

Materials Required

- Faced Fiberglass Insulation with extended facing tabs, supplied in widths to match purlin spaces and lengths approximately 2 feet longer than bay spaces.
- Unfaced Fiberglass supplied in rolls compatible with roof panel widths.
- Metal Banding -Supplied in rolls 3/4" x 1700 lf or 1-3/8" x 1000 lf.
- Banding Screws - 3/4" hex-head self-drilling screws
- Thermal Blocks- 3/4" or 1" thick, as specified and where applicable.

Materials shall be inspected for damage, proper sizes and quantities upon delivery and should be stored in a dry, secure manner. Notify carrier and your laminator of any damaged material, improper sizes or shortages immediately upon delivery.

SAFETY: IMPORTANT! THE LONG TAB BANDED INSULATION SYSTEM DOES NOT ACT AS FALL PROTECTION.

When installing a LONG TAB BANDED SYSTEM, the Builder, Erector and Insulation Installer must meet federal and state OSHA safety and fall protection standards.

Banding

The banding should be installed perpendicular to the purlins. It should be cut to lengths that are long enough to run from eave to eave or eave to ridge, depending upon the roof profile (double- or single-slope). For double slope, be sure to add extra length to accommodate the roof geometry and slope.

Spacing:

- For purlins spaced 5' on center, the banding should be spaced a maximum of 30" on center.
- For purlins 4' or less on center, banding may be placed a maximum of 48" on center.
- Enough banding should be cut to accommodate the spacing specified above.

The banding should be attached to the bottom of the eave strut and to each purlin using the supplied 3/4" self-drilling screws. Be sure to pull the banding as tight as possible and keep all subsequent runs parallel.

It is extremely important to be as neat and accurate as possible when laying out and placing the metal banding as it will be visible from the interior of the building. The more accurate the installation, the better the project will look when the job is completed.

Installation of the Lower Long Tab Faced Insulation

Now that you have created the insulation support system with the metal banding, it is time to organize the insulation that has been provided for the roof.

The faced insulation layer should be installed between and parallel to the purlins. These rolls will have been custom laminated to a specific length and width to fit each purlin space. As such, each roll of insulation will have a "roll tag", indicating its correct location. It is important to use the correct roll of insulation in its specified location.

Once the faced insulation has been organized, the insulation should be unrolled into the cavity between the purlins, on top of the metal banding. The long tabs should be extended up and over the top flange of each purlin and oriented such that the tabs from adjacent runs are overlapped to create a continuous vapor retarder. In critical or high humidity applications, the overlapping tabs can be joined / sealed with suitable tape or sealant.

NOTE: It is important that the facing tabs not be pulled so tight that they cause the lower edges of the insulation to pull away from the sides of the purlins.

At the end wall, the insulation should be peeled back from the facing approximately 6" to 12" and removed, this will create an extended tab that can be attached to the rake angle / channel with tape or sealant.

At internal purlin bracing, it is important that the insulation not be excessively compressed. The ASHRAE 90.1 Standard addresses this by stating: "U-factors in Table A2.3 shall not be used where the insulation is substantially compressed by the bracing between the purlins".

In cases where purlin bracing will "substantially compress" the insulation, the bracing should be temporarily removed to allow the faced insulation to be installed, then replaced.

In applications where this is not practical, the insulation and facing can be cut to fit around / between the purlin braces. This is best accomplished as follows:

- Determine where the insulation will need to be cut to fit the bracing.
- Cut the entire width of the fiberglass and laminated facing, but only cut a portion of each tab, beyond the edges of the fiberglass, to accommodate the bracing offset* on the purlin. It is preferred that the facing is not cut completely from edge to edge.
**The bracing offset is the distance from the top of the bracing to the purlin's lower flange.*
- For example: If the bracing is located 3" above the bottom flange of the purlin, cut the full width of the fiberglass and laminated facing, plus an additional 3" beyond each edge of the fiberglass, leaving the remainder of the tab intact.
- After the insulation has been installed, the facing can be sealed from the bottom with a suitable tape to encapsulate the bracing.

It is important to note that the faced layer of insulation must be installed in the entire width of the roof slope before the top layer of unfaced fiberglass, thermal spacer blocks (where applicable) and roof panels are installed.

Installation of the Top Layer of Unfaced Insulation and the Roof

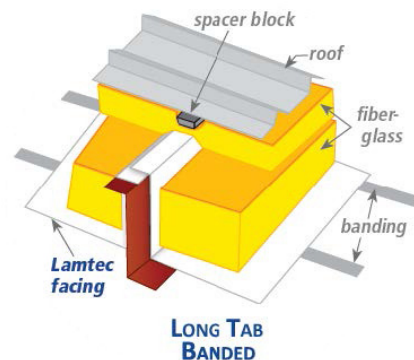
Unroll the unfaced insulation perpendicular to the purlins, making certain that there are no gaps between the edges of adjacent runs.

In cases where it is necessary to splice the unfaced insulation, this can be done by overlapping the ends approximately one to two inches, before installing roof panels as follows:

- For standing seam roofs, the roof clips and thermal spacer blocks should be installed, and the roof panels attached. Care should be used to ensure the spacer blocks remain in place directly above the purlins.
- For through-fastened roofs, the panels should be attached with appropriate fasteners as indicated by the building manufacturer or supplier.

It is important to plan the project to make certain that there is no exposed insulation at the end of the work day or at the onset of inclement weather. As such:

- Only install the insulation as far out as you can sheet in one day or as weather permits.
- Do not leave any insulation exposed to the elements overnight; the system is not designed to support the added weight associated with heavy rain or snow.
- As the erector/installer, you assume responsibility for all materials once on site. It is in your best interest to protect the insulation from getting wet.



When applicable, it is suggested that the building manufacturer be contacted early in the design stage and advised of the insulation system being installed.

It may be possible for them to design the roof system with the bracing at the bottom of the purlins or possibly eliminate them completely. These instructions are meant to be a guide; they are not the only way to install this type of system. Modifications will likely be necessary to accommodate project variables.