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Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of maximum service temperature (ISO 18097:2022)



## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 18097

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2022

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Supersedes EN 14706:2012

English Version

## Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations - Determination of maximum service temperature (ISO 18097:2022)

Produits isolants thermiques pour l'équipement du bâtiment et les installations industrielles - Détermination de la température maximale de service (ISO 18097:2022)

Wärmedämmstoffe für die Haustechnik und für betriebstechnische Anlagen - Bestimmung der oberen Anwendungsgrenztemperatur (ISO 18097:2022)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 August 2022.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 18097:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 88 "Thermal insulating materials and products" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2025.

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

This document supersedes EN 14706:2012.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 18097:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 18097:2022 without any modification.

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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](http://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](http://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*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Test and measurement methods*, 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 second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18097:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- EN 14706:2012 and ISO 18097:2013 have been merged into one document;
- editorial revisions.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Thermal insulating products for building equipment and industrial installations — Determination of maximum service temperature

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the equipment and procedures for determining the maximum service temperature of flat insulation products. It is applicable to thermal insulating products.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 5725-2:2019, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method*

ISO 7884-1, *Glass — Viscosity and viscometric fixed points — Part 1: Principles for determining viscosity and viscometric fixed points*

ISO 7884-7, *Glass — Viscosity and viscometric fixed points — Part 7: Determination of annealing point and strain point by beam bending*

ISO 16544, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Conditioning to moisture equilibrium under specified temperature and humidity conditions*

ISO 29466, *Thermal insulating products for building applications — Determination of thickness*

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.

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

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

### 3.1

#### **maximum service temperature**

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

Note 1 to entry: The required performance may be in the areas of dimensional stability, thermal properties and mechanical properties as well as changes in appearance and resistance against creation of hazards such as internal self-heating (see [Annexes A](#) and [C](#) and possible requirements in the relevant product standard).

Note 2 to entry: In the present test procedure, which is used as a reference, the test specimen is exposed to a temperature difference going from ambient to the maximum service temperature. This may not reflect the actual application conditions when products are exposed to different temperatures on the two main faces, e.g. in multilayer systems or for faced products where the facing may limit the maximum service temperature.