

MINUTES
of the
TECHNICAL & RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING
NATIONAL INSULATION MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
Washington, D. C. March 7, 1961

The meeting was called to order at 9:45 A. M. with the following in attendance:

W. Acker	Johns-Manville Sales Corp.
D. Davis	The Ruberoid Company
M. E. DeReus	Union Asbestos & Rubber Company
C. E. Ernst	Johns-Manville Sales Corp.
W. Gubar	Gustin-Bacon Mfg. Company
M. W. Keyes	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
P. L. Losse	The Eagle-Picher Company
R. F. McKee	Baldwin-Ehret-Hill, Inc.
V. L. Miller	Pittsburgh Corning Corp.
E. Ott	Keasbey & Mattison Company
K. M. Ritchie	Baldwin-Ehret-Hill, Inc.
R. L. Schneider	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
W. R. Seipt	Keasbey & Mattison Company
E. C. Shuman	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
R. L. Strickland	Gustin-Bacon Mfg. Company
R. C. Parlett	NIMA
J. M. Barnhart	NIMA

O. D's OF PIPE AND TUBE INSULATION

It was reported that ASTM C-16, Subcommittee S-VIII had adopted the Table NIMA had proposed entitled REFERENCE NOMINAL SIZES OF RIGID PIPE INSULATION - IPS.

The Table relating to REFERENCE NOMINAL SIZES OF TUBE INSULATION was discussed. Messrs. C. E. Ernst, D. Davis, W. R. Seipt and E. C. Shuman are to meet in New York, N. Y., and revise this Table. The Table will be circulated to the Committee prior to the next meeting.

TRUENESS AND SQUARENESS OF PIPE AND BLOCK INSULATION

Copies of drafts of methods of determining trueness and squareness of pipe and block insulation that are to be submitted by Messrs. E. Davis and M. E. DeReus to ASTM C-16 Subcommittee S-VIII are to be sent to the Committee members for their perusal.

BASIS OF CALCULATING HEAT LOSSES

Discussion of the letter of February 9, 1961, from NIMA relative to determining a common basis of calculating heat losses resulted in the following:

1. It was agreed that heat loss calculations should be based on an 80° F still air ambient temperature.
2. It was agreed that in calculating heat loss that:
 1. r_1 = outside radius of steel pipe according to standard pipe manufacturers table.
 2. $r_s = r_1 + x$ where x is the insulation thickness according to a simplified dimension for thickness.

There are several tables of simplified thickness and these tables will be sent to the Committee members for perusal prior to the next meeting.

3. Average surface resistance curves - The curves as circulated by NIMA were discussed. Mr. M. E. DeReus circulated a draft of a suggested method of calculation for consideration by the Committee. This method and the curves will be bulletined to the Committee members for perusal.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF CANVAS ON PIPE INSULATION

It was agreed that the following minimum weights of canvas could be considered standard weights:

85% Magnesia - 1.86 oz/linear yd
Calcium Silicate - 1.86 oz/linear yd
Diatomaceous Silica - 1.86 oz/linear yd
Mineral Fiber - 2.3 oz/linear yd

It was suggested that NIMA suggest to the various government agencies that they consider these as minimums for use in specifications.

REVISIONS TO ASTM C 446

No comments were made at this time to this specification (Breaking Strength and Calculated Modulus of Rupture of Preformed Insulation for Pipes) which is being considered for revision by ASTM C-16.

ECONOMIC THICKNESS STUDY - WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

Mr. Barnhart reviewed the developments that have been taking place on the cold study that is being conducted at West Virginia University in cooperation with Union Carbide Chemicals Company and NIMA.

The Committee was informed that the Board of Directors have asked that they provide a method of promoting the data that has been given to NIMA relative to the hot surface economic thickness study.

The Committee is aware of several studies of this type that have been made i. e. Union Carbide, BRAB, various oil companies and insulation manufacturers, etc. It was suggested that representatives from each get together and resolve the individual factors that pertain to the study prior to making a decision as to the method of publicizing the hot surface data.

FIRE TESTS

Discussion on this subject led to agreement that either the Underwriters and/or radiant panel test would be acceptable by NIMA members for use in specifications, providing these tests were acceptable to the agencies writing specifications. It was pointed out that ASTM C-16, Subcommittee S-VII was conducting a series of round robin tests to evaluate the radiant panel.

During the discussion it was suggested that Mr. Barnhart write to Southwest Laboratories and Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories to determine whether they would be willing to set up a radiant panel.

It was also suggested that consideration be given to the selection of a single laboratory for the purpose of testing insulation products.

OTHER BUSINESS

1. It was announced that a meeting of the Government T & R Committee would be held on March 8, 1961, in Washington, D. C.
2. It was agreed that, wherever possible, pipe insulation and block insulation specifications would be combined into a single generic product specification.

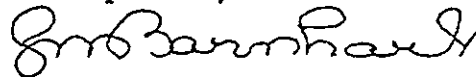
OTHER BUSINESS (cont'd.)

3. It was agreed that in writing specifications that jacketing for sectional pipe insulation shall be specified by the purchaser.
4. It was agreed that individual requests to manufacturers from agencies writing specifications and standards should be referred to NIMA.
5. It was agreed that a glossary of terms pertaining to the insulation industry should be written, and that ASTM C-168 (Standard Definitions of Terms Relating to Thermal Insulating Materials) be brought up to date.
6. Mr. K. M. Ritchie circulated a copy of a draft of a "warranty" that was to be discussed at the Government T & R Committee meeting the following day. The "warranty" is an attempt to reduce the time and paper work involved in preparing affidavits, certificates, etc., required for government contract work.
7. The next T & R Committee Meeting was scheduled for June 14 & 15, 1961, in New York, N. Y.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted



J. M. Barnhart