



MAXIMUM JOBSITE PRODUCTIVITY



FIBER GLASS AND MINERAL WOOL ENABLE YOU TO QUICKLY AND COMPLETELY INSULATE ALMOST ANY STRUCTURE, THROUGH UNRIVALED EFFICIENCY AND FLEXIBILITY.

They require minimal setup time, equipment and downtime. And they can be installed in most areas of the building, making for a simple yet comprehensive insulating solution.

Minimal Equipment Required

Installing batts generally requires nothing more than a cutting tool, staple hammer and minimal personal protective equipment—no machine or power source needed. With spray polyurethane foam, a complex combination of equipment is required. This equipment adds complexity and time to every spray foam job. Imbalance in pressure or fluctuation of temperature can result in poor mixing and a product that may deliver inferior thermal performance, or worse, a product that does not cure properly and requires removal. Not to mention, all spray foam equipment must be cleaned and recalibrated after each use for quality installation of product.¹

**NO MACHINE
NO POWER SOURCE
REQUIRED**

Efficient Installation with Almost No Cleanup

Fiber glass and mineral wool batts are available in pre-cut sizes that fit standard wall cavities and wall heights—increasing productivity and reducing cleanup requirements.

“I was impressed by the speed of installation and the condition of the property once the insulation was installed. There was very little waste, making cleanup very quick.”

— Shawn Stolte
President of Stolte Construction

Batts can also be easily cut to fit any size cavity and small spaces. With spray foam, drywall installers often must spend additional time removing overspray from framing prior to drywall installation—approximately one-fifth of open cell spray foam used on the job ends up as waste.²

