

Radiant Barriers





Radiant Barriers

- All materials give off, or emit, energy by thermal radiation as a result of their temperature.
- Radiant barriers work by reducing heat transfer by thermal radiation between the roof and the rest of the attic.
- According to the Oak Ridge National Lab, radiant barriers can reduce cooling bills by 2-10 percent.



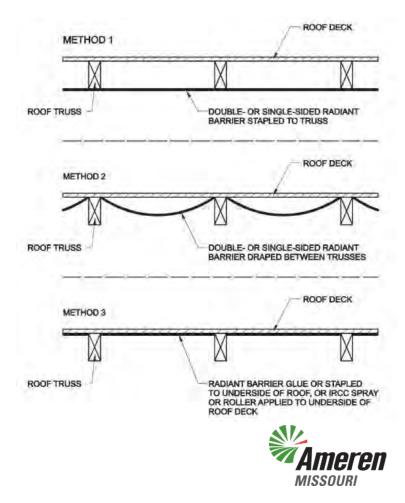


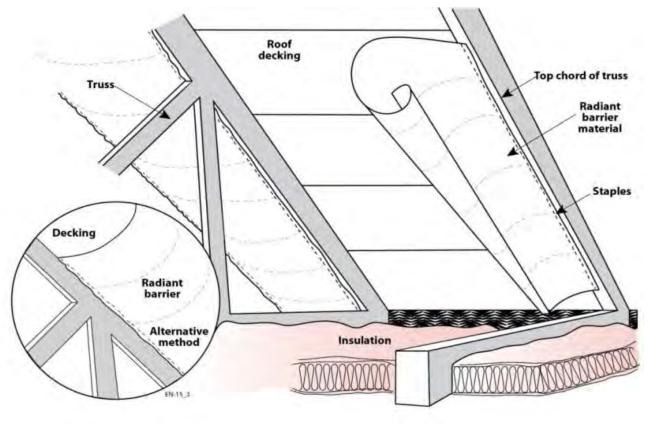
Radiant Barrier Installation

Radiant barriers can be installed four ways:

- 1. Along the top chord of the truss
- 2. Against the roof deck (with an air space)
- 3. As part of the roof decking assembly (TechShield® or spray on product)

4. On top of ceiling insulation







Foil-faced radiant sheathing

- Easiest method for new construction
- Recommend products that are perforated to allow the decking to "breath," allowing the passage of moisture





	TITLE	SPECIFICATION(S)	OBJECTIVE(S)
Radiant Barriers - SWS	4.1088.2a Stapling	An air space no less than ³ / ₄ " will be maintained between the barrier and the bottom of the roof deck	Ensure performance of radiant barrier
	4.1088.2b Ventilation	A minimum of 3" clearance from soffit vents and ridge vents will be maintained	Allow for air flow behind barrier
	4.1088.2c Gable walls	Radiant barrier will apply to gable walls while maintaining a ¾" air space Radiant barrier will not block gable vents	Ensure performance of radiant barrier
	4.1088.2d Porch and garage attic spaces	Radiant barrier will be installed to separate the attic above conditioned space from adjacent attics Radiant barrier will be installed to withstand local wind loads	Reduce radiant heat entry Ensure durability
	4.1088.2e Onsite documentatio n	 A dated receipt signed by the installer will be provided that includes: Number and thickness of air spaces R-value Direction of heat flow 	Document job completion to contract specifications Comply with 16 CFR 460.17



• Attic catwalk / platform retrofit







• Attic radiant barrier retrofit

















- Voids / Gaps
- Compression / Incomplete Fill

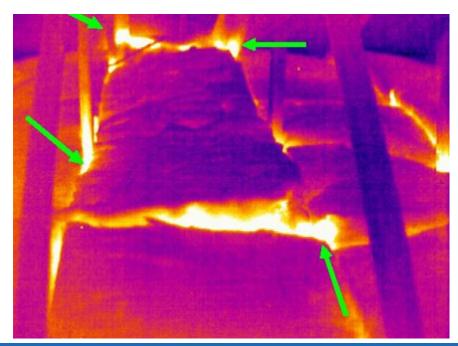






Continuous Insulation & Air Barrier

• Building Thermal Envelope (air barrier and insulation must be in contact)





What's Wrong with This Picture?





