



Designation: C1744 – 19

Standard Practice for Installation and Use of Radiant Barrier Systems (RBS) in Commercial/Industrial Building Construction¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice has been prepared for use by the designer, specifier, builder, and the installer of radiant barrier systems (RBS) for use in commercial/industrial building construction not otherwise restricted from use. The scope is limited to instruction relative to the use and installation of RBS, including a surface(s) normally having an emittance of 0.1 or less, such as metallic foil or metallic foil deposits, mounted on substrates. Some examples that this practice is intended to address include: (1) low-emittance surfaces in vented building envelope cavities intended to retard radiant transfer across the airspace; (2) low-emittance surfaces at interior building surfaces intended to retard radiant transfer to, or from, building inhabitants; and (3) low-emittance surface at interior building surfaces intended to reduce radiant transfer to, or from, radiant heating or cooling systems.

1.2 This practice covers the installation process from pre-installation inspection through the post-installation procedure. It does not cover the production of the radiant barrier materials. (See Specification C1313.)

1.3 This practice is not intended to replace the manufacturer's installation instructions but shall be used in conjunction with such instructions. This practice is not intended to supersede local, state, federal, or international codes.

1.4 This practice assumes that the installer possesses a good working knowledge of the applicable codes and regulations, safety practices, tools, equipment, and methods necessary for installation of radiant barrier materials. It also assumes that the installer understands the fundamentals of commercial/industrial building construction that affect the installation of RBS.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.21 on Reflective Insulation.

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1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. For specific precautionary statements see Sections 5 and 7.*

1.7 *When the installation or use of radiant barrier materials, accessories, and systems has the potential to pose safety or health problems, the manufacturer shall provide the user appropriate current information regarding any known problems associated with the use of the product of the company and shall also specify protective measures.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation
C1313 Specification for Sheet Radiant Barriers for Building Construction Applications

2.2 *NFPA Standards:*³

NFPA 54 National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 211 Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces and Vents

2.3 *Other Document:*⁴

CPSC Product Safety Fact Sheet No. 18 “The Home Electrical System”

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology C168.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, <http://www.nfpa.org>.

⁴ Available from U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), 4330 East West Hwy., Bethesda, MD 20814, <http://www.cpsc.gov>.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *applicator, n*—person or persons who apply radiant barrier materials in buildings.

3.2.2 *conditioned space, n*—any space in a building that is served by a heating or cooling system.

3.2.3 *girts, n*—typically, 1 or 2× nominal lumber, installed over rafters or trusses, to be used for securing both the RBS and metal decking, which is used on wall assemblies for securing metal siding.

3.2.4 *open air space, n*—vented building cavity (for example, an open-ended wall or ceiling assembly) or a large conditioned or unconditioned building space.

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—A large building space is defined as one whose minimum dimension exceeds 2 ft (0.6 m).

3.2.5 *purlins, n*—steel or wood structural members that are used to support the buildings primary structural load above the floor.

3.2.6 *radiant barrier system, RBS, n*—building construction assembly consisting of a lowemittance (0.1 or less) surface bounded by an open air space on one or both sides.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—Discussion—An RBS is used for the sole purpose of limiting heat transfer by radiation into or out of a building assembly. An RBS is not specifically intended to reduce heat transfer by convection or conduction.

3.2.7 *subpurlins, n*—secondary steel or wood structural members that are used primarily to support the roofing and siding of a building are often identified as “Z purlins,” “C channel,” “I beams,” or other structural configurations based on cross-sectional appearance.

3.2.8 *thermal break, n*—low thermal conductivity product such as wood or polystyrene used to separate two higher conductivity products that are most often metal in an effort to reduce heat gain or loss and prevent the potential for condensation problems.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 In this practice it is recognized that effectiveness, safety, and durability of an RBS depends not only on the quality of the materials, but also on proper installation.

4.2 Improper installation of an RBS will reduce the thermal effectiveness, cause fire risks and other unsafe conditions, and promote deterioration of the structure in which it is installed. Improper installations include fires caused by: (1) heat buildup in recessed lighting fixtures, (2) deterioration or failure of electrical wiring components, and (3) deterioration in wood structures and paint failure as a result of moisture accumulation.

