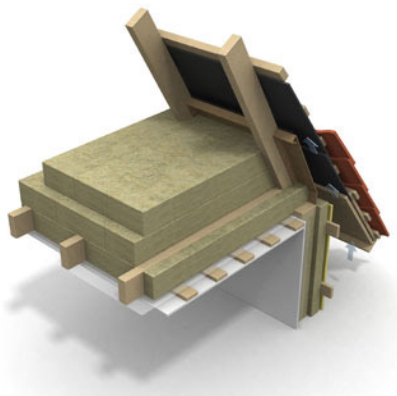


Gable Roofs Insulation

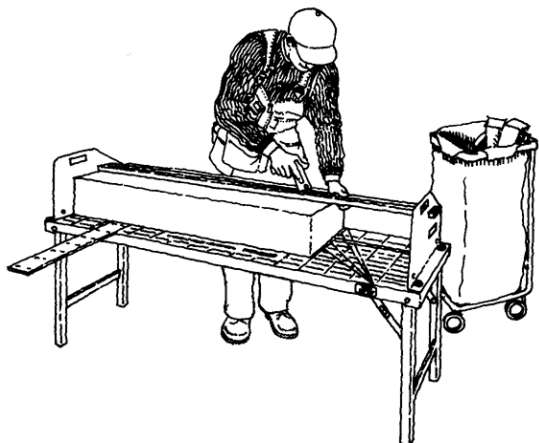
Design and Handling Guideline



General instructions for insulating work

Cutting

When cutting insulation sheets, a Paroc knife and a straight edge or a cutting table are used. When a lot of cutting is required, cutting tables are excellent tools that allow you to achieve the correct angles. Cutting boards can be quickly adjusted to other sizes and angles. PAROC UNS products are fitted between beams and studs with an overhang of 5-10 mm so as to obtain a good filling without any cracks or gaps. The overhang is important for the function of the structure, both in terms of heat insulation and fire safety. Avoid using small pieces, (200 mm), as this will increase the risk of gaps occurring. The thickness of the standard sheets can be adapted to the standard measurements of the timber. The width can be adapted to the stud distance in question.



Filling

The insulating function will be affected by how well the space to be insulated has been filled. The most important thing is for the insulation to lie well against the warm side of the structure. Continuous gaps on the warm side of the insulation should therefore be avoided and above all the insulating function will be significantly reduced if these gaps make contact with the cold side.

Handling and storing

Insulation is a very important product for buildings and should therefore be handled with great care so as not to jeopardize its functioning. Storing on site until the time it is to be fitted should therefore be carefully planned. The totally sealed plastic packaging protects the product against temporary weather stresses. The insulation should always be covered when stored outside for longer periods. The packages are stowed so that the sheets stand on their edges. If the insulation becomes damp, the packages should be opened and the sheets dried indoors before they are fitted into the structure. Never fit wet insulation. If the insulation becomes wet after fitting, it must not be secured until it has dried if it is not to make contact with a ventilated air gap.

Insulating roof ceiling using PAROC UNS

Air and Vapour Barrier

The insulation PAROC UNS is most often fitted from the upper side of the roof ceiling joist. The heating should not be started until the air and vapour barrier has been installed. This will avoid water vapour being unnecessarily transported through the structure and possibly condensing against the outer roof. The liner must be carefully fitted so as to avoid leakages. The joins should overlap by approx. 200 mm and should be fastened in order to make the air and vapour barriers fully sealed. If the floor structure is made from a fully-covering sealed concrete plate, the air and vapour barrier can be omitted.

The loft must be properly ventilated

The outer roof and the loft area must be well ventilated so that warm, moist air that finds its way into the loft can be lead away. Otherwise there will be a risk of moisture and rot damage. It is best to ventilate all along the eaves, where there should be an air gap of at least 50 mm.

Insulation

The insulation sheets are to be laid in two or more layers, without gaps or cracks with the adjacent components. The ventilation air must be led up over the insulation using a wind diverter. This will mean that the insulation does not lie directly against the outer roof. Moist air that condenses against the outer roof can be lead away. The distance from the insulation to the upper edge of the wind diverter must be at least 100 mm. As a rule, no wind protection is needed on the upper layer of insulation sheet since the movement of air on the upper side of the floor structure is so small that it does not affect the functioning of the insulation.

Insulating roof ceiling using PAROC BLT blowing wool

General

For the insulation of roof ceiling joists, blown loose wool is an alternative method. The material is applied to the floor structure using a blowing unit that can be used at heights of up to 40 m. The work is carried out by specially trained contractors. Contact your nearest Paroc office for further information.

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Insulating pitched roof using PAROC UNS

General

Outer roofs normally consist of roof covering and foundation roofs. The roof covering is water-repellent and relatively vapour-tight. The foundation roof should be well ventilated in order to avoid high levels of moisture accumulation. The ventilation of is achieved by the use of air gaps at the eaves and at the ridging and valves in the gable ends.

Air and Vapour Barrier

When fitting the air and vapour barrier, great care must be taken to install it so as to obtain optimum air-tightness so that moist air does not come through and condense against the outer roof.

Insulation

When insulating sloping roofs, the choice of thickness is often restricted by the dimensions of the roof framework. The thickness is increased by leveling using a secondary stud apparatus. The insulation is fitted in one or more layers with staggered joins. There must be openings at the eaves and by the ridge or any male floor structure so that a good circulation of air can be achieved. In a sloping roof, the air gap should be at least 50 mm.



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