

# TEST REPORT

**DI16630-01**

**THERMAL TESTING OF GLASS WOOL BLANKET R1.8**

**CLIENT**

Hebei United Energy Tech Co. Ltd  
B-510 Wanda Plaza  
Guangyang District  
Langfang City, 065000  
China



All tests and procedures reported herein, unless indicated, have been performed in accordance with the laboratory's scope of accreditation



REPORT NUMBER:

**DI16630-01**

ISSUE DATE:

**15 November 2022**

PAGE:

**1 of 10**



## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Both NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia) and IANZ (International Accreditation New Zealand) are signatories to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement. Under the terms of this arrangement, each signatory:

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- (iii) recommends and promotes the acceptance by users in its economy of endorsed\* certificates and reports,

\* The word "endorsed" means a certificate or report bearing an Arrangement signatory's accreditation symbol (or mark) preferably combined with the ILAC-MRA Mark.

Signed:

  
Jennifer Evans  
NATA CEO

  
Dr Llewellyn Richards  
IANZ CEO

Date: 24 March 2014

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> March 2014



REPORT NUMBER:

**DI16630-01**

ISSUE DATE:

**15 November 2022**

PAGE:

**2 of 10**

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## DOCUMENT REVISION STATUS

ISSUE NO.	DATE ISSUED	DESCRIPTION
01	15/11/2022	Initial Issue

# 1. TEST SPONSOR

Hebei United Energy Tech Co. Ltd  
B-510 Wanda Plaza, Guangyang District, Langfang City, 065000, China

# 2. LIMITATION

The results reported here relate only to the item/s tested.

# 3. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This report is issued in accordance with the Terms and Conditions as detailed and agreed in the BRANZ Services Agreement for this work.

# 4. TEST SAMPLES

The specimens were supplied by the client and consisted of 10 pieces of yellow glasswool insulation segment. The nominal thickness of the product is 0.075 m ( $d_N$ ). The dimensions of the samples were approximately 600 mm x 600 mm.

**Table 1: Sample identification and traceability information**

BRANZ Sample No.	Client Reference	Traceability Information
D6711A	Product Code: 12k 75 R1.8	CDU2022-08-025
D6711B		
D6711C		
D6711D		
D6711E		
D6711F		
D6711G		
D6711H		
D6711I		
D6711J		

## 5. TEST EQUIPMENT

All tests reported have been undertaken at BRANZ Ltd laboratories located at Judgeford, unless stated otherwise. The ASTM C518 compliant test equipment used was a LaserComp FOX600 heat flow meter and Wintherm software. The specimen for testing is placed horizontally in the apparatus, with upwards heat flow. The hot and cold plates each have a 250 mm x 250 mm heat flux transducer embedded in their surface. The edges of the specimen are insulated from the room ambient temperature.

**Table 2: Test condition set-points**

Nominal Upper Plate Temperature	10.0	°C
Nominal Lower Plate Temperature	36.0	°C
Nominal Difference in Temperature	26.0	K
Nominal Mean Temperature	23.0	°C

## 6. PROCEDURE

The test was performed in accordance with AS/NZS 4859.1. The thickness was measured to the requirements of ASTM C167 and AS/NZS 4859.1 Appendix B. The specimens were tested at the lesser of nominal thickness and actual measured thickness, to the requirements of ASTM C518.

## 7. CONDITIONING

The sample segments were conditioned for at least 24 hours at  $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , prior to the thermal performance measurements. The thickness and the weight of the specimens were recorded both before and after conditioning. Only the relevant results are included in this test report.

## 8. UNCERTAINTY

The estimated overall uncertainty of measurement is 2.0%.

## 9. RESULTS

**Table 3: Measured test temperature**

Temperature Difference	26.0	$\pm 0.1$	K
Mean Test Temperature	23.0	$\pm 0.1$	°C

**Table 4: Measured results for the test specimens**

Calibration check	07/11/22 SR12					
BRANZ reference		D6711A	D6711B	D6711C	D6711D	D6711E
Sample weight	gram	391	372	409	390	381
'grams per sq. metre'	g/m <sup>2</sup>	1070.6	1025.5	1129.8	1087.2	1043.3
Test date		8/11/22	8/11/22	8/11/22	8/11/22	8/11/22
Measured thickness	mm	83.7	88.9	93.8	90.7	89.0
Test thickness	mm	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	14.3	13.7	15.1	14.5	13.9
Heat-flux	W/m <sup>2</sup>	13.31	14.82	13.76	13.85	13.89
Thermal resistance	m <sup>2</sup> K/W	1.96	1.76	1.89	1.88	1.87
Thermal conductivity	W/mK	0.0384	0.0427	0.0397	0.0399	0.0400
Difference between heat flux transducers	%	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.0

\* Thermal conductance can be calculated by dividing the thermal conductivity by the thickness of the specimen

\* Average temperature gradient in the specimen during test can be calculated by dividing the temperature difference by the thickness of the specimen

\* The minimum duration of the measurement portion of the test once steady state (0.2% / 12 mins) is achieved is 6 minutes



REPORT NUMBER:

**DI16630-01**

ISSUE DATE:

**15 November 2022**

PAGE:

**6 of 10**

**Table 4: Continued from previous page**

Calibration check	07/11/22 SR12					
BRANZ reference		D6711F	D6711G	D6711H	D6711I	D6711J
Sample weight	gram	390	398	410	412	383
'grams per sq. metre'	g/m <sup>2</sup>	1072.6	1086.3	1151.9	1107.6	1049.3
Test date		8/11/22	8/11/22	8/11/22	9/11/22	9/11/22
Measured thickness	mm	86.8	91.2	93.9	89.8	83.1
Test thickness	mm	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	14.3	14.5	15.4	14.8	14.0
Heat-flux	W/m <sup>2</sup>	13.74	14.37	13.22	13.91	14.86
Thermal resistance	m <sup>2</sup> K/W	1.89	1.81	1.97	1.87	1.75
Thermal conductivity	W/mK	0.0396	0.0414	0.0381	0.0401	0.0428
Difference between heat flux transducers	%	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.1

\* Thermal conductance can be calculated by dividing the thermal conductivity by the thickness of the specimen

\* Average temperature gradient in the specimen during test can be calculated by dividing the temperature difference by the thickness of the specimen

\* The minimum duration of the measurement portion of the test once steady state (0.2% / 12 mins) is achieved is 6 minutes



REPORT NUMBER:

**DI16630-01**

ISSUE DATE:

**15 November 2022**

PAGE:

**7 of 10**

## 10. REFERENCES

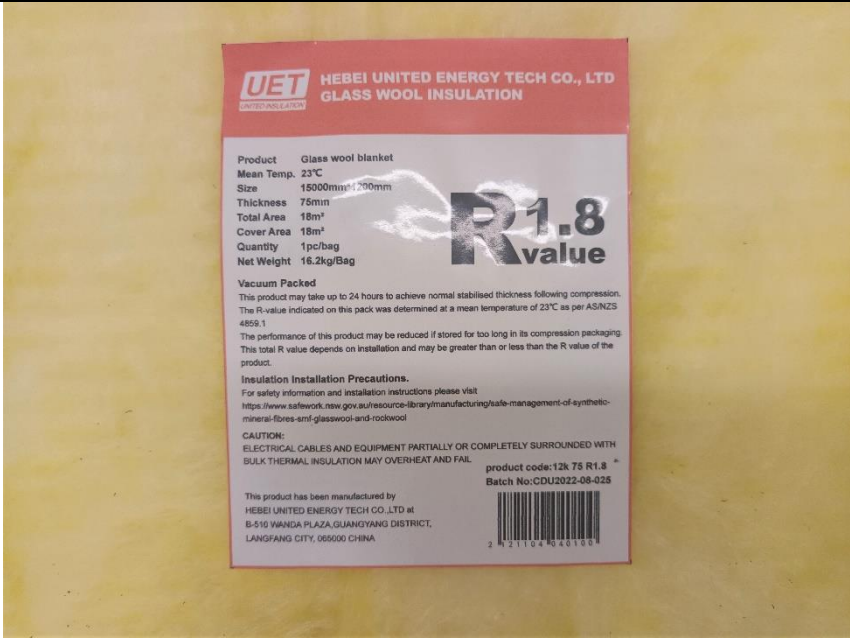
- AS/NZS 4859.1      *Thermal insulation materials for buildings – Part 1: General criteria and technical provisions*  
Standards Australia, Sydney, Standards New Zealand, Wellington, 2018.
- AS/NZS 4859.2      *Thermal insulation materials for buildings – Part 2: Design.*  
Standards Australia, Sydney, Standards New Zealand, Wellington, 2018.
- ASTM C167          *Standard Test Methods for Thickness and Density of Blanket or Batt Thermal Insulations.*  
American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA, 2018.
- ASTM C518          *Standard Test Method for Steady-State Heat Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus.*  
American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA, 2017.



