

## DATA SHEET

# Earthwool® 1000° Pipe Insulation

with ECOSE® Technology



### DESCRIPTION

Earthwool 1000° Pipe Insulation is a molded, one-piece insulation made from highly resilient, inorganic glass fibers bonded with ECOSE Technology.

### APPLICATION

- Iron, copper, stainless steel, PVC, and CPVC piping
- Hot, cold, concealed and exposed piping systems operating at temperatures 0° F-1000° F (-18° C to 538° C)
- Additional weather protection is needed for outdoors use

### SPECIFICATION COMPLIANCE

#### U.S.

- ASTM C547; Type I, Type IV
- ASTM C585
- ASTM C1136 (jacket); Type I, II, III, IV, VII, VIII, X
- NFPA 90A and 90B
- Conformity for fit Marine Equipment IMO 1408
- MIL-DTL-32585; Type 1, Form 4, Facing A and D
- USCG 164.109/4/1
- UL/ULC Classified

- ASTM C795, MIL-I-24244, NRC Reg. Guide 1.36 (Certification needs to be specified at time of order)

#### Canada

- CAN/ULC S102
- CGSB 51-GP-9M
- CGSB 51-GP-52M (jacket)
- CAN/CGSB-51.9 (obsolete, replaced by ASTM C547)

CONTRACTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

JOB: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### DOING MORE FOR THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

Knauf Insulation products with ECOSE® Technology are made using our patented, bio-based binder - a smarter alternative to the phenol/formaldehyde (PF) binder traditionally used in fiberglass products. The bio-based binder holds our product together and gives the product its unique appearance.

All of our products are formaldehyde-free and made from sustainable resources, such as recycled glass and sand. And we're proud to be putting glass bottles back to work rather than into landfills. Our products are made with a minimum of 50% recycled glass—totaling an average of 26 million bottles each month.



### TECHNICAL DATA

Property (Unit)	Test	Performance
Corrosiveness	ASTM C665	Does not accelerate corrosion of steel
Corrosion	ASTM C1617	Pass
Maximum Service Temperature	ASTM C411 + ASTM C447	1000° F (538° C)
Water Vapor Permeance	ASTM E96, Procedure A	0.01 perms or less
Water Vapor Sorption (by weight)	ASTM C1104	Less than 5%
Shrinkage	ASTM C356	Negligible
Mold Growth	ASTM C1338	Pass
Surface Burning Characteristics (flame spread/smoke developed)	ASTM E84, UL 723, CAN/ULC S102	UL/ULC Classified FHC 25/50

## INDOOR AIR QUALITY

- UL Environment
  - GREENGUARD Certified
  - GREENGUARD Gold Certified
  - Validated to be Formaldehyde-Free
- Does not contain polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) such as: Penta-BDE, Octa-BDE or Deca-BDE
- EUCEB Certified
- IgCC Section 806.6 compliant

## PRODUCT FORMS AND SIZES

- Produced in 3' (914 mm) sections
- For iron pipe ½" – 24" (15 mm – 610 mm) nominal pipe size
- For copper tube ⅝" – 6⅞" (16 mm – 156 mm)
- All insulation inner and outer diameters comply with ASTM C585.

- Wall thicknesses from ½" to 6" (13 mm to 152 mm) in single layer for most sizes
- With or without a white, factory-applied jacket, ASJ+ (all-service jacket) is composed of aluminum foil, reinforced with a glass scrim bonded to a kraft paper interleaving with an outer film layer leaving no paper exposed.
- A matching ASJ+ butt strip is supplied for each section
- The longitudinal lap of the jacket has the SSL+ self-sealing lap that creates a strong and lasting bond

## Packaging

- Four carton sizes for easy ordering, inventory tracking and storage
- Reinforced carton handles for strength and easy lifting
- Bar-coded cartons for accurate shipments and tracking
- Full product range stocked at distributors for fast availability

## THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY | ASTM C335

Mean Temperature	k	k (SI)
75° F (24° C)	0.23	0.033
100° F (38° C)	0.24	0.035
200° F (93° C)	0.28	0.040
300° F (149° C)	0.34	0.049
400° F (204° C)	0.42	0.061
500° F (260° C)	0.51	0.074
600° F (316° C)	0.62	0.089

