Energy Tip

The roof area can be the area of highest heat loss in buildings. In order to conserve energy and to make buildings more comfortable, building codes stipulate higher thermal resistances (R-values) for the roof area compared to other building components.

On traditional cathedral ceilings where tongue and groove timber exposed on the inside is used as an architectural feature, PlastiSpan insulation board is ideal for both single and double layered applications.

Features & Benefits

- Meets all building code requirements
- Meets CAN/ULC-S701, Type 1
- Long term RSI 0.65/25 mm (R-value 3.75/inch)
- Compressive resistance: 10 psi
- Closed cell insulation resists moisture
- CCMC 12424-L
- Custom sizes available
Follow these simple How-to steps to install PlastiSpan insulation as a component in an insulated cathedral ceiling assembly.

### First Layer of Insulation.
Use nailers the same thickness as the first layer of insulation. Lay nailer, then insulation, then nailer up the slope of the roof, all joints tightly butted. Fasten nailer to deck as work proceeds.

### Fastening Layers of Insulation.
Fasten second layer nailer to first layer nailer where they intersect. If the thermal resistance requires extra layers of insulation, add layers to the bottom of the system changing the nailer direction as required. The top nailer must always run from the bottom of the roof slope to the ridge of roof.

### Roofing Cover.
Install roof covering in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions. Adequate ventilation must be insured using an acceptable method to the applicable building code and/or local regulations.

### Follow the building code.
Be sure to follow the building code requirements applicable in your region.

### Finish.
Nail roof sheathing to nailers taking care that air movement is unobstructed in ventilation space.

### Second Layer of Insulation.
Lay second layer of insulation perpendicular to first layer. Lay insulation with joints tightly butted. Lay nailers over insulation spaced to support roof sheathing. Second layer of nailers to achieve a minimum airspace as determined by local building code.

**Note:** The depth of the top nailer should always be chosen to ensure the required vent space within the roof system is provided per local building code. For example, Canadian building codes typically require not less than 63 mm of space be provided between the top of the insulation and the underside of the roof sheathing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MILLIMETERS</th>
<th>RSI</th>
<th>INCHES</th>
<th>R-VALUE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>¾”</td>
<td>2.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1”</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1½”</td>
<td>5.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>2”</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>3”</td>
<td>11.25</td>
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</tbody>
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