



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

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ICS 91.120.10

**HYGROTHERMAL PERFORMANCE OF
BUILDING EQUIPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL
INSTALLATIONS - CALCULATION OF WATER
VAPOUR DIFFUSION - COLD PIPE
INSULATION SYSTEMS**

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English version

Hygrothermal performance of building equipment and industrial installations - Calculation of water vapour diffusion - Cold pipe insulation systems

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Wärme- und feuchtetechnisches Verhalten von haus- und betriebstechnischen Anlagen - Berechnung der Wasserdampfdiffusion - Dämmung von Kälteleitungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 June 2001.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN 10264-1:2002) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 89 "Thermal performance of buildings and building components", the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2002.

The enquiry version was designated prEN ISO 15758. However, as a result of the enquiry, ISO decided to decouple from the Vienna Agreement; CEN and ISO will proceed to publication on their own.

This standard is one of a series of standards which specify calculation methods for the design and evaluation of the thermal and moisture related performance properties of buildings and building components.

The Annexes A and B are informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

EN 14114:2002 (E)

Introduction

If the thermal insulation of a cold pipe system is not completely water vapour tight, there will be a flow of water vapour from the warm environment to the surface of the pipe, whenever the temperature of the surface of the cold pipe is below the dew point of the ambient air. This flow of water vapour leads to an interstitial condensation in the insulation layer and/or dew formation on the surface of the pipe itself. Interstitial condensation may cause the insulation material to deteriorate and dew formation on the surface of a metal pipe may cause corrosion over time. If the temperature is below 0 °C ice will be formed and the methods of this standard will not apply.

In periods where the dew point of the ambient air is higher than the temperature of the outer surface of the insulation surface condensation will occur. This is dealt with in EN ISO 12241.

Different measures are available to control water vapour transfer and reduce the amount of condensation. The following are normally applied:

- a) Installation of a vapour retarder;
- b) Use of insulation materials with a high water vapour resistance factor (low permeability);
- c) Use of a vapour retarder and a capillary active fabric to continuously remove condensed water from the pipe surface to the environment.

Which protection measure is chosen depends on the ambient climate, the temperature of the medium in the pipe and the water vapour diffusion resistance of the insulation layer. The success of any system is strongly dependent on workmanship and maintenance. In any case anti-corrosion measures should be applied to a metal pipe in severe conditions.

The expected economic lifetime of an insulation system, assuming a maximum acceptable accumulated moisture content, can be calculated using the methods in this standard.

1 Scope

This standard specifies a method to calculate the density of water vapour flow rate in cold pipe insulation systems, and the total amount of water diffused into the insulation over time. This calculation method presupposes that water vapour can only migrate into the insulation system by diffusion, with no contribution from airflow. It also assumes the use of homogeneous, isotropic insulation materials so that the water vapour partial pressure is constant at all points equidistant from the axis of the pipe.

The standard is applicable when the temperature of the medium in the pipe is above 0 °C. It applies to pipes inside buildings as well as in the open air.

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