

North American Temporary Heating Equipment Market



verifymarkets



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www.verifymarkets.com

+1 210.595.9687

info@verifymarkets.com

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Scope of Research

North American Temporary Heating Equipment Market

This study aims to provide a detailed analysis of the North American Temporary Heating Equipment Market along with qualitative trends for the year 2018. Heaters, for temporary heating applications, enable customers to control the temperature and evenly distribute heat for a variety of applications.

The market numbers included in this report represent revenues generated by companies operating in the temporary heating market in the United States and Canada. The base year for the study is 2018 and the forecast period is from 2019 until 2025.

This study captures the following information on the North American Temporary Heating Equipment Market:

- Market Size, Growth Rate, Revenue Forecasts (2019-2025)
- Growth Drivers & Restraints
- Market Data
- Market Share Analysis
- Market Trends
- Strategic Recommendations
- Quotes by Key Industry Participants



Methodology

Interviews with key market participants: The research methodology adopted while conducting this study involved conducting interviews with various key market participants, enabling Verify Markets to identify various trends in the temporary heating market. Furthermore, discussions with industry participants enabled us to provide a comprehensive view of the overall market. Next, the information was validated through our internal databases and market experts. Later, the collected information was structured and collated into this report.



Definitions: Equipment Types

North American Temporary Heating Equipment Market



Direct-fired heaters

The burner is fired directly into the process air stream to heat it. Air heaters, which are direct fired, are utilized in applications where the end product will not be affected by the by-products of combustion. For indoor applications, direct-fired make-up air heaters are used, where air from the outdoors is heated and then evenly distributed indoors in a controlled manner to replace air that is being exhausted. This drier, tempered, fresh air has the ability to absorb the moisture and ventilate the fumes from the construction process.



Indirect-fired heaters

The air, and in some cases fluid, is heated "indirectly." The burner is fired into a heat exchanger. The air is heated when it passes over the heat exchanger, and the by-products of combustion remain inside the heat exchanger and do not come into direct contact with the process air.



Ground thaw heaters

A ground thaw heater could be direct-fired, indirect-fired, steam, or a hydronic surface unit. Generally, ground thawing is an indirect heating process. The unit might be a hydronic surface heater where hoses are laid out onto a surface, covered with insulation, and the frozen ice on the ground is thawed.

Definitions: Equipment Types

North American Temporary Heating Equipment Market



Steam heaters

Steam, or hot water heaters, can be used in structures where there is already a central steam or hot water boiler on-site. These portable air handlers, when combined with steam or hot water, will provide dry and even heat.



Electric heaters

Electric heat requires accessibility to high voltage and high amperage power, and will often be accompanied with a generator. Since electric heaters operate on electricity, they are fume, flame, and moisture-free.



Flameless heaters

Flameless heaters are mostly utilized in the oil and gas industry or some specialized solutions, like airports. Flameless heaters contain an internal combustion engine and is an indirect-fired unit, but the flame is contained and not visible. These units are viewed as the most “safe” option available on the market, and most suited for explosion-proof requirements (or potentially dangerous applications). In a flameless heater, cool ambient and/or re-circulated air is drawn into the heater body and pulled through an exhaust heat exchanger and radiator where it achieves heat gain. Air temperature increases further as it is drawn across the engine and heat plate. At the third and final heating stage, air is pushed through the shear plate oil heat exchanger, where it reaches its final temperature and is discharged through the outlet duct.



Hydronic surface heaters

Hydronic surface heaters are an energy efficient heating system that uses tubing to run a hot liquid through hose or through radiators for heat. Fluid heat transfer is the most efficient way to transfer heat, resulting in reduced fuel consumption. Reheating warm ambient interior air allows a reduction in fuel costs dramatically over indirect-fired and direct-fired open flame heaters. There are also additional fuel savings by eliminating ventilation requirements to offset noxious fumes, heating of cold outside air, or any heat loss from routing air to the outside for reheating. Indirect-hydronic is by far the least expensive fuel burn per Btu/hr.

Definitions: End-Users

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For the purposes of this study, temporary heat excludes dehumidification equipment. Temporary heating refers to the rental of heating equipment used for the below categories:

Oil & Gas – Refers to the exploration and production component of the petroleum industry. Stages within the upstream petroleum-product industry include the search for underground or underwater oil and gas fields, the drilling of exploratory wells, and the operation of wells that bring crude oil and raw natural gas to the surface.

Refining– Refers to production facilities composed of a group of chemical engineering unit processes and unit operations refining certain materials or converting raw material into products of value. Process heaters are used throughout the hydrocarbon and chemical processing industries in places such as refineries, gas plants, petrochemicals, and chemicals and synthetics. This end user group includes downstream processes for oil and gas.

Industrial – Includes manufacturing, warehousing, power plants, and all other industrial processes that are not refining.

Mining – The end user utilizes heat for, both process and comfort purposes, extracting ore, coal, and/or minerals from the ground.

Construction – Refers to any application involved with the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings, structures, and other real property. This category does not include some immediate specialty restoration and emergency heating/drying opportunity.

Events–Events such as weddings, sporting events, movie production, corporate entertainment, and all other events that might require a heater.

Emergency – The emergency market refers to moisture removal and temporary heat used to quickly dry saturated structures. This market is predominantly a response to natural disasters – floods, fires, and hurricanes or water leaks.

Others – All other temporary heat opportunities not covered in the above categories. The ‘others’ category includes areas like pest control, agriculture, and some commercial applications.