4.3 This practice provides direction for the installation of RBS products in a safe and effective manner. Actual conditions in existing buildings vary greatly and care shall be taken to ensure safe and effective installation.

4.4 In this practice, requirements are presented that are both general and specific in nature and practical. They are not intended as specific instructions unless so indicated. The user shall consult the manufacturer for application and installation

methods. The requirements in this practice shall be the minimum material and installation requirements for RBS.

5. Pre-Installation Inspection and Preparation

5.1 The applicator shall wear proper clothing and equipment as specified by the manufacturer and shall follow all local, state, and federal codes and safety regulations for building construction sites, for example, hard hats, safety goggles, respiratory protection, and other safety items.

6. Safety Precautions

6.1 *Pre-Installation Inspections: New and Retrofit Buildings:*

6.1.1 Inspect the roof, wall, ceiling, and floor building materials, in both steel and wood structures, to identify areas in which previous or existing moisture problems have caused paint peeling, lumber warpage, staining, rusting, corrosion, visible fungal growth, rotting, or other structural damage. Do not install the RBS in such areas until the owner/builder has been informed and has certified that these conditions have been corrected and the cause of the condition repaired.

6.1.2 In areas where an RBS is to be installed, components of the electrical system shall be in good condition. When there is reason to believe the electrical system is faulty, do not install RBS in such areas until the owner/builder has been informed and qualified inspection and repair has been accomplished.

NOTE 1—The CPSC Product Safety Fact Sheet No. 18 has identified the following signs of potential electrical deficiencies: lights dimming, fuses blowing, circuit breakers tripping frequently, electrical sparks and glowing from receptacles, lights flickering, and cover plates on switches and outlets that are warm or hot to the touch.

6.1.3 In areas where an RBS is to be installed, the applicator shall locate and plan for installation around ventilation openings. The applicator shall not install RBS that will obstruct or block existing ventilation openings, such as gable ends, dormers, ridge, off ridge, soffit vents, or any others.

6.2 *Preparations:*

6.2.1 All electrical wiring at, or near, radiant barrier material attachment surfaces shall be either moved, or protected, to ensure that fasteners used to install the radiant barrier material will not contact the electrical wiring system.

6.2.2 When soffit ventilation exists in wood frame construction, and new or existing ceiling insulation will be compromised by the installation of an RBS, vent baffles shall be installed at the soffits.

7. Installation Guidelines

7.1 *Material Handling:*

7.1.1 The radiant barrier material shall be handled in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, shall be kept dry, and shall not be in contact with the ground or sources of water.

7.1.2 The radiant barrier material shall not be placed in contact with corrosive building materials.

7.2 *Performance Considerations:*

7.2.1 The performance of the RBS depends on adherence to manufacturer’s specifications. Manufacturer’s installation instructions and all applicable building codes shall be followed. The manufacturer shall provide the product information

sheet(s) that specify the product's intended use(s), application method(s), health and safety requirements, and material properties per Specification C1313.

7.2.2 The performance of the RBS is dependent on the presence of an open airspace adjacent to at least one low-emittance surface.

7.2.3 The performance of the RBS will be adversely affected by foreign materials on the low-emittance surface. Before installation, foreign materials shall be removed using manufacturer's instructions, taking care not to damage the radiant barrier material.

7.2.4 The performance of a radiant barrier will be reduced by a corrosive environment. In some instances, severe pollutants react with the low-emittance surface causing an increase in the emittance of the material. When such conditions exist, the owner/builder shall be informed that these conditions have the potential to result in material degradation and a decrease in RBS performance.

7.2.5 In some instances, the performance of a radiant barrier will be reduced by the presence of moisture on the low-emittance surface. Such conditions are potentially temporary or long term and the manufacturer shall be consulted to determine the applicability of RBS when these conditions are expected to occur.

7.2.6 The performance of the RBS will be adversely affected by the accumulation of dust over time on the low-emittance surface. RBS shall be installed to avoid the settlement of dust on the radiant barrier surface. Dust is not a concern on a downward facing RBS.

