Applies a new method to install 30-cm-wide sheets designed with consideration to breathability and weather resistance, and ensures the installation of the heat insulator at a low cost, quickly, and with ease.

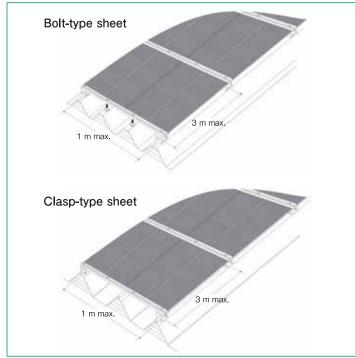
The world's only one technology of stainless steel deposition on cover sheets ensures excellent heat shielding, heat insulation, and weather resistance performance.

Overview (Technical principles, actions, etc.)

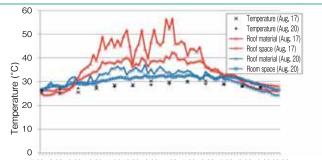
Global warming has been causing temperature rises from year to year recently, and energy-saving measures are worldwide action assignments for all industries. Nihon Widecloth Co., Ltd. has developed an unprecedented external thermal barrier. This product can be installed within a short time without so much initial investment, and is suitable to all types of businesses (e.g., convenience stores, mass merchandisers, restaurants, factories, warehouses, and game arcades). This technology uses sunshades (made of special mesh sheets) to cover folded-plate roofs to drop the surface temperatures of the roofs, thus reducing the power consumption of air conditioners and contributing to a work environment improvement.

Mesh sheets originally used for marine aquaculture (e.g., the farming of deepsea fish, such as sea bream and flounder) have excellent strength and weather resistance performance with a shading rate as high as 97.84%. These mesh sheets are coated with thin stainless steel with high reflection and heat insulation performance to make the mesh sheets special ones.

Each special sheet is cut to a width of 30 cm for an improvement in breathability for the prevention of temperature rises. Special brackets are used on each roof to lay these special mesh sheets laterally with space provided between the roof and sheets for the protection of strong wind force and ease of installation.



Installation view



7:00 8:00 9:00 10:0011:0012:0013:0014:0015:0016:0017:0018:0019:0020:00 Time (7:00 to 19:00)

The above graph shows the result of the on-site comparison of temperatures before and after the installation of the Roof Shade in Matsuyama. The comparison was made on August 17 and 20, which were almost the same in outdoor temperature and sunshine duration. The red and blue lines show the temperatures before and after installation, respectively. The result shows that the Roof Shade suppressed a temperature of 20.2°C on the roof material and a temperature of 9.4°C in the roof space.

Change in Temperature of Roof Space and Roof Material over Time with or without Roof Shade

Introductory Track Record

■ Plant (Yamanashi Prefecture)	350 m
Supermarket (Kagoshima Prefecture)	4,200 m ²
■ Corporate logistics center (Osaka Prefecture)	1,000 m
■ Plant (Kyoto Prefecture)	4,800 m
■ Tenant (Osaka Prefecture)	300 ㎡
■ Noodle shop (Ehime Prefecture)	200 m ²
■ Noodle shop (Saga Prefecture)	200 ㎡
■ Corporate office (Aichi Prefecture)	200 m ²
■ Plants (Aichi Prefecture)	500 m ²

Effects

- There are no other products that shade rooftops from the sun. The following effects are expected from an installation example of the Roof Shade on a one-story restaurant with an area of 200 m .
- The power consumption of all the 200-V electrical appliances in the restaurant will be 57.879 kWh per year.
- 2 The power consumption in April, when the air conditioners will be rarely used, will be 2,315 kWh.
- 3 The power consumption of all the low-voltage equipment other than air conditioners will be 27,780 kWh (2,315 kWh x 12 months).
- 4The power consumption of the air conditioners per year: 1 3= 57,879 kWh - 27,780 kWh = 30,099 kWh
- 5The alleviation rate of the power consumption of the air conditioners is 23%. $4 \times 0.23 = 6,922$ kWh

From ⑤, a reduction of 6,922 kWh per year is expected from this example.

〈Annual CO₂ reduction〉

6,922 kWh (power reduction per year) x 0.555 (factor) = 3.842 kg *The above calculation was made on the basis of a default value of 0.000555t-CO₂/kWh specified by Environment Decree No. 3 (2006) of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Reduction of Electric Charges)

A reduction of approximately 180,000 yen for 6,922 kWh saved. Initial investment: 200 $\text{m}^2 \times 5,000 \text{ yen/} \text{m}^2 = 1,000,000 \text{ yen}$ Operating costs: None

Depreciation: $1.000,000 \text{ yen} \div 180,000 \text{ yen} = 5.55 \text{ years}$

Reference: Electric bill simulation of Shikoku Electric Power. *Checked by Nihon Widecloth Co., Ltd.

http://www.yonden.co.jp/cgi-bin/ryokin/index.cgi

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