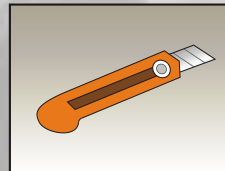
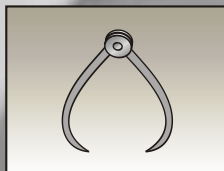
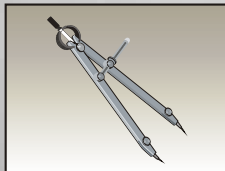
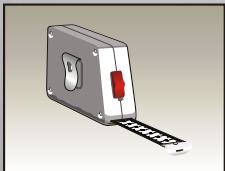


## Installation Guide

# ISOPIPE<sup>®</sup>



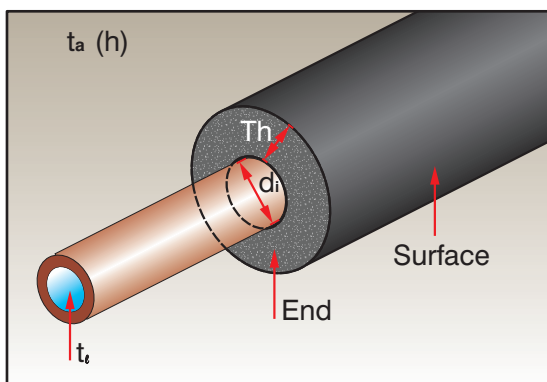
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# 1.GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 Terminology

- **Insulation**= Isopipe Rubber closedcell flexible material in tubes or sheets.
- **Pipe-line**= is the main body of pipe work, can be copper, steel or plastic or composite pipes.
- **Joints**= screwed, welded, valves or any other part used to join pipe-lines.
- **Pipe size**= commonly referring to the external diameter of pipe.
- **Internal Tolerance**= referring to the min and maximum tolerances within the internal diameter of the insulation (di).
- **Clutch**= the act of clamping a sliced insulation over a pipe.
- **Insulation surfaces**= the smooth flat side of the insulation, defined by length and width.
- **End**= is the thickness side of the insulation (picture), defined by thickness (Th).
- **Fitting cover**= cut, slit and formed into shape parts of insulation, used for Joints and bends.
- **Touch - Dry**= After applying glue, the point in time where the solvent has evaporated and the glue partly dried, to a point when touched (finger) it will not come-off(stick) to the finger. Can range between 3-10 minutes depending on temperature and humidity.
- **Line temperature**= the temperature of the liquid inside the pipe (t).
- **Ambient temperature**= the environmental temperature surrounding the pipe (ta).
- **Relative humidity**= the level of humidity surrounding the pipe (h).



## 1.2 ISOPIPE TC, Product Description

ISOPIPE TC is a new generation of high performance insulation. The closed cell elastomeric rubber insulation is a lasting solution against mould. It has outstanding thermal protection and because of this its surface is absolute condensation resistant. The outstanding performance of the ISOPIPE TC material is guaranteed through continuing supervision and factory tests.



### Applicable in situations of:



### Available in forms of:



MECHANICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES		
Property	Measuring Method	Technical Data
Thermal Conductivity ( $\lambda$ )		0°C - 0,035W/mK
		10°C - 0,036W/mK
		20°C - 0,037W/mK
		40°C - 0,040W/mK
Permeability ( $\mu$ )		$\mu \leq 7000$
Density (p)		60-75 Kgr/m <sup>3</sup>
Tensile Strength (Pa)		> 0,15 Mpa
Temperature Resistance (°C)		-40°C to +105°C (Pipe, Coil, S/S)
		-40°C to +85°C (Sheet, Roll, System)
Fire Rating		B - s3, d0 (Pipe, Coil, S/S)
		C - s3, d0 (Sheet, Roll, System)
		Class 0, Class 1
		BL - s3, d0 (M1)
		Low Flame Spread
Noise Reduction		up to 30dB
CFC, HFC, HCFC		Free
Odor		Neutral

## 1.3 ISOPIPE HT, Product Description

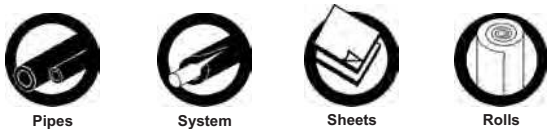
The new generation of high performance insulation! ISOPIPE HT is the environmental solution for higher temperatures. Apart from a very good outdoor aging resistance it excels in applications where environmental issues (toxicity) are critical. The outstanding performance of the ISOPIPE HT material is guaranteed through continuing supervision and factory tests.



### Applicable in situations of:



### Available in forms of:



MECHANICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES		
Property	Measuring Method	Technical Data
Thermal Conductivity ( $\lambda$ )		0°C - 0,040W/mK
		40°C - 0,045W/mK
Permeability ( $\mu$ )		$\mu \geq 4000$
Density ( $\rho$ )		70 - 85 Kgr/m <sup>3</sup> pr
UV Resistance		Very Good
Fire Rating		E - s3, d0
Noise Reduction		up to 30dB
CFC, HFC, HCFC		Free
PVC		Free
Odor		Neutral

## 1.4 Important notes before applying insulation

1. Always use the proper size insulation depending on application parameters, i.e. pipe size, fluid temperature, ambient temperature, relative humidity, and assure that the internal tolerances of the pipe are appropriate to the pipe been insulated. i.e. a pipe of External diameter 15mm would require internal diameter of 16mm 17,0mm, ensuring easy application and snug fit.

External pipe diameter	The ideal tolerances of insulation above the external diameter of the pipe
$\Phi 6 - \Phi 64$	+1,0mm - 2,0mm
$\Phi 67 - \Phi 89$	+1,0mm - 3,0mm
$\Phi 101 - \Phi 139$	+2,0mm - 4,0mm

2. Never stretch or compress Isopipe insulation.
3. Never insulate pipe-work that is in operation.
4. Use clean Isopipe insulation on clean and dry pipe-work remove any water, powder, dust, dirt or oil from both insulation and Pipe.
5. Never Insulate 2 pipes together within the same insulation and always allow gap of at least 20mm between insulated pipelines for free air circulation.
6. Seal all seams, valves, and joints. Do not allow open ends.
7. Use sharp knives and fresh glue.
8. Use adequate anti-corrosion protection on steel surfaces.
9. Common Fastening tape is not recommended as a protective cover.
10. For outdoor applications, there are 3 types of rubber insulation protection available:

### i. UV

Patented product (1004469) of 3i. Our specially developed polymer membrane cladding offers enhanced UV protection, vapor barrier and abrasive cover.

### UV Properties:

*Permeability:* Increased steam diffusion resistance ( $\mu$ ) more than 80%.

*UV Protection:* May not exhibit aesthetic surface defects for several years after prolonged exposure to UV radiation.

*Flexibility:* Continuous long term performance.

*Temp. Resistance:*

-30°C to +58°C

*Lifespan (est.):*

3-5 years



Added Benefits:

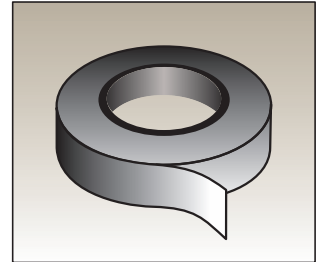
- Aesthetically pleasing.
- White color helps to detect mold faster.
- Oil and grease resistant.
- No need to tape, paint or cover and easily cleaned with a standard cloth.
- Elastomeric body well protected against scratches and abrasions.
- High weather resistant.

### 1.6 ISOTAPE adhesive tape

It can be applied over glued ends/joints 36 hours after application, when the glue has totally dried and solvent completely evaporated.

Should not be used as the sole joining. ISOTAPE or any tape should not be tight or compress

the insulation, as compression may compromise the insulating effectiveness.



ISOTAPE - Self adhesive insulation tape

DESCRIPTION	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH (mm)	THICKNESS (mm)	PACKING Pcs/Crtn
TC Insulation S/A tape	10	50	3	
TC Insulation S/A tape	15	50	3	
TC Insulation S/A tape	30	50	3	

## 1.10 ISOPIPE Calculation Software

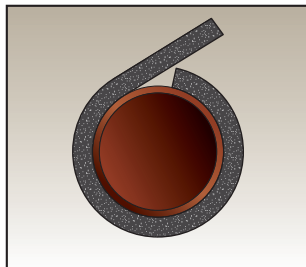
Various screenshots of our calculation program.  
Available on CD-ROM or through [www.isopipe.gr](http://www.isopipe.gr).  
Calculation of:

- Surface Temperature
- Heat Loss
- Energy Savings
- Condensation Risk

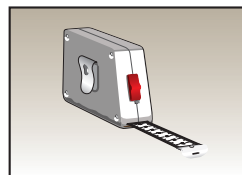
Insulation	Thermal Conductivity	Surface Temperature	Heat Loss Q/L (W/m)	Energy Savings	KWh / m	Dewpoint	Condensation
base	0,045 W/m.K	-17,11 °C	-544,00	0,00%	913,92	15,44 °C	YES
19 mm	0,045 W/m.K	14,07 °C	-80,69	85,17%	135,55	15,44 °C	YES

## 1.9 Measuring the circumference

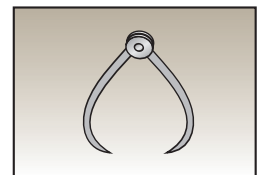
When using a tape measure, make sure to allow for considerable length equivalent to cover the thickness of the insulation itself. A practical approach is to use a strip of insulation of the same thickness to measure the circumference, and mark where the two ends overlap.



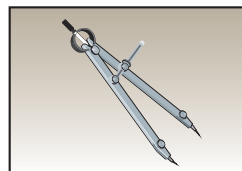
## 1.11 TOOL KIT



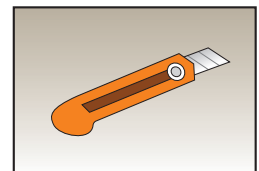
1. Tape measure



2. Calipers



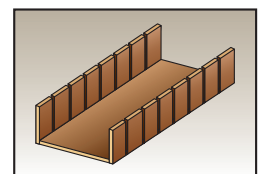
3. Compass



4. Knife



5. Brush



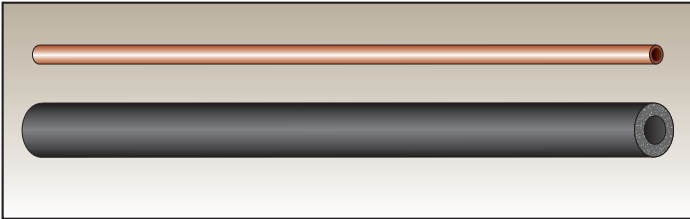
6. Miter box or angle diagram, for cutting angles

## 2. PIPES

### 2.1 Insulation on new pipes

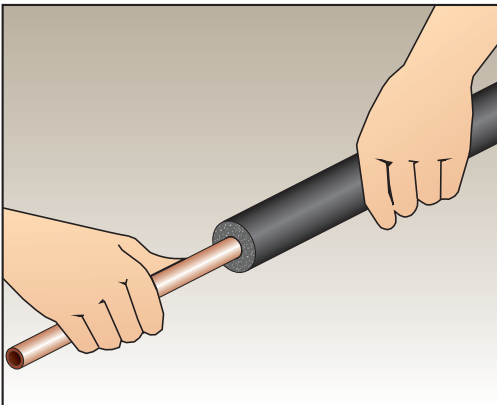
The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT, TC/HT UV, TC/HT UV PLUS, TC/HT HD.

1. Wipe clean any dust, dirt or grease from the pipe.
2. Cut the insulation as long as or slightly longer than the length of the pipe-section been installed.

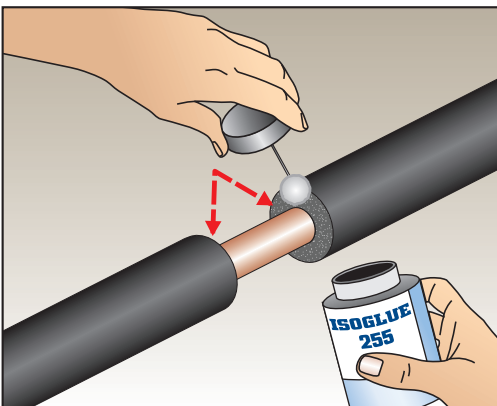


3. Slide the Isopipe insulation gently through the pipe; push the insulation over the pipe rather than pull.

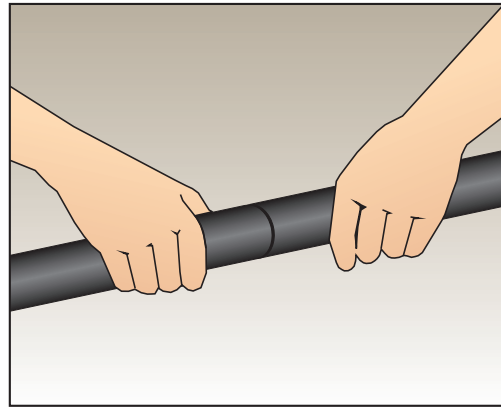
For pipes over 114mm it is recommended to use ISOROLLS, ISOSHEETS or ISOSYSTEM.



### Joining lengths of ISOPIPE



1. Apply glue on both ends of insulation.
2. Allow glue to touch-dry.

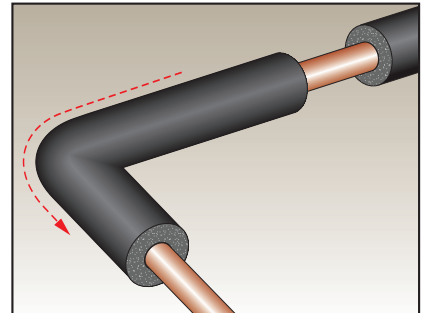


3. Bring together firmly.

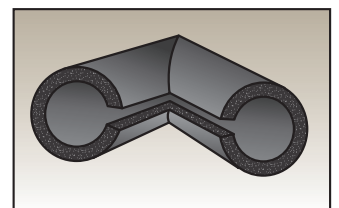
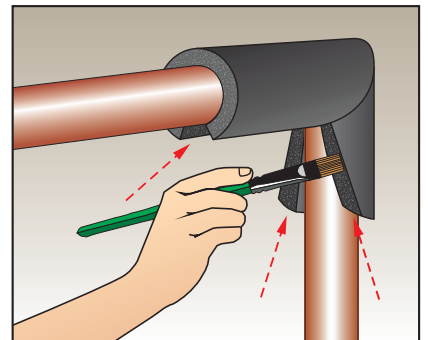
For additional sealing at the ends of pipe sections, for cold applications only to reduce risk of condensation, seal by gluing the insulation onto the pipe.

### Bends

Isopipe insulation is very flexible and can easily be slid over bends and turns. However, on sharp bends and joints kinking and stretching of insulation may occur which will affect the insulation performance.



It is advised in this instance to cut and glue pipe as picture below, relieving the stress on the pipe at sharp bends.





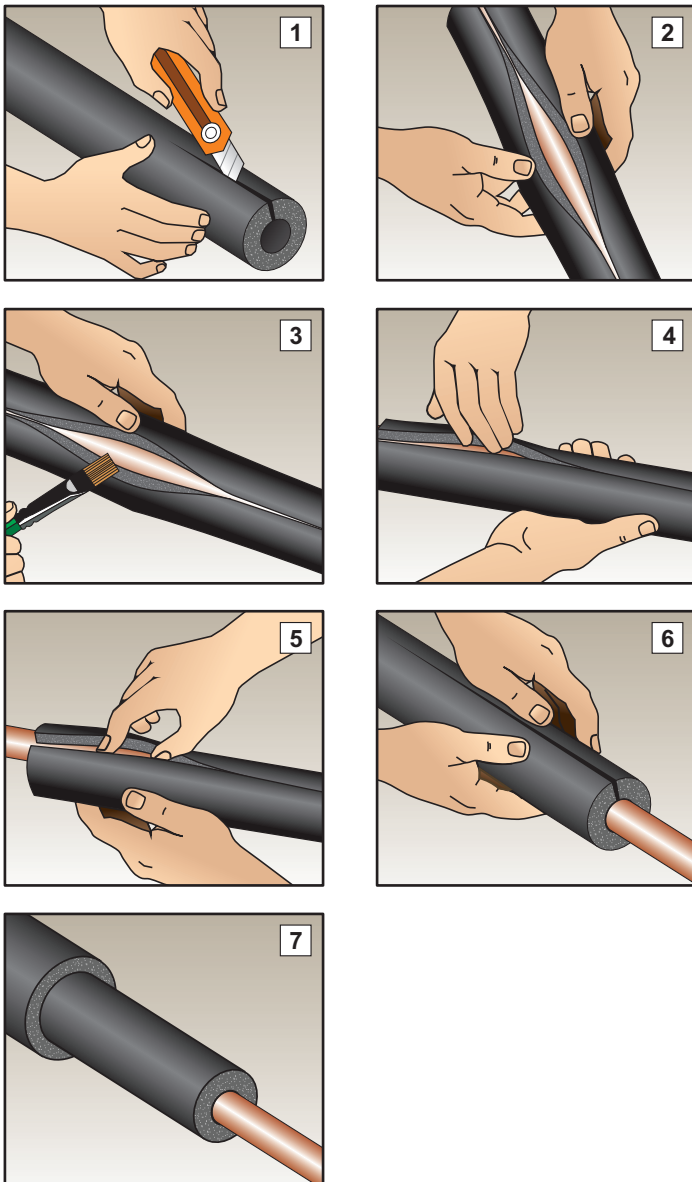
## 2.2 IsoPIPE on existing pipes

The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC, TC UV, TC UV PLUS, TC HD.

### ● The snap on method

The following method is used for applying insulation on already installed and connected pipes.

1. Use a sharp knife to slit the ISOPIPE lengthwise on one side.
2. Cover the pipe.
3. Apply ISOGLUE adhesive on both slit surfaces.  
Keep the adhesive-covered sides apart for drying.
4. Press both sides together firmly in order to connect them all the way.
5. If the insulation sticks to the pipe, loose the insulation as shown.
6. When the adhesive has dried, press insulation together to ensure a tight connection.
7. In a multi-layer insulation work, apply ISOPIPE where possible.



### ● Installation using ISOPIPE Slit & Seal

The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC SLIT, TC SLIT & SEAL, TC SLIT & SEAL UV.

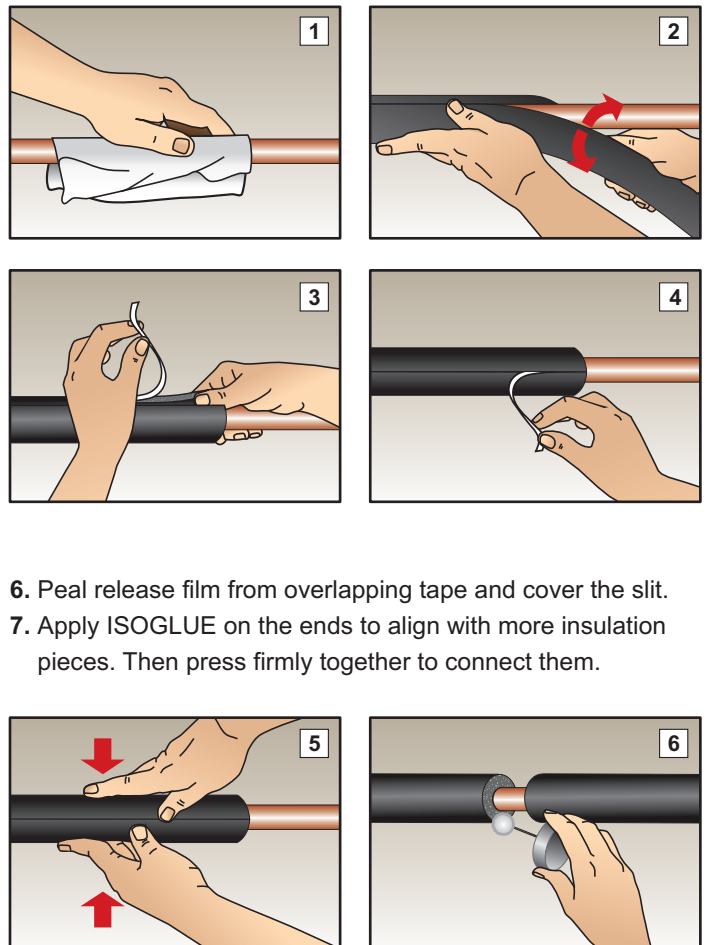
#### Note:

SLIT - Synthetic rubber installation, lengthwise pre-slitted.

SLIT & SEAL - Synthetic rubber installation, lengthwise pre-slitted WITH self-adhesive plus black overlap.

It is pre-cut at angle to ensure larger bonding surface, better adhesion and less risk of heat loss. Slit & Seal reduces significantly application and installation time and costs.

1. Clean the outside of the pipe good.
2. Clamp the insulation over the pipe.
3. Lift the inner protective release film.
4. Peel the protective release film by pulling at an angle.
5. Bring both sides of the insulation firmly together.

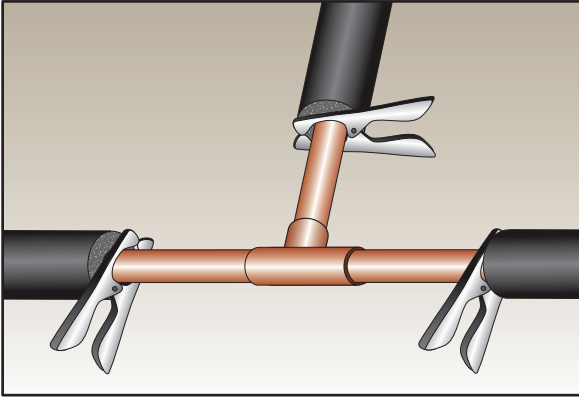


6. Peel release film from overlapping tape and cover the slit.
7. Apply ISOGLUE on the ends to align with more insulation pieces. Then press firmly together to connect them.

## 3. FITTINGS, CONNECTORS

### 3.1 General information

The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT, TC/HT UV, TC/HT UV PLUS, TC/HT HD.



1. Bring the insulated-pipes sections together to be soldered- fitted.
2. Gently pull back the insulation and hold away with clamps, apply clamps on pipes and never on insulation.
3. Solder or fit pipes.
4. After fitting has cooled, remove clamps and bring insulation back to position.
5. Test the line.
6. Apply joint over fitting and join with ISOGLUE.  
See forming Joints.

For 90 degree bends, T-Joints and all other joints, cut, slit and form shape of joint (right angle, T-joint etc), glue joint together and with main pipe insulation.

#### Fitting cover and joints

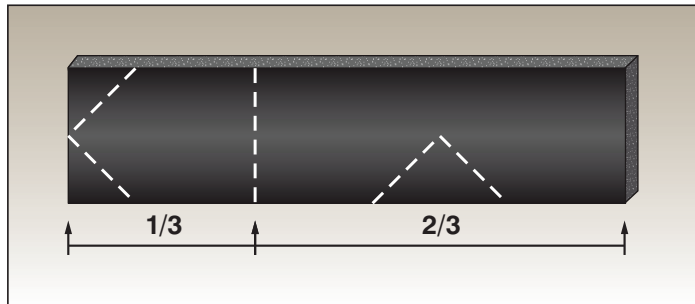
“Sweat fitting”, use same diameters insulation as pipe-line

“Screwed fittings”, use a large enough insulation pipe diameter to cover and overlap the insulation of the pipe-line, by at least 25 mm.

### 3.2 T-JOINTS

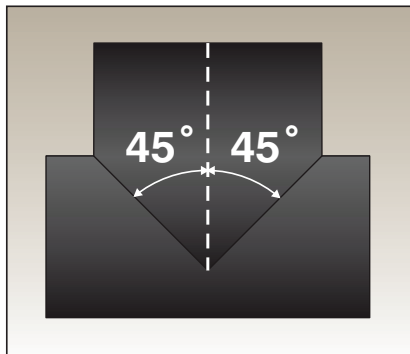
The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT, TC/HT UV, TC/HT UV PLUS, TC/HT HD.

For similar dimension pipes, soldered joints or sweat fittings.

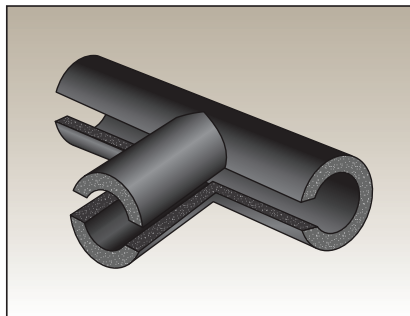


1. Separate by Cutting from the same pipe a 1/3 length.

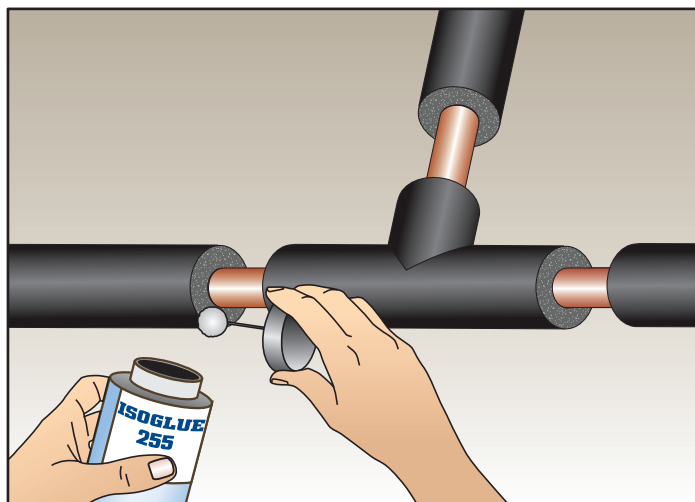
2. From the short length cut a 45% point.



3. From the long length cut a 45% indent.



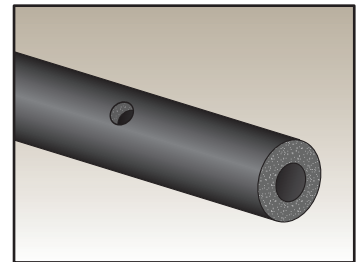
4. Apply glue on the angled cut ends of both lengths, allow to touch dry, and form the T-Joint.



