



## Tillægsblad til testrapport 19184 / Supplement comment to the DTI test report no.: 19184

### Følgende kommentar tilknyttes til testrapporten 19184:

*Hvis man kigger udelukkende på varmeledende koefficient, lambda, så er lamdaværdien for coating-materialet, SC50, mellem alm. stenuld isolering og rent metal tættest på stenuldisolering.*

*F.eks. lambdaværdien for coating-materialet er ca. fem gange dårligere end lambdaværdien for stenuldisolering ved 10 grader, men samtidig ca. 500 bedre end ren metal (i denne sammenhæng – søvandsbestandig aluminium).*

*Anvendelse af coating med SC50 i standard ventilationskanaler af metal vil give en mindre varmetransmission gennem kanalen end en ren standard ventilationskanal af metal.*

*Varmetransmissionen er i dette tilfælde afhængig af tykkelsen af både coating og kanal.*

### Following comment is attached to the test report no. 19184

*If its solely the heat conductive coefficient, lambda, which is focused at, then the lambda value of the coating material, SC50, is between standard rock wool insulation and pure metal, closer to stone wool insulation than pure metal. E.g. Is the lambda value for the coating material approx. five times higher than the lambda value for stone wool insulation at 10 degrees, but at the same time approx. 500 lower than pure metal (in this context – seawater resistant aluminum).*

*The use of coating SC50 in standard metal ventilation ducts will result in a lower heat transfer effect. The heat transfer effect depends on the thickness of both the coating material and the duct casing.*

#### **Lambda values:**

**SC50 (coating): 0,22 W/(mK)**

**Standard rock wool: 0,04 W/(mK)**

**Seawater aluminum: 117 W/(mK).**

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