

Using our insulation mattresses



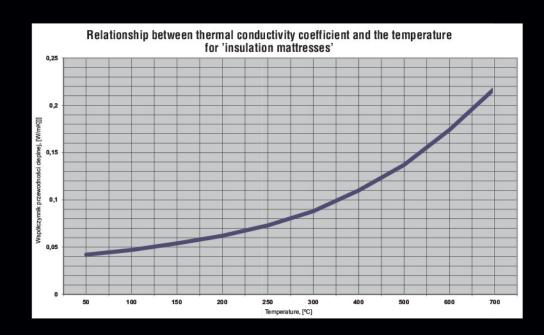


'Insulation mattresses' are sewn for any size, easily removable insulation covers.

They may be repeatedly installed and removed and their performance remains unchanged. They increase the durability of insulation lining, contributing to lower costs and accelerated repair works. Insulation lining requires no drying, no protective coating nor securing with cover plates. Application of 'insulation mattresses' critically improves the conditions of insulation works to be performed. It eliminates the actual ecological hazards connected with high levels of dust generation in places where the repair works are carried out, hazardous fibrous dust and storage of dangerous fibrous waste generated during such works. In the case of 'insulation mattresses', it is not required to perform costly neutralisation of post-operating waste before having it safely stored. Moreover, the improved durability of the mattresses significantly limits the amount of waste.

Thermal conductivity coefficient for 'insulation mattresses':

50°C - 0.042kW/mK 100°C - 0.047kW/mK 150°C - 0.054kW/mK 200°C - 0.062kW/mK 250°C - 0.073kW/mK 300°C - 0.088kW/mK 400°C - 0.110kW/mK 500°C - 0.137kW/mK 600°C - 0.174kW/mK







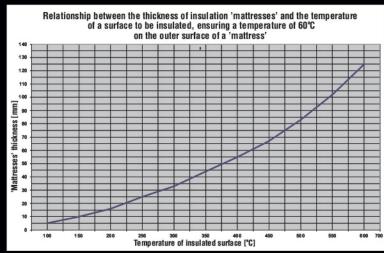
Stream of heat losses without insulation

If a medium at a temperature of 100°C is separated from the environment with only a 3mm thick steel plate, then the temperature on the external side of the plate shall reach 99.8°C and the stream of losses in heat penetrating to the environment shall amount to 0.85kW/m².

And, correspondingly:

100°C - 0.85kW/m² 150°C - 1.65kW/m² 200°C - 2.66kW/m² 250°C - 4.00kW/m² 300°C - 5.32kW/m² 350°C - 7.07kW/m² 400°C - 8.82kW/m² 450°C - 10.89kW/m² 500°C - 13.17kW/m² 550°C - 15.66kW/m² 600°C - 18.35kW/m²





Stream of heat losses with insulation:

In order to obtain a temperature of 60°C, on the outer surface of the insulation, at the medium temperature of 100°C and heat conductivity coefficient of insulation of 0.05W/mK, the thickness of insulation should equal 5mm. The stream of heat losses shall then equal

0.44kW/m².

And, correspondingly:

100°C	/	0.05W/mK	5mm	0.44kW/m ²
150°C	/	0.05W/mK	10mm	0.44kW/m ²
200°C	/	0.05W/mK	16mm	0.44kW/m ²
250°C	/	0.05W/mK	25mm	0.44kW/m ²
300°C	/	0.06W/mK	33mm	0.44kW/m ²
350°C	/	0.05W/mK	44mm	0.44kW/m ²
400°C	/	0.07W/mK	55mm	0.44kW/m ²
450°C	/	0.07W/mK	67mm	0.44kW/m ²
500°C	/	0.08W/mK	83mm	0.44kW/m ²
550°C	/	0.09W/mK	102mm	0.44kW/m ²
600°C	/	0.10W/mK	125mm	0.44kW/m ²



In order to obtain a temperature of 40°Con the outer surface of the insulation, at the medium temperature of 100°C and heat conductivity coefficient of insulation of 0.05W/mK, the thickness of insulation should equal 15mm. The stream of heat losses shall then equal 0.20kW/m²

And, correspondingly:

 100°C / 0.05W/mK 15mm - 0.20kW/m²
 400°C / 0.07W/mK - 125mm - 0.20kW/m²

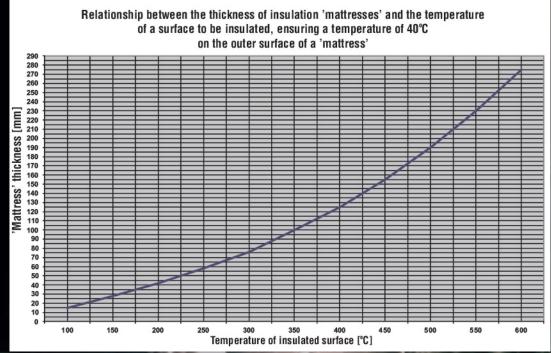
 150°C / 0.05W/mK 28mm - 0.20kW/m²
 450°C / 0.07W/mK - 155mm - 0.20kW/m²

 200°C / 0.05W/mK 42mm - 0.20kW/m²
 500°C / 0.08W/mK - 190mm - 0.20kW/m²

 250°C / 0.05W/mK 58mm - 0.20kW/m²
 550°C / 0.09W/mK - 230mm - 0.20kW/m²

 300°C / 0.06W/mK 76mm - 0.20kW/m²
 600°C / 0.10W/mK - 275mm - 0.20kW/m²

350°C/0.05W/mK - 100mm - 0.20kW/m²







ENERGY SAVINGS RESULTING FROM THE USE OF 'INSULATION MATTRESSES'

If a medium at a temperature of 100°C is separated from the environment with only a 3mm thick steel plate, then the temperature on the external side of the plate shall reach 99.8°C and the stream of losses in heat penetrating to the environment shall amount to 0.85kW/m². If we apply on this plate a 15mm thick insulation land we assume a heat conductivity coefficient of 0.05W/mK, the temperature on the outer surface of insulation shall then drop to 40°C, and the stream of heat lost into the environment shall decrease to 0.20kW/m². The abovementioned results from thermal calculations for the state of equilibrium, assuming that ambient temperature is 20°C and the air surrounding the insulated object is still.