# APPENDIX

## (A) PRODUCT LABEL DETAILS

Table 5: Label information (AS/NZS 4859.1 Table 3.1)

	
Product name	Glass Wool Blanket R1.8
Description of contents	Glass Wool Insulation
Name of manufacturer/	Hebei United Energy Tech Co., Ltd
Address of manufacturer/supplier	B-510 Wanda Plaza, Guangyang District, Langfang City 065000, China
Identification of manufacturing plant	-
Batch identification or other traceability information	See Table 1
Safety guidance	For safety information and installation instructions please visit <a href="https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/manufacturing/safe-management-of-synthetic-mineral-fibres-smf-glasswool-and-rockwool">https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/manufacturing/safe-management-of-synthetic-mineral-fibres-smf-glasswool-and-rockwool</a>
A statement of conformance with AS/NZS 4859.1	Yes
Declared material R-value and the temperature at which it applies	R1.8 m²K/W at 23 °C
Number of pieces	1
Nominal total area	18 m²
Nominal length, width, and thickness	15000 mm, 1200 mm, 75 mm
Nominal net weight of contents or supplied quantity	16.2 kg

## (B) STATISTICAL CALCULATION OF $R_{50/90}$

The statistical analysis of  $R_{50/90}$  is calculated in accordance with AS/NZS 4859.1 Clause 2.3.3.5.

The declared R-value and declared thermal conductivity shall be derived from the statistically adjusted mean values  $\lambda_{50/90}$  and  $R_{50/90}$ , representing a 50% fractile with 90% confidence, and a one-sided statistical tolerance interval, and which shall be based on thermal measurements on at least 10 individual specimens.  $\lambda_{50/90}$  and  $R_{50/90}$  shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$R_{50/90} = R_{mean} - k_2 \cdot s$$

$$\lambda_{50/90} = \lambda_{mean} + k_2 \cdot s$$

where

$k_2$  = coefficient used when the standard deviation is estimated for one-sided tolerance interval

$s$  = sample standard deviation for the 10 or more measured values used to determine the declared value

*Note 1: for the particular case of  $n = 10$ , the value of  $k_2$  in Table C.1, Annex C, ISO 10456:2007 is 0.44.*

*Note 2: if any sample < nominal thickness then  $\lambda_{mean}$  = mean of the adjusted  $\lambda$  values*

**Table 6: Summary results from statistical calculation at declared temperature of 23 °C**

$R_{mean}$	1.86	m <sup>2</sup> K/W
$\lambda_{mean}$	0.0403	W/mK
Std. dev. of 10 test samples	3.9	%
$R_{50/90}$	1.83	m <sup>2</sup> K/W
$\lambda_{50/90}$	0.0410	W/mK

**This is the end of the report**