CAN/ULC 129:2015 (R2025)

Standard Method of Test for Smoulder Resistance of Insulation (Basket Method)

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CETTE NORME NATIONALE DU CANADA EST DISPONIBLE EN VERSIONS FRANÇAISE ET ANGLAISE

Standard Method of Test for Smoulder Resistance of Insulation (Basket Method), CAN/ULC 129

Fourth Edition, Dated August 1, 2015

Summary of Topics

This reaffirmation of CAN/ULC 129 dated August 8, 2025 is being issued to update the title page to reflect the reaffirmation of this Fourth Edition National Standard of Canada. No changes in requirements are involved.

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by ULSE's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

The requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated May 23, 2025.

PLEASE NOTE THAT CERTAIN CODES MAY REFER TO A SUPERSEDED VERSION OF THIS STANDARD. IN THOSE INSTANCES, THE RELEVANT VERSIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE.

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Standard Method of Test for Smoulder Resistance of Insulation (Basket Method)

ICS 13.220.50; 19.040; 91.120.10

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee balloted on the final text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

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PREFACE

This is the Fourth Edition of CAN/ULC 129, Standard Method of Test for Smoulder Resistance of Insulation (Basket Method).

This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the ULC Standards Committee on Fire Tests.

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

Only metric SI units of measurement are used in this Standard. If a value for measurement is followed by a value in other units in parentheses, the second value may be approximate. The first stated value is the requirement.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

This Fourth Edition National Standard of Canada is based on, and now supersedes, the Third Edition.

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

Requests for interpretation of this Standard should be sent to ULC Standards. The requests should be worded in such a manner as to permit a “yes” or “no” answer based on the literal text of the requirement concerned.

This CAN/ULC 129 Standard is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is approved in compliance with the requirements of SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years from the date of publication, action to revise, reaffirm, or withdraw the standard shall be initiated.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in the Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at https://csds.ul.com.

This Standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

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1 SCOPE

1.1 This Standard applies to thermal insulation suitable for indoor use in building construction within the temperature range of -50 to 80 °C.

1.2 The types of insulation materials which lend themselves to the evaluation using the method described in this Standard are:

A Loose fill, designed for pouring application;

B Loose fill, designed for blowing application with the aid of pneumatic equipment;

C Preformed products such as batts, roll boards and sheets; and

D Spray applied products.

2 SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 The test method described in this Standard is intended to determine the smoulder resistance of insulation under the prescribed test procedure.

3 SAMPLING

3.1 Samples shall be taken at random during the course of normal production or from warehouse stock.

3.2 Samples of loose fill products (designed for either pouring or blowing application) and preformed products shall be comprised of three standard units of the product (e.g. 3 bags).

3.3 Spray applied materials shall be 75 mm thick applied horizontally to a base lined with approximately 0.15 mm thick polyethylene sheeting. The base shall consist of a 914 mm by 914 mm of minimum thickness 12.7 mm plywood, gypsum board or similar rigid material. Three such units shall form the sample.

3.4 The test specimens shall be prepared as follows:

A Loose Fill (designed for pouring application)

One sample bag shall be cut through the middle, such that the plane of the cut is parallel to the longest side. One half shall be quartered and one segment selected at random. With a gloved hand, the segment shall be passed through a 25 mm mesh metal screen to break up the lumps. From this, a 200 ± 2 g specimen shall be weighed and transferred uniformly into a tared basket. This shall be repeated for the remaining two bags of the sample, for a total of three specimens.

B Loose Fill (designed for blowing application)

The three bags of the sample shall be charged into an empty hopper of a commercial blowing machine. The machine shall be adjusted to the standard settings for the product. No water shall be used. The product shall be blown out completely onto a clean floor. Three 200 ± 2 g specimens shall be prepared from different areas of the blown product and charged into three tared baskets.

C Preformed Products

One unit shall be selected from each package. In the case of rolls or oversized batts, a 1200 mm length shall be cut out as follows: One from the middle of the pack and one outermost from each of the remaining two packages. A specimen of 155 mm by 460 mm shall be cut out from each selected length. The specimen shall be inserted, flight side down, into the tared basket.

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