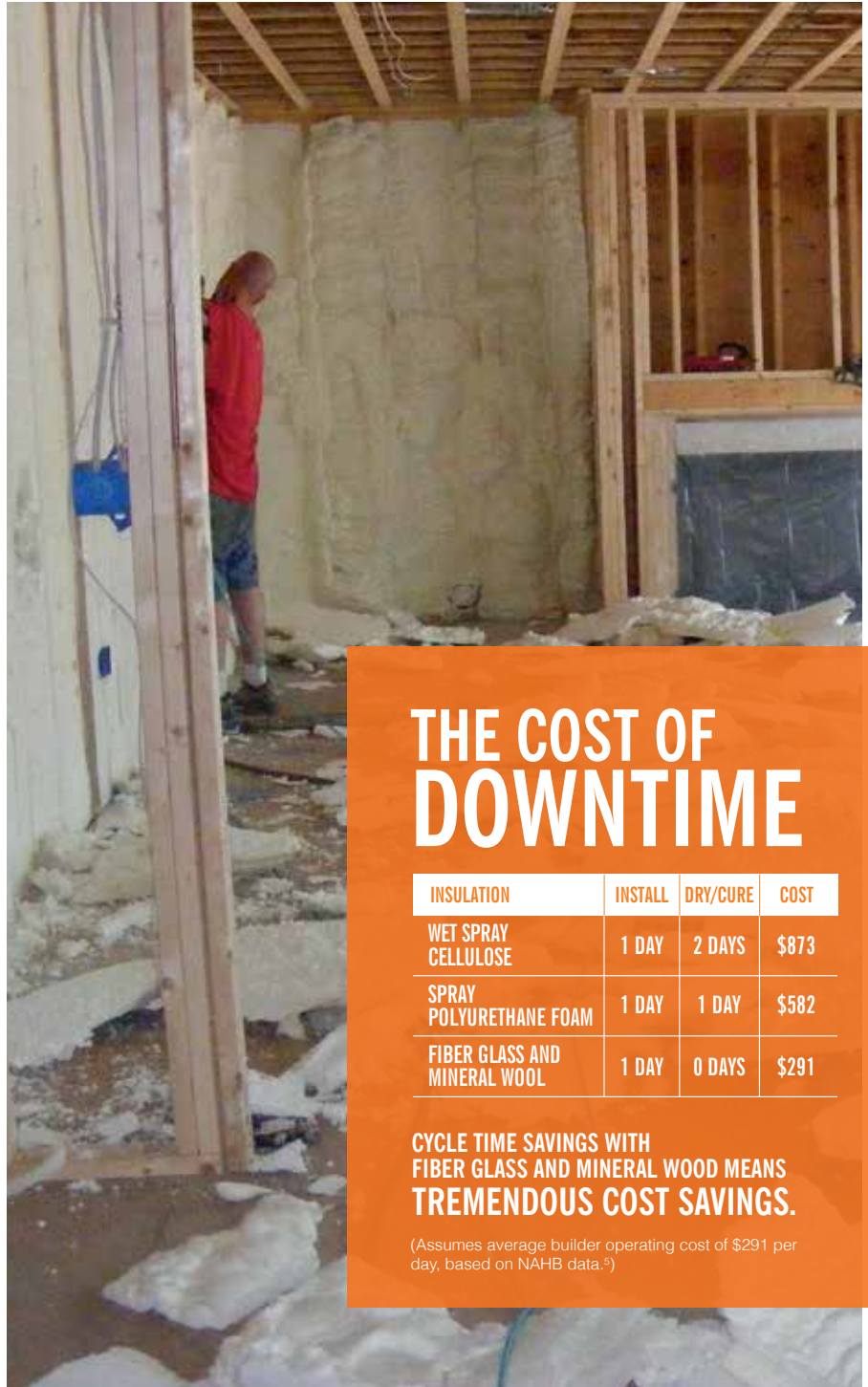


Nearly 0% Downtime

Fiber glass and mineral wool batts require almost no downtime, unlike spray foam and cellulose, which are applied wet and require at least 1–2 days to dry or cure before drywall installation can begin. In some cases, spray foam takes a week or more to completely dry out.³ Moreover, other trades can continue working during installation of fiber glass and mineral wool batts, whereas spray foam installation requires evacuation of the entire structure during installation and up to 72 hours after.⁴ All this downtime with other insulation types gets expensive. The NAHB estimates the average jobsite builder's operating cost per day is \$291, with some builders saying that figure is up to \$500.⁵ Every construction hour counts, and fiber glass and mineral wool help you save time and money.

Installs in Most Any Weather

Fiber glass and mineral wool do not require a specific temperature at installation to achieve maximum thermal performance, unlike spray foam which can't be installed within 5° of the dew point. Spray foam will also lose thermal performance if any of the surfaces are covered with frost or water during installation.⁶ Additionally, moist surfaces can result in applications where the spray foam does not adhere to the cavity surfaces or seal the assembly as expected.



THE COST OF DOWNTIME

INSULATION	INSTALL	DRY/CURE	COST
WET SPRAY CELLULOSE	1 DAY	2 DAYS	\$873
SPRAY POLYURETHANE FOAM	1 DAY	1 DAY	\$582
FIBER GLASS AND MINERAL WOOL	1 DAY	0 DAYS	\$291

CYCLE TIME SAVINGS WITH FIBER GLASS AND MINERAL WOOL MEANS TREMENDOUS COST SAVINGS.

(Assumes average builder operating cost of \$291 per day, based on NAHB data.⁵)

A considerable amount of spray foam insulation ends up as jobsite waste. Photo courtesy of Owens Corning. © 2014

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¹ SPFA Contractor Safety and Product Stewardship Program, Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance, Fairfax, Virginia. ² "Calculating Yield in Sprayfoam Applications," <http://www.masonknowles.com/articles>
³ Sarfraz A. Siddiqui, A Handbook on Cellulose Insulation (Malabar, Florida: Robert E. Krieger, 1989), p. 34 ⁴ "Vacate and Safe Re-Entry Time," Environmental Protection Agency, http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/spf/when_is_it_safe_to_re-enter_after_spf_installation.html ⁵ Cycle Time, What is a day worth?, NAHB Research Center ⁶ Spray foams can't be installed within 5° of the dew point; None of the surfaces can exhibit frost or water or thermal performance will be reduced; Poor mixing of chemicals and erratic spraying pattern results in uneven thickness which delivers inferior thermal performance; Equipment may clog and deliver inadequate spray pattern. Spraying too thick in a single application may cause the foam to char or result in a fire; Fire restraint tools should be available on the jobsite; During installation, there is a potential for the foam spray to ignite due to static electricity or other electrical sources; If the foam is sprayed too thick in one pass, the heat generation can result in combustion; A complex combination of equipment is required for applying spray foam insulation: Transfer pump – this sometimes requires a pressure tank with Nitrogen; Proportioning pump – 4 cylinders – 2 of which must move in unison to feed the heater system. Any imbalance in pressure or fluctuation of temperature will result in poor mixing and a product that does not deliver; All equipment must be cleaned and recalibrated after each use to ensure quality installation of product. Truck hauling all this equipment must be partitioned in separate compartments with temperature controlled. SPFA Contractor Safety and Product Stewardship Program, Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance, Fairfax, Virginia. Cited from NAIMA doc BI502.pdf, October 2010.
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