Owens Corning PROPINK Loose Fill FiberGlass Insulation

Loose-fill, Mineral Fibre Thermal Insulation - **07215.2**

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DESCRIPTION:
Mineral fibre, thermal building insulation made from glassfibre, designed for pneumatic application using commercially available blowing equipment.

EVALUATION:
Conforms to NBC 1995 (July 1998 First Revisions and Errata), Article 9.25.2.2., and CAN / ULC-S702-97, Type 5. The design thermal resistance value is 20.59 $m^2 \cdot KW^{-1}$ / m at a design density of 11.21 kg / m^3 for product manufactured at the following locations:

(1) 831 Hayter Road, Edmonton, Alberta
(2) 3450 McNicoll Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario

APPROPRIATE USAGE:
Pneumatic methods of installation only. This product shall be installed as outlined in the Preface, in unconfined spaces with slopes not exceeding 4.5:12, and according to the following application chart:

Thermal Resistance ($m^2 \cdot K / W$)	Minimum Thickness[(1)] (mm)	Minimum Mass per Unit Area (kg / m^2)	Maximum Coverage per 15.9-kg bag (m^2)
2.1	102	1.14	13.9
2.8	136	1.52	10.4
3.5	170	1.91	8.3
4.2	204	2.29	6.9
4.9	238	2.67	5.9
5.6	272	3.05	5.2
6.3	306	3.43	4.6
6.7	325	3.65	4.4
7.0	340	3.81	4.2
7.7	374	4.19	3.8
8.4	408	4.57	3.5
8.8	427	4.79	3.3
9.1	442	4.95	3.2
9.8	476	5.33	3.0
10.5	510	5.72	2.8

(1) The thickness at which the insulation achieves the stated thermal resistance (design thickness).

CCMC 12851-L

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Preface

Evaluation Listings for Loose-Fill, Mineral-Fibre Insulation

2001-02-20

Masterformat
Section: 07215.2

Loose-Fill, Mineral-Fibre Thermal Insulation

These Evaluation Listings apply to loose-fill mineral-fibre insulation processed to provide a product suitable for pneumatic application.

Evaluation to Codes and Standards

The July 1998 revisions to the National Building Code of Canada (NBC) 1995, Article 9.25.2.2. and Section 5.3., require that this type of insulation conform to CAN / ULC-S702-97, "Standard for Thermal Insulation, Mineral Fibre, for Buildings."

This standard deals with five types of mineral-fibre insulation. The evaluation listings under this Masterformat section will refer only to Type 5 blowing insulation.

Evaluated products demonstrate that they meet the requirements of CAN / ULC-S702-97. The proponents have proven and attest that products manufactured at their plant are of equal or better quality.

Physical requirements of CAN / ULC-S702-97 are:

Property	Requirements
Mandatory	
Design Density	≤ the Limiting Design Density
Thermal Resistivity	≥ 18.5 (m·K) or not less than the value stated by the manufacturer per metre thickness
Surface Burning Characteristics	Flame Spread Classification ≤ 25, Smoke developed ≤ 50
Smoulder Resistance	Mean mass loss ≤ 5% for three specimens and mass loss of each specimen ≤ 10%
Optional	
Corrosiveness	metal plates in contact with the insulation shall show no corrosion greater than that observed on the comparative plates in contact with the sterile cotton
Fungi Resistance	insulation shall have growth no greater than that observed on the comparative items.

Some listings indicate compliance to the CSA A101-M83 standard. This standard has been superceded by CAN / ULC S-702-97. These listings will be re-evaluated to the new standard at the product re-evaluation due date or earlier if requested by the proponent.

Use and Limitations

Sentence 9.25.2.4.(1) of the NBC 1995 requires that loose-fill insulation be used on horizontal surfaces only except for in attic spaces over ceilings sloped not more than 2.5 in 12.

The Standing Committee for Houses of the National Building Code has recommended and the ULC Thermal Insulation Committee has approved a maximum slope of 4.5 in 12 over ceilings.

Where soffit venting is used, measures shall be taken not only to prevent the insulation from spilling over the top of the exterior wall and thus causing the blockage of soffit vents, but also to prevent displacement of the insulation by wind entering the vents.

Identification

Each bag of insulation must be labeled with the following information (as required by 8.2.2.1 of the standard), along with the CCMC evaluation listing number:

- brand name and name of manufacturer or supplier;
- name of the manufacturer or supplier and identification of the manufacturing facility location;
- type of insulation and its intended use;
- net contents of the package in kg;
- date of manufacture or shift code;
- design density in kg / m^3;
- thermal resistivity of the product;
- application chart with appropriate notes;
- statement that the product complies with the standard;
- any necessary user safety information;
- any additional information required by applicable acts and regulations; and
- a cautionary statement as follows:

  Caution: maintain building, electrical, gas and oil safety code required clearances between the insulation and heat-emitting devices, such as fuel burning appliances, chimneys, pipes, ducts and vents to these appliances (at least 50 mm) and recessed light fixtures (at least 75 mm).

Installation

These products should be installed by a qualified applicator trained in the installation of this type of insulation. The methods outlined in "Building Research Note" No. 167 (National Research Council, August 1980) provide a valuable source of information. Other requirements may be stipulated by the manufacturer.

The applicators of the insulation shall document the installation by completing and certifying a "Certificate of Coverage," available from the manufacturer or distributor of the product. In addition to the certificate, the applicator shall provide physical proof of the number of bags used on the job, such as labels cut from the bags. The certificate shall include the following information and statements:

- product / brand name;
- manufacturer's name and address;
- area insulated;
- net bag content;
- applied thickness;
- calculated number of bags required;
- number of bags installed;
- thermal resistance of the applied insulation;
- date installed;
- applicator's name and signature;
- applicator's company name and address; and
- if desired, any applicable certification number or CCMC number.

To achieve the required thermal resistance, the final product must be installed according to the manufacturer's application chart noted in the listing. To obtain the thermal resistance shown on the chart, this material must be installed at both a thickness and mass per unit area equal to or greater than the minimum value specified.

Users should note that if the density of the installed product is lower than that specified for the application, the result could be an installation that looks proper, but provides less thermal resistance than anticipated. The end result of such improper installation is higher heat losses and higher heating costs. Since all products are different and have different coverage charts, each installation must be considered independently. Verifying that the number of bags installed in the attic equals or exceeds the coverage chart provides a level of confidence.