

I. INSTALLATION IN WALLS

- a. Install insulation to fit tightly between framing members. If necessary, use a utility knife to cut rolls or batts to fit.
- b. Fill small openings around windows and doors with leftover pieces of insulation

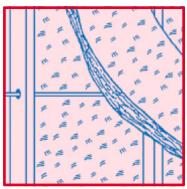
c. If electrical wiring passes through the centre of the wall, split insulation and pass the insulation behind and in front of the cable.

d. A separate vapor control layer should be installed directly over the insulation. Overlap its joints by 150 mm and staple every 200 to 300 mm on the face of the wood studs.

e. As soon as the vapor control layer has been installed, cover the insulation with plasterboard or other approved interior material.





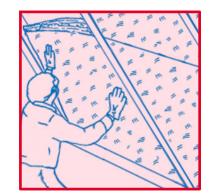








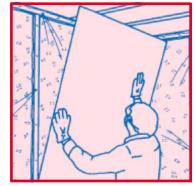
- 2. INSTALLATION IN LOFTS THAT ARE USED AS LIVING SPACES —
 (INSTALLATION BETWEEN RAFTERS AND WALLS IN THE ATTICS)
 - a. Select insulation material with a thickness no more than 25 mm less than the depth of the rafters. An air space is required for ventilation. Install ventilation baffles at the eave of every joist, to make sure the ventilation space is not blocked by insulation. See 3 d. If insulation rolls or batts have a thickness greater than 25 mm less than the width of the roof framing members, or if the local building code requires more vent space, install ventilation baffles along the entire run of each rafter cavity in order to ensure a vented installation, but allow a 25 to 50 mm gap between each ventilation baffle.



b. Install insulation to fit tightly between framing members. If necessary, use a utility knife to cut rolls or batts to fit. Install the insulation flush with the inside edge of the framing members leaving an air space on exterior facing surface for ventilation.



 c. A separate vapour control layer should be installed directly over the insulation on the inside facing surface. Overlap its joints by 150 mm and staple every 200 to 300 mm on the face of the wood studs.



d. As soon as the vapour control layer has been installed, cover the insulation with plasterboard or other approved interior material.

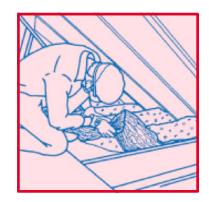
e. See note 3 e. (page 4) for installation near recessed lighting fixtures, chimneys and heating equipment exhaust vents.



3. FOR LOFTS THAT ARE NOT USED AS LIVING SPACES -

- (INSTALLATION BETWEEN CEILING JOISTS)

a. Installation from above the ceiling (finished ceiling has already been completed): When installing insulation lay temporary flooring across joists and hang a temporary light. Begin at one end of the loft space and place insulation so that it fits tightly between the ceiling joists. Ensure there is a vapour control layer below the insulation. When required, use a utility knife to cut insulation. Insulation should cover the wall top plate but should not block flow of air from vents. Do not place insulation in contact with high heat sources. See instructions I d. and I e. for details.



b. Installation from below the ceiling (finished ceiling has not been completed): Begin at one end of the ceiling and place insulation so that it fits tightly between the ceiling joists. When required, use a utility knife to cut insulation. A vapour control layer must be installed directly below the insulation. Staple every 200 to 300 mm. As soon as the vapour control layer has been installed, cover the insulation with plasterboard or other approved interior material.



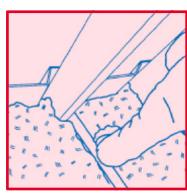
- c. Adding a Second Layer of Insulation:
 - i. For Open Lofts: If the joist cavity is completely filled, lay rolls or batts perpendicular to the joists. Or, if the joist cavity is not completely filled, place rolls or batts between and parallel to the joists. Use correct width of insulation for joist spacing. Cut as needed with a utility knife. Butt ends together carefully to ensure complete coverage.



ii. For Lofts with Trusses: Use correct width of insulation for joist spacing. Start insulation at outer edges and work towards centre. Place over top of existing insulation, between and parallel to joists. Cut as needed with a utility knife. Butt ends together carefully to ensure complete coverage.



d. Insulation should cover exterior wall top plate but should not block flow of air from vents. Installation of ventilation baffles at the eave of every joist, to make sure the ventilation space is not blocked by insulation is recommended.



e. **CAUTION:** Insulation must be kept 75 mm away from recessed lighting fixtures unless designed for direct insulation contact. Insulation placed over unrated fixtures may cause overheating and start a fire. There should also be a minimum of 50 mm of clearance from chimneys or heat equipment exhaust vents.









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