

ROOFING ROLL INSULATION INSTALLATION-(GENERAL) GUIDE



THERMAL
INSULATION



FIRE
PROTECTION



NOISE
REDUCTION



ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION



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1.SAFETY

Take the following measures to ensure safety, and take more safety measures according to the actual situation on site.

- Do not touch any live electrical cables.
- Work at height is dangerous and pay attention to safety.
- Get some fresh air on a regular basis.

2.TOOLS

- Sharp knife
- Cutting board
- Staple gun
- Adhesive tape
- Measuring rulers
- Ladder
- Wear high viz clothing
- Safety shoes
- Flashlight

3.MATERIAL&QUANTITY REQUIRED

- Check the job plans to make sure you follow their insulation installation instructions
- Calculate total sqm you need.
- Products that require 2% more of the roofing building area.

4.BEFORE YOUR COMMENCE

- 1.Don't take the insulation out of the packaging until you're in a position and ready to install.
- 2.Before installation, gently agitate the insulation by gently shaking or bouncing it on its side until it recovers to the thickness stated on the label.

5.INSTALLATION

5.1 Installing faced building blanket under a metal roof on a domestic dwelling

There are 3 methods for installing faced building blanket onto a domestic roof:

1. Vertical roll out over the battens
2. Horizontal roll out over battens, and
3. Horizontal roll out under battens.

Whichever method you use, always make sure the blanket faces up and the facing material faces down. These instructions cover Method 1 because it's the most common method used by roofing installers

5.2. Cutting preparation

Measure the main roof plan rafter length, and then mark and pre-cut lengths in quantities as needed.

Position the start of the blanket roll nearest the roof ridge batten with the facing side lap pointed in the direction of the uninsulated roof area. Roll the faced blanket away from the ridge batten towards the fascia or gutter and use clips to temporarily hold the blanket in position.

5.3. Position

Position the start of the blanket roll nearest the roof ridge batten with the facing side lap pointed in the direction of the uninsulated roof area. Roll the faced blanket away from the ridge batten towards the fascia or gutter and use clips to temporarily hold the blanket in position.

5.4. Allow for sag

Adjust the length and width at each crossing of the batten or rafter to allow sufficient blanket to recover to its advertised thickness and for the blanket to remain in touch with the underside of the metal roof.

5.5 Roll out the next blanket

Repeat until you reach the end of roof, then repeat, once again, from the other side of the roof.

- begin from the opposite starting end of the roof
- start the roll out from the end lap, over the ridge and down to the fascia
- make sure that the earlier exposed facing lap (150mm or less) is below the adjacent roll, and that the bulk insulation of both rolls abut, leaving no gaps.

NOTE: For high risk condensation zones, or where a vapour control layer (or VCL) is required, use a foil facing that has a vapour barrier

5.6. End Joins

The end and start of a new blanket must overlap by 1 batten crossing.

- remove bulk insulation from the lower portion of the roll width to expose the facing
- trim and peel away the bulk insulation where it crosses the batten to expose the facing from the blanket that is being positioned
- abut the ends of both blankets over their respective exposed facing laps to make sure there are no exposed gaps between the insulation blankets

5.7. Ridge / hip line join

When starting to lay faced blanket from the other side of the ridge, extend the faced blanket over the ridge and make sure it abuts an existing installed faced blanket on the other side.

- check that the facing portion of the blanket extends at least 150mm crossing over a batten
- peel and trim off 150mm of blanket, and
- then make sure that the facing edges are lapped in a cascading manner while abutting the blanket insulation, leaving no gaps.

Note: If ventilation is specified in the design, allow for a gap at the ridge or hip join.

5.8. Fascia, valleys and gutters

- The roofing material faced building blanket and fascia should all meet at the gutter line.
- Often an anti-ponding board is installed between the last roofing batten and the fascia to help drain any water that may have been captured on the facing material.
- It's important to strip back the building blanket to the top edge of the fascia and leave approximately 25mm of facing material draped into the gutter.

- Do not leave bulk insulation attached to this section of facing as it can wick moisture back through the insulation to the under-side of the roofing material.
- Similarly, in valleys, make sure that the excess bulk insulation blanket abutting a valley flashing is trimmed back to exclude the risk of the bulk insulation edge coming into contact with the valley water path. You could also peel back the bulk insulation away from the facing material and the water path, and fold back any exposed facing material at the flashing edge, to make sure that it's not in the water way.

5.9. Hot Flue penetrations

Tapes should not be stuck around hot flues, so always leave at least 50 mm clearance between faced building blanket and any hot surface such as a hot flue chimney pipe.

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- Do not leave bulk insulation attached to this section of facing as it can wick moisture back through the insulation to the under-side of the roofing material.
- Similarly, in valleys, make sure that the excess bulk insulation blanket abutting a valley flashing is trimmed back to exclude the risk of the bulk insulation edge coming into contact with the valley water path. You could also peel back the bulk insulation away from the facing material and the water path, and fold back any exposed facing material at the flashing edge, to make sure that it's not in the water way.

6. AFTER COMPLETION

- Ensure the entire roof has been insulated – no gaps.
- Ensure all penetrations are sealed appropriately.
- Check all overlaps are 150mm or taped with long life UV resistant sealing tape.
- Take and store photos of completed work.
- Clear all off cut material and disused packaging to site rubbish collection or if not available remove these items from site.
- Check tools and equipment are located, cleaned and taken from site.
- If power has been de-activated, notify all on site power is to be activated. And remove isolation tags from switchboard.
- Notify relevant people (site supervisor, client etc) that job is completed.
- Complete all necessary documents and forms.
- Evaluate your work quality and processes to identify any improvements for future work.
- Follow up, report and resolve outstanding issues such as non-compliance, client complaints, property damage, faulty material and material returns.