



Designation: C1320 – 20

Standard Practice for Installation of Mineral Fiber Batt and Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers procedures for the installation of mineral fiber batt and blanket thermal insulation in ceilings, attics, floors, and walls of new or existing housing and other light frame construction.

1.2 This practice covers the installation process from pre-installation inspection through post-installation inspection. It does not cover the production of the insulation materials.

1.3 This practice is not intended to replace installation instructions by manufacturers, but it shall be used in conjunction with such instructions. This practice is not intended to supersede local, state, or federal codes.

1.4 This practice assumes that the installer possesses a working knowledge of applicable codes and regulations, safety practices, tools, equipment, and methods necessary for the installation of thermal insulation materials. It also assumes that the installer understands the fundamentals of construction that affect the installation of insulation.

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.

1.6 *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.*

1.7 *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.*

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.23 on Blanket and Loose Fill Insulation.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation

C665 Specification for Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing

C755 Practice for Selection of Water Vapor Retarders for Thermal Insulation

D3833/D3833M Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Pressure-Sensitive Tapes

E84 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

2.2 Other Standards:

NFPA-31 Standard for the Installation of Oil Burning Equipment³

NFPA-54 National Fuel Gas Code³

NFPA-70 National Electric Code³

NFPA-211 Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid-Fuel Burning Appliances³

ICC International Residential Code⁴

CPSC Product Safety Fact Sheet No. 518 “The Home Electrical System”⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions relating to thermal insulation in Terminology C168 apply to terms used in this practice.

3.2 Description of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *conditioned space*—space in a building that is served by a heating or cooling system.

3.2.2 *installer*—the person or persons who apply thermal insulation materials in buildings whether or not such person or persons have contracted with the owner to perform the work.

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 International Code Council (ICC), 500 New Jersey Ave., NW, 6th Floor, Washington, DC 20001-2070, <http://www.iccsafe.org>.

⁵ Available from U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), 4330 East West Hwy., Bethesda, MD 20814, <http://www.cpsc.gov>.

3.2.3 *mineral fiber batt and blanket thermal insulating materials*—those materials that meet the minimum requirements set forth in Specification **C665**.

3.2.4 *owner*—the person, partnership, corporation, agency, or other entity who owns the building to be insulated whether such ownership is by virtue of deed, contract, or any other instrument for acquiring legal title under the laws of the State in which the building is located.

3.2.5 *vapor retarder*—membrane or tape that has a water vapor permeance (perm) rating of 1 perm ($5.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{Pa}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$) or less as defined in Practice **C755** or Test Method **D3833/D3833M** respectively.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice recognizes that effectiveness, safety, and durability of insulation depend not only on the quality of the insulating materials but also on their proper installation.

4.2 This practice provides general procedures that will help to ensure installation of insulation in a safe and effective manner. It shall be noted that actual conditions in existing buildings vary greatly and in some cases additional care shall be taken to ensure effective and safe installation.

5. Safety Precautions

5.1 The installer shall wear proper clothing and equipment as recommended by the insulation manufacturer.

5.2 In areas where insulation is to be installed, components of the electrical system shall be in good condition. If there is reason to believe the electrical system is faulty, do not install insulation in such areas until the owner has been informed and repair has been accomplished.

NOTE 1—The CPSC Product Safety Fact Sheet No. 518 has identified the following signs of electrical deficiencies: lights dimming, fuses blowing, circuit breakers tripping frequently, electrical sparks and “glowing” from receptacles, light flickering, and coverplates on switches and outlets that are warm or hot to the touch.

6. Pre-installation Inspection and Preparation

6.1 Inspect the roof, walls, ceilings, and attic floors to identify areas where previous or existing moisture problems have caused paint peeling, warpage, staining, visible fungus growth, rotting, or other structural damage. Do not install insulation in such areas until the owner has been informed and has certified that these conditions have been corrected and their source(s) of moisture eliminated.

6.2 Provide proper attic ventilation in accordance with local building requirements or practices, such as the ICC International Residential Code.

6.3 When the attic has soffit vents at the eaves, make provisions to prevent insulation from blocking the vents and restricting attic ventilation.

6.4 Where insulation is to be installed beneath floors over crawl spaces or on crawl space walls, cover the ground surface with a vapor retarder.

6.5 Provide proper crawl space ventilation in accordance with local building requirements or practices, such as the ICC International Residential Code.

6.6 Inspect attic floors for openings that might permit entrance of air from conditioned spaces below. Do not install insulation in such areas until the owner has been informed and has certified that these conditions have been corrected.

7. Installation Procedures

7.1 General:

7.1.1 Handle the insulation material in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and keep free of extraneous materials. Keep materials dry, off the ground, and protected from water.

7.1.2 It is difficult to describe every situation that will be encountered by the insulation installer. In general, however, the installer shall be guided by the need to reduce heat flow around or through obstructions and to protect mechanical systems. Wherever insulation is installed in a building, it is very important that it fit snugly on all sides. If the insulation is too long for a space, cut it to the correct size. If it is too short, cut a piece to fill the void.

7.1.3 Install the insulation in such a way that the thickness specified by the manufacturer is met or exceeded. Avoid compression of the insulation where ever possible. Failure to achieve the manufacturer’s labeled thickness will reduce the R-value.

7.1.4 When a vapor retarder facing is provided with the insulation, it can be pressure fit with no stapling or face stapled or inset stapled. Both inset and face staple methods are widely used and are acceptable procedures. Inset stapling is usually preferred by the wall finish trades because it allows adhesive application of the wall board. Some areas require face stapling. Always check the local code requirements.

7.1.4.1 Position the vapor retarder toward the winter-warm side, except in a hot, humid climate where local requirements or practices differ regarding the placement of vapor retarders.

7.1.4.2 Friction fit batts such as R13, R15, R21, R22, R30C, or R38C as well as kraft faced batts without attached stapling flanges do not have to be stapled in place. The higher density or increased glass batt width of these products helps hold them in place without a measurable loss in the moisture protection of the vapor retarder. Make sure the insulation facing is flush with the face of the stud. The insulation shall fit snugly at the sides and ends while completely filling the cavity for sidewall applications with the insulation contacting all six sides of the cavity.

7.1.4.3 When inset stapling, gently press the insulation at the sides of the framing cavity, usually about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (19 mm), until the outside of the flange is flush with the face of the framing. When inset stapling between inclined or vertical framing members, as in cathedral ceilings or walls, start stapling at the top and work down. Use enough staples to hold the insulation firmly in place and avoid gaps or fishmouths between flanges and framing.

7.1.4.4 When face stapling, place the insulation between framing members and check to be sure it fits the cavity at both ends. With facing material flush with the face of the framing, the flanges will overlap the framing. Staple the flanges to the face of the framing, using enough staples to hold the insulation firmly in place and avoid gaps and fishmouths. The flange of