7.2.7 Damaged areas will result in loss of performance and shall be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

7.3 *Precautions:*

7.3.1 In areas in which radiant barrier materials are to be installed, the applicator shall provide clearance around lighting fixtures, motors, fans, blowers, heaters, flues, chimneys, and other heat-producing electrical and mechanical devices.

7.3.1.1 The applicator shall provide 3-in. (75-mm) minimum clearance around all sides of recessed lighting fixtures unless such fixtures are approved for installation in direct contact with radiant barrier materials. Such fixtures include fixture wiring compartments, ballasts, and other heat-producing devices. These devices shall not be covered unless they are specifically approved for operation when covered.

7.3.1.2 The applicator shall provide the minimum clearances specified in NFPA 54. Provide a 2-in. (50-mm) minimum clearance from the outside face of the masonry around masonry chimneys or masonry enclosing a flue. For vents, vent connectors, and chimneys other than masonry, provide minimum clearances as specified in NAPA 211.

7.3.1.3 The operative material of most RBS is a metallic foil or vapor deposition of a metal on a substrate. Therefore, there is a potential for radiant barrier materials to provide an extremely high resistance to water vapor transmission. Radiant barriers shall not be installed so as to lead to moisture accumulation and deterioration in the structure. Some radiant barriers are produced to provide low resistance to water vapor

transmission. High vapor permeable house wraps and perforated products are examples.

7.3.1.4 In wood or steel framed buildings (new or retrofit), a perforated radiant barrier shall always be used when insulation is installed (warm-winter side), such as in the roof or sidewall installations (Fig. 9), in direct contact with the radiant barrier (cold-winter side). When the radiant barrier is below, or next to, an unfaced insulation, in the wall or roof (warm-winter side), a nonperforated radiant barrier shall be used.

7.3.1.5 Regardless of construction type, all radiant barrier materials that are installed with the low-emittance material(s) in direct contact with other metals shall be separated by an acceptable thermal break.

7.4 *Installation Requirements:*

7.4.1 Determine that the RBS material and installation meet the following criteria:

7.4.1.1 *Testing and certification*—The materials shall meet all the requirements of Specification C1313 as well as comply with all certification and codes governing the use and installation of radiant barriers.

7.4.1.2 *Ventilation*—In all installation methods, regardless of the type of framing or roofing, materials, or methods of installation, inspect all ventilation openings and pathways to be sure they are not blocked by the installation of the RBS systems.

Installation

7.5 The installer or applicator shall install the RBS according to the manufacturer's installation guidelines. In addition, the following minimum guideline shall be used when installing an RBS in specific areas of the structure such as:

7.5.1 *Wood frame buildings with wood roof decks*—There are various methods of installing an RBS:

7.5.1.1 Factory applied (laminated) or field-applied RBS (stapled) to the underside of the roof deck facing towards the interior (Fig. 1). A perforated (vapor permeable) RBS is always required for this type of installation. A single- or double-sided radiant barrier material shall be used in the deck-applied installation, as long as a low-emittance surface (dull or shiny) faces downward;

7.5.1.2 Draped over the rafters or trusses (top chord) before sheeting the roof (Fig. 2);

7.5.1.3 Installed between the rafters or top chords of the trusses (Fig. 3);

7.5.1.4 Secured to the bottom surface of the rafters or truss (top chord) (Fig. 4); and

7.5.1.5 Shall maintain a minimum 1½-in. (3.8-cm) airspace at the center of the truss/rafter span between the radiant barrier surface and the underside of the roof deck in installations (b) through (d), and a perforated radiant barrier is not required in these installations (Figs. 2-4). Gable end walls, division walls, and all other vertical surfaces above the ceiling insulation, such as in offices and retail building spaces, shall be covered by either a single- or double-sided radiant barrier, perforated (vapor permeable) or not (non vapor permeable), installed with a low-emittance surface facing the ceiling cavity for visual inspection purposes regardless of construction materials (Fig. 7).