SECTION 23 07 00 – HVAC INSULATION

PART 1: GENERAL

- 1.1 PURPOSE:
 - A. This standard is intended to provide useful information to the Professional Service Provider (PSP) to establish a basis of design. The responsibility of the engineer is to apply the principles of this section such that the University may achieve a level of quality and consistency in the design and construction of their facilities. Deviations from these guidelines must be justified through LCC analysis and submitted to the University for approval.

1.2 REFERENCES:

- A. ASTM E 84 Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
- B. ASTM C 533 Calcium Silicate Block and Pipe Thermal Insulation
- C. ASTM C 547 Mineral Fiber Preformed Insulation
- D. ASTM C 552 Cellular Glass Block and Pipe Thermal Insulation
- E. ASTM C 553 Mineral Fiber Blanket and Felt Insulation
- F. ASTM C 612 Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation
- G. ASTM C 1126 Rigid Cellular Phenolic Thermal Insulation
- H. ASTM C 921 Standard Practice for Determining the Properties of Jacketing Materials for Thermal Insulation
- I. MSS SP-69 Pipe Hangers and Supports Selection and Application

1.3 **REQUIREMENTS**:

- A. Provide insulation and associated accessories with flame-spread index of 25 or less, and smoke-developed index of 50 or less, as tested by ASTM E 84 (NFPA 255) method.
- B. Provide piping and ductwork insulation thickness and thermal conductivity in conformance with the latest edition of ASHRAE 90.1.
- C. Provide duct and pipe insulation continuous through walls, partitions, ceiling openings and sleeves.
- D. Provide UL-approved assemblies for pipes and ducts passing through fire-rated floors, walls, or partitions as required.
- E. Provide a continuous, unbroken, vapor seal on all cold pipe surfaces. Guides and anchors secured directly to cold surfaces shall be adequately insulated and vapor sealed to prevent condensation.
- F. Provide aluminum jackets, 0.016" thick, for exterior pipe, ductwork, and equipment insulation covers, as well as for exposed piping in mechanical rooms subject to wear or abuse. Locate seams on bottom side of horizontal pipe
- G. Jackets for Piping Insulation shall conform to requirements of ASTM C 921, Type II for piping with temperatures above ambient.
- H. Provide insulation protection shields fabricated from galvanized steel at all pipe hangers in accordance with MSS SP-69.
- I. Encase pipe fittings insulation with one-piece pre-molded PVC fitting covers, fastened as per manufacturer's recommendations.
- J. Provide staples, bands, wires, cement, adhesives, sealers, and protective finishes as recommended by insulation manufacturer for applications indicated.

- K. Provide flexible reusable insulation blankets for equipment requiring access such as pumps, strainers, etc.
- L. Insulate valves, fittings and similar items in each piping system with equivalent thickness and composition of insulation as applied to adjoining pipe run. Install factory molded, precut units. Provide Foot Bridge across piping in traffic areas.

PART 2: PRODUCTS

- 2.1 PIPING INSULATION MATERIALS:
 - A. <u>Rigid Phenolic Insulation</u>: Shall be CFC free and meet or exceed requirements of ASTM C 1126, Type III, Grade 1 to 250° F service. Provide with factory applied jacket suitable for the installation location.
 - B. <u>Calcium Silicate</u>: Shall meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM C533, Type I. Provide insulation with manufacturer's recommended jacket.
 - C. <u>Fiberglass Piping Insulation</u>: Shall meet or exceed requirements of ASTM C 547, Class 1, noncombustible, with factory applied white kraft foil vapor barrier unless otherwise indicated.
 - D. <u>Flexible Elastomeric Closed Cell</u>: Shall meet or exceed requirements of ASTM C 534, Type I, tubular grade. Provide finish coating.
 - E. <u>Foam Glass</u>: Shall meet or exceed requirements of ASTM C 552, Type II. Provide factory cover and vapor retarder finish.