The stream of heat losses shall be decreased by:

 \odot 0.85kW/m²-0.20kW/m2=0.65kW/m²

Annual savings:

0.65kW/m2x365days/yearx24hours/day=5694kWh/m2

Assuming that the price of 1kWh is PLN 0.25 (average price of kWh), we get a result of:

• 5694kWh/m2 x 0.25zł/kWh = 1423,50zł/m2 per year





And, correspondingly:

ENERGY SAVINGS RESULTING FROM THE USE OF 'INSULATION MATTRESSES'

Temperature of the medium	Thickness of insulation	Temperature on the outer surface of insulation	Stream of heat losses on insulated object.	Stream of heat losses on uninsulated object	Decrease of a stream of heat losses	Energy savings per year	Financial savings per year (0.25zł/kWh)
[°C]	[mm]	[°C]	$[kW/m^2]$	$[kW/m^2]$	$[kW/m^2]$	(8760 hrs/year) [kWh/m ²]	$ (0.25zl/kWh) $ $ [zl/m^2] $
100	5	60	0.44	0.85	0.41	3592	898
100	15	40	0.20	0.83	0.65	5694	1424
150	10	60	0.44	1.65	1.21	10600	2650
130	28	40	0.20	1.05	1.45	12702	3176
200	16	60	0.44	2.66	2.22	19447	4862
200	40	40	0.20	2.00	2.46	21550	5387
250	25	60	0.44	4.00	3.56	31186	7796
250	58	40	0.20	4.00	3.80	33288	8322
300	33	60	0.44	5.32	4.88	42749	10687
300	76	40	0.20	3.32	5.12	44851	11213
250	44	60	0.44	7.07	6.63	58079	14520
350	100	40	0.20	7.07	6.87	60181	15045
400	55	60	0.44	8.82	8.38	73409	18352
100	125	40	0.20		8.62	75511	18878
450	67	60	0.44	10.89	10.45	91542	22886
450	155	40	0.20		10.69	93644	23411
500	83	60	0.44	13.17	12.73	111515	27879
200	185	40	0.20		12.97	113617	28404
550	102	60	0.44	15.66	15.22	133327	33332
550	230	40	0.20		15.46	135430	33857
(00	125	60	0.44	18.35	17.91	156892	39223
600	275	40	0.20		18.15	158994	39749

Ecological effects of the use of 'insulating mattresses'

The ecological effects are related to savings in fuels (coal, natural gas etc.) and decreased emissions of CO₂.

Heat of combustion:

● Hard coal - 23MJ/kg = 6.44 kWh/kg
 ● Natural gas - 35 MJ/kg = 9.80 kWh/kg

CO2 emissions during combustion of:

- Hard coal 5.8 kg CO2/kg of coal
- Natural gas 4.4kg C02/kg of gas

If an uninsulated object with medium having a temperature of 100°C is insulated with a 5mm thick mattress, the consumption of energy per annum (8760 hours) shall decrease by 3592 kWh from each 1 m² of surface area.



Then:

- the savings in the form of unburned coal (gas) shall amount to: 3592kWh/m²: 6.44kWh/kg = 558kg/m² - for coal, annually 3592kWh/m²: 9.80kWh/kg = 366kg/m² - for gas, annually
- the above means a decrease of CO_2 emissions of: $558 \text{kg coal/m}^2 \times 5.8 \text{kg CO}_2/\text{kg coal} = 3236 \text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^2$ -for coal, annually $366 \text{kg coal/m}^2 \times 4.4 \text{kg CO}_2/\text{kg gas} = 1610 \text{kg CO}_2/\text{m}^2$ -for gas, annually

And, correspondingly:

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE USE OF 'INSULATING MATTRESSES'

Temperature of the medium	Thickness of insulation	Temperature on the outer surface of insulation	Energy savings per year	Savings in the form of unburned fuel, annually [kg/m² of insulated surface]		Decrease of CO ₂ emissions, per annum [kg/m2 of insulated surface]	
[°C]	[mm]	[°C]	of insulated surface]	Hard coal	Natural gas	Hard coal	Natural gas
100	5	60	3592	558	366	3235	1613
100	15	40	5694	884	581	5128	2556
150	10	60	10600	1646	1082	9546	4759
150	28	40	12702	1972	1296	11440	5703
200	16	60	19447	3020	1984	17515	8731
200	40	40	21550	3346	2199	19408	9675
250	25	60	31186	4842	3182	28086	14002
250	58	40	33288	5169	3397	29980	14946
300	33	60	42749	6638	4362	38500	19193
300	76	40	44851	6964	4577	40394	20137
250	44	60	58079	9018	5926	52307	26076
350	100	40	60181	9345	6141	54200	27020
400	55	60	73409	11399	7491	66114	32959
100	125	40	75511	11725	7705	68007	33903
450	67	60	91542	14215	9341	82445	41100
450	155	40	93644	14541	9556	84338	42044
500	83	60	111515	17316	11379	10043	50068
200	185	40	113617	17642	11594	10232	51012
550	102	60	133327	20703	13605	12007	59861
330	230	40	135430	21029	13819	12197	60805
600	125	60	156892	24362	16009	14130	70441
600	275	40	158994	24689	16224	14319	71385



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