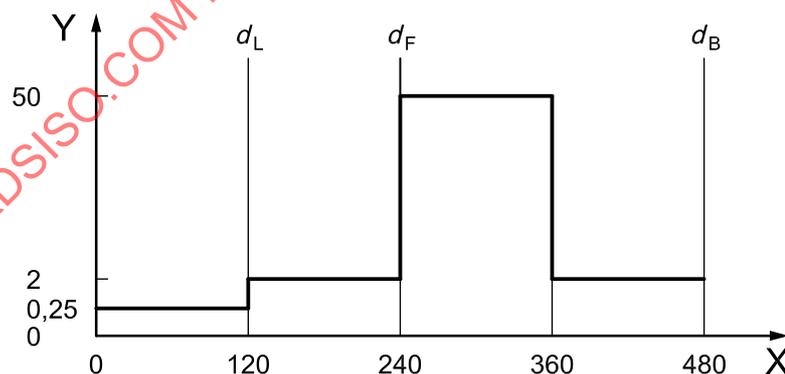
The test shall be carried out at  $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ . In case of dispute, it shall be carried out at  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$  and  $(50 \pm 5) \%$  relative humidity.

In tropical countries, different conditioning and testing conditions can be relevant. In this case, the conditions shall be  $27 ^\circ\text{C}$  and  $65 \%$  RH and be stated clearly in the test report.

### 7.2 Test procedure

#### 7.2.1 General

The procedure for determining the thickness of the test specimen is shown in Figure 1.



#### Key

- X time, expressed in seconds
- Y pressure, expressed in kilopascals

Figure 1 — Illustration of the thicknesses versus time and load