Insulation Installation: Grade I, II, or III

Unless verified, assume Grade III (worst) – see RESNET Appendix A-11-16







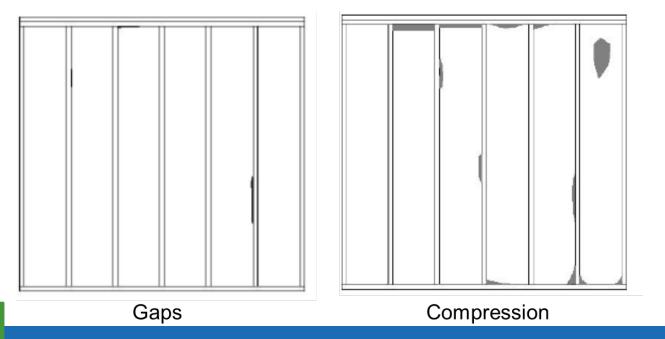
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Grade I

RESNET Appendix A-11 - A-13

MISSOURI

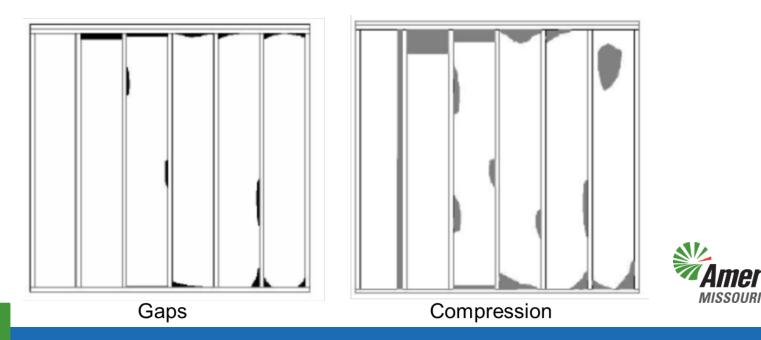
- occasional very small gaps/voids
- less than 2% compression/incomplete fill (which may not be more than 30% compressed)



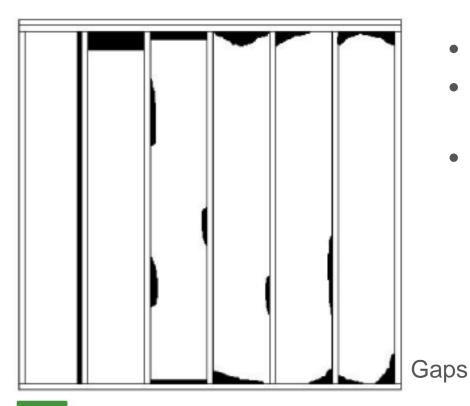
Grade II

RESNET Appendix A-11 - A-13

- <2% gaps/voids
- <10% compression/incomplete fill (which may not be more than 30% compressed)



Grade III



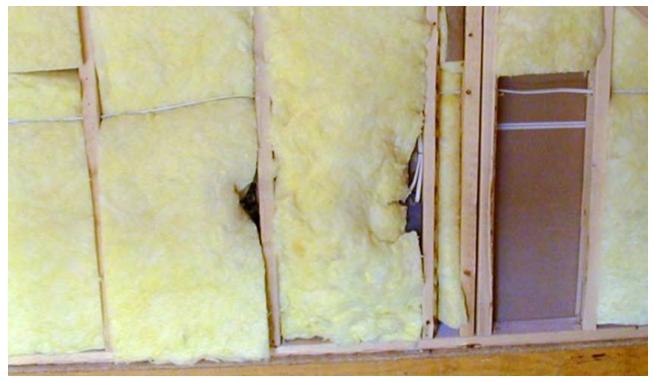
RESNET Appendix A-15 - A-16

- > 2% and < 5% **gaps/voids**
- (greater than 5% = downgraded R-value)
- 10% or worse
 compression/incomplete fill

