## ASHRAE 90.1-2016 REQUIREMENTS

MINIMUM PIPE INSULATION THICKNESS								
Fluid Operating Temperature Range and Usage	Insulation Conductivity		Nominal Pipe or Tube Size					
	Conductivity Range BTU-in./(hr · ft² · °F)	Mean Temperature Rating	<1"	1"-<1½"	1½"-<4"	4"-<8"	≥8"	
<b>Heating and Hot Water Systems (Steam, Steam Condensate, Hot-Water Heating and Domestic Water Systems)</b> a, b, c, d								
Above 350° F	0.32–0.34	250° F	4½"	5"	5"	5"	5"	
251–350° F	0.29–0.31	200° F	3"	4"	4½"	4½"	4½"	
201–250° F	0.27–0.30	150° F	2½"	2½"	2½"	3"	3"	
141–200° F	0.25–0.29	125° F	1½"	1½"	2"	2"	2"	
105–140° F	0.22–0.28	100° F	1"	1"	1½"	1½"	1½"	
<b>Cooling Systems (Chilled Water, Brine, Refrigerant)</b> a, b, c, d								
40–60° F	0.21–0.27	75° F	½"	½"	1"	1"	1"	
Below 40° F	0.20–0.26	50° F	½"	1"	1"	1"	1½"	

a. For insulation outside the stated conductivity range, the minimum thickness (T) shall be determined as follows:  $T = r \{ (1 + t/r)^{K/k} - 1 \}$ , where T=minimum insulation thickness (in.), r=actual outside radius of pipe (in.), t=insulation thickness listed in this table for applicable fluid temperature and pipe size, K=conductivity of alternate material at mean rating temperature indicated for the applicable fluid temperature (Btu · in.(h · ft² · °F)); and k=the upper value of the conductivity range listed in this table for the applicable fluid temperature.

b. These thicknesses are based on energy efficiency considerations only.

c. For piping smaller than 1½" and located in partitions within conditioned spaces, reduction of these thicknesses by 1" shall be permitted (before thickness adjustment required in footnote a) but not to thicknesses below 1". These thicknesses are based on energy efficiency considerations only. Issues such as water vapor permeability or surface condensation sometimes require vapor retarders or additional insulation.

d. The table is based on steel pipe. Non-metallic pipes schedule 80 thickness or less shall use the table values. For other non-metallic pipes having thermal resistance greater than that of steel pipe, reduced insulation thicknesses are permitted if documentation is provided showing that the pipe with the proposed insulation has no more heat transfer per foot than a steel pipe of the same size with the insulation thickness shown on the table.

## PRECAUTIONS

### Hot Pipe

- May be installed while the system is in operation, at all temperatures up to 1000° F (538° C).
- Knauf Insulation recommends, for insulation thicknesses greater than 6" (152 mm), the temperature must be increased from 500° F (260° C) to maximum temperature at a rate not exceeding 100° F (37.8° C) per hour.
- During initial heat-up to operating temperatures above 350° F (177° C), a slight odor and some smoke may be given off as a portion of the bonding material used in the insulation begins to undergo a controlled decomposition.
- If natural convection is not adequate in confined areas, forced ventilation should be provided in order to protect against any harmful fumes and vapors that might be generated.
- Care must also be taken when using sealants, solvents or flammable adhesive during installation.
- A maximum of 6" (152 mm) wall thickness is recommended.

### Cold Pipe

- Use a continuous vapor retarder on piping operating below ambient temperatures.
- Seal all joints, surfaces, seams and fittings to prevent condensation.
- On below freezing applications, and in high-abuse areas, the ASJ+ jacket shall be protected with a PVC vapor retarding outer jacket. In addition, exposed ends of insulation shall be sealed with vapor barrier mastic installed per the mastic manufacturer's instructions. Vapor seals at butt joints shall be applied at 12' to 21' intervals; at the Engineer's discretion and at each fitting to isolate any water incursion.
- On chilled water systems operating in high humidity conditions, it is recommended that the same guidelines be followed as listed above for below freezing applications.
- Exterior hanger supports are recommended.

### Outside Application

- Do not expose pipe insulation to weather. It must be covered with appropriate jacketing, mastic or vapor retardant coatings.
- All exposed surfaces must be protected. Proto® Indoor/Outdoor PVC Jacketing is recommended. See Knauf Insulation Guide Specifications for recommended PVC jacketing application guidelines.
- Apply jacketing, mastics or vapor retardant adhesives per manufacturer's instructions.
- For metallic jackets, factory-applied moisture retarders are recommended.

### ASJ+ SSL+

- Keep adhesive and contact surfaces free from dirt and water. Seal immediately once adhesive is exposed.

