

NORTH AMERICAN INSULATION MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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Today's Presentation

- 1. Benefits & Functions
- 2. Selection Criteria
- 3. Installation Practices
- 4. Insulation Thickness
- 5. Resources



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Benefits

- Energy Conservation/Emission s Reduction
- Personnel Protection
- Process Control
- Condensation Control
- Acoustic Control



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Selection Criteria: Application Dependent

Vibration

Proximity to turbines/motors High pressure steam pipes

Abuse

Foot traffic High maintenance

Process Requirements

Operating temps – Min/Max Constant/Cyclic Below grade Stainless steel/Pipes/Tanks



Design Life

Life cycle Operations/Maintenance Reusable after service

Safety *Burn potential Fire safety*

Freeze Protection Corrosion Prevention

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Selection Criteria: Material Dependent

Life Cycle Cost Reusable/Value

Material-Initial Cost Ease of installation

Strength Properties Foot traffic/Vibration

Thermal Performance Initial/Life

Temperature Performance Max/Min Service temp



Fire Properties
Non-combustible/Fire safety

Corrosion Properties

Environment/Process Stainless or carbon steel

Specs & Testing ASTM/Government

Health Safety MSDS

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Types of Insulation

- Fiber Glass
- Rock Wool/Mineral Fiber
- Calcium Silicate
- Expanded Perlite
- Cellular Foams
- Refractory Fiber
- Insulating Cements



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Insulation Materials – Temperature Ranges

Low Temp (-450°F to 60°F)

Cryogenic (-450°F to -50°F) Refrigeration (-49°F to 32°F) Cold & Chilled Water (33°F to 60°F)

Intermediate Temp (61°F to 232°F)

High Temp (451°F – 1500°F)



MICA National Insulation Standards – 7th Edition

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Installation is Critical!

Industry Standards

- Guidelines
- Best practices
- Plates for all applications
- Inclusive for all insulation types



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Installation is Critical!

PIPING

Field- and Factory-Applied Non-Metal Jacketing

Non-metal jacketing can be of the plastic, laminated foil-scrim-kraft treated paper, flexible membranes, or fabric types. Factory-applied jacketing provides a longitudinal overlap (often self-adhering) for sealing purposes. Field-applied jacketing must be measured and cut to provide proper overlapping at longitudinal and circumferential joints.

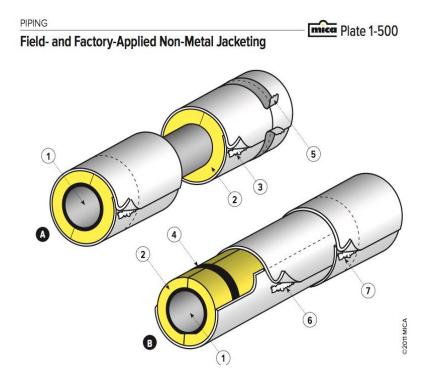
Detail A — Factory-applied jacketing (hot and cold applications)

Detail B — Field-applied jacketing.

Materials: Jacketing material, adhesives, tape, wire or bands.

- 1. Pipe
- 2. Insulation.
- Longitudinal lap on factory-applied jacket (self-adhering or secured with adhesive.)
- Wire, tape or bands securing insulation in place before the jacket is applied.
- 5. Circumferential butt strip, self-adhering or applied adhesive.
- 6. Longitudinal overlap on field-applied jacketing is secured with appropriate adhesive or may be self-adhering.
- Butt joint overlap sealed (Tape at overlap joints is optional on cold applications.)

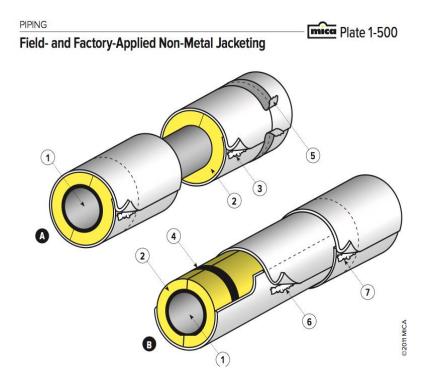
* Vapor stop required for below ambient conditions (see Plate 1-660).



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Installation is Critical!

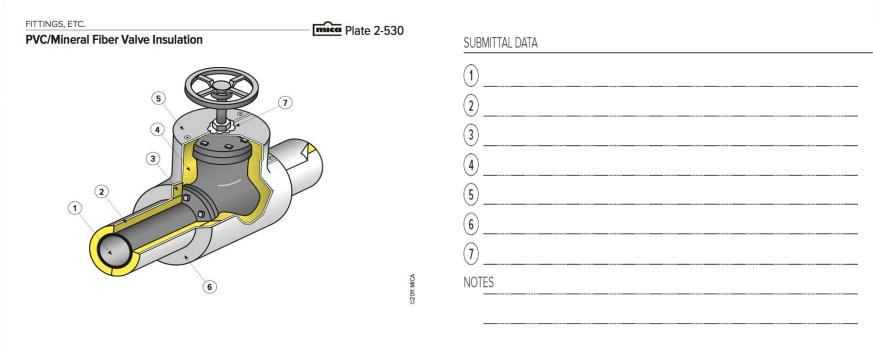


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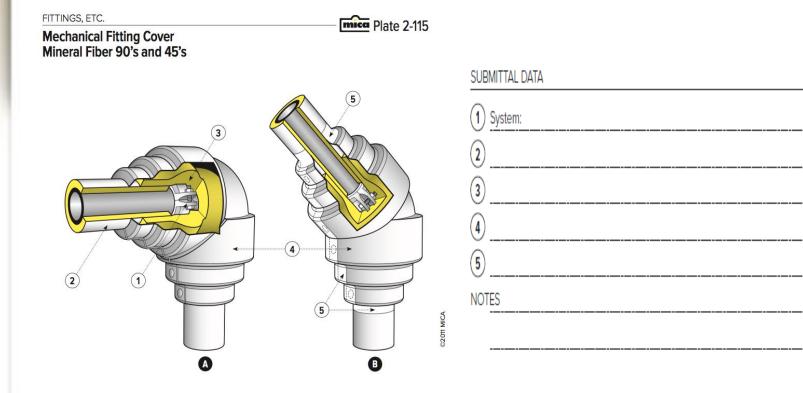
Installation is Critical!



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Installation is Critical!



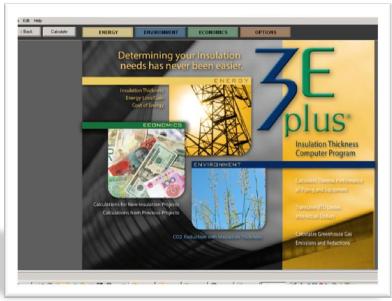
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3E Plus

Pipe & Equipment Insulation Thickness Software

- Provides economic justification!
- Quantifies CO₂ reduction
- Quantifies energy savings
- Determines the insulation thickness for various performance issues
- Calculate greenhouse gas emission reductions
- Free download



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