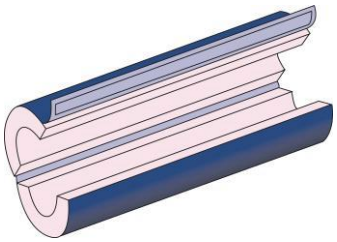
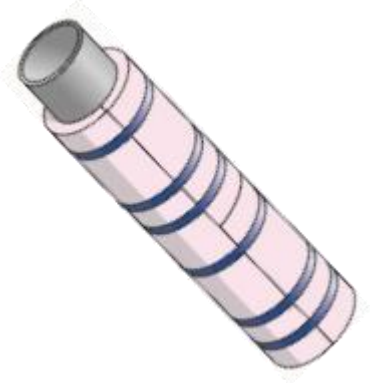


QWIK GUIDE: ISO-HT® Polyiso Insulation

ISO-HT is Dyplast® Products' 2.5 lb/ft3 polyisocyanurate rigid, closed cell, foam insulation for higher temperature applications up to 350°F (177°C), with intermittent exposure up to 375°F (190°C) - - and as low as -297°F (-183°C). ISO-HT is suitable for constant temperature or heat cycling environments. ISO-HT is certified by independent laboratory to meet demanding Class 1 flame spread and smoke development requirements per ASTM E84. Dyplast Products offers ISO-HT as bunstock or as sheets and blocks, with tolerances up to 1/32 inch on surfaces. Our extensive network of fabricators can provide special shapes for pipe, fittings, vessels, or other mechanical applications.

- **Low temperature steam**
- **Hot water**
- **Hot process**
- **Down to Cryogenic**



Key Physical Properties: Compliant with ASTM C591

Nominal Density (pcf)	ASTM D1622	2.5
Thermal Conductivity at +75°F - - Aged	ASTM C177	0.19
Closed Cell Content	ASTM D2856	97
Minimum Compressive Strength at +73°F (parallel)	ASTM D1621	41
Minimum Compressive Strength at +73°F (perp.)	ASTM D1621	33
Color		Red pigmented
Surface Burning Characteristics	ASTM E84 Flame/Smoke @ 4" thick	≤25/350

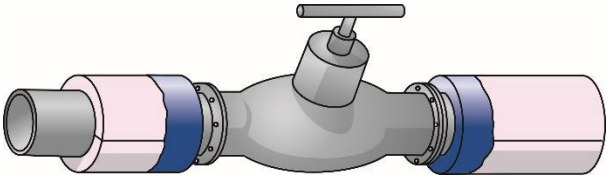
Mechanical Equipment Insulation

ISO-HT is designed for use where temperatures range from -297°F to +350F°, making it ideal for low-temperature steam applications, refinery liquids, hot water, and other process fluids that may operate at operate continuously at, or cycle up to +350F°. ISO-HT may be used on systems that may reach +375F° intermittently.

Installation

For many applications, only 1" of 2.5 lb/ft^3 ISO-HT Insulation is typically required for pipe diameters up to 10". For larger diameters or for unconditioned/outdoor environments, a qualified engineer should be consulted regarding insulation thicknesses as well as the required number of layers.

- Pipe should be clean and dry
- Joints/seams should be butted and offset from adjacent seams/joints
- Vapor stops and expansion joints should be per engineer recommendations
- Outermost joints/seams should be buttered with joint sealant, but should not overflow
- Rust preventive coatings may be appropriate depending on pipe materials and environment
- Density of insulation for pipe supports should be per engineer recommendations.



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