

ROCKWOOL/FIBERGLASS WITH METAL JACKET	HPC® COATING
INSTALLATION	
Must shut down operation to install	HPC® COATING is installed without a shutdown
INSULATION EFFECTIVENESS	
Deteriorates rapidly and loses insulating value when moisture is present plus elbows & valves can not be wrapped effectively so heat losses are significant in these areas	Non-Deteriorating and does not lose insulating value when moisture is present plus can be sprayed on elbows and valves reducing the significant heat losses through these areas
CRACK DETECTION	
When a pipe cracks, the entire Jacket and RockWool or Fiberglass must be removed and repaired which requires downtime	When a pipe cracks, it can be inspected directly on the spot without removal and easily repaired by spraying or trowel application
CONDENSATION – DEW POINT CALCULATOR	
High due to the air trapping characteristics of RockWool/Fiberglass	No condensation due to complete surface bond
CORROSION UNDER INSULATION (CUI)	
High due to condensation problem	No condensation thus no corrosion
REPAIR	
Must shut down operation to repair	No repair is necessary for HPC® COATING
MAINTENANCE COSTS	
High due to frequent maintenance required for condensation & corrosion control plus high down time, labour and material costs	Low as HPC® COATING is directly sprayed without plant shut down plus the labour and material cost are much lower
LIFE SPAN	

Lasts about 6 months	Several years
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Note : The cost comparison between Rockwool/Fiberglass vs. HPC® COATING coating for hot pipes should be made with respect to the total costs. The total costs include: material costs, installation costs, repair costs, frequency of downtime, maintenance costs, labour costs and life span. When all these costs are combined, HPC® COATING coating is superior to Rockwool/Fiberglass insulation as evident in the above comparison.

Dewpoint

The dewpoint is a measure of atmospheric moisture. It is the temperature at which air must be cooled in order to reach saturation (assuming that air pressure and moisture content are constant). As the surface of the earth cools at night, warm moist air near the ground is chilled and water vapour in the air condenses into droplets on the grass and other objects. Dew is particularly heavy on clear nights, when the earth cools rapidly. When a blanket of cloud insulates the earth, the cooling rate is slower. The greater the difference between the temperature and the dew point, the drier the air.

Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit

[illegible]

