

REALWOOL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



The total R-Value of the building system depends on the building materials, design and installation and may be less than, greater than or equal to the R-Value of this product. Wool Insulation products have an indefinite life and will not settle or lose loft over time. When installed in accordance with these manufacturer's instructions Realwool insulation will meet and exceed the 50 year durability clause of the NZBC (B2.3.1(a)). The initial performance of this product may be reduced if it is stored for too long in its compressed packaging. Should this product be found to be compressed at installation, it will recover to its nominal thickness and R-Value within 72 Hours following installation.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS:

Wool insulation is completely safe and user-friendly and no protective clothing, specialist equipment or precautions are required to handle this product. Wool Insulation is non-irritant, non-toxic, and non-allergenic and that means no skin, throat or lung irritation on contact or following installation.

CAUTION:

Electric cables and equipment partially or completely surrounded with any bulk thermal insulation may overheat and fail. This applies to wiring installed prior to 1989. Please follow these installation instructions.

INSTALLATION TOOLS:

Step ladder. Lamp and extension cord or torch. Sharp scissors or wide blade snap/disposable knife. Installing stick - such as a broom handle. Used for pushing the insulation into corners and hard to reach places in the ceiling. - Staple-gun and staples for installing underfloor. We recommend all thermal insulation is installed in accordance with NZS 4246:2006 Energy Efficiency - Installing Insulation in Residential Buildings. Copies of this Standard are available from Standards New Zealand.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS :

Cutting to size - always cut slightly oversized to ensure a tight friction fit. Wool Insulation rolls can easily be torn across the width by hand. Wool insulation can be cut down the length of the Roll using sharp scissors or by compressing the insulation under a timber off-cut and then cutting through with a sharp wide blade disposable knife. Insulate all areas leaving no gaps. Off-cuts can be used to fill small spaces. Even small gaps will significantly reduce the overall thermal efficiency of the construction system. Do not compress insulation unless this is a design specification as this will affect the thermal performance.

WALLS:

Wool Insulation product thicknesses vary with R-Value. Before you begin ensure you have the correct insulation to fit inside the wall cavity. Wool Insulation should be friction fitted inside the timber framing ensuring no gaps. All of the wall space in exterior walls should be insulated (i.e. from the top to the bottom plates). All of the wall space in exterior walls should be insulated (i.e. from the top to the bottom plates).

CEILINGS:

Wool Insulation should be friction fitted between the ceiling joists and over ceiling battens where possible or laid at right-angles over the ceiling joists ensuring no gaps. All of the ceiling area should be covered with insulation (i.e., to the top plates of the exterior walls) except around heating flues, maintain all required clearances around non-CA rated recessed lights and exhaust fans. Insulation must not cover or contact these fittings. Start the installation at the furthest point from the ceiling manhole. Use the 'installing stick' to push the insulation into harder to reach places. A 20mm ventilation gap between the roof underlay and the insulation should be maintained at all times. A minimum gap of 150mm must be left around metal heating flues, non-CA/OA rated recessed down lights and ceiling exhaust fans, and a 50mm gap is required around brick / concrete chimneys. Do not cover ceiling vents - simply insulate around them. Where possible, insulation should be placed beneath electrical wiring to allow access for maintenance and to prevent possible over-heating.

UNDERFLOORS:

Wool Insulation should be installed touching the floor, but not compressed and between the floor joists with the side edges folded down on each side. Staple in place (using a staple gun) every 300-400mm through the fold-down and to each side of the floor joists. Staples should be no less than 50mm from the underside of the floor. In coastal areas we recommend you use stainless steel staples to eliminate corrosion. Do not compress the insulation and do not staple directly to the floor as this will reduce the insulation performance.

When joining the end of one roll to the start of another, simply butt join them together ensuring no gaps and staple in place through the fold-down to the side of the floor joists. Extra stapling at butt joins may be required. In areas exposed to wind, staple every 100-200mm. In areas where high winds are common - wire mesh, strapping tape or a lining can be installed to give further support. Insulate all areas of the floor from exterior wall to exterior wall leaving no gaps. Where pipes penetrate through the floor tear the blanket from one side and wrap around the pipe.