

DRYAIR vs Direct Flame Burners

	DRYAIR	Direct Flame Burner
Fire risk inside structure	Nil	Always chance of fire. Burners located inside structure being heated.
Supervision	Minimal	Supervision required primarily due to fire risk, and time spent relocating burners. In the case of propane, checking fuel supply
Flexibility & versatility	Capable of multiple applications. I.e: One system is capable of heating multiple structures, multiple floors, In-floor heating, ground thaw, grade beam curing, etc....	Single application - heating.
Heat distribution	Versatile placement of portable heat exchangers with high CFM blowers allow for distribution of heat evenly throughout structure.	Heat highly concentrated in immediate area of burner. Burners typically are high temperature / low air flow. Heat distribution is a challenge.
Humidity	Helps reduce relative humidity.	Adds to humidity problem. One of the by-products of combustion is water. Natural Gas burners generate 9.3lbs of water / 100,000 Btu's, Propane burners generate 7.7lbs of water / 100,000 Btu's. Example: A 1 Million Btu, Natural gas burner will generate 2,200lbs of water / day.
Affects on working Environment	Improves environment. Excellent quality air will lead to improved employee productivity. Also, lower relative humidity air will increase quality and decrease curing time of drywall, flooring, concrete, paint, etc.	Combustion process of fuel produces and introduces numerous by-products to the work environment. Many of these byproducts are "toxic" and will have detrimental affect on employee health.
Temperature control	Thermostats on Portable Heat Exchangers control fan operation. Water Heater and Heat Exchangers will only operate on demand for heat. The combination of the two, will assist in fuel efficiency.	No temperature control setting... it is a manual process. To control temperature, you must add or subtract the number of burners in operation.
Introduction of toxic fumes to the environment	None	Combustion process of fuel produces numerous byproducts. Many of these byproducts are toxic, and detrimental to employee health.
Heating Costs	Typically 1/2 the operation cost of a direct flame burner	Typically twice the cost of a DRYAIR system
Conditions for interior finish work	Positive affect. Allows for daily application of joint compound or finish texture to drywall. Minimizes expansion and contraction of wallboard. Reduces amount of downtime between finished drywall and paint application. Eliminates shading of paint caused by residue from open flame heaters. Allows better adhesion of caulking materials. Provides a drier surface for application of water-based carpet and tile adhesives, epoxy and urethane coatings and epoxy joint fillers. Reduces the chance of shrinkage at mitered joints in finish trim materials.	Water generated by fuel combustion, adds to a normal humidity problem associated with winter heating. Humidity problems increase, as outside temperatures decrease.
Affects on concrete curing	Quicker and better cure with controlled heat.	Same affects as DRYWALL curing above. Added complication of the concrete "Dusting factor". Dusting occurs from the depletion of oxygen in the environment.
Insurance costs	Potential of reduced insurance costs. The reduced costs can be attributed to the eliminated fire risk.	High Insurance cost, primarily due to fire risk.

