



TECHNOBOND®

SUPALOFT® POLYESTER CEILING INSULATION

R3.2
MATERIAL R VALUE

TECHNOBOND COMPLIES WITH AS/NZS4859.1 FOR:

NET WEIGHT:
NOMINAL TOTAL AREA:
MEAN THICKNESS:
NOMINAL SIZE:
ROLL LENGTH:
TECHNOBOND PIECES PER PACK:

APPROX. COVERAGE PER PACK:
DECLARED THERMAL RESISTANCE:
BATCH NUMBER:
ROLL:
DATE:

CAUTION: Electrical cables and equipment partially or completely surrounded with bulk thermal insulation may overheat and fail. This applies to wiring installed prior to 1989.
READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ACCOMPANYING THIS PACK.

Allow 72 hours after installation to achieve nominal stabilised thickness and R-value. The performance of this product may be reduced if stored for too long in its compression packaging. The total R value depends on installation and may be greater or less than the R value of the product. The R value determined at 15 °C.

MANUFACTURED IN NEW ZEALAND BY TECHNOBOND, a division of Ellis Fibre Ltd, 152 KAIKORAI VALLEY RD, DUNEDIN. 0800 55 88 22 www.technobond.co.nz



TECHNOBOND[®]

SUPALOFT[®] POLYESTER INSULATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

When installing Technobond Polyester Insulation:

- Technobond Polyester Insulation must be kept dry at all times.
- A minimum gap of 25mm must be allowed for from any building surface that is damp or may become damp during the intended use of the building.
- Compression of the insulation must be avoided, as this will adversely affect performance. Nominal thickness of the insulation should be maintained at all times. Butt joints firmly together to prevent any loss of thermal performance.
- To achieve a tight fit around the edges, allow an additional 25mm when fitting. Technobond Insulation is easily cut to required lengths and widths by hand using a knife.
- Inspect for any gaps. Accept for the situations stated in our User Guide, the maximum acceptable gap is 2mm. It's important to avoid direct contact with down lights, light fittings, pipes or fittings with surface temperatures in excess of 80°C. Therefore cut neatly to achieve a 200mm gap from the outer edge. (So as to align with section 3.4 of NZS4246).

USER GUIDE

WALLS

In addition to our general information:

- Cut the insulation to size, 25mm greater than required to fill the cavity. Staple to the nog/dwang. Repeat the process down the wall.

ROOFS AND CEILINGS

In addition to our general information:

- A 25mm gap must be allowed for from roofing membrane, building paper or other moisture control elements located above the insulation, to reduce any risk of damage caused by condensation.
- Battens or something similar will support the insulation. By stapling to timber framing or battens will provide temporary support when fitting insulation between timber framing or battens.

CEILINGS WITH A PITCHED ROOF

- Start at opposite walls and work back to the manhole laying parallel strips. To complete coverage, fill the last gap by cutting appropriate widths and laying them in the opposite direction.
- To allow the insulation to sag into cavities, lay the insulation at right angles to these ceiling joists.
- Where the ceiling joists meet the roof rafters at the outer walls, cut back approximately 300mm over joists and allow flaps created to drop into cavities. This will seal the ends and prevent air movement under insulation.

ROOFS AND CEILINGS WITH A PITCH GREATER THAN 16°

- At 100mm centres, staple the upper and lower edges of the insulation to the timber framing or battens.
- Place insulation between purlins to provide a minimum air gap between insulation and building paper of 25mm.

CEILINGS WITH A SKILLION ROOF AND NON-EXPOSED RAFTERS

- To ensure a tight fit use pre-cut widths.
- When insulating between the rafters and to avoid any slumping when support is not provided by joists or battens, staple the product to the rafters if required.

CEILINGS WITH A SKILLION ROOF AND EXPOSED RAFTERS

- To ensure a tight fit use pre-cut widths.
- To provide a minimum air gap between insulation and building paper of 25mm, place product between purlins.