

Irish Standard I.S. EN ISO 15758:2014

Hygrothermal performance of building equipment and industrial installations -Calculation of water vapour diffusion - Cold pipe insulation systems (ISO 15758:2014)

© CEN 2014 No copying without NSAI permission except as permitted by copyright law.

I.S. EN ISO 15758:2014

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard – national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWIFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on: EN ISO 15758:2014

Published: 2014-05-07

This document was published ICS number: under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on: 2014-05-17

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

91.120.10 91.140.01

NSAI	T +353 1 807 3800	Sales:
1 Swift Square,	F +353 1 807 3838	T +353 1 857 6730
Northwood, Santry	E standards@nsai.ie	F +353 1 857 6729
Dublin 9	W NSAI.ie	W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 15758

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2014

ICS 91.120.10; 91.140.01

Supersedes EN 14114:2002

English Version

Hygrothermal performance of building equipment and industrial installations - Calculation of water vapour diffusion - Cold pipe insulation systems (ISO 15758:2014)

Performance hygrothermique des équipements de bâtiments et installations industrielles - Calcul de la diffusion de vapeur d'eau - Systèmes d'isolation de tuyauteries froides (ISO 15758:2014) Wärmedämmung von haus- und betriebstechnischen Anlagen in Gebäuden - Berechnung der Wasserdampfdiffusion - Dämmung von Kälteleitungen (ISO 15758:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 March 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 15758:2014 E

This is a free page sample. Access the full version online. $I.S.\ EN\ ISO\ 15758:2014$

EN ISO 15758:2014 (E)

Contents	Page
Francisco	
Foreword	

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15758:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 163 "Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment" in collaboration with 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 November 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14114:2002.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15758:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15758:2014 without any modification.

This is a free page sample. Access the full version online.

This page is intentionally left blank

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15758

Second edition 2014-05-01

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

Performance hygrothermique des équipements de bâtiments et installations industrielles — Calcul de la diffusion de vapeur d'eau — Systèmes d'isolation de tuyauteries froides



Reference number ISO 15758:2014(E) ISO 15758:2014(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2014

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Page

Contents

Fore	word		iv	
Intro	ductio	n	v	
1	Scop	е		
2	Normative references			
3	Term	Terms, definitions and symbols		
4	Calcu 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4	Ilation formulae General Homogeneous insulation Multi-layer insulation systems Systems with capacity for drying	3 3 3 4 4	
5	Bour	dary conditions	5	
6	Calcu 6.1 6.2 6.3	Ilation procedure General Calculation of rate of condensation in single homogenous insulation layer Calculation of rate of condensation in multi-layer insulation system	6 6 6	
Anne	ex A (in	formative) Examples	9	
Anne	ex B (in: evap	formative) System with capacity for drying and experimental determination of oration rate from surface of wet wick fabric		
Bibli	ograph	y		

ISO 15758:2014(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. www.iso.org/patents

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 163, *Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Calculation methods*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15758:2004), which has been technically revised. The main changes are the following:

- in <u>Clause 5</u>, b), the alternative of using annual mean temperature and vapour pressure has been removed;
- the method of calculation given in <u>6.3</u> has been changed such that the total amount of condensation water in the whole pipe system is calculated based only on the outermost tangent to the saturation pressure, p_{sat};
- <u>Figure 1</u> has been modified;
- the example given in <u>A.3</u> has been changed;
- in <u>Annex B</u>, an explanation of the system with capacity for drying has been added;
- references have been added to the Bibliography.

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 period, when 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 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; see <u>Annex B</u> for an example.

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.

This is a free page sample. Access the full version online. $I.S.\ EN\ ISO\ 15758:2014$

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

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for calculating the density of the water vapour flow rate in cold pipe insulation systems, and the total amount of water diffused into the insulation over time. The 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.

This International 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.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9346, Hygrothermal performance of buildings and building materials — Physical quantities for mass transfer — Vocabulary

ISO 12241, Thermal insulation for building equipment and industrial installations — Calculation rules

ISO 12572, Hygrothermal performance of building materials and products — Determination of water vapour transmission properties

ISO 13788, Hygrothermal performance of building components and building elements — Internal surface temperature to avoid critical surface humidity and interstitial condensation — Calculation methods

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9346, ISO 12572 and ISO 13788, and the following terms, definitions and symbols (see <u>Table 1</u>) apply.

3.1

exposed moist area

surface area of a capillary active fabric that is exposed to the ambient atmosphere

3.2

vapour retarder

material with high resistance to the flow of water vapour

3.3

corrected water vapour diffusion equivalent air layer thickness

thickness of an imaginary plane layer with μ =1, and an area of πD_j which has the same diffusion resistance as the layer *j* with $\mu = \mu_j$

Note 1 to entry: See Formula (18).



This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

Product Page

S Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore

> Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation