



Designation: C1060 – 23

Standard Practice for Thermographic Inspection of Insulation Installations in Envelope Cavities of Frame Buildings¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice is a guide to the proper use of infrared imaging systems for conducting qualitative thermal inspections of building walls, ceilings, roofs, and floors, framed in wood or metal, that contain insulation in the spaces between framing members. This procedure allows the detection of cavities where insulation is inadequate or missing and allows identification of areas with apparently adequate insulation.

1.2 This practice offers reliable means for detecting suspected missing insulation. It also offers the possibility of detecting partial-thickness insulation, improperly installed insulation, or insulation damaged in service. Proof of missing insulation or a malfunctioning envelope requires independent validation. Validation techniques, such as visual inspection or *in-situ* R-value measurement, are beyond the scope of this practice.

1.3 This practice is limited to frame construction even though thermography is used on all building types. (ISO 6781)

1.4 Instrumentation and calibration required under a variety of environmental conditions are described. Instrumentation requirements and measurement procedures are considered for inspections from both inside and outside the structure. Each vantage point offers visual access to areas hidden from the other side.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precautionary statements are given in **Note 1** and **Note 3**.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.30 on Thermal Measurement.

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1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation

E1213 Practice for Minimum Resolvable Temperature Difference for Thermal Imaging Systems

2.2 *ISO Standards:*³

ISO 6781 :1983 Thermal Insulation—Qualitative detection of Thermal Irregularities in Building Envelopes—Infrared Method

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions pertaining to insulation are defined in Terminology C168.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *anomalous thermal image*—an observed thermal pattern of a structure that is not in accordance with the expected thermal pattern.

3.2.2 *envelope*—the construction, taken as a whole or in part, that separates the indoors of a building from the outdoors.

3.2.3 *field-of-view (FOV)*—the total angular dimensions, expressed in degrees or radians, within which objects can be imaged, displayed, and recorded by a stationary imaging device.

3.2.4 *framing spacing*—distance between the centerlines of joists, studs, or rafters.

3.2.5 *infrared imaging system*—an instrument that converts the spatial variations in infrared radiance from a surface into a

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from International Organization for Standardization, ISO Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

two-dimensional image of that surface, in which variations in radiance are displayed as a range of colors or tones.

3.2.6 *infrared thermography*—the process of generating thermal images that represent temperature and emittance variations over the surfaces of objects.

3.2.7 *masonry veneer*—frame construction with a non-load bearing exterior masonry surface.

3.2.8 *measurement spatial resolution (IFOV_{meas})*—The smallest target spot size on which an infrared imager will produce a measurement, expresses in terms of angular subtense.

3.2.9 *spatial resolution*—the spot size in terms of working distance.

3.2.10 *thermal pattern*—a representation of colors or tones that indicate surface temperature and emittance variation.

3.2.11 *thermogram*—a recorded image that maps the apparent temperature pattern of an object or scene into a corresponding contrast or color pattern.

3.2.12 *zone*—a volume of building served by a single ventilation system. For buildings with natural ventilation only, the whole building shall be considered a zone with all interior doors open.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice is a guide to the proper use of infrared imaging systems for conducting qualitative thermal inspections of building walls, ceilings, roofs, and floors, framed in wood or metal, that contain insulation in the spaces between framing members. Imaging system performance is defined in terms of spatial and measurement resolution as well as thermal sensitivity. Conditions under which information is to be collected and compiled in a report are specified. Adherence to this standard practice requires a final report of the investigation. This practice defines the contents of the report.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Although infrared imaging systems have the potential to determine many factors concerning the thermal performance of a wall, roof, floor, or ceiling, the emphasis in this practice is on determining whether insulation is missing or whether an insulation installation is malfunctioning. Anomalous thermal images from other apparent causes are not required to be recorded; however, if recorded as supplemental information, their interpretation is capable of requiring procedures and techniques not presented in this practice.

6. Instrumentation Requirements

6.1 *Environmental Factors*—The environment has a significant impact on the heat flow through the envelope. As a result, the requirements on thermal imaging instrumentation vary with the interior to exterior air temperature gradient for both interior and exterior inspections and also vary with wind speed for exterior inspections.

6.2 *Infrared Imaging System Performance*—The ability of an observer to detect thermal anomalies depends on the imager's powers of thermal and spatial resolution. The practi-

cal test for these qualities is whether the operator is able to distinguish the framing from the envelope cavities under the prevailing thermal conditions with the infrared imaging system at a distance that permits recognition of thermal anomalies. For planning an equipment purchase or a site visit, the following qualities shall be considered: The minimum resolvable temperature difference (MRTD) defines temperature resolution. Instantaneous field of view (IFOV) is an indicator of spatial resolution. [Appendix X1](#) explains how to calculate IFOV and how to measure MRTD.

6.2.1 *Spectral Range*—The infrared thermal imaging system shall operate within a spectral range between 2 and 14 μm .

6.2.2 *Field of View (FOV)*—The critical minimum dimensions for discriminating missing insulation in frame construction is two framing spacings wide and one framing spacing high. Outdoors, it is typically convenient to view at least one floor-to-ceiling height across and one-half that distance high. The FOV of the chosen imaging system should encompass these minimum dimensions from the chosen indoor viewing distance, d_i , and outdoor viewing distance, d_o . For planning purposes, the angular value of FOV shall be calculated for either d (m) by the following equations:

$$FOV_{\text{vertical}} \geq 2 \tan^{-1}(h/2d) \quad (1)$$

$$FOV_{\text{horizontal}} \geq 2 \tan^{-1}(w/2d) \quad (2)$$

where:

h = vertical distance viewed, m, and

w = horizontal distance viewed, m.

7. Knowledge Requirement

7.1 This practice requires operation of the imaging system and interpretation of the data obtained. When qualified, the same person has the option of performing both functions. The operator of the infrared imaging system shall have thorough knowledge of its use through training, the manufacturer's manuals, or both. The interpreter of the thermographic data shall be knowledgeable about heat transfer through building envelopes and about thermography, including the effects of stored heat, wind, surface moisture, and the surrounding conditions.

7.2 The instrument shall be operated in accordance with the published instructions of the manufacturer.

8. Preferred Conditions

8.1 The criterion for satisfactory thermal conditions is the ability to distinguish framing members from cavities. [Appendix X2](#) gives some guidelines for determining whether the weather conditions are likely to be suitable.

9. Procedure

9.1 *Preliminary Inspection*—A preliminary thermographic inspection may be performed to determine whether a thorough inspection, and report, is warranted.

9.2 *Background Information*—Prepare for the report by collecting information on the building. In order to evaluate the structure, collect the following preliminary data where practical and necessary: