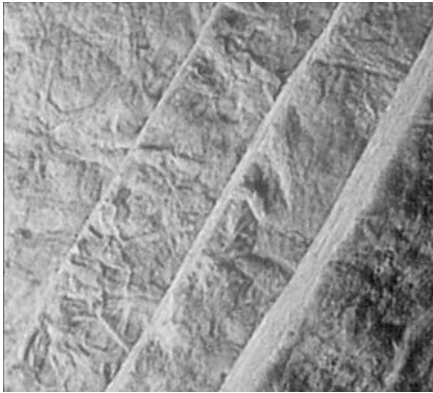




INNOVATIONS FOR LIVING™

Thermal Batt FIBERGLAS® Insulation

Product Data Sheet



Description

Thermal Batts are flexible, FIBERGLAS insulation, made in R-values from 11 to 38. Thermal Batts are available plain, or faced with either a kraft or foil vapor retarder. The product is manufactured in thicknesses from 3½" to 12".

Uses

Thermal Batt Insulation can be used in a wide range of exterior wall and roof/ceiling applications. The product can be installed in wood or metal framing cavities, or can be installed between furring strips.

Features and Benefits

Excellent Thermal Control
With the range of R-values and thicknesses available, Thermal Batts can meet most thermal specifications with ease. The R30C and R38C provide optimum thermal performance in the limited space of cathedral ceilings.

Effective Acoustical Control

Thermal Batt Insulation enhances interior noise control by improving the Sound Transmission Class (STC) of walls and floor/ceiling assemblies.

Long Term Performance

Thermal Batt Insulation is dimensionally stable and will not slump within the wall cavity. Due to its inorganic nature, Thermal Batt Insulation will not rot or mildew* and is noncorrosive to steel, copper, and aluminum.

Easy Installation

Thermal Batt Insulation is easy to handle and install. Sized for installation in either wood or metal stud construction, Thermal Batt Insulation can either be friction-fit or stapled into place. Trimming and fabrication can be done with an ordinary utility knife.

SpaceSaver Packaging

Thermal Batts are compression packaged in exclusive SpaceSaver packaging from Owens Corning. SpaceSaver packaging reduces freight and speeds job site handling/installation.

Design Considerations

Kraft and standard foil facings on this insulation will burn and must not be left exposed. Install facings in substantial contact with the finish material. Protect from open flame or other heat source.

Buildings utilizing curtainwall construction may be required to be equipped with a sprinkler system to provide adequate fire protection. Check local building codes for specific requirements.

Commercial roof/ceiling thermal applications require that the building envelope block the movement of air from the outdoor environment to the conditioned space. Neither the insulation nor its facing should be relied upon to provide an air barrier. Failure to provide an adequate air barrier could lead to loss of thermal control, discomfort of the building occupants and frozen pipes.

Surface Burning Characteristics/ Building Code Construction Classification

Products	Flame Spread	Smoke Developed	ICBO	BOCA	SBCCI	ICC
Unfaced	<25	<50	All Types	All Types	All Types	All Types
Foil Faced	<75	<150	III, IV, V	All Types	All Types	III, IV, V
Kraft Faced	N/R	N/R	III, IV, V	III, IV, V	III, IV, V	III, IV, V

Thermal Batt Insulation complies with ICC (International Building Code), ICBO (Uniform Building Code), BOCA (National Building Code) and SBCCI (Standard Building Code) model code requirements for building construction types listed above.

Kraft and standard foil facing will burn. Do not leave exposed. Facing must be installed in substantial contact with an approved ceiling, floor or wall material. Keep open flame and other heat sources away from facing. Do not place insulation within 3 inches of light fixtures or similar electrical devices unless device is labeled for contact with insulation. Use only unfaced insulation between wood framing and masonry chimneys. Do not use insulation in spaces around metal chimneys, fireplaces, or flues. Unfaced insulation is considered non-combustible by model building codes. Flame Spread 25 products are flame spread rated and can be left exposed where codes allow. See package for warnings, fire hazard and installation instructions, or call 1-800-GET-PINK.

Due to the potential for skin irritation, unfaced Thermal Batt Insulation should not be used for exposed applications where it will be subject to human contact.

*As manufactured, FIBERGLAS insulation is resistant to mold growth. However, mold growth can occur on building materials, including insulation, when it becomes contaminated with organic material and when water is present. To avoid mold growth on FIBERGLAS insulation, remove any water that has accumulated and correct or repair the source of the water as soon as possible. Insulation that has become wet should be inspected for evidence of residual moisture and contamination, and any insulation that is contaminated should be promptly removed and replaced.



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When insulation is added to the inside perimeter of a structure, the area outside the insulation becomes exposed to greater temperature extremes. Building structures should be inspected to ensure they can withstand the additional expansion and contraction forces. Check for piping which should be protected against freezing.

The need for and placement of a vapor retarder in commercial construction depends on many factors. The architect or specifier should evaluate the requirements of each project. If a vapor retarder is specified, maintaining the facing integrity may be important for effective moisture/humidity control. Repair any punctures or tears in the facing by taping. Follow the tape manufacturer's application recommendations.

Insulation installed too close to light fixtures may affect the luminaire's performance. Do not install insulation on top of or within 3" of recessed light fixtures unless the fixtures are approved for such use. This is a requirement of the National Electrical Code.

Due to the potential for skin irritation, unfaced Thermal Batt Insulation should not be used for exposed applications where it will be subject to human contact.

Installation

Between Wood Studs/Rafters

Thermal Batt Insulation fits between studs. If required, the flanges can be stapled to either the face or the side of the stud every 8–12" to prevent gaping

Product Data

Available Vapor Retarder Facings	Kraft	Foil
Perms Maximum ¹	1	0.5

Water Absorption

Maximum by Volume	Less than 0.05%
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Dimensional Stability

Linear Shrinkage	Less than 0.1%
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¹Products are tested in accordance:
R-Value ASTM C 518
Surface Burning Characteristics ASTM E 84
Perm Rating ASTM E 96

R-values differ. Find out why in the seller's fact sheet on R-values. Higher R-values mean greater insulating power.

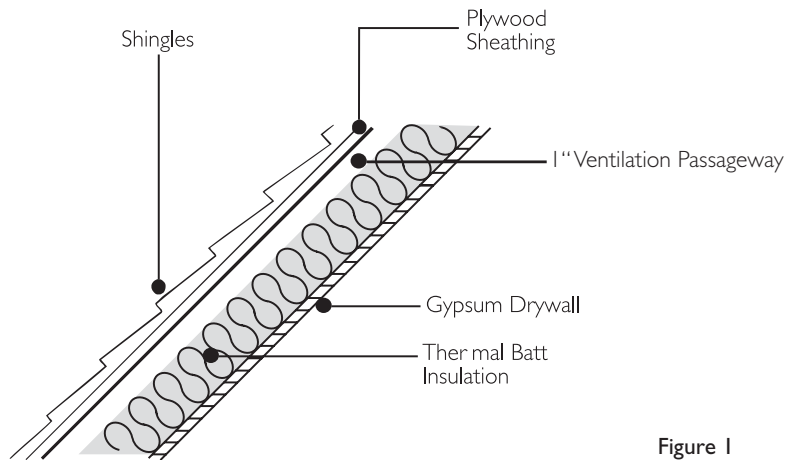


Figure 1

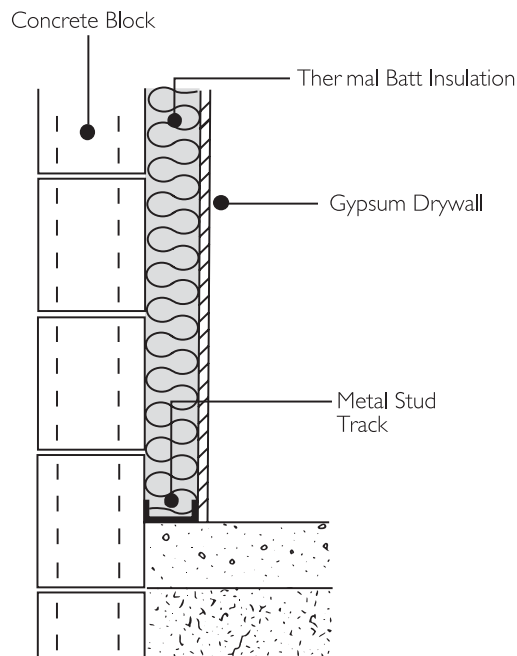


Figure 2



INNOVATIONS FOR LIVING™

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or “fishmouthing” of the vapor retarder.

Unfaced insulation can be friction-fit between studs after the cover material has been installed on one side of the cavity. Use wire or metal straps to hold insulation in place in applications without a cover material, or where the insulation does not fill the depth of the cavity.

Cathedral ceiling products (R3OC and R38C) are intended to be friction-fit between rafters. Cathedral ceiling insulation should be installed to provide a minimum 1" ventilation passageway between the roof deck and insulation. (See Figure 1) It is recommended to use a vent baffle to assure proper clearance.

Between Metal Studs

Thermal Batt Insulation can be friction-fit in place until the interior finish is applied. Insulation

should fill the cavity and the wall should eventually be closed on both sides. (See Figure 2)

In areas where it will be applied in heights over 8 feet, use wire or metal straps to hold the product in place until the interior finish is applied. When faced insulation is used, the attachment flanges may be taped to the face of the metal stud prior to applying the interior finish. Wire or metal straps should also be used to hold the product in place in applications without a cover material or where the stud depth is larger than the insulation thickness.

Furring Strips

Thermal Batt Insulation can be applied between furring strips, hat channels, or Z-shaped furring in areas where a finish surface will be installed. Contact the furring strip manufacturer for appropriate fastening system.

Read This Before You Buy

What you should know about R-Values

The chart shows the R-value of this insulation. R means resistance to heat flow. The higher the R-value, the greater the insulating power. Compare insulation R-values before you buy.

There are other factors to consider. The amount of insulation you need depends mainly on the climate, the type and size of your home, and your fuel use patterns and family size. If you buy too much insulation, it will cost you more than you'll save on fuel.

To get the marked R-value, it is essential that this insulation be installed properly.

Thermal Batt Insulation Technical Data — Wall or Roof/Floor/Ceiling

	Width		Length		Thickness	R-Value ¹	
Metal Frame Construction	16" (406mm)	24" (609mm)	48" (1219mm)	96" (2438mm)	3½" (89mm)	11	
	16" (406mm)	24" (609mm)	48" (1219mm)	96" (2438mm)	3½" (89mm)	13	
	16" (406mm)	24" (609mm)		96" (2438mm)	3½" (89mm)	15	
	16" (406mm)	24" (609mm)	48" (1219mm)	96" (2438mm)	6¼" (159mm)	19	
	16" (406mm)	24" (609mm)		96" (2438mm)	5½" (139mm)	21	
Wood Frame Construction Walls	15" (381mm)	23" (584mm)	48" (1219mm)	93" (2362mm)	3½" (89mm)	11	
	15" (381mm)	23" (584mm)	48" (1219mm)	93" (2362mm)	3½" (89mm)	13	
	15" (381mm)	23" (584mm)		93" (2362mm)	3½" (89mm)	15	
	15" (381mm)	19¼"	23" (584mm)	48" (1219mm)	93" (2362mm)	6¼" (159mm)	19
	15" (381mm)	23" (584mm)		93" (2362mm)	5½" (139mm)	21	
Wood Frame Roof/Floor/Ceiling Construction	15" (381mm)	19¼"	23" (584mm)	48" (1219mm)	93" (2362mm)	6¼" (159mm)	19
	15" (381mm)		23" (584mm)	48" (1219mm)	6¾" (171mm)	22	
	15" (381mm)		23" (584mm)	48" (1219mm)	8" (203mm)	25	
	15½" (394mm)		23¾" (603mm)	48" (1219mm)	8¼" (209mm)	30	
	16" (406mm)	19¼"	24" (609mm)	48" (1219mm)	9½" (241mm)	30	
	15½" (394mm)		23¾" (603mm)	48" (1219mm)	10¼" (260mm)	38	
	16" (406mm)		24" (609mm)	48" (1219mm)	12" (305mm)	38	

Unfaced Thermal Batt Insulation complies with the property requirements of ASTM C 665, Type I and ASTM E 136. Kraft-faced Thermal Batt Insulation complies with ASTM C 665, Type II, Class C. Foil-faced Thermal Batt Insulation complies with ASTM C 665, Type III, Class B and C.

¹Higher R-values mean greater insulating power. Find out why in the seller's fact sheet on R-values.



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Caution: FIBERGLAS insulation may cause temporary irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Avoid contact with eyes and skin, wear loose-fitting, long-sleeved clothing, gloves and eye protection when handling and applying the material. Wash with soap and warm water after handling. Wash work clothes separately and wipe out washer.

Applicable Standards

Unfaced Thermal Batt Insulation complies with ASTM C 665, Type I and ASTM E 136. Kraft-faced Thermal Batt Insulation complies with ASTM C 665, Type II, Class C. Foil-faced Thermal Batt Insulation complies with ASTM C 665, Type III, Class B and C. Federal Specification HH-I-521F has been canceled and is replaced by ASTM C 665.

The thermal resistance values for Thermal Batt Insulation were tested in accordance with ASTM C 518; R-value for insulation only.

The surface burning characteristics of Thermal Batt Insulation were derived from products tested in accordance with ASTM E 84. This standard is used solely to measure and describe properties of products in response to heat and flame under controlled laboratory conditions, and should not be used to describe or approve the fire hazard of materials under actual fire conditions. However, the results of these tests may be used as elements of a fire risk assessment that takes into account all of the factors pertinent to an assessment of the

fire hazard of a particular end use. Values are reported to the nearest five rating.

The vapor retarder permeance of the kraft and foil facings on Thermal Batt Insulation were developed from tests conducted in accordance with ASTM E 96, desiccant method.



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