2.2 EQUIPMENT INSULATION MATERIALS:

- A. <u>Mineral Fiber</u>: Shall meet or exceed requirements of ASTM C 547, Types I, II or III. Provide with factoryapplied jacket.
- B. <u>Calcium Silicate</u>: Shall meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM C 533, Type I or II. Provide insulation with manufacturer's recommended jacket.
- C. <u>Flexible Elastomeric Cellular</u>: Shall meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM C 534, Grade 1, Type I or II. Provide type II with vapor retarder skin on one or both sides of insulation.
- 2.3 DUCTWORK INSULATION MATERIALS:
 - A. <u>Flexible Fiberglass</u>: Shall meet or exceed requirements of ASTM C 553. Provide insulation with a density of 1 pound per cubic foot and thermal conductivity (k value) of 0.29 @ 75° F mean temperature. Provide with vapor barrier facing of an aluminum foil and kraft paper lamination sandwiching a fiberglass scrim for reinforcing.
 - B <u>Flexible Closed-Cell Elastomeric</u>: Shall meet or exceed requirements of ASTM C 534, Type II. Provide with finish protective coating.

PART 3: EXECUTION

- 3.1 PIPING SYSTEM INSULATION:
 - A. <u>Plumbing System Omissions</u>: Omit insulation on chrome-plated exposed piping (except for handicapped fixtures), air chambers, unions, and strainers, check valves, balance cocks, flow regulators, and drain lines from water coolers, drainage piping located in crawl spaces or tunnels, buried piping, fire protection piping, and pre- insulated equipment.
 - B. <u>HVAC Piping System Omissions</u>: Omit insulation on hot piping within radiation enclosures or unit cabinets; on cold piping within unit cabinets provided piping is located over drain pan; on heating piping

beyond control valve, located within heated space; on condensate piping between steam trap and union; and on unions, flanges, strainers, flexible connections, and expansion joints.

- C. Steel piping insulated with rigid phenolic shall be coated with epoxy finish prior to insulation installation.
- D. Insulate piping systems per table 23.07.1

	Table	23.07.1	
--	-------	---------	--

SERVICE	MATERIAL	BARRIER
ChW supply/return	Rigid Phenolic, Cellular Glass	Yes
Fin Water	Rigid Phenolic Flexible Elastomeric	Yes No
Existing wet ChW piping, tunnel ChW piping, primary ChW piping in machine rooms.	Cellular Glass	Yes
Heating Hot Water supply/return (max. 250° F), Steam Condensate Low Pressure Steam (max.	Mineral Fiber Calcium Silicate	
Potable Cold Water, make-up water, drinking water fountain drain, roof drain piping	Flexible Elastomeric Closed Cellor Phenolic Foam	No Yes
Potable Hot Water supply/return (max 200° F)	Calcium Silicate, Fiberglass or	No
Refrigerant Suction	Flexible Elastomeric	No

3.2 EQUIPMENT INSULATION:

- A. Do not insulate over nameplate or ASME stamps, bevel and seal insulation around nameplates.
- B. Insulate the following equipment per Table 23.07.2: Cold refrigeration equipment not factory insulated, drip pans under chilled equipment, cold and hot water storage tanks, water softeners, duct mounted coils, cold and chilled water pumps, air handling equipment not factory insulated, expansion and air separator tanks, heat exchangers, hot water generators, and pumps handling media above 130° F.

Table 23.07.2

EQUIPMENT HANDLING MEDIA AT INDICATED TEMPERATURE	INSULATION MATERIAL	THICKNESS	
	Flexible Elastomeric		
	Closed Cell or Cellular		
1 to 34°F	Glass	1.5 inches	
	Closed Cell or Cellular		
35 to 60°F	Glass	1.0 inches	
	Mineral Fiber	2.0 inches	
61 to 200°F	Calcium Silicate	2.0 inches	
201 to 400°F	Calcium Silicate	4.0 inches	
401 to 600°F	Calcium Silicate	6.0 inches	
	Thickness necessary to limit ext	Thickness necessary to limit external insulation	
>600°F	Temperature to 120	Temperature to 120°F	

3.3 DUCT SYSTEM INSULATION:

- A. Except as otherwise indicated, omit insulation on ductwork where internal insulation or sound absorbing linings have been provided.
- B. Hot and cold interior ductwork shall be insulated with Flexible Fiberglass insulation. Provide thickness to achieve minimum R-value requirements per ASHRAE 90.1.
- C. Exterior ductwork shall be insulated with Flexible Closed-Cell Elastomeric insulation. Provide with aluminum jacketing sealed water tight. Cant insulation on top of ductwork to promote drainage.

END OF SECTION 23 07 00