



Standard Test Method for Concentration of Pinhole Detections in Moisture Barriers on Metal Jacketing¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1785; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the concentration of pinhole detections in a moisture barrier film or coating that is applied to the interior surface of metal jacketing.

1.2 Since this method relies on the completion through the metal jacketing of an electrical circuit, this method is only applicable to jacketing that is electrically conductive and has a moisture barrier applied which is not electrically conductive.

1.3 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.

1.4 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation

C1729 Specification for Aluminum Jacketing for Insulation

C1767 Specification for Stainless Steel Jacketing for Insulation

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions in Terminology C168 apply to terms used in this specification.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *moisture barrier (moisture retarder)*—a layer of plastic film or other material applied to the inner side of metal jacketing to inhibit jacket corrosion by interfering with the

formation of a galvanic cell between the dissimilar metals of the pipe and jacket or by preventing crevice or pitting corrosion.

3.2.2 *pinhole*—a hole completely through a moisture barrier typically too small to be seen by the eye.

3.2.3 *pinhole detection*—a single sounding of the audible test equipment alarm while the test is being conducted.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Because pinholes are very small and the dampened cellulose sponge contacts the moisture barrier in an area larger than a single pinhole (see 6.4), it is theoretically possible that multiple pinholes in close proximity to each other would register as a single detection. For this reason, this test method measures the concentration of pinhole detections rather than pinholes.

3.2.4 *holiday*—synonymous with pinhole.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A voltage is applied across the nonconductive moisture barrier on metal jacketing using an electrode consisting of a cellulose sponge dampened with an electrically conductive liquid such as tap water. Holes in the moisture barrier lead to completion of an electrical circuit which triggers an audible alarm in the test equipment. The number of pinhole detections collectively in ten specified test areas is determined and reported.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Corrosion on the interior surface of metal jacketing can be caused by the formation of a galvanic cell between the dissimilar metals of the pipe and jacket or by crevice or pitting corrosion.

5.2 The application of a moisture barrier to the interior surface of the metal jacketing inhibits this corrosion by interfering with the galvanic cell formation or by preventing water from contacting the interior metal surface.

5.3 Holes in the moisture barrier decrease its effectiveness in preventing corrosion. Large holes, scratches, or tears in the moisture barrier visible to the naked eye are easily discerned and are cause for rejection of the metal jacketing.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.33 on Insulation Finishes and Moisture.

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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.

5.4 Small holes called pinholes or holidays that are not visible to the naked eye but are large enough to allow corrosion are a significant concern and should be avoided to the extent possible.

5.5 This test method is used to quantify the concentration of pinhole detections present in a moisture barrier for the purpose of quality control on metal jacketing with an applied moisture barrier.

5.6 Examples of standards which have specific requirements for the maximum allowable concentration of pinhole detections in the moisture barrier are Specifications **C1729** and **C1767**.

6. Apparatus

6.1 Test equipment shall be a pinhole or holiday detector with an output voltage of 65 to 75 volts DC that emits an audible signal when a connection between the two leads is detected.

NOTE 1—These instruments can be found by performing a web search for “wet sponge pinhole detector” or “wet sponge holiday detector”.

6.2 One lead of the pinhole detector shall have a spring tensioned metal clamp capable of being attached to the metal jacketing.

6.3 The other lead of the pinhole detector shall have a metal clamp capable of securing a cellulose sponge.

6.4 The cellulose sponge clamped to the pinhole detector lead shall have an area capable of touching the moisture barrier of between 1 in.² and 4 in.² (6.5 cm² and 26 cm²).

6.5 Test equipment shall have its test voltage and operability validated on a regular basis.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 Specimens tested are metal jacketing rolls or metal jacketing sheets.

7.2 Any width that can be conveniently placed on a table can be tested but the typical width of metal jacketing is 3 ft (0.91 m) or, rarely, 4 ft (1.22 m).

7.3 For rolls, a length of 30 ft (9.1 m) is required.

7.4 For sheets, test as many sheets at a time as will fit on the approximately 30 ft (9.1 m) long testing surface.

8. Procedure

8.1 Sample Preparation:

8.1.1 Place specimen(s) on a reasonably flat, level, and clean surface with the moisture barrier facing up.

8.1.2 If necessary, secure the jacketing to the test surface so that it is reasonably flat and does not curl up during testing. This can be done with weights or with clamps. Assure that the securement method does not scratch or damage the moisture barrier.

8.1.3 The moisture barrier must not come in contact with dirt or grit, for example, by walking on the surface, as this is likely to cause damage to the moisture barrier.

8.2 Test Area Selection:

8.2.1 For roll jacketing, select about 4.8 to 5.2 ft² (0.45 to 0.48 m²) in each of ten successive 3 lineal ft (0.91 m) long

sections of the test specimen. This yields 10 approximately evenly spaced and evenly sized test areas.

8.2.2 For sheet jacketing, select one or more 4.8 to 5.2 ft² (0.45 to 0.48 m²) sections per sheet. Test enough sheets to yield 10 approximately evenly spaced and evenly sized test areas.

8.3 Testing:

8.3.1 Wet a test area with an electrolyte such as tap water without allowing a wet connection to form between the wetted areas and any bare metal edge of the jacketing. Do not flood the moisture barrier surface with electrolyte.

8.3.2 Water tends to run freely on the surface of painted and plastic film moisture barriers so special care must be taken to prevent contact of the electrolyte with the bare metal edges when testing these types.

8.3.3 Allow five minutes after wetting for the water to permeate the moisture barrier.

8.3.4 Test for pinhole detections between five and ten minutes after initial wetting.

8.3.5 Attach one lead of the pinhole tester to bare metal on the jacketing piece being tested.

8.3.6 Wet the cellulose sponge attached to the other lead and move this sponge over the test area such that all portions of the test area are tested once. The presence of one or more pinholes in the area covered by the sponge allows the completion of an electrical circuit which will be signaled by the test equipment as an audible alarm.

8.3.7 Each sounding of the audible alarm during the test is considered to be one pinhole detection.

8.3.8 Note the number of pinhole detections in the test area.

8.3.9 Repeat steps **8.3.1** through **8.3.8** for each of the remaining nine test areas.

9. Calculations

9.1 Sum the number of pinhole detections in each of the ten test areas to yield a total number of pinhole detections collectively in all ten test areas.

10. Report

10.1 Report the following information:

10.1.1 Identification of the material tested including type of metal jacketing and type of moisture barrier.

10.1.2 Date of testing.

10.1.3 Concentration of pinhole detections as the total number of pinhole detections (from section **9.1**) per 50 ft² (4.65 m²).

11. Precision and Bias

11.1 *Precision*—The precision information (repeatability and reproducibility) of this test method will be determined via an inter-laboratory study once it is approved and will be available on or before December 1, 2014.

11.2 *Bias*—No information can be presented on the bias of the procedure in this test method for measuring the concentration of pinhole detections in moisture barriers on metal jacketing because no material having an accepted reference value is available.

12. Keywords

12.1 cladding; holiday; jacket; jacketing; lagging; moisture barrier; moisture retarder; pinhole; pinhole detections; thermal insulation

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