



Thermal Insulation Course for Mechanical Systems: Hot and Cold Insulation Design and Energy Savings

9 – 13 August 2027

Amsterdam - Zuidas business district hotel



Thermal Insulation Course for Mechanical Systems: Hot and Cold Insulation Design and Energy Savings

Ref: 1549_25032 **Date:** 9 – 13 August 2027 **Location:** Amsterdam - Zuidas business district hotel **Fees:** 23500 SAR

Introduction:

Thermal insulation for mechanical systems, from hot and cold insulation design to energy savings, is the subject of this 5-day course for mechanical, maintenance, energy and inspection staff and insulation supervisors, who build an Insulation Specification and Energy Savings Case for a case plant area. Plants, utilities and buildings lose heat, suffer condensation and hide corrosion under insulation because insulation is specified by habit, installed without hold points and rarely surveyed. Nominees already maintain, inspect or modify piping, vessels and tanks, and teaching is by inspection walkthrough with heat loss calculations. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this thermal insulation course.

Course Objectives:

- Explain the energy, process control, personnel protection, condensation, acoustic and fire duties an insulation system must meet on a given line or vessel
- Select insulation materials for hot and cold service from conductivity, temperature limit, moisture and fire behaviour data
- Calculate heat loss, surface temperature and economic thickness using ASTM C680 and ISO 12241 methods
- Specify hot and cold insulation systems with vapour retarders, jacketing and removable covers for piping, vessels, valves and tanks
- Plan corrosion under insulation prevention, installation hold points and infrared thermography surveys for existing insulated assets
- Prepare an insulation specification and energy savings case that ranks repairs by heat loss and payback

Target Audience:

- Mechanical engineers responsible for specifying insulation on new and modified piping, vessels and tanks
 - Maintenance engineers responsible for insulation repair scopes during shutdowns and routine work
 - Energy engineers responsible for heat loss audits and savings projects on steam, hot water and chilled water systems
 - Inspection engineers responsible for insulation condition surveys and corrosion under insulation screening
 - Insulation supervisors responsible for directing installation crews and releasing hold points
 - Building services engineers responsible for chilled water and air conditioning pipework insulation in facilities
-

Course Outline:

Day 1: Insulation Purposes, Heat Flow Basics and Condition Baseline

- Insulation Purposes for Energy, Process Control and Personnel Protection
- Condensation Control, Acoustic Attenuation and Fire Protection Insulation Duties
- Conduction, Convection and Radiation Paths Through Insulated Surfaces
- Thermal Conductivity Curves and Mean Temperature Effects on Insulants
- Insulation Condition Baseline Register for Lines, Vessels and Tanks

Day 2: Insulation Materials, ASTM C680 and ISO 12241 Thickness Methods

- Mineral Wool and Calcium Silicate Selection for Hot Service
- Cellular Glass, Elastomeric and PIR/PUR Foams for Cold Service
- Aerogel Blankets for Space-Limited and High-Temperature Applications
- ASTM C680 Heat Loss and Surface Temperature Calculation
- ISO 12241 Economic Thickness and Payback Calculation Worksheet

Day 3: Hot and Cold Insulation System Design and Detailing

- Hot Insulation Layers, Support Rings and Expansion Gap Details
- Cold Insulation Vapour Retarder Selection and Dew Point Check
- Metal and Non-Metallic Jacketing, Banding and Weatherproof Sealing
- Valve, Flange and Fitting Insulation With Removable Covers
- Vessel Head, Nozzle and Storage Tank Roof Insulation Details

Day 4: Corrosion Under Insulation, Thermography and Installation Quality

- Corrosion Under Insulation Temperature Ranges and Moisture Ingress Paths
- CUI Prevention Through Coatings, Drainage Points and Insulation Choice
- CUI Inspection Planning With Risk Ranking and Strip Windows
- Infrared Thermography Survey of Damaged and Missing Insulation
- Installation Inspection and Test Plan With Insulation Hold Points

Day 5: Inspection Walkthrough and Insulation Specification Build

- Inspection Walkthrough of Steam Header and Chilled Water Line
 - Heat Loss Quantification for Bare and Degraded Insulation Findings
 - Insulation Maintenance Priority List and Repair Scope Estimate
 - Energy Savings Business Case With Payback and Emission Reduction
 - Insulation Specification and Energy Savings Case Completion
-

Skills You Will Gain:

- Insulation Material Selection
- Economic Thickness Calculation
- Vapour Retarder Detailing
- Jacketing Specification
- CUI Risk Screening
- Thermographic Heat Loss Survey
- Insulation Installation Inspection
- Energy Savings Justification

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver an Insulation Specification and Energy Savings Case for a case plant area to the maintenance manager and the site energy lead
- Decide which damaged or missing insulation to repair first using measured heat loss and payback
- Avoid condensation drips, burn injuries and hidden corrosion caused by wrong vapour retarders or open jacketing seams
- Share specification templates, inspection checklists and thermography routines with site insulation teams and contractors

Conclusion:

Back at work, the participant hands the Insulation Specification and Energy Savings Case to the maintenance manager and the site energy lead, who use it to approve repair budgets, set insulation standards for new projects and rank damaged lines by payback. Inspection teams take the thermography routine and corrosion under insulation screening into their survey plans, and insulation contractors work to the hold points it sets. After the first repair campaign, the unit should compare measured surface temperatures and steam or chiller consumption with the predicted savings and update the specification.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants know before a thermal insulation for mechanical systems course?

Participants should already work with piping, vessels, tanks or air conditioning systems and be comfortable with basic heat calculations. Bringing anonymised line lists, insulation drawings or survey photographs from their own site helps them apply the walkthrough and specification work to familiar equipment.

How does a thermal insulation for mechanical systems course differ from refractory or heat transfer courses?

It covers insulation on the outside of piping, vessels, valves and tanks, from material choice to inspection and savings. Refractory courses address furnace and kiln linings, while heat transfer courses derive correlations across many equipment types rather than specifying insulation systems.

Why does thermal insulation for mechanical systems need a vapour retarder on cold lines?

Cold lines draw moist air towards the pipe, and once vapour condenses inside the insulation its conductivity rises, ice or water builds up and corrosion starts. A continuous, sealed vapour retarder with the outer surface kept above dew point blocks that moisture path.

What does a participant take back from a thermal insulation for mechanical systems course?

Participants take back an Insulation Specification and Energy Savings Case for a case plant area, with material and thickness choices, vapour retarder and jacketing details, a repair priority list and a payback estimate, plus checklists for installation hold points and thermography surveys.
