



Sealing for a safer and greener tomorrow



Gaskets, PUE, and Mission Critical Systems

The Hidden Drivers of Data Center Reliability

Why critical infrastructure depends
on what you don't see

Data Centers Don't Fail at the Server Level



- Uptime depends on mechanical systems
- Small failures ---> major consequences
- Sealing is often overlooked

Talk to our team today!!

AN EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW



Modern data centers have evolved into highly complex, mission-critical environments that support cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and global digital infrastructure. As computing demands continue to increase, reliability and efficiency are no longer determined solely by servers and IT equipment. The supporting infrastructure, including power generation, cooling systems, and mechanical fluid-handling networks, now plays a critical role in overall performance.

This eBook explores how small mechanical inefficiencies, such as leaks, pressure instability, improper installation, and material degradation, can significantly impact uptime, energy consumption, cooling efficiency, and operating costs over time. As facilities scale and Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) becomes increasingly important, even minor inefficiencies can create measurable operational and financial consequences.

The content examines the challenges associated with modern cooling systems, real-world operating conditions, and the gap between engineering design and field execution. It also highlights the critical role sealing solutions play in maintaining system integrity, improving reliability, and supporting long-term operational efficiency.



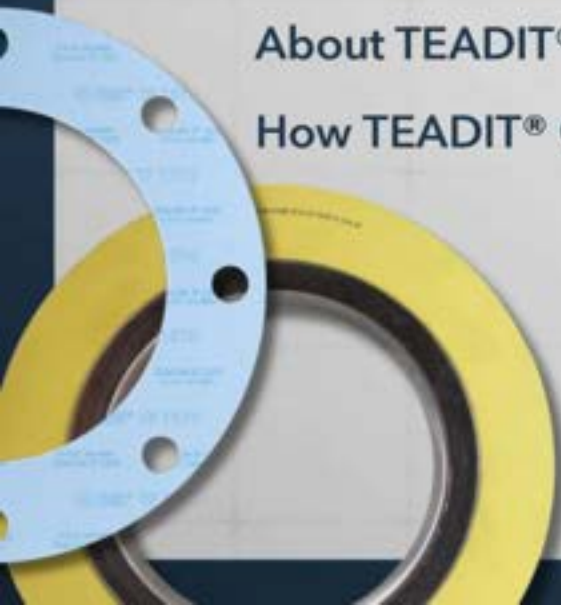
Through industry insights and a real-world case example, this eBook demonstrates how performance-driven sealing strategies can help reduce leak events, improve system stability, lower maintenance demands, and support sustainable data center growth.

Ultimately, reliable and efficient data center performance depends not only on computing power, but on the integrity of the infrastructure systems operating behind it.



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THE EVOLUTION OF DATA CENTERS



Data centers have come a long way.

In the 1980s and 1990s, most companies operated small, on-premises server rooms. These environments were simple, localized, and designed to support internal operations with limited scalability.

The early 2000s introduced a shift. As internet usage expanded, so did the need for larger, more reliable infrastructure. Colocation facilities began to emerge, allowing multiple organizations to share space, power, and cooling resources.

The growth of artificial intelligence, high-performance computing, and data-intensive applications is pushing data centers to new limits. Facilities are becoming larger, more complex, and require significantly more energy.

As power demand increases, the cooling systems required to maintain data center operations are evolving, and infrastructure is under constant pressure to perform. What used to be a support function is now a critical process.

With this shift comes a new reality:

THEN VS. NOW



THEN

Local servers, low density, limited risk.



NOW

Hyperscale facilities, high power consumption, zero tolerance for failure.

In the 2010s, the rise of cloud computing changed everything. Hyperscale data centers became the backbone of digital services, designed to support massive workloads, global connectivity, and continuous uptime.

THE INDUSTRY IS NOW ENTERING A NEW PHASE.

The reliability of a data center is no longer defined by its servers alone, but by the performance of the systems that support them.

Power generation, cooling systems, and mechanical infrastructure now play a central role in uptime, efficiency, and long-term performance.



MARKET OVERVIEW: GROWTH AND ENERGY DEMAND

Data centers are no longer a niche segment of the economy. They are now a critical layer of global infrastructure, supporting everything from cloud computing and streaming services to artificial intelligence and real-time data processing.

So what? Their impact in the market is no longer limited to performance and uptime. It is now measured in energy demand, infrastructure strain, and long-term sustainability.

In 2024, data centers accounted for approximately 1.5% of global electricity consumption. This percentage is expected to grow significantly in the coming years. Driven by AI workloads, hyperscale expansion, and rising digital demand, the sector is projected to account for 3% of global electricity consumption by 2030.

This growth is not incremental; it is exponential.

The challenge is clear:

HOW CAN CAPACITY BE SCALED WITHOUT SACRIFICING EFFICIENCY OR PERFORMANCE?

As demand accelerates, data center operators are navigating a more complex environment:

- Rising energy costs that directly affect operating margins.
- Stricter sustainability targets that influence investment decisions.

DID YOU KNOW?



A single hyperscale data center can consume 100-300 MW of power. That is comparable to the electricity demand of a city like Pittsburgh, which uses roughly 1,500-2,000 MW across its metro area.

- Higher expectations for uptime, where even minor inefficiencies carry significant risk.

The AI Effect

Artificial intelligence is intensifying these pressures by fundamentally changing how data centers operate.

Energy is the New Constraint

Power availability is emerging as one of the primary barriers to expansion. In many regions, access to a reliable energy supply is now a key factor in site selection. As a result, operators are forced to rethink how energy is generated, distributed, and consumed within their facilities.

This shift brings three critical areas into focus:

- Power generation and supply reliability.
- Cooling system efficiency and performance.
- Overall energy effectiveness, measured through Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE).

POWER GENERATION AND ENERGY SUPPLY



Behind every data center is a continuous and reliable source of power.

As demand for computing grows, data centers are increasingly dependent on a mix of power-generation sources to ensure energy availability, scalability, and resilience.

Today, data centers are powered by a combination of:

- Natural gas (on-site generation and backup systems).
- Fossil fuels.
- Nuclear energy - increasingly considered for large-scale, long-term power stability.
- Renewable energy such as wind and solar.
- Hydroelectric power in energy-advantaged locations.
- Diesel generators for emergency backup.

THE NEXT GAINS IN EFFICIENCY, RELIABILITY, AND SCALABILITY WILL COME FROM OPTIMIZING THE SYSTEMS THAT ENABLE IT.

Not All Power Strategies Are Created Equal

Smaller data centers are typically connected directly to a power grid, using diesel generators as a backup energy source. While this approach is common, it comes with limitations:

- Higher operational costs,
- Dependence on external infrastructure,
- And most importantly, it was not designed for zero-failure environments.

The Gold Standard: Uninterrupted Power

As data centers require continuous, uninterrupted power, larger facilities such as colocation and hyperscale data centers have begun to diversify. These facilities secure direct and dedicated sources of energy, including:

- On-site generation (natural gas, turbines).
- Long-term renewable energy agreements.
- Integrated energy infrastructure.

Power, Efficiency, and Revenue

In high-performance data centers, power is directly tied to revenue. As every watt generated must be used as efficiently as possible, the concept of Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) becomes critical. Small improvements have a significant impact, as every fraction of a PUE point saved can translate into millions of dollars in operational efficiency. [thnak](#)

Where Infrastructure Becomes Critical

Power generation does not operate in isolation. Its reliability is determined by the performance of the systems that support it, including fuel delivery, cooling networks, heat exchangers, and fluid-handling infrastructure. These systems operate under continuous load, elevated temperatures, and fluctuating pressures, where even minor inefficiencies can compound into measurable performance losses. This marks a turning point in data center design.

Power strategy is no longer just about how energy is generated, but how effectively it is managed, transferred, and sustained across the entire facility.



LOWERING PUE: WHERE EFFICIENCY BECOMES VALUE

The industry standard for measuring efficiency in data centers is Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE).

PUE is a core performance indicator that compares the total energy used by a facility to the energy consumed by IT equipment. The closer the value is to 1.0, the more efficient the data center.

Why PUE Matters

PUE is typically influenced by cooling system performance, airflow and heat management, mechanical system efficiency, and fluid system integrity. As every watt not used by IT is a lost opportunity, PUE directly impacts:

- Operational costs.
- Energy consumption.
- Sustainability targets.
- Revenue potential.

The same factors that affect reliability also affect efficiency:

- Poor sealing → leaks → energy loss.
- Pressure instability → higher pump demand.
- Inefficient cooling → increased power consumption.

The Hidden Cost of Inefficiency

Non-IT energy consumption in data centers includes critical systems such as cooling infrastructure, pumps and fluid-handling equipment, and power-distribution losses. While these systems are essential to maintaining reliable operations, they must function as efficiently as possible to support overall performance. Even small inefficiencies within these areas can scale rapidly across large facilities.

Quantifying the Impact

Consider a large-scale data center operating at 100 MW. A PUE improvement of just 0.1 can result in:

- Millions of dollars in annual energy savings.
- Reduced strain on infrastructure.
- Improved system capacity utilization.

Small efficiency gains translate into significant financial impact.

Designing for Better PUE

Improving Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) is not the result of a single solution, but the combined performance of efficient system design, high-performance materials, consistent installation practices, and continuous optimization. Cooling systems, fluid handling, power distribution, and mechanical connections must operate reliably to minimize unnecessary energy losses.

At scale, efficiency is about more than energy savings. It determines how much usable IT capacity can be supported within available power limits, reduces operating costs, supports sustainability goals, and ultimately improves revenue per watt.

COOLING SYSTEMS UNDER PRESSURE



Cooling is one of the most critical systems, in the entire data center. As computing density increases, driven by cloud services, AI workloads, and high-performance computing, so does heat generation.

The Evolution of Cooling

Traditional air-cooling systems are no longer sufficient for high-density environments. Today's facilities rely on more advanced solutions, including:

- Chilled water systems.
- Liquid cooling loops.
- Rear-door heat exchangers.
- Immersion cooling (in select applications).

While these systems are designed to handle higher thermal loads with greater efficiency, they also introduce new challenges.

A System in Constant Motion

Cooling systems operate under demanding conditions. Continuous fluid circulation, high flow rates, pressure variations across the system, and temperature fluctuations between supply and return, are just some examples of the stresses these systems undergo.

At the core of these systems is a network of pumps, valves, heat exchangers, piping, and flanged connections. Each connection associated with these components must maintain integrity under pressure, temperature cycling, and vibration. Any weakness in the system can impact overall performance.

Small Inefficiencies, Big Consequences

When cooling systems are not operating at peak performance:

- Heat removal becomes less effective.
- Equipment operates at elevated temperatures.
- Energy consumption increases to maintain target conditions.
- System stability and thermal consistency are affected.

System begins to compensate through increased energy demand, greater equipment strain, and reduced operating margins.



Cooling and Energy Efficiency

Cooling represents one of the largest sources of non-IT energy consumption within a data center. Its effectiveness directly influences:

- Total facility energy consumption.
- Operating and maintenance costs.
- Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE).
- Long-term equipment reliability and uptime.

Improving system integrity at every point of operation is needed to control costs, support sustainability targets, and maintain consistent performance.



ANATOMY OF A DATA CENTER

When most people think about data centers, they picture rows of servers. The reality is very different. Behind the computing layer exists a complex network of systems designed to support continuous operation, managing power, cooling, and fluid flow across the entire facility. These systems are what keep the data center running.

A FAILURE IN ONE AREA CAN QUICKLY IMPACT THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

Core Infrastructure Systems

A typical data center relies on three interconnected layers:

1. Power Systems

- Grid connection and substations.
- On-site generation (natural gas, diesel, or other sources).
- Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) systems.

These systems ensure a continuous and stable flow of electricity.

2. Cooling Systems

- Chilled water loops.
- Cooling towers and dry coolers.
- Pumps and distribution systems.
- Heat exchangers.

Cooling systems remove the heat generated by high-density computing environments and are essential for maintaining performance.

3. Mechanical and Fluid Systems

- Piping networks.
- Flanged connections.
- Valves and expansion joints.
- Sealing solutions (gaskets, packing, isolation kits).

These systems enable the safe and efficient movement of fluids under pressure and temperature variations.

Where It All Connects

What makes data centers unique is not just the presence of these systems, but how tightly they are integrated

Scale and Complexity

In a hyperscale facility, these various systems translate into:

- Thousands of flanged connections,
- Hundreds of valves and pumps,
- Dozens of heat exchangers,
- Continuous operation under varying loads.

Each connection point represents a potential risk if it has not been properly designed, installed, and maintained.

Why This Matters

Data centers are not just IT environments. They are highly engineered industrial systems, where performance depends on the reliability of interconnected components. Understanding the intricacies of these structures is key to identifying where risks exist and where improvements can be made.

SPECIFIED VS INSTALLED REALITY



Data centers are engineered with precision. As the systems are designed for pressure and temperature conditions, specifications are carefully defined, and materials are selected based on performance. The components are diligently chosen to meet the reliability and efficiency targets, and on paper, everything works. In the field, the reality is often different.

What Gets Specified

Engineering teams typically define:

- Gasket materials and types,
- Torque requirements,
- Pressure and temperature limits,
- Installation procedures.



What Actually Gets Installed

During construction and maintenance, multiple variables come into play:

- Time constraints and project schedules.
- Availability of materials.
- Installation practices and workmanship.
- Variations in handling and storage.

Even small deviations can lead to improper gasket compression, misalignment in flanged connections, uneven load distribution, and premature material degradation.

Why This Matters?

A system can be perfectly designed and still underperform. Performance is not defined only by what is specified; it is defined by how it is installed and maintained.

The Compounding Effect

In large-scale facilities, the gap between design and execution is magnified across thousands of connections, multiple contractors and teams, and varying installation conditions. What may appear to be a small inconsistency can therefore become a system-wide issue.

Once the system is operational:

- Corrections become more difficult.
- Inefficiencies are harder to trace.
- Minor issues begin to accumulate.

Over time, this creates a divergence between the expected performance and actual performance of the systems. Leading system operators recognize that reliability does not stop at design. It requires:

- Consistent installation practices.
- Proper material selection for real-world conditions.
- Solutions that are more forgiving to variability.

Systems must be designed with an understanding of how they will be impacted during operations.

**THESE SPECIFICATIONS
ARE BASED ON BEST
PRACTICES, STANDARDS,
AND EXPECTED
OPERATING CONDITIONS.**



THE GAP BETWEEN DESIGN AND OPERATION

Once a data center becomes operational, its systems are exposed to real-world conditions that continuously affect performance.

What Happens in Operation

Data center infrastructure operates under constant stress. Thermal cycling from continuous heating and cooling, pressure fluctuations in fluid systems, vibration from pumps and rotating equipment, and chemical exposure are all conditions to which a system is subjected daily. While the impact of these conditions is accounted for in the design phase, the extent to which they will affect a system is not always predictable.

OVER TIME, WELL-DESIGNED AND PROPERLY INSTALLED SYSTEMS BEGIN TO CHANGE.

The Impact on Mechanical Integrity

As systems operate, the mechanical components can experience the following changes:

- Gaskets relax or lose compression.
- Bolting loads can change over time.
- Connections experience movement and stress.
- Materials may degrade depending on the environment.

What was once a stable system becomes dynamic.

Connections that were tight may loosen, while seals that were effective may begin to degrade. These changes often happen gradually, without immediate detection, making operational issues much more difficult to manage. As systems are already in service, access for inspection is limited, and downtime is not an option, many inefficiencies persist longer than they ought to.

Design for Real Conditions

The most reliable systems are not designed only for startup conditions. They are designed to perform under continuous operation, changing loads, and long-term wear. This requires materials and solutions that can:

- Maintain performance over time.
- Adapt to variability.
- Reduce the impact of operational stress.

At this stage, the pattern becomes evident: design establishes the foundation, installation introduces variability, and operation progressively amplifies these effects over time, resulting in a gradual departure from optimal performance.

Long-term reliability, therefore, depends not only on how a system is designed but also on how effectively it is supported in the realities of daily operation.



WHERE FAILURES TAKE PLACE



When a data center experiences an issue, the immediate assumptions are often the same: A server failed. The power system went down. A major component stopped working. Most failures do not start there. They begin quietly, at the system level.

The Hidden Starting Point

In highly engineered environments, large failures are often the result of small, unnoticed issues that escalate over time.

These include:

- Minor leaks in cooling systems.
- Degradation of sealing materials.
- Improperly installed or stressed connections.
- Thermal cycling affects mechanical integrity.

Individually, these issues may seem insignificant, but in a continuous operation environment, they can compound quickly.

Why These Failures Go Unnoticed

Unlike electrical faults or system shutdowns, mechanical issues tend to develop gradually. They do not trigger immediate alarms, and they do not always appear in monitoring systems. Instead, they often operate below the threshold of detection until they become critical.

The Chain Reaction

A small failure in one part of the system can lead to:

- Reduced cooling efficiency,
- Increased energy consumption,
- Pressure imbalances,
- Stress on pumps, valves, and heat exchangers.

Over time, this creates a chain reaction that impacts overall performance.



The Reality of Critical Environments

In data centers, there is no room for 'small problems.' Minor inefficiencies can increase operating costs, impact system stability, and reduce overall reliability. In some cases, they can also lead to unplanned downtime.

Shifting the Perspective

The most effective data center operators are, therefore, not just reacting to failures. They identify and address the conditions that lead to failure in the first place. This requires a deeper understanding of:

- System behavior.
- Material performance.
- Installation quality.
- Long-term reliability.

