



### Robson's No Sweat-FX

### Dew Point Temperature Chart (in 'F)

Top row of bold numbers are the relative humidity of ambient air in the room.

	<b>10%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>5°F</b>	-35	-30	-25	-21	-17	-14	-12	-10	-8	-6	-5	-4	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5°F
<b>10</b>	-31	-25	-20	-16	-13	-10	-7	-5	-3	-2	0	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10
<b>15</b>	-28	-21	-16	-12	-8	-5	-3	-1	1	3	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14	15
<b>20</b>	-24	-16	-11	-8	-4	-2	2	4	6	8	10	11	13	14	15	16	18	19	20
<b>25</b>	-20	-15	-8	-4	0	3	6	8	10	12	15	16	18	19	20	21	23	24	25
<b>30</b>	-15	-9	-3	2	5	8	11	13	15	17	20	22	23	24	25	27	28	29	30
<b>35</b>	-12	-5	1	5	9	12	15	18	20	22	24	26	27	28	30	32	33	34	35
<b>40</b>	-7	0	5	9	14	16	19	22	24	26	28	29	31	33	35	36	38	39	40
<b>45</b>	-4	3	9	13	17	20	23	25	28	30	32	34	36	38	39	41	43	44	45
<b>50</b>	-1	7	13	17	21	24	27	30	32	34	37	39	41	42	44	45	47	49	50
<b>55</b>	3	11	16	21	25	28	32	34	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	50	52	53	55
<b>60</b>	6	14	20	25	29	32	35	39	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	55	57	59	60
<b>65</b>	10	18	24	28	33	38	40	43	46	49	51	53	55	57	59	60	62	63	65
<b>70</b>	13	21	28	33	37	41	45	48	50	53	55	57	60	62	64	65	67	68	70
<b>75</b>	17	25	32	37	42	46	49	52	55	57	60	62	64	66	69	70	72	74	75
<b>80</b>	20	29	35	41	46	50	54	57	60	62	65	67	69	72	74	75	77	78	80
<b>85</b>	23	32	40	45	50	54	58	61	64	67	69	72	74	76	78	80	82	83	85
<b>90</b>	27	36	44	49	54	58	62	66	69	72	74	77	79	81	83	85	87	89	90
<b>95</b>	30	40	48	54	59	63	67	70	73	76	79	82	84	86	88	90	91	93	95
<b>100</b>	34	44	52	58	63	68	71	75	78	81	84	86	88	91	92	94	96	98	100
<b>110</b>	41	52	60	66	71	77	80	84	87	90	92	95	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
<b>120</b>	48	60	68	74	79	85	88	92	96	99	102	105	108	110	112	114	116	118	120
<b>125</b>	52°F	63	72	78	84	89	93	97	100	104	107	109	111	114	117	119	121	123	124

Numbers in body of chart are surface temperature of surface where condensation will form.

Numbers in the left column are the ambient air temperature in the room.

# Robson's No Sweat-FX

## Minimum Thickness Schedule

Number of Degrees F the surface temp is BELOW the dew point temp	Minimum thickness of No Sweat-FX required to prevent condensation
up to 8 Degrees	1/64" (15 mils or 0.4mm)
9 to 24 Degrees	1/32" (31 mils or 0.8mm)
25 to 31 Degrees	3/64" (47 mils or 1.2mm)
more than 31 Degrees	1/16" (63 mils or 1.6mm)

### Notes To Specifiers

See Dew Point Chart on reverse side of page. Top row of bold numbers in Dew Point Chart is relative humidity (%) in the room. Left column of bold numbers in Dew Point Chart is dry bulb air temperature (°F) in the room. The numbers in the chart body are the various surface temperatures (°F) at which condensation will form on the subject item such as a cold water pipe or a concrete wall.

To calculate the minimum thickness of No Sweat-FX:

1. Determine the air temperature and humidity in the subject area.
2. Use the Dew Point Chart to calculate the dew point temperature applicable to the subject item.
3. Consult the No Sweat-FX Thickness Schedule for minimum thickness of No Sweat-FX required.

Because relative humidity and air temperature fluctuate beyond normal values, the thickness of No Sweat-FX should be specified based on the most extreme conditions that might occasionally occur in the subject area for 1 hour or longer.

For example, if a boiler room is normally at 70°F air temperature and 55% relative humidity, the dew point is 53°F. This means that condensation will occur on surfaces within the boiler room that are 53°F or colder. If a cold pipe in the boiler room operates at 45°F, it is 8 degrees BELOW the dew point. To prevent condensation on the 45°F cold pipe in normal conditions, the minimum thickness of No Sweat-FX is 1/64" (15 mils or 0.4mm).

However, if the example boiler room reaches 80°F temperature and 70% humidity for 1 or more continuous hours, the 45°F cold pipe would then be 24 degrees BELOW the dew point and should be coated with a minimum of 1/32" (31 mils or 0.8mm) of No Sweat-FX.

Use a paint thickness gauge to determine the applied thickness of No Sweat-FX. The minimum thickness (or more) must be applied to all surfaces where condensation will or might form, including connecting surfaces such as pipe supports, duct clamps, air grills, hinges, bolts, gauge stems, etc.



### **Robson Thermal Mfg. Ltd.**

15048 Victoria Avenue, White Rock, BC, Canada V4B 1G3  
Tel: +604.538.6681 or 1.888.9ROBSON Fax: +604.538.6692 [www.RobsonThermal.com](http://www.RobsonThermal.com)

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