



PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS™ INSULATION

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS & GUIDELINES

APPLICATIONS

These instructions cover the application of Fiberglas™ insulation in:

- Wood and light gauge metal-framed walls
- Floors
- Attics

SITE PREPARATION AND SEQUENCING

- Insulation should be installed just before the interior finish is applied.
- Other trades and associated work, such as electrical, plumbing, and mechanical, should complete their installations prior to the installation of Fiberglas™.
- Framing cavities and surfaces where Fiberglas™ Insulation will be installed should be dry and free of construction debris.
- Stage insulation packages (unopened) and any accessory materials throughout the site prior to beginning any installation.
- Packaged insulation is highly compressed and expands significantly and immediately upon opening of and removal from the bag or wrapper. Do not open the packing until ready for installation.

AIR SEALING

Prior to installing insulation, the following areas should be air sealed:

WALLS

- Seal all joints and gaps in exterior sheathing.
- Seal all penetrations through exterior sheathing and framing members.

FLOORS

- Seal all penetrations through the sub-floor.
- Seal all joints and gaps in the band joist area.

ATTICS

- Seal all penetrations to the drywall ceiling.
- Seal all wall and chase openings to the attic.
- Use baffles (Owens Corning RaftR-Mate®) from top plate to roof deck to prevent insulation from blocking ventilation and to direct air from soffit up toward the roof deck.

TOOLS & EQUIPMENT

- Tape measure
- Insulation knife
- Straightedge (for cutting insulation)
- Portable work light (as needed)
- Walking boards (as needed for attics)
- Wire ties (for floor applications as needed)
- Stapler/Hammer tackler

PROTECTIVE GEAR

- Work gloves (cut-resistant type recommended, especially for steel stud installations)
- Loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirt
- Safety glasses
- Disposable dust mask. The installation of insulation batts or rolls is unlikely to generate particulate exposures that exceed OSHA limits. Consequently, in most batt/roll installations, respiratory protection will not be required but is recommended.

GENERAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIBERGLAS™ INSULATION (WOOD AND STEEL FRAMING)

- This product is designed for “friction fit” installation – no stapling is necessary/required.
- The insulation should completely fill, and fit snugly within, all framing cavities, with no voids, areas of compression, or gaps between the insulation and framing members.
- For cavities with obstructions, insulation should be split or cut to ensure insulation fills the cavity both behind and in front of the obstruction, avoiding gaps or areas of compression.
- Insulation should be cut to fit snugly around electrical boxes; place the cut-out portion behind the box to fill the void.
- For cavities of non-standard height or width, cut the insulation approximately a ½ inch greater than the height/width dimension to ensure full cavity fill and snug fit.

WALLS

WOOD FRAMING

1. Hold batt at both edges and place in the cavity. Start at the top, ensuring there is no gap between the insulation and top plate, and work down to the bottom.
2. Push insulation with just enough force to ensure it is fully in the cavity but not compressed (less than the labeled thickness).
3. Carefully run hands down along the edges of installed insulation to ensure it is filling the back corners and/or is not caught on any projections from the framing members.
4. In situations that friction fit of faced batts does not sufficiently hold the insulation in place, use of minimal staples to secure the insulation to the framing can be utilized. Stapling can be either face stapling, where the flange is stapled to the face of the stud, or inset (side) stapling, where the flange is stapled to the inside of the stud, as close as possible to the face of the stud with no buckling and to minimize compression of the insulation.

STEEL FRAMING

1. Hold batt at both edges and place in the cavity. Friction fit one side of the batt into the C-channel on one side of the cavity, and butt the other edge against the metal stud. Start at the top, ensuring there is no gap between the insulation and top channel, and work down to the bottom.

2. Push insulation with just enough force to ensure it is fully in the cavity but not compressed (less than the labeled thickness).
3. Carefully run hands down along the edges of installed insulation to ensure it is filling the back corners and/or is not caught on any projections from the framing members.

Note: Care should be taken when working with metal studs. Edges and cutouts can be sharp. Wear cut-resistant gloves when working with metal studs.

If there is any excess insulation at the bottom:

- Recheck for gap at the top of cavity. If there is a gap, reposition the insulation.

If there is no gap, trim off excess to approximately ½ inch (longer than cavity).

Note: Never fold the insulation to fit in the cavity as this can create a crease/void from side-to-side in the cavity.

FLOORS (WHERE FULL-FILL CAVITY IS REQUIRED)

Fiberglas™ insulation should friction fit in 2x lumber joists and trusses. For I-joists, Fiberglas™ insulation will sit on the bottom flange. Fiberglas™ insulation must be full 16 inches or 24 inches wide when used with I-joists.

1. Push insulation with just enough force to ensure it is fully in the cavity but not compressed. Install each batt until the length of the cavity is filled. Measure and cut the last piece to fit.
2. If needed, add wire ties to hold insulation in place until finish ceiling is added.
3. Acoustic applications do not require the cavity to be filled. Since location of the batt in the cavity does not affect acoustic performance, we recommend placing the batt at the bottom of the cavity, so it can be supported by the finish ceiling.

CRAWL SPACES (WHERE FULL-FILL CAVITY IS NOT REQUIRED)

Fiberglas™ insulation must be full 16 inches or 24 inches wide when used with I-joists.

1. Push insulation with just enough force to ensure it is fully in contact with the air barrier of the conditioned space side of the assembly, but not compressed. Measure and cut the last piece to fit.
2. Mechanical support shall be provided to maintain insulation contact with air barrier of the conditioned side of the assembly, and such support shall be installed at intervals no greater than 2 feet and so as to not compress the insulation.

ATTICS

1. Install baffles as needed along soffit to ensure ventilation path along roof deck.
2. Start installation in areas farthest from the attic access, and work back to attic access.
3. Full-width batts will butt together over framing if insulation is taller than thickness of framing (e.g., trusses).
4. Leave 3 inches of space around non-IC rated light fixtures. Insulation can be in contact with and go over IC rated light fixtures.

GENERAL NOTES

- This product does not require a trained or certified installer.
- This product is classified as an “Article” under the OSHA Hazard Communication Std. and does not require a Safety Data Sheet. Copies of the Article Declaration Letter and Safe Use Instruction Sheet (SUIS) are available on www.OwensCorning.com.
- Protect from open flame or heat sources. Do not place insulation within 3 inches of light fixtures or similar electrical devices unless labeled for contact with insulation (IC Rated). Clearances around appliances, chimneys, and other hot surfaces should meet the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and International Code Council (ICC) building codes, or the appliance manufacturers’ recommendations. Use only unfaced insulation between wood framing and masonry chimneys. Do not place insulation in air spaces surrounding metal chimneys or fireplaces unless they are designed to be in contact with insulation.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- ASTM C1320 - 20, *Standard Practice for Installation of Mineral Fiber Batt and Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction*. ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA. www.astm.org
- NAIMA publication BI402, *Recommendations for Installing Mineral Fiber Insulation in Residential and Other Light-Frame Construction*. North American Insulation Manufacturer’s Association; Alexandria, VA. www.naima.org

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