The next step in improving data center performance is to shift focus from reacting to visible failures to controlling the underlying conditions that enable failures.



SMALL LEAKS, THE SILENT PROBLEM

Not all complications in the data center are visible. In fact, some of the most impactful issues occur quietly in the background, often going undetected for long periods. Small leaks in cooling and fluid systems are a perfect example. These do not trigger alarms or cause immediate failures. They do, however, constantly affect system performance.

Where Leaks Occur

In a typical data center, fluid systems operate across thousands of connection points. Common locations include:

- Flanged connections.
- Valve interfaces.
- Pump connections.
- Heat exchangers.
- Expansion joints.

Each of these points relies on proper sealing to maintain system integrity under pressure and temperature variations.

THE ISSUES YOU DON'T SEE... STILL COST YOU

The Hidden Impact of Small Leaks

Over time, a small leak can lead to:

- Loss of cooling efficiency.
- Increased energy consumption.
- Pressure instability within the system.
- Additional load on pumps and equipment.
- Reduced system performance.

As leaks persist, systems are forced to compensate. Pumps work harder, cooling systems operate less efficiently, and energy usage increases. These complications create a gradual shift from optimal operation to inefficiency to elevated risk.

Why Small Leaks Are Overlooked

Small leaks are difficult to detect because they develop gradually, they often fall below monitoring thresholds, and they are distributed across large, complex systems. In many cases, they are only identified during maintenance or after performance has already been impacted.

The Bigger Picture

In a facility designed for maximum uptime and efficiency, small leaks are not just technical issues; they are financial ones. Individually, their impact is minimal. At scale, they become a persistent drain on operations. They translate into:

- Higher energy costs from reduced cooling efficiency.
- Increased maintenance frequency and labor.
- Accelerated wear on critical equipment.
- Reduced capacity available for revenue-generating IT load.

Over time, this is not simply inefficiency; it is lost margin.

A minor system issue becomes a continuous operating expense that compounds every hour the facility runs.

THE ROLE OF SEALING IN CRITICAL SYSTEMS



In data centers, sealing solutions play a critical role in maintaining the integrity of cooling and fluid systems. They are present at every connection point, including flanges, valves, pumps, heat exchangers, and manifolds, and are responsible for maintaining system stability under real operating conditions.

What Sealing Solutions Actually Do

At their core, sealing solutions are designed to:

- Prevent leaks,
- Maintain pressure integrity,
- Accommodate temperature variations,
- Withstand chemical exposure.

Many system inefficiencies and failures originate at sealing points, as they directly impact system efficiency, long-term reliability, and equipment performance.

Minor leaks at flanged connections, loss of compression over time, material degradation, and improper sealing under dynamic conditions are all seemingly small issues that ultimately have system-wide impact.

From Component to Strategy

In the past, sealing products have been treated as commodities in mission-critical environments; this approach creates risk.

WHEN PERFORMANCE VARIES, THE SYSTEM PAYS THE PRICE.

A Different Approach

Leading data center operators are shifting their perspective on sealing solutions. Rather than selecting products based on cost, operators are selecting solutions based on performance, reliability, and consistency.

This means choosing sealing solutions that are designed to:

- Perform under dynamic conditions.
- Maintain integrity over time.
- Reduce the risk of inefficiencies and failures.
- Connecting to the Bigger Picture.

NOT ALL MATERIALS PERFORM THE SAME.

By prioritizing sealing performance as a strategic operational decision rather than a procurement expense, operators strengthen system reliability, improve energy efficiency, and support the long-term stability required for sustainable data center growth.



MATERIAL SELECTION MATTERS

Selecting the right material for any application requires understanding how it behaves under real conditions. For example, materials may experience creep and relaxation, which is the loss of compression over time, and can lead to leaks. Other factors that contribute to its performance include:

- Thermal resistance: ability to maintain performance under temperature cycling.
- Chemical compatibility: resistance to degradation from fluids and additives.
- Sealability under low stress: Critical in systems with variable loads.

These factors determine whether a sealing solution performs consistently or degrades over time.

THE FOCUS WHEN SELECTING A SEALING MATERIAL MUST SHIFT TO PERFORMANCE-DRIVEN SELECTION.

Why Material Selection Impacts Efficiency

Material performance directly affects leak rates, pressure stability, system efficiency, and maintenance frequency. Small differences in material behavior can lead to increased energy consumption, reduced cooling efficiency, and higher operational costs.