- Apply when ambient and insulation temperatures are between 20° F and 130° F (-6.7° C and 54° C).
- If stored below 20° F or above 130° F, allow insulation cartons to stand within recommended temperature range for 24 hours prior to application.
- Do not store product below -20° F (-29° C) or above 150° F (66° C).
- When using Knauf Insulation's SSL+ Advanced Closure System, make sure the longitudinal and circumferential joints are properly sealed by rubbing the closure firmly with a squeegee. Use of staples is not recommended.
- When using Earthwool® 1000° pipe insulation, the surface temperature of the ASJ+ facing should not exceed 150° F (66° C).

### Fittings and Hangers

- Use Proto 25/50 Rated (ASTM E84) PVC Fitting Covers, applying PVC fittings per Proto's Data Sheet.
- Fittings should be insulated to same thickness as the adjoining insulation.
- Apply fittings per manufacturer's instructions.
- When required by specification, a hard insert of sufficient length should be used to avoid compression of the insulation.

## APPLICATION GUIDELINES

### Storage

- Protect insulation from water damage or other abuse, welding sparks and open flame.
- Cartons are not designed for outside storage.

### Preparation

- Apply only on clean, dry surfaces
- Pipe or vessel should be tested and released before insulation is applied.

### General Guidelines

- All sections should be firmly butted.
- Seal circumferential joint with a minimum 3" (76 mm) wide butt strip.
- Jackets, coating and adhesives should have a comparable F.H.C. rating.
- ASJ+ may be painted. As with traditional ASJ, Knauf Insulation does not encourage the painting of ASJ+ because the application of any paint may change the surface burning characteristics and will void the UL Classification and Knauf Insulation Limited Warranty.

## Insulation Limited Warranty

- Where painting is necessary, use common water, oil, or solvent-based paints. All paints should be tested for compatibility and adhesion before use.
- All piping should have continuous insulation.
- Position longitudinal lap downward to avoid dirt and moisture infiltration.
- Do not expose pipe insulation to excessive vibration or physical abuse.
- Faced insulation should not have a facing temperature above 150° F (66° C).

## SSL+ Installation Instructions:

- To install SSL+, first remove the kraft release liner to expose adhesive.
- Carefully align the jacketing. Starting in the center of the insulation section, begin initial SSL+ tack using pressure in the direction of the overlap. Again, starting in the center of the insulation section, with a plastic squeegee begin to apply firm pressure to the bonded lap area swiping from the center of the insulation section toward each end.
- **Note:** After initial SSL+ adhesive tack, it is critical that the closure is not re-opened and repositioned on the facing. Doing so will delaminate the jacket and adhesive, diminishing the bond strength.

## Butt Strip Installation Instructions:

- To install Butt Strips, remove the kraft release liner by

separating the butt strip from the kraft using the convenient, easy release kiss cut.

- Simply wrap the butt strip, centered around the joint, and apply firm pressure with a squeegee.
- **Note:** After initial Butt Strip adhesive tack, it is critical that the closure is not re-opened and repositioned on the facing. Doing so will weaken the adhesive and diminish bond strength.

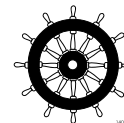
## Recommended Thicknesses (ASHRAE 90.1-2016)

The minimum thicknesses are based on ASHRAE 90.1-2016 standards and do not necessarily represent the Economic Thickness of Insulation or the thickness required for proper condensation control. Rather, they serve as minimum recommendations for commercial applications. For recommended Economic Thickness, install according to Knauf Insulation or NAIMA 3E Plus programs or as specified.

## FIBERGLASS AND MOLD

Fiberglass insulation will not sustain mold growth. However, mold can grow on almost any material when it becomes wet and contaminated. Carefully inspect any insulation that has been exposed to water. If it shows any sign of mold it must be discarded. If the material is wet but shows no evidence of mold, it should be dried rapidly and thoroughly. If it shows signs of facing degradation from wetting, it should be replaced.

## CERTIFICATIONS



Check with your Knauf Insulation Territory Manager to ensure information is current.

The chemical and physical properties of this product represent average values determined in accordance with accepted test methods. The data is subject to normal manufacturing variations. The data is supplied as a technical service and is subject to change without notice. References to numerical flame spread ratings are not intended to reflect hazards presented by these or any other materials under actual fire conditions.

This product is covered by one or more U.S. and/or other patents.  
See patent [www.knaufnorthamerica.com/patents](http://www.knaufnorthamerica.com/patents)

Visit [knaufnorthamerica.com](http://knaufnorthamerica.com) to learn more.

## KNAUF INSULATION, INC.

One Knauf Drive  
Shelbyville, IN 46176

## Technical Support

(317) 398-4434 ext. 8727  
[info.us@knaufinsulation.com](mailto:info.us@knaufinsulation.com)