

# **ICC-ES Evaluation Report**

**ESR-1061** 

Reissued May 1, 2011

This report is subject to renewal in two years.

www.icc-es.org | (800) 423-6587 | (562) 699-0543

A Subsidiary of the International Code Council®

**DIVISION: 07 00 00—THERMAL AND MOISTURE** 

**PROTECTION** 

Section: 07 21 00—Thermal Insulation

Section: 07 25 00—Water-Resistive Barriers/Weather

**Barriers** 

#### REPORT HOLDER:

OWENS CORNING FOAM INSULATION, LLC ONE OWENS CORNING PARKWAY TOLEDO, OHIO 43659 (330) 677-2331 www.owenscorning.com

#### **EVALUATION SUBJECT:**

FOAMULAR® 150, 250, 400, 600, AND 1000 EXTRUDED POLYSTYRENE INSULATION BOARDS

#### 1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE

### Compliance with the following codes:

- 2009 International Building Code® (IBC)
- 2009 International Residential Code® (IRC)
- 2009 International Energy Conservation Code® (IECC)
- Other Codes (see Section 8.0)

#### Properties evaluated:

- Physical properties
- Surface burning characteristics
- Thermal performance (R-values)
- Attic and crawl space installation
- Water-resistive barrier

#### **2.0 USES**

The FOAMULAR insulation boards described in Table 1 of this report are extruded polystyrene foam plastic insulation boards for use as nonstructural thermal insulation in wall assemblies, door cavities, in ceiling/floor assemblies and as a component of classified roof assemblies. The insulation boards may be used at the exterior perimeter of foundations, except in areas where the probability of termite exposure is "very heavy" as defined Section 2603.8 of the IBC and Section R318.4 of the IRC. The insulation may be used in any type of construction; see Section 4.4 for use on exterior walls of Types I, II, III and IV construction. The insulation boards may be used on walls, ceilings and floor surfaces of attics, crawl spaces, detached garages, pole barns, telecommunication shelters,

concrete modular buildings, agricultural buildings, buildings regulated under IBC Section 312 (Utility and Miscellaneous, Group U), or structures constructed in accordance with the IBC or IRC, with no covering applied to the foam plastic, when the boards are installed in accordance with Section 4.2.

FOAMULAR insulation boards may be used as alternatives to the water-resistive barrier specified in the IBC and IRC, when installed as set forth in Section 4.3.

#### 3.0 DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 General:

FOAMULAR insulation boards are extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam plastic complying with ASTM C 578 and having minimum densities as specified in footnote 1 of Table 1 of this report. The insulation boards are available in various densities having the product names listed in Table 1. The boards are available in various lengths and widths and in thicknesses up to 4 inches (102 mm) for Types X, IV, VI, VII and V, with various edge and surface configurations.

#### 3.2 Joint-sealing Tape:

Owens Corning Propink Butyl Seam tape is nominally 3 inches (76.2 mm) wide and is used in conjunction with FOAMULAR brand insulation board products to seal joints between two or more edges of the boards, when the insulation boards are installed as a water-resistive barrier. The installation must be as described in Section 4.3 of this report.

#### 3.3 Surface Burning Characteristics:

FOAMULAR insulation boards have a flame-spread index of 25 or less and a smoke-developed index of 450 or less, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 at a maximum thickness of 4 inches (102 mm) and a maximum density of 3.6 pcf (57.6 kg/m³).

#### 3.4 Thermal Resistance, (*R*-Values):

FOAMULAR insulation boards have a thermal resistance (R-value) at a mean temperature of 75°F (24°C) as shown in Table 1.

## 4.0 INSTALLATION

# 4.1 General:

FOAMULAR insulation boards must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions and this report.

Except as described in Section 4.2, the interior of the building must be separated from the insulation boards by an approved 15-minute thermal barrier as required in IBC

IVERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL

ICC-ES Evaluation Reports are not to be construed as representing aesthetics or any other attributes not specifically addressed, nor are they to be construed as an endorsement of the subject of the report or a recommendation for its use. There is no warranty by ICC Evaluation Service, LLC, express or implied, as to any finding or other matter in this report, or as to any product covered by the report.

Copyright © 2011 Page 1 of

Section 2603.4 or IRC Section R316.4 The use of the insulation boards in areas of "very heavy" termite probability must comply with IBC Section 2603.8, or IRC Section R318.4, as applicable. Under the IBC, protection against condensation must be provided in accordance with IBC Sections 1403.2 and 1405.3; under the IRC, when required, a vapor retarder must be provided in accordance with IRC Section R601.3. Except as described in Section 4.3, a water-resistive barrier must be provided in accordance with IBC Section 1404.2 or 2510.6 or IRC Sections R703.2 R703.6.3, as applicable.