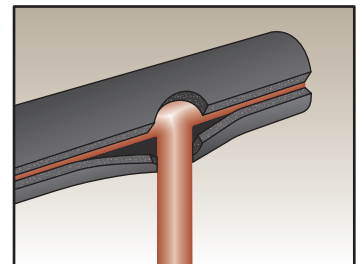
5. Carefully slice the T-joint in half, and place on pipes.

### Alternative method for different diameter pipes

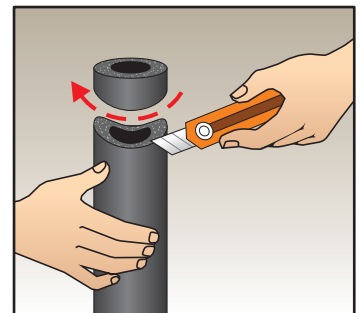
1. With a piece of the pipe (cut-off), punch (drill) out a hole in the insulation.



2. Slice the insulation and clutch over pipe top vertical part of T-joint.



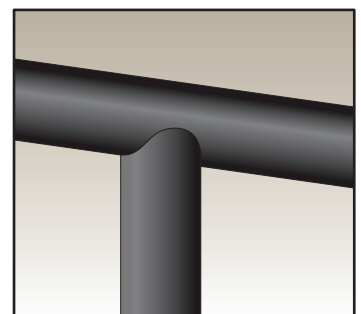
3. To join with the horizontal pipe, cut a indented curve from the insulation, with a sharp knife.



4. Slice insulation if necessary.

5. Apply glue on ends and allow to touch dry.

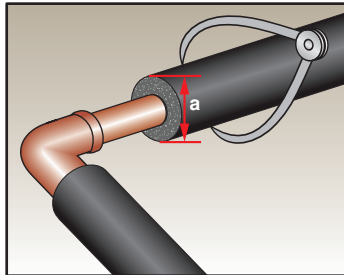
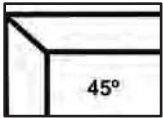
6. Bring Horizontal insulation to meet with vertical insulation.



## 3.3 BENDS

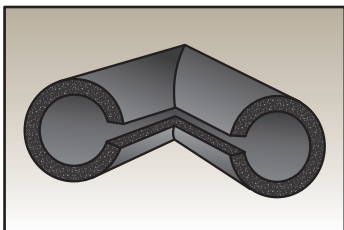
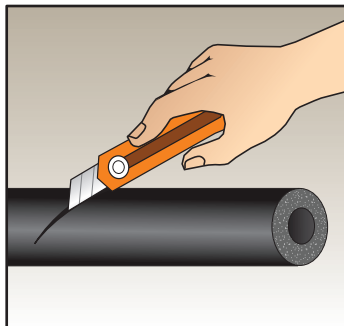
The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT, TC/HT UV, TC/HT UV PLUS, TC/HT HD.

Alternatively where the joints diameter is different from the pipeline or for screwed fittings.

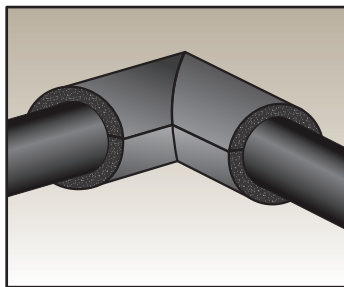


1. Bring line insulation as close as possible to Joint.
2. Measure the outer diameter of the insulated pipe line (a).
3. Choose a pipe insulation with an internal diameter to cover the insulated pipe line along with the joint.

4. Measure and cut an insulation length to cover besides the joint also the insulation and overlap it by at least 25mm.



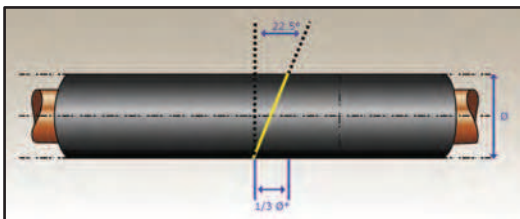
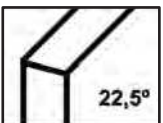
5. Form a corner.



6. Clutch insulation over joint and insulated pipe.
7. Apply glue on end and on the overlapping surface.
8. Allow to touch-dry and bring together firmly.

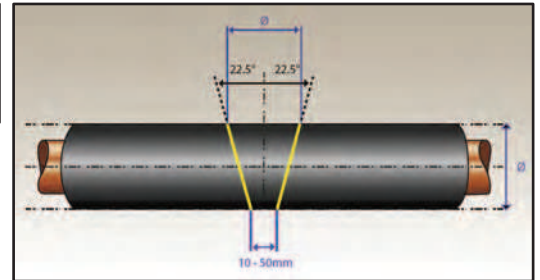
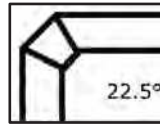
### ● Bend with 45° angle

-Yellow line shows the cut position.



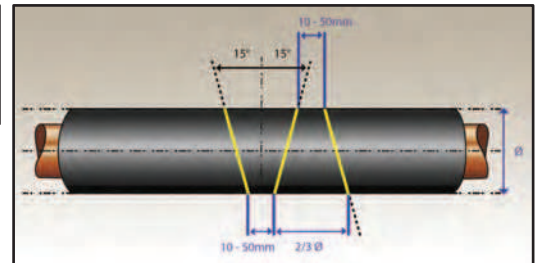
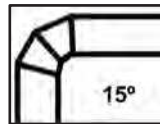
### ● Segment Bend with 1 middle part (22,5°)

-Yellow lines show the cut position.



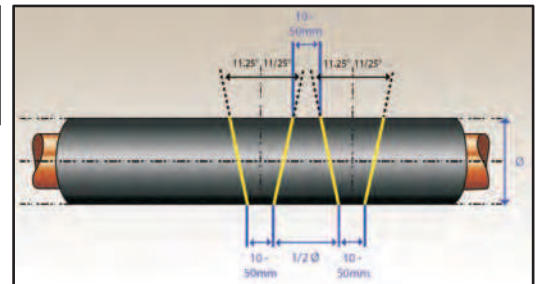
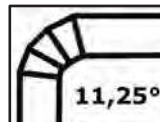
### ● Segment Bend with 2 middle parts (15°)

-Yellow lines show the cut position.

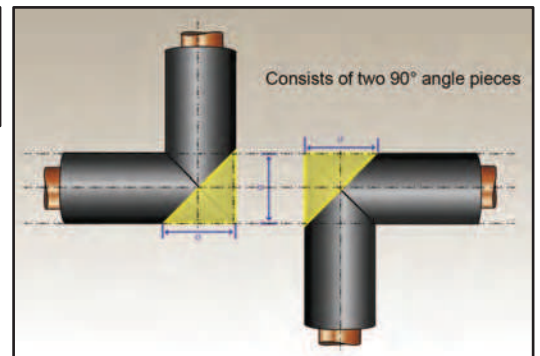
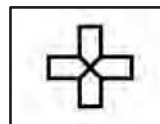


### ● Segment Bend with 3 middle parts (11,25°)

-Yellow lines show the cut position.

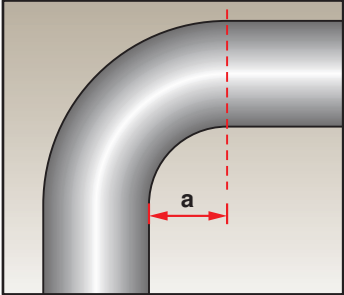


### ● Crosspiece Joint

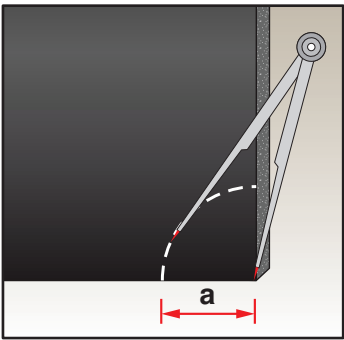


### 3.4 CURVES

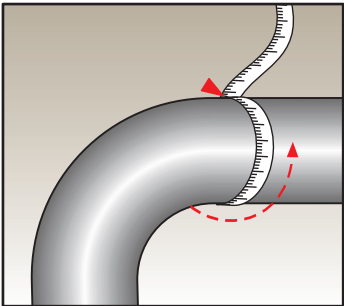
The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT SHEET or ROLL, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL UV PLUS, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL HD.



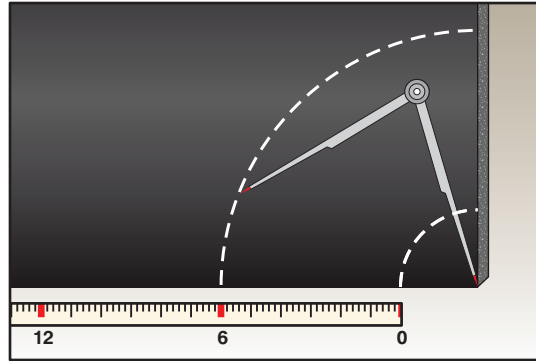
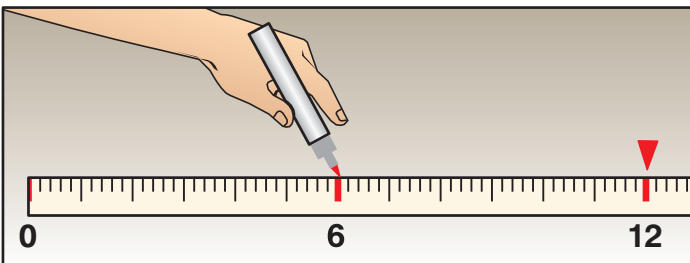
1. Measure the length of the internal curve (a).



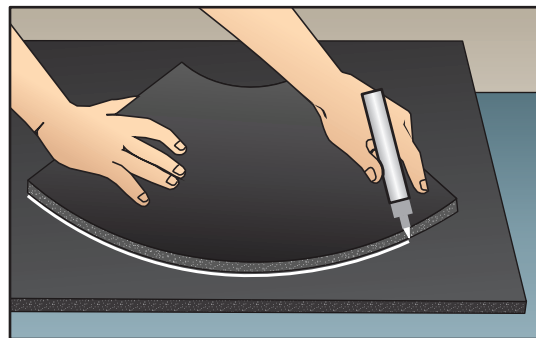
2. With the assistance of a compass, at the length of the internal curve. Draw out and cut the inner arc.



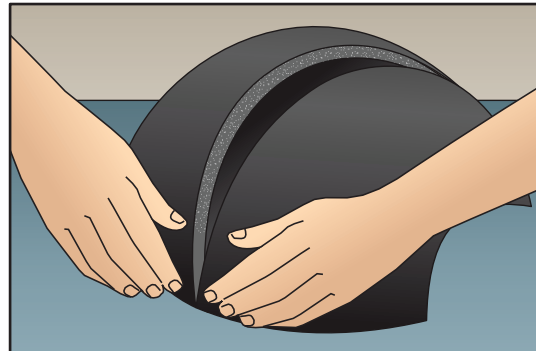
3. Measure the circumference of the pipe and mark the half point.



4. With the assistance of a compass, at the length of the half point of circumference, draw out and cut the outer arc.

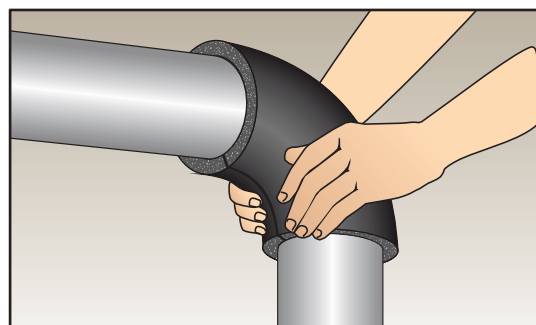


5. Using the cut-out arched piece, carefully draw and cut another copy of the same dimensions.



6. Apply glue on both ends of the long arced sides, allow to touch dry and bring pieces together, beginning from the edges.

7. Apply glue on both ends of internal arc, allow to touch dry.

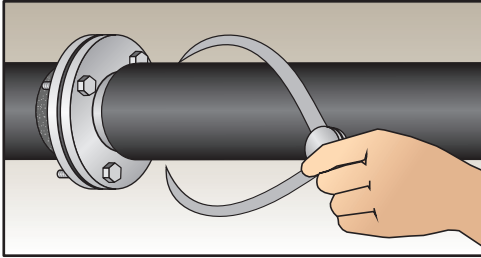


8. Bring around pipe and join.

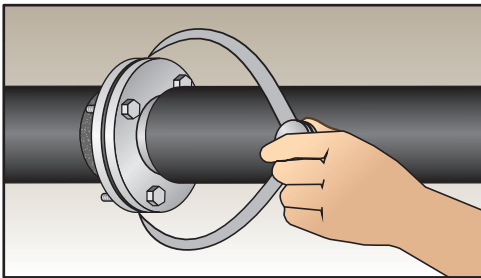
9. Trim insulation if necessary.

### 3.5 JOINTS

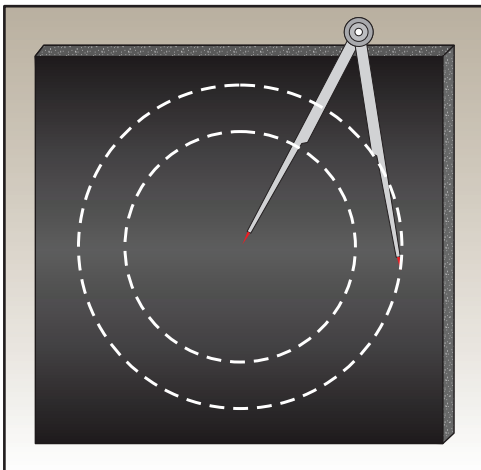
The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT SHEET or ROLL, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL UV PLUS, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL HD.



1. Bring line insulation as close as possible to flange.
2. Measure the outer diameter of the insulated pipe line.

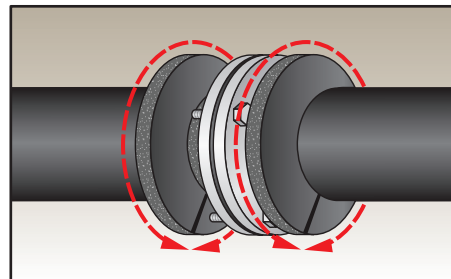


3. Measure the outer diameter of the Joint/flange.

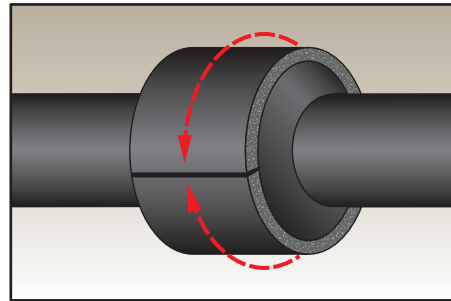


4. With the use of a compass, draw and cut out 2 side pieces.

5. Cut an opening, and bring around pipe and adjacent to joint/flange.



6. Measure the circumference of the Joint/flange and cut.



7. Measure and cut the required width to cover the joint and extend over the side pieces.

8. Apply glue on ends, allow to touch dry and bring around Joint.

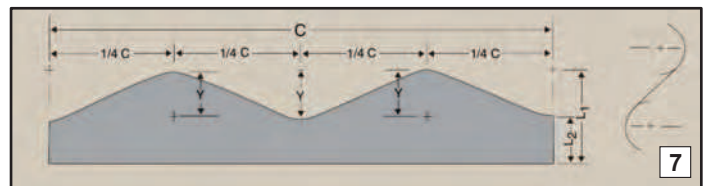
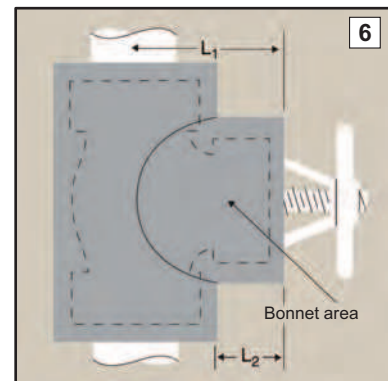
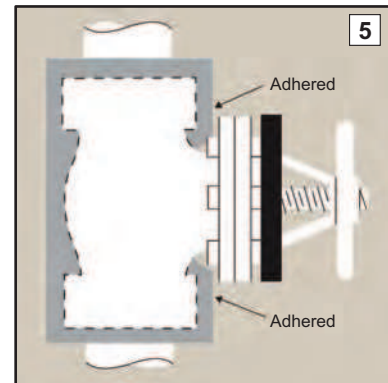
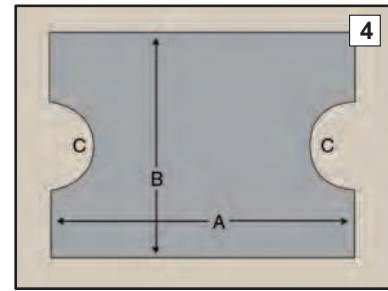
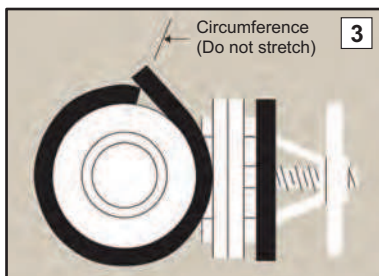
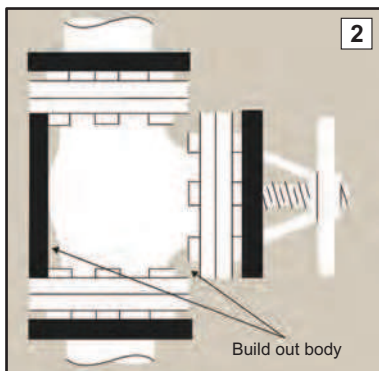
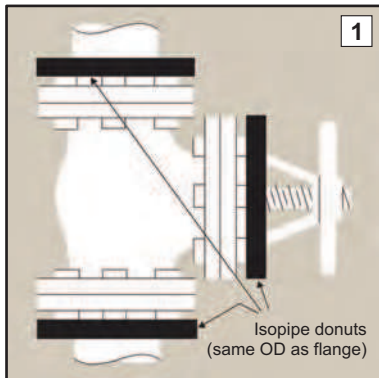
### 3.6 VALVES

The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT SHEET or ROLL, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL UV PLUS, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL HD.

#### Installation on valves

Modifications might be needed, since shape and design may vary.

1. Cut ISOPIPE pieces the same diameter as the flanges and mount them on the flange and valve areas.
2. Use scrap stripes to build the body of the valve until it takes the same dimension as the flanges. Use ISOGLUE to adhere the stripes directly on the valve body.
3. Wrap a strip around the body of the flange to measure the length (A) of the sheet needed.
4. Cut the ISOPIPE sheet for the valve body. Length (B) is the distance between the outer edges of the pieces, located at the flanges. Cut a semicircle from each end of the sheet (C).
5. Wrap the cut out sheet around the valve body. After applying ISOGLUE, press firmly together.

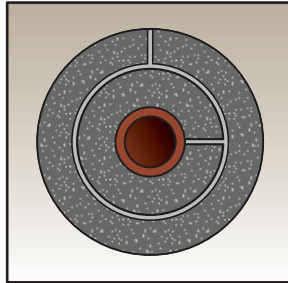


6. Use next cut-out piece to insulate the bonnet area. Take the measurements as follows:  
**C** - Overall length. Wrap a strip around the bonnet.  
**L1** - Distance from the outer surface to the approx. middle of the valve body.  
**L2** - Distance from the outer surface to the closest surface of the valve body.  
**Y** - Difference between L1 - L2. Bonnet is cut in the dimension CxL1. Divide the rectangle piece in 4 equal sections and mark the short and the long length, beginning and ending from the short length. Cut carefully curving wave-like between the lengths. Apply ISOGLUE and wrap it around the neck of the valve. Finally, seal all the contact edges carefully.

### 3.7 MULTI LAYER INSULATION PIPES

The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT, TC/HT UV, TC/HT UV PLUS, TC/HT HD.

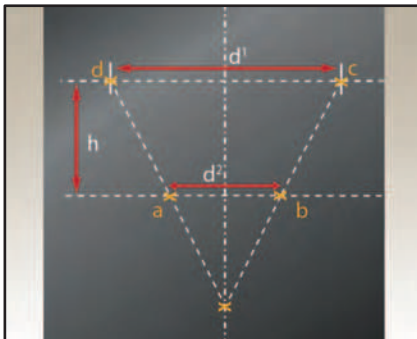
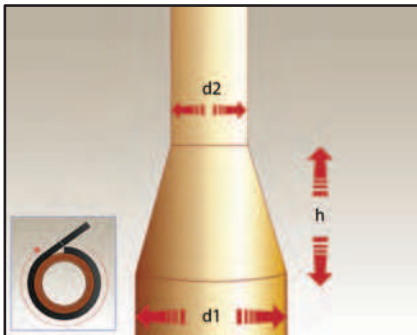
1. The inside diameter of the outer overlapping pipe should be enough to cover the maximum outside diameter of the inner pipe. If the maximum diameter of the inner pipe is too large, then ISOROLLS should be used.



2. Apply glue to entire surfaces of both the inner and outer pipe; allow to touch dry before positioning.

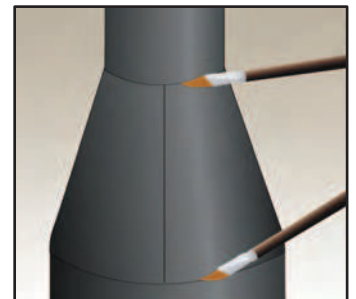
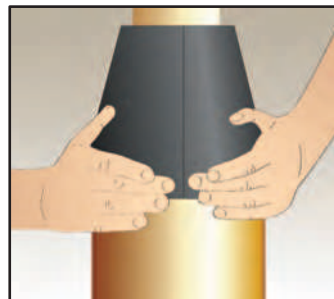
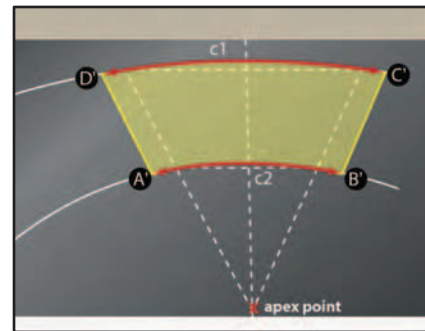
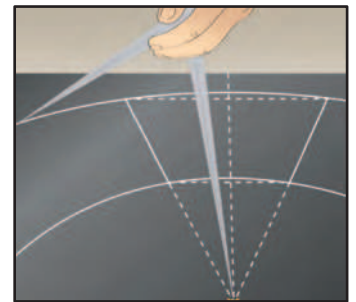
### 3.8 INSTALLATION ON CONCENTRIC REDUCERS

The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT SHEET or ROLL, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL UV PLUS, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL HD.



1. Measure the height (h). Measure the diameters of the smaller ( $d^1 = \text{diameter} + 2x \text{ insulation thickness}$ ) and of the larger pipe section ( $d^2 = \text{diameter} + 2x \text{ insulation thickness}$ ).

2. Mark a center line on the ISOPIPE sheet and place all the other measurements on the sheet as shown.
3. From the apex point, mark 2 arches (a-b and d-c).
4. Measure the circumference of the c1 (large pipe) and the c2 (small pipe).



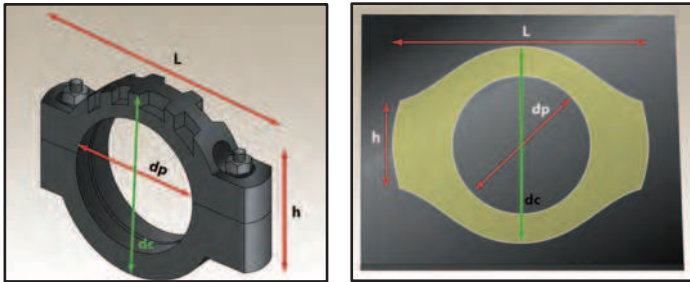
5. Mark the final dimension of the insulation and cut it out.
6. Apply ISOGLUE on the cut-out edges and wrap firmly on the reducers body.



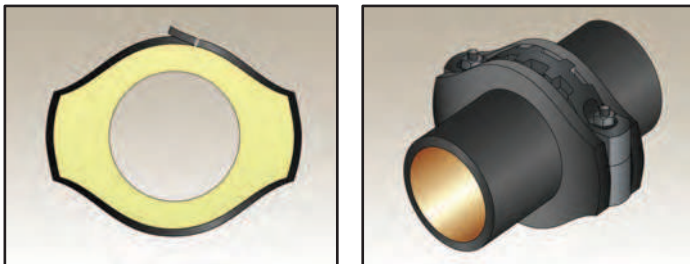
### 3.9 INSTALLATION ON COUPLINGS

The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT SHEET or ROLL, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL UV PLUS, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL HD.

Insulate pipe until the coupling.

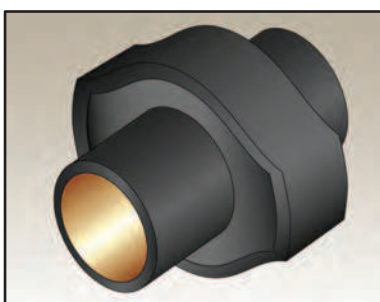


1. Measure the diameter  
( $dc = \text{diameter} + 2 \times \text{insulation thickness}$ )  
Measure the height of screws  
( $h = \text{height} + 2 \times \text{insulation thickness}$ )  
Measure the length (L)
2. Using  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $dc$  as the radius transfer a circular arc to the sheet and mark a horizontal center line.



From there mark the width.  
On the ends mark the height (h) at 90° angle.  
Connect the endpoints and mark an oval.  
Mark the diameter of the pipe on the sheet to be used.  
Use template to create a second oval.

3. Apply ISOGLUE adhesive on both ovals.
4. Measure the circumference of the oval and the distance over the outer face of both ovals.
5. Mark them on the sheet which will be used, cut them out and wrap firmly around the coupling.

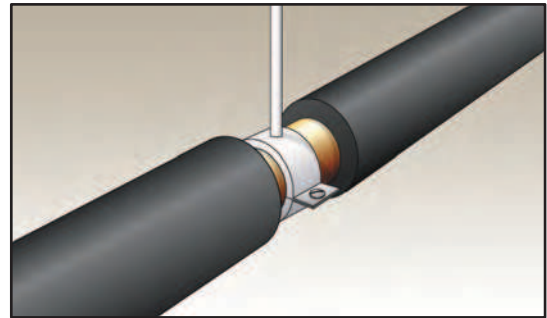


### 3.10 INSULATION ON PIPE SUPPORTS

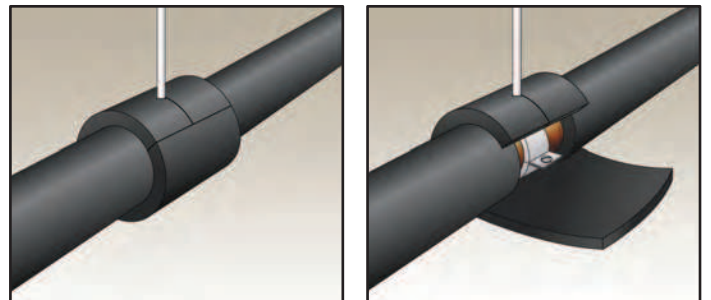
The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT, TC/HT UV, TC/HT UV PLUS, TC/HT HD.

Pipe supports should be also insulated, to prevent condensation.

1. Insulate the existing pipe as close to the pipe support as possible. Seal the edges with ISOGLUE.



2. Cut as shown a larger ISOPIPE piece.

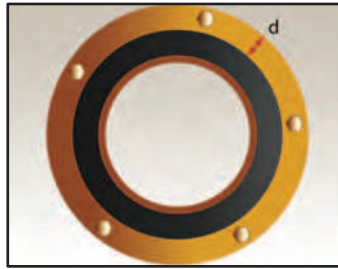
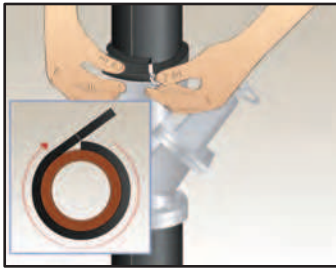


3. Place the cut-out piece over the pipe support section.
4. Apply ISOGLUE over the edges and the joints, in and around the attached insulation piece.

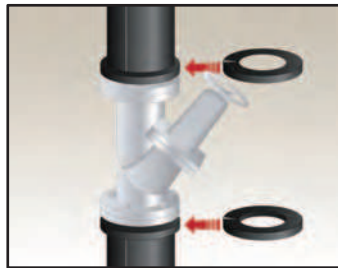
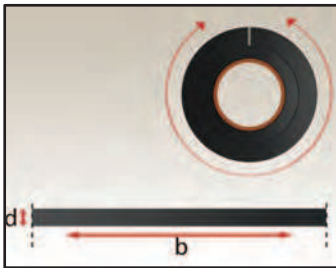
Tip: Secure tightly, seal and protect exposed edges and seams using ISOTAPE.

## 3.11 INSULATION ON STRAINERS, STRAINER VALVES, INCLINED SEAT VALVES

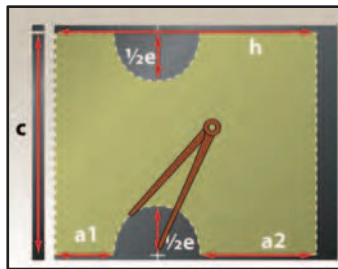
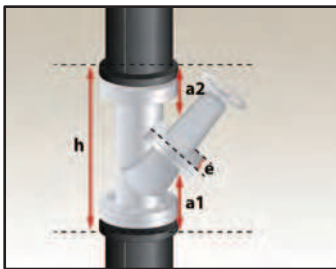
The following instructions also apply with ISOPIPE TC/HT SHEET or ROLL, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL UV PLUS, TC/HT SHEET or ROLL HD.



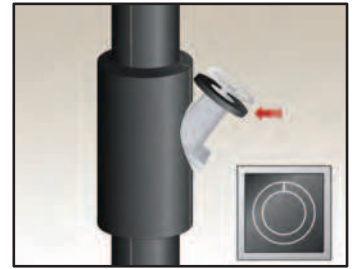
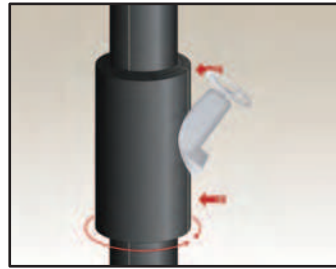
1. Insulate the pipe until the flange.
2. Measure the depth (d) of the flange ring.



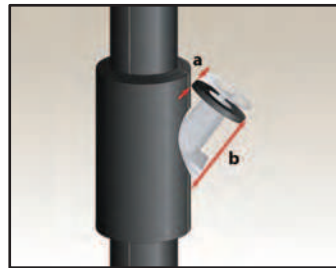
3. Measure the circumference (b) of the insulated pipe.
4. Cut the strip needed. Apply ISOGLUE adhesive on both sides and cover the flange ring.



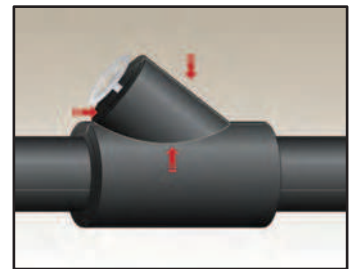
- 5.+6. Measure the distance (h), the distance a1 and a2, as well as the depth of the strainer (e) and the circumference of the rings (c).



7. Transfer the results on the sheet to be used and cut-out the required piece. Apply the ISOGLUE adhesive on the strainer body and wrap the sheet around the strainer.
8. Cut a ring and attach it at the end of the insulated section.



9. Measure the shortest (a) and the longest (b) distance from the ring to the strainer body.
10. Measure the diameter (d) of the valve body.



11. Prepare and cut-out a sheet.
12. Apply with ISOGLUE and wrap around the valve body firmly.

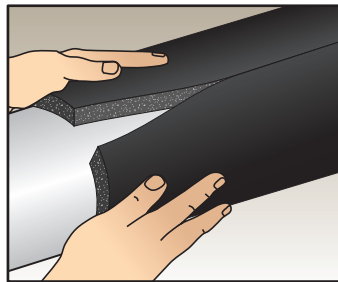
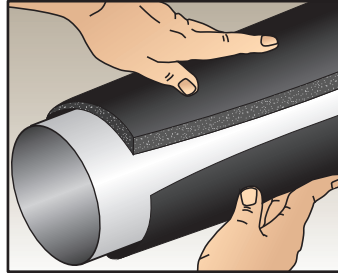
## 4. SHEETS

### 4.1 ON LARGE PIPES (over 114 mm)

#### 4.1.1 Installation on pipes using ISOPIPE Sheets

##### Using ISOPIPE Sheets

1. Cut the sheet to the requested width (should fit easy around the pipe).
2. Apply ISOGLUE on both slit surfaces. Keep the adhesive-covered sides apart for drying. Wrap the sheet around the pipe and press both end sides firmly together.
3. When insulating fittings, use already designed or reusable templates.
4. The complete cover of the fitting is formed by adhering two halves together at the long outer arc. Use ISOGLUE on both sides. Let it dry. Press both surfaces firmly together.

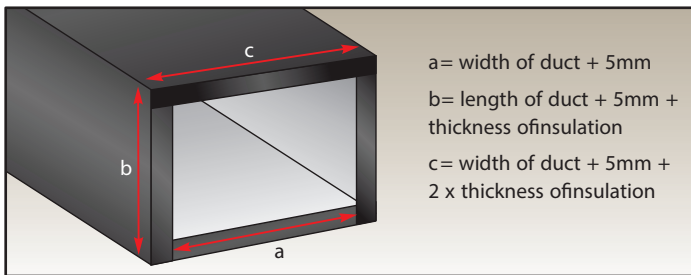


## 4.2 ON FLAT SURFACES ON PIPES

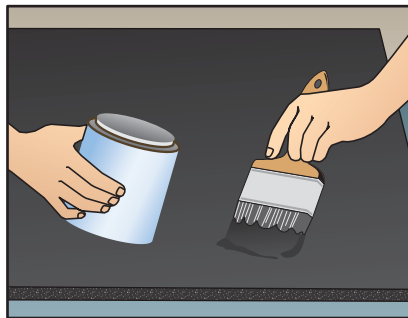
It is recommended that only large thickness be used for large bore pipes.

1. Clean surfaces of insulation and surface; remove dust, water, dirt etc.
2. Measure correct dimensions length width allow an extra 5mm overlap, to allow adjacent insulation sheets to be pressed together.

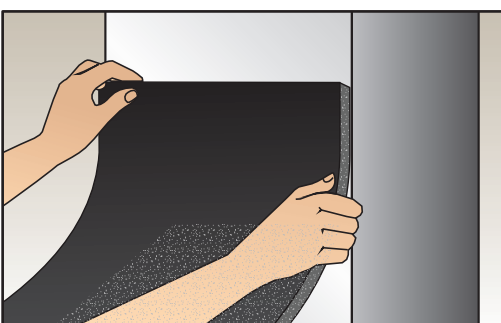
For Ducts, cut the bottom side first, same width as duct, then cut the 2 side-pieces, so that they extend down over the edges of the bottom insulation. The Top piece should extend over the side insulation.



3. Apply an even layer glue, on both surfaces first the Insulation sheet and then onto metal surface, with a brush or roller.
4. Allow glue to tack dry (3-10 min).

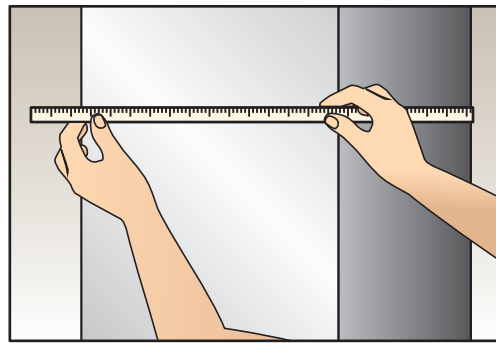


5. Line up insulation and press firmly to achieve a good bond.
6. Fix the 2 opposite side of the duct first, then the remaining sides, taking into consideration the thickness of the sheets already installed, and also allowing for compression between adjacent sheets.
7. Apply glue on edges.

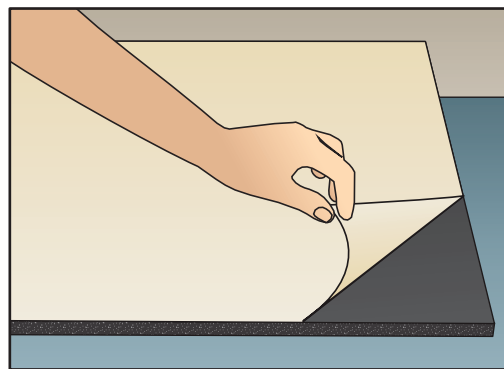


## 4.3 ON FLAT SURFACES USING SELF-ADHESIVE ISO-ROLLS

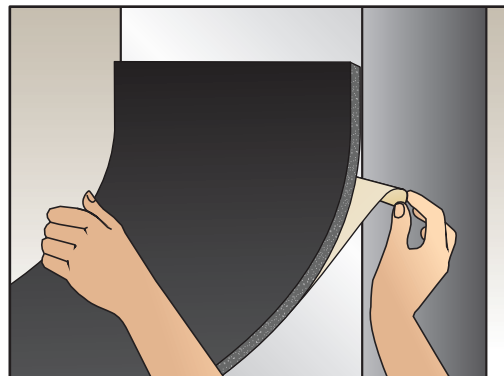
1. Clean surfaces of insulation and surface; remove dust, water, dirt etc.
2. Measure correct dimensions length width.



3. Peel back plastic cover.
4. Line up insulation and press firmly to achieve a good bond.

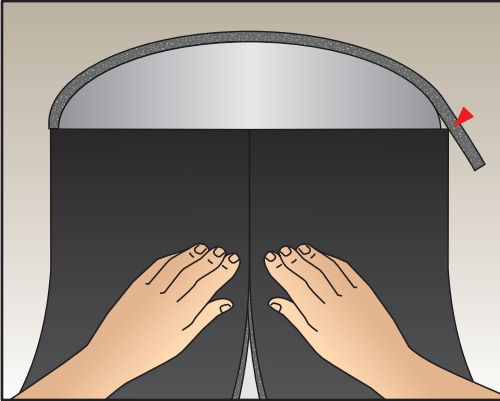


5. Keep insulation in line, pulling and removing plastic cover.
6. At joints between sheets/ rolls allow an extra 5mm overlap, to allow adjacent insulation sheets to be pressed together.

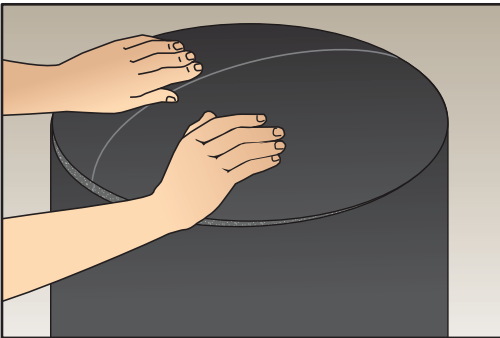


#### 4.4 FOR TANKS WITH DOME TOP

1. Measure, cut and apply sheet as large-bore pipes.
2. Measure the length-diameter of the oval top.
3. Cut a circle out.

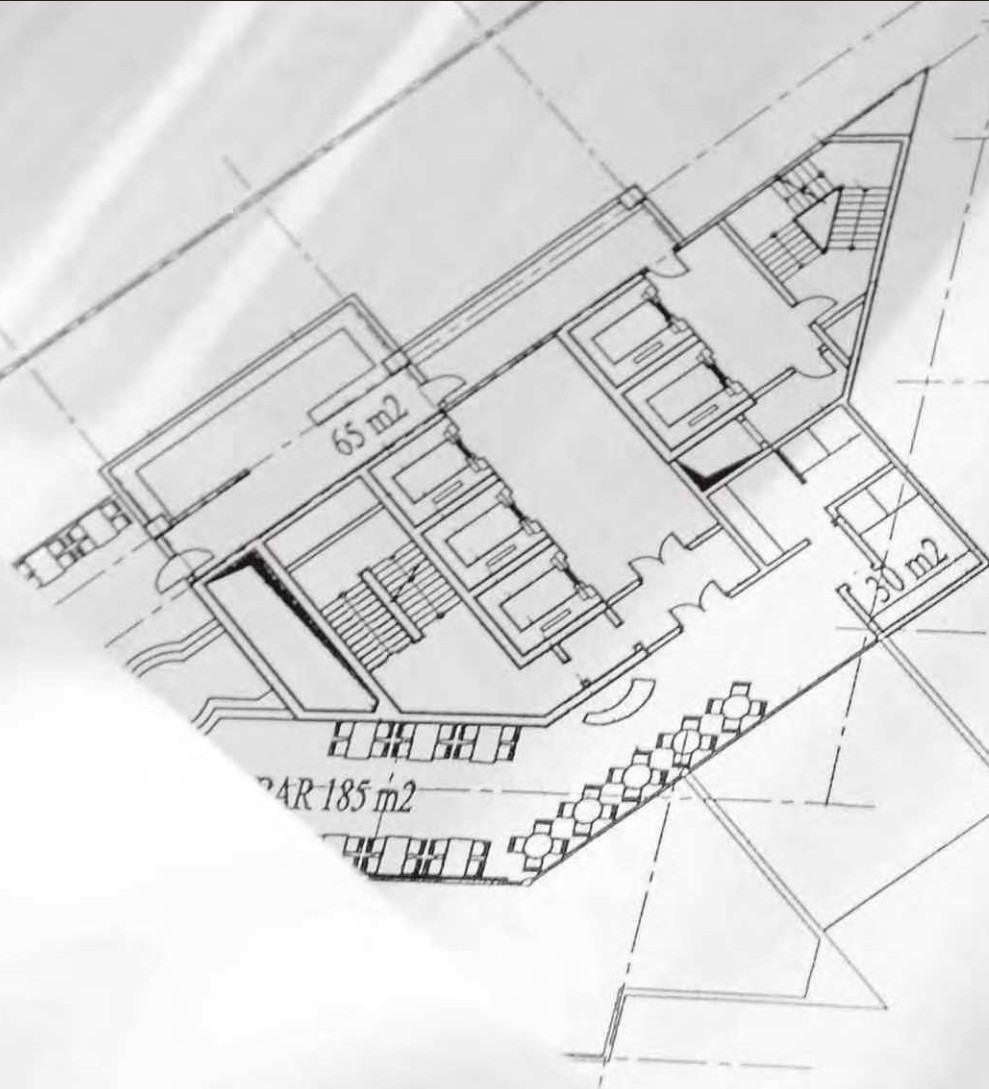


4. Apply glue on surface of insulation and on tank top. Also, apply glue on insulation ends.
5. Put insulation in place and press firmly on Tank and join with side-insulation.



*The information included in this instruction manual should be used as a reference guide to dealing with most common insulation application. It is up to experienced installers to identify appropriate solutions to deal with the variety and complexity of the installation. 3i International Innovative Industries SA, cannot be held liable for any defects occurring as a result of incorrect or installation of the insulation.*

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