Field Preparation – Attic (Horizontal) Applications

Preliminary Inspection - An inspection of the building should be made prior to installation. Special consideration should be given to the following areas:

- Holes in ceilings that would allow the insulation to escape, should be sealed.
- Openings in heating or air conditioning air systems, in insulated areas, must have blocking placed around them but not restricting air flow.

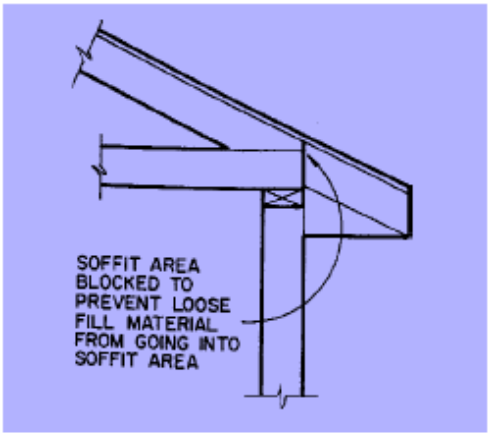

Figure 1A

Preparations – New Construction:

- Where individual vents are used in the soffit, the rafter space immediately in front of and on either side of the vent should be provided with an air chute (See Figure 1A and Figure 1B). Other spaces should be totally blocked.
- Where a continuous strip vent is used in the soffit, an air chute should be provided every third rafter space with the other spaces completely blocked (See Figure 1A and Figure 1B).
- Insulating the corners of the attics in building with hip roofs may require special nozzles or placement tools. Alternately, corners can be insulated with suitable insulation before the drywall or plastic board is installed. Any other areas inaccessible after the interior finish is installed must be handled in like manner.

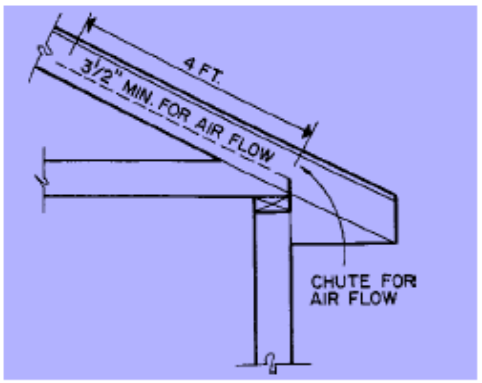

Figure 1B

Preparations – Existing Structures: In joint areas, where soffit vents are installed, the opening from attic into the soffit area may be blocked by batt type insulation between and at the end of the joists (See Figure 2). Insulation should not totally fill the space between ceiling and roof. There should be a 1 inch (2.54 cm) opening next to the roof for ventilation from the soffit area, a chute may be installed per this Section and Figure 1B

Preparations – New and Existing Structures:

- Blocking should be placed around access to the attic to prevent insulation from falling out.
- Blocking should be placed around recessed light or heating fixtures, chimneys and flues. Clearance between heat producing elements and combustible construction should follow applicable codes. Blocking should be permanently placed so as to keep insulation a minimum of 3 inches away from all sides of recessed lighting fixtures and other heat-producing devices. The open area above recessed lighting fixtures and other heat producing devices should not be insulated per the Nation Electrical Code.
- Cabinet bulkheads, stairway wells and wall cavities which open into the attic should be covered by backer board to support the insulation.
- Using a permanent marker and tape measure, mark rafters to the desired initial installed thickness. These marks can be referenced when blowing in the insulation.

- Install a rigid barrier around access hole at least as high as the insulation after installed. Place blowing machine on a dry level surface.
- If using a Force 1 blower, plug into grounded 110-volt outlet. If using a Force 2 blower, plug cords into two separate grounded outlets on separate breakers. The agitator motor requires its own 20 amp breaker. Attach blowing hose to the machine and move into area to be insulated along with the corded remote switch. Two people are required to do the job safely - one person will be in the attic with the hose and remote blowing the insulation in place. The other person will need to keep the hopper of the blower full of Mono-Therm, Northern-Fiber or Arctic Fiber loose-fill insulation. Make sure the area around the hopper is clean of construction debris. This will keep from damaging the machine when reusing the spilled insulation on the floor.

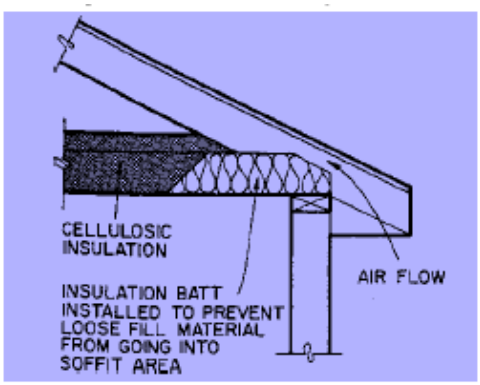

Figure 2

Coverage Requirements: When installing insulation, care should be taken not to exceed the square foot coverage shown on the "Coverage Table – Attic System Application (Horizontal)" below and on the product label. The thickness specified is the minimum thickness required for a given R-value. The initial installed thickness in attic applications will exceed the settled thickness shown on the coverage chart. The bag count and weight-per-square-foot requirements of the coverage chart must be followed to provide the specified R-value at settled density.

Installation Instructions – Attic (Horizontal) Applications

Cellulose insulation may be applied by the homeowner using a blowing machine that is available for rent at most big-box stores, specialty lumberyards and many tool rental centers. When installing insulation by pneumatic means, it is important that the application machine be set and operated as recommended by the machine manufacturer. The installer must wear a particulate respirator.

Accessible Attic Areas - Begin to insulate at the farthest point away from the attic access point of entry. Fill area to the required thickness to obtain the required predetermined thermal-resistance keeping the blowing hose horizontal and close to the installation surface. Warning: Only ceiling joists should be stepped on when working in attics, high risk of falling through ceiling if drywall between ceiling joists is used as a walking surface. Use the markings on the rafters and a ruler to insure the proper depth. Do not block soffits with insulation. Do not cover heat sources with insulation. Use all the insulation required to achieve the required density and R value. Empty the machine when finished and return to the retailer. Only dislodge hopper jams and clean out the machine when it is turned off and disconnected from the electrical power source

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