FOAMULAR insulation boards must not be used as a nailing base for exterior siding materials. All nailing must penetrate through the boards into the wall framing or structural sheathing as required by the siding manufacturer's installation instructions or the applicable code. Fasteners used to attach finish material over insulation boards must comply with a current ICC-ES evaluation report for proprietary wall covering materials, or IBC Section 1405.17, or IRC Table 703.4, and the installation instructions from the finish manufacturer. For exterior wall covering applications, fasteners for insulation boards thicker than 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches (38 mm) must be considered for lateral resistance to ensure support for the exterior wall coverings. Wall coverings over the insulation must be structurally adequate to resist the required horizontal forces perpendicular to the wall.

Exterior wall assembly, exterior finish or a wall covering in conjunction with insulation boards must be structurally adequate to resist horizontal forces perpendicular to the wall. All walls must be braced in accordance with IBC Sections 2308.9.3 and 2308.12.4, or IRC Section R602.10, as applicable.

FOAMULAR insulation boards must be installed in a manner which will hold the insulation securely in place.

#### 4.2 Special Uses:

- 4.2.1 Attics and Crawl Spaces: FOAMULAR insulation boards may be used in attics and crawl spaces without a covering being applied to the interior side of the foam plastic, provided all of the following conditions are met:
- a. Entry to the attic or crawl space is only to service utilities and no storage is permitted.
- There are no interconnected attic or crawl space areas.
- c. Air in the attic or crawl space is not circulated to other parts of the building.
- Attic ventilation is provided when required by IBC Section 1203.2 or IRC Section R806, as applicable. Under-floor (crawl space) ventilation is provided when required by IBC Section 1203.3 or IRC Section R408.1, as applicable.
- e. Combustion air is provided in accordance with Section 701 of the International Mechanical Code® (IMC).
- FOAMULAR insulation boards are limited to a maximum density of 2.0 pcf (32 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) and a maximum thickness of 3 inches (76.2 mm).
- 4.2.2 Other Structures: FOAMULAR insulation boards. with a maximum thickness of 3 inches (76 mm), may be installed on any or all surfaces (wall, ceiling, floor) of detached garages, pole barns, telecommunication shelters, concrete modular buildings, agricultural buildings, buildings under the IBC Utility and Miscellaneous Group U or other structures under the IBC or IRC, with no coverings (thermal or ignition barrier) applied to the foam

plastics, when all other requirements of the building code for that building are met.

#### 4.3 Water-resistive Barrier

When installed on exterior walls in accordance with this section, the FOAMULAR insulation boards may be used as an alternative to the water-resistive barrier as prescribed in IBC Section 1404.2 and IRC Section R703.2. The boards must be covered with an approved exterior wall covering.

FOAMULAR insulation boards measuring 2 feet by 8 feet (0.6 m by 2.4 m) or 4 feet by 8 feet (1.2 m by 2.4 m) are installed horizontally or vertically with long joints and end joints in contact with one another. When installed directly on framing members, the insulation boards measuring 2 feet by 8 feet (0.6 m by 2.4 m) must be installed horizontally and framing members are spaced a maximum of 16 inches on center. For wood framing, the insulation boards are attached using 3/8-inch-diameter-head (9.5 mm) galvanized nails, 1-inch-crown (25.4 mm) galvanized staples, 6d ring-shank nails with 1-inch (25.4 mm) plastic washers or equivalent fasteners long enough to penetrate framing a minimum of <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inch (19 mm), or through the sheathing, whichever is less. For steel framing, the insulation boards are attached using No. 6, Type S drywall screws with 1-inch (25.4 mm) plastic washers, long enough to penetrate the framing a minimum of  $^{3}/_{4}$  inch (19 mm). Fasteners must not be over-driven. Fasteners must be spaced a minimum of 12 inches on center around the perimeter and 16 inches on center in the field. For window installations, the nailing flange is set against sealant bedding and fastened to the framing with galvanized roofing nails 3 inches (76.2 mm) from each corner and 8 inches (203.2 mm) on center. Minimum 3-inch-wide (76.2 mm) flashing is used to seal the sills of windows, and minimum 2-inch-wide (50.8 mm) flashing is used to seal jambs and heads. Window installation must be in accordance with the window manufacturer's instructions. See also Figure 1.

Seams and joints between boards must be covered by minimum 3-inch-wide (76.2 mm) Propink Buytl Seam tape positioned using hand pressure, and finished with a roller. Penetrations in exterior walls must be sealed with a sealant complying with ASTM C 920, Type S or M, Grade NS, Class 25, or with expanding spray foam sealant complying with AAMA 812 as part of the penetration flashing procedure illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

When the insulation boards are applied over open framing, vertical butt joints must be over framing members. Horizontal joints of foam plastic boards must be tongueand-groove, or supported by blocking. For cementitious exterior wall coating systems, unbacked joints are permitted only when specified in the ICC-ES evaluation report on the cementitious exterior wall coating system.

#### 4.4 Use on Exterior Walls in Types I, II, III and IV Construction:

When used on walls of Types I, II, III and IV construction, the assembly in which the ASTM C 578 Type X, IV, VI, VII and V FOAMULAR foam plastic insulation is used, must comply with IBC Section 2603.5. The potential heat of the foam plastic insulation boards in any portion of the wall or panels must not exceed the potential heat, expressed in Btu/ft2 (mJ/M2), of the foam plastic insulation contained in the wall assembly tested in accordance with NFPA 285. The potential heat for the ASTM C 578 Type X, IV, VI, VII and V FOAMULAR foam plastic insulation boards is 1905, 2271, 2638, 3224, and 4396 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup> (21.6, 25.8, 30.0, 36.6 and 49.9 mJ/M<sup>2</sup>) per inch of thickness, respectively.

### 5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The FOAMULAR foam plastic insulation boards described in this report comply with, or are suitable alternatives to what is specified in, those codes listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

- 5.1 The insulation boards must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions, subject to the conditions of this report and the applicable code. In the event of a conflict between the manufacturer's instructions and this report, this report governs.
- 5.2 A water-resistive barrier complying with the requirements of the applicable code must be provided, except when installation is as described in Section 4.3 of this report.
- 5.3 Use of the insulation boards to structurally resist transverse, racking-shear or vertical loading is outside the scope of this report. Walls must be braced in accordance with the requirements of the applicable code.
- 5.4 The insulation boards must not be used as a nailing base for exterior siding materials. All nailing must be into the wall framing as required by the siding manufacturer's published installation instructions or the applicable code.
- 5.5 The insulation boards must be separated from the interior of the building with an approved 15-minute thermal barrier, except as described in Section 4.2 of this report.
- 5.6 Where required by the applicable code, a vapor retarder system, must be installed in the exterior wall, floor, and/or roof ceiling assembly.
- 5.7 Jobsite certification and labeling of the insulation must comply with IRC Section N1101.4 and IECC Section 303.1, as applicable.
- 5.8 Use of foam plastic insulation in areas where the probability of termite infestation is "very heavy" must be in accordance with IBC Section 2603.8 or IRC Section R318.4, as applicable. In these areas, the clearance between the foam plastic insulation and exposed earth must be a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm).
- 5.9 When use is on buildings of Type I, II, III or IV construction, documentation must be submitted to the code official verifying that the insulation has been qualified as a component of an assembly tested in accordance with Sections 2603.5.1, 2603.5.5 and 2603.5.7 of the IBC. The maximum potential heat of the foam plastic used in the assembly must be no greater than that noted in Section 4.4.
- 5.10 FOAMULAR insulation boards are manufactured in Portland, Oregon; Grand IIe, Quebec; Tallmadge, Ohio; and Rockford, Illinois, under a quality control program with inspections by RADCO (AA-650).

### **6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED**

- 6.1 Data in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Foam Plastic Insulation (AC12), dated June 2009.
- 6.2 Data in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Foam Plastic Sheathing Panels Used as Water-resistive Barriers (AC71), dated February 2003 (editorially revised June 2008).
- **6.3** Reports of room corner fire tests in accordance with NFPA 286, for the special uses in Section 4.2
- 6.4 Reports of potential heat tests in accordance with NFPA 259.

#### 7.0 IDENTIFICATION

FOAMULAR insulation boards must be identified by the Owens Corning name, the product name, the name of the inspection agency [RADCO (AA-650)], the plant code or manufacturing location address and the evaluation report number (ESR-1061).

Owens Corning Propink Buytl tape must be identified with the Owens Corning name, the product name and the evaluation number (ESR-1061)

#### 8.0 OTHER CODES

In addition to the codes referenced in Section 1.0, the products described in this report were evaluated for compliance with the requirements of the following codes:

- 2006 International Building Code® (2006 IBC)
- 2006 International Residential Code® (2006 IRC)
- 2006 International Energy Conservation Code® (2006 IECC)

The products comply with the above-mentioned codes as described in Section 2.0 through 7.0 of this report, with the revisions noted below:

- Uses: See Section 2.0, except use of the insulation boards in areas of "very heavy" termite infestation is in accordance with 2006 IRC Section R320.5
- Design and Installation: See Section 4.1, except the interior of the building must be separated from the insulation boards with a thermal barrier complying with Section R314.4 of the 2006 IRC, and a vapor barrier must be installed in accordance with Section R318.1 of the 2006 IRC.
- Special Uses: Attics and Crawl Spaces: See Section 4.2, except combustion air is provided in accordance with Section 701 and 703 of the 2006 IMC.
- Conditions of Use: See Section 5.0, except:

Under Section 5.7, jobsite certification and labeling must comply with 2006 IECC Section 102.1.1.

Under Section 5.8, in areas where the probability of termite infestation is "very heavy," use of foam plastic must be in accordance with 2006 IRC Section R320.5.

TABLE 1—FOAMULAR INSULATION BOARDS

PRODUCT NAME	ASTM C 578 TYPE <sup>1</sup>	R-VALUE, R / INCH AT 75°F (ft²-hr-°F/Btu)
FOAMULAR 150	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR 250	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR 400	VI	5.0
FOAMULAR 600	VII	5.0
FOAMULAR 1000	V	5.0
FOAMULAR INSULATING SHEATHING	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR PROPINK	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR HALF INCH	Х	3.0 in <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch thickness
FOAMULAR INSULPINK	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR INSULPINK Z	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR CC	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR CW15	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR CW25	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR THERMAPINK 18	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR THERMAPINK 25	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR THERMAPINK 40	VI	5.0
FOAMULAR THERMAPINK 60	VII	5.0
FOAMULAR C-200	Х	5.0
FOAMULAR C-300	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR 350	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR 404	VI	5.0
FOAMULAR 604	VII	5.0
FOAMULAR 404RB	VI	5.0
FOAMULAR 604RB	VII	5.0
FOAMULAR DURAPINK	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR DURAPINK FA	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR DURAPINK PLUS	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR LT30	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR LT40	VI	5.0
FOAMULAR PINKCORE	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR AG-TEK	IV	5.0
FOAMULAR CC HIGH R	IV	5.6
FOAMULAR HIGH R CW PLUS	IV	5.6

For **SI**: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 ft<sup>2</sup>-hr- $^{\circ}$ F/Btu = 0.176 m<sup>2</sup>-K/W, 1 pcf = kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Type X has a minimum density of 1.30 pcf; Type IV has a minimum density of 1.55 pcf; <sup>2</sup>Type VI has a minimum density of 1.80 pcf; Type VII has a minimum density of 2.20 pcf; <sup>3</sup>Type V has a minimum density of 3.00 pcf.

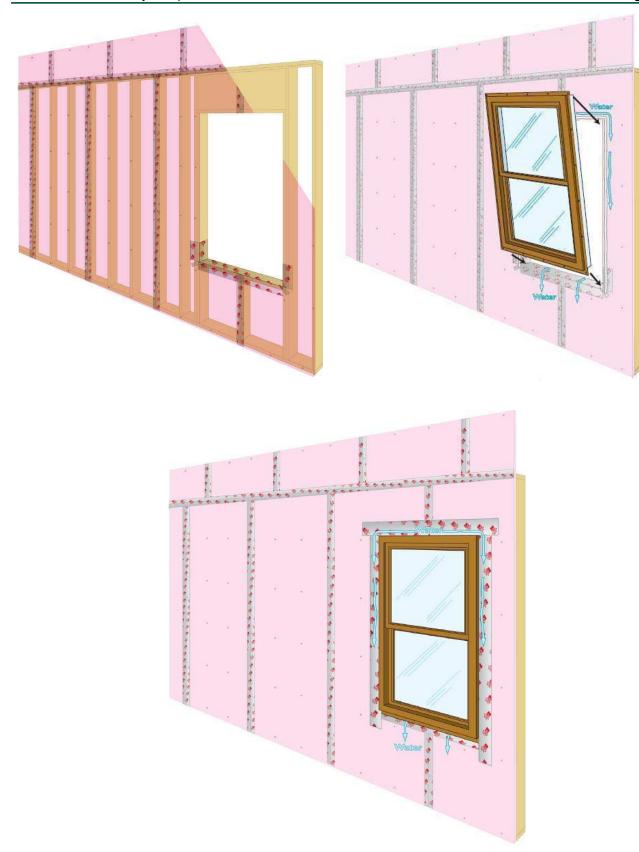


FIGURE 1—TYPICAL WINDOW FLASHING DETAIL

