## TEGHNIGAL BULLETIN

## CONDENSATION CONTROL \& MULTIPLE LAYER INSULATION THICKNESS

It is a generally accepted design principle that air cavities between a vapor retarder ${ }^{1}$ and a potentially cold surface should be avoided for optimum condensation control. When constructing a steel building, every effort should be made to fill any spaces that exist between the facing material and the roof or wall panels with fiberglass insulation. Some air pockets may be unavoidable, but filling the system depth minimizes potentially moist convective air movement which can easily condense given certain circumstances.

This topic is of little relevance when installing faced blanket products over the purlins. It can be very important, however, when designing multi-layer high R-value systems. The cavity fill
layer in high R-value systems is installed parallel to the purlins and is usually supported at the bottom of the purlin space by banding. The resulting distance between the facing material and the roof panels is clearly a function of the purlin height. It could be quite problematic, therefore, if you were to purchase an R-30 system ( $91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ of fiberglass) for a building that has $12^{\prime \prime}$ purlins. Customers should verify the total insulation thickness recommendation once the purlin heights and roof types are known. Since Silvercote is often not aware of the purlin sizes, it is the responsibility of the design professional and the steel building contractor to ensure that the requested insulation will fill the cavity. We have prepared the following chart in order to assist you with this important selection.

## RECOMMENDED MULTIPLE LAYER INSULATION THICKNESS

| Screw Down Roof <br> without spacer block |
| :--- |
| Purlin Height | | System |
| :--- |
| Depth | ( | Recommended |
| :--- |
| Insulation |
| Thickness |$|$


| Standing Seam Roof <br> with spacer block \& low clip |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Purlin Height |  | | System |
| :--- |
| Depth |

*Consult roofing manufacturer for proper clip height for 6" overlay

Note: 1 Facing materials or vapor retarders are not vapor barriers. A good facing has a low perm rating but there are no zero perm facing materials. Indoor Relative humidity must be maintained within acceptable levels in order to properly control condensation. ASHRAE guidelines vary by the 8 climate zones within the U.S., but in general it is recommended that indoor RH not exceed $35 \%$ on a constant basis or $40 \%$ on an intermittent basis. Humidity
levels higher than this will create very high indoor vapor pressure which can overwhelm the facing material; likely resulting in a condensation problem. 2 System depth is the dimension from the roof panel to the bottom of the purlin, plus an additional inch to account for the insulation draping slightly over the banding at the bottom of the purlin space. For Standing Seam roofs, another $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ has been added due to the spacer block and low clip.