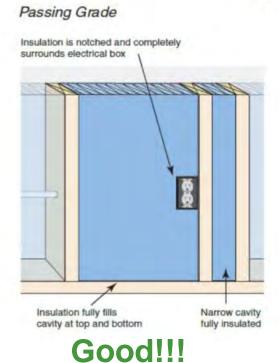






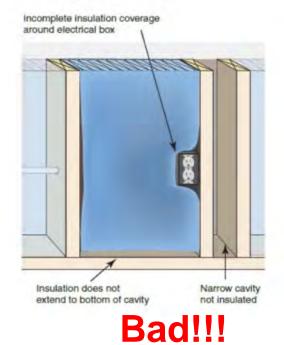
Voids & Gaps

Wall Insulation key points



Voids / Gaps

Unacceptable Installation

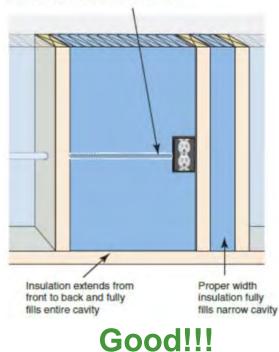




Compression & Incomplete Fill

Passing Grade

Insulation is slit around electrical wire



Unacceptable Installation

Insulation is compressed behind electrical wire



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Installation Videos







Installation Video

= You Tube

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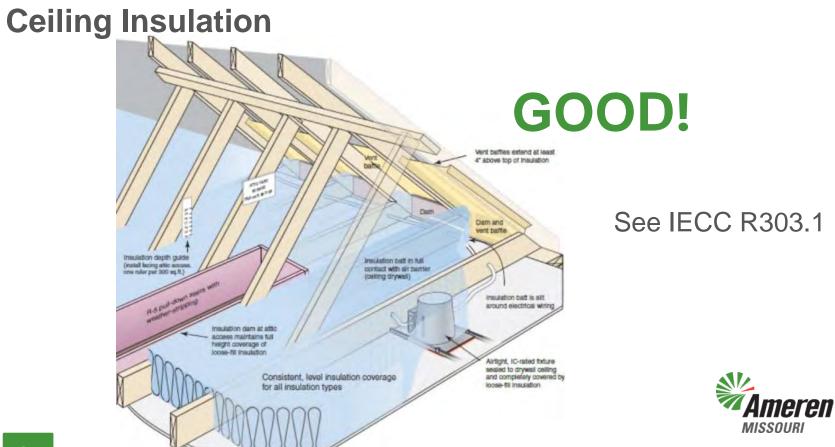


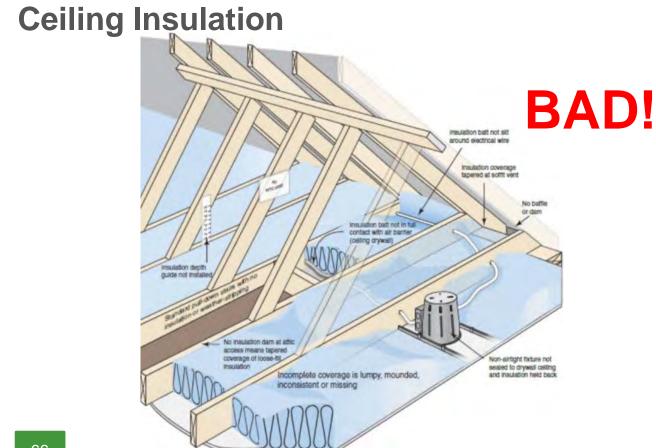
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Installation Video











Ugly Ceiling Insulation