A Performance-Driven Approach

Leading operators prioritize materials that:

- Maintain sealing integrity over time.
- Perform under dynamic conditions.
- Reduce variability in installation and operation.
- Support long-term system efficiency.

Ultimately, the right material selection is not simply a component decision, it is a performance decision that directly influences reliability, efficiency, and the long-term operational success of the entire system.



CASE INSIGHT: REDUCING LEAK EVENTS



In high-performance environments, small inefficiencies often remain undetected until they begin to compromise overall system performance.

This was the case in a large industrial cooling system supporting continuous operations, where recurring minor leaks were contributing to ongoing inefficiencies, increased maintenance demands, and reduced operational stability.

The Challenge

The system experienced:

- Repeated minor leaks at flanged connections.
- Gradual loss of sealing performance over time.
- Increased maintenance interventions.
- Variability in installation and operating conditions.

Collectively, these issues were affecting system stability, cooling efficiency, and operational consistency.

The Approach

Instead of addressing each issue reactively, the operator partnered with TEADIT® to implement a performance-driven sealing strategy.

A team of application engineers was deployed on-site to evaluate the system under real operating conditions.

The process included:

- System assessment.
- Identification of failure points and operating conditions.
- Material and solution recommendations.

Improving sealing performance is not a one-time action.

It requires the right solutions, proper execution, and continuous training to ensure long-term reliability and efficiency.

- Selection of sealing solutions designed for thermal cycling and pressure variability.
- Installation optimization.
- Standardization of gasket selection across critical points.
- Definition of proper torque specifications.
- Training and knowledge transfer.
- On-site training for maintenance and installation teams.
- Best practices for installation, handling, and inspection.
- Continuous development.
- Implementation of monthly training sessions.

TEADIT®'s focus was not only on identifying the source of the leak and replacing the component. It was understanding the operating conditions, selecting the most suitable solution, and optimizing the system's performance over time.

The Results

Following implementation of the new components and practices, the system achieved up to 60% reduction in leak events, improved pressure stability across the system, reduced maintenance frequency, and more consistent system performance.



ABOUT TEADIT® SEALING SOLUTIONS

Engineering Sealing Solutions for Critical Infrastructure

In high-performance environments, small inefficiencies often remain undetected until they begin to compromise overall system performance.

For over 60 years, TEADIT® has been focused on one objective: delivering reliable sealing solutions for demanding critical applications.

As a global partner for high-performance sealing components, the company provides solutions for customers across a vast range of industries, including energy & power generation, chemical processing, oil & gas, industrial manufacturing, and emerging sectors such as hydrogen and data centers.

This experience allows the company to bring cross-industry expertise into data center environments, applying proven solutions from high-reliability applications.

What We Deliver

TEADIT®'s approach is built around performance and consistency. Its high-quality sealing materials are designed to operate under pressure, temperature variation, and continuous use. It has low-E options to support system efficiency and environmental performance and is focused on real-world conditions, not just specifications. TEADIT® works alongside customers to improve system performance.



TEADIT® delivers sealing solutions designed for performance in real-world conditions. Our focus is on helping customers improve reliability, efficiency, and long-term system performance."



Aligned with the Future of Data Centers

As data centers evolve, the demand for infrastructure continues to increase. TEADIT®'s solutions are designed to support these challenges by improving system integrity and operational consistency.

HOW TEADIT® CAN SUPPORT YOU



Our team of skilled subject matter experts works with data center operators, engineers, and contractors to:

- Evaluate cooling and fluid systems
- Identify leak risks and inefficiencies
- Recommend performance-driven sealing solutions
- Support installation and standardization
- Train teams to sustain long-term performance
- Start the conversation

Whether you are designing a new facility, operating an existing data center or looking to improve efficiency and reduce risk, we can help you identify opportunities for improvement

Get in touch with TEADIT® today!

- Request a technical consultation
- Schedule a system evaluation
- Download our data center catalog

Contact TEADIT®'s Sales Team:
sales@teadit.com

We look forward to partnering with you to devise solutions that improve your facility's reliability, efficiency, and performance.

MEET OUR TEAM



Robbie Riggs
President and CEO



Mark Ruffin
VP of Sales and Engineering



Ashley Wright
Inside Sales Manager



Mayra Vazquez
Assistant Inside
Sales Manager



Hilda Alvarez
Assistant Inside
Sales Manager

Sealing Solutions Engineered for Mission Critical Infrastructure

- Low Leakage / high reliability
- Materials for thermal and chemical stability
- Designed for uptime and efficiency



Ask to explore our data center catalog!