

IS NOMACO POLYETHYLENE INSULATION SUSCEPTIBLE TO MOLD GROWTH OR AIR EROSION?

By virtue of its polymer base, polyethylene is a highly inert material. Along with superior resistance to most acids, alkalis, and solvents, Nomaco insulation products have a 0.0 perm-in water vapor transmission rate (WVT). Such a WVT rate renders polyethylene impervious to moisture and the detrimental effects moisture penetration can have on insulation materials, corrosion, and air quality.

The same holds true for the NOMACO factory installed glue seam on all pre-slit, pre-glued insulation products and any joints which have been sealed using the FuseSeal applicator system.

Nomaco polyethylene insulation products have been tested in accordance with Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and Uniform Mechanical Code Standard (UMCS). EPFI meets all the requirements of the following:

UL 181, Sections 12 (Mold Growth and Humidity Test) and 17 (Erosion Test).

UMCS sections 10.111 (Mold Growth and Humidity Test) and 10.116 (Erosion Test).

UL 181, Section 12.1 states that "Materials for air ducts and air connectors, including any tapes, fabrics, cements, or other materials to be used in assembly during installation shall be resistant to the effects of high humidity under ordinary atmospheric temperature conditions. The mold shall not spread beyond the inoculated area, and no significant growth of mold is to be observed." Test result: after 60 days of mold contact there was no growth.

UL 181, Section 17.1 states that "Material for air ducts and air connectors shall not break away, crack, peel, flake off, or show evidence of delamination or continued erosion when air is passed through typical sections at a velocity of two and one-half times the manufacturer's rated velocity, but not less than 2,500 feet per minute (762 m/min)." Test result: At 2,500 feet per minute, all particles that were eroded (0.04 grams) ceased after the first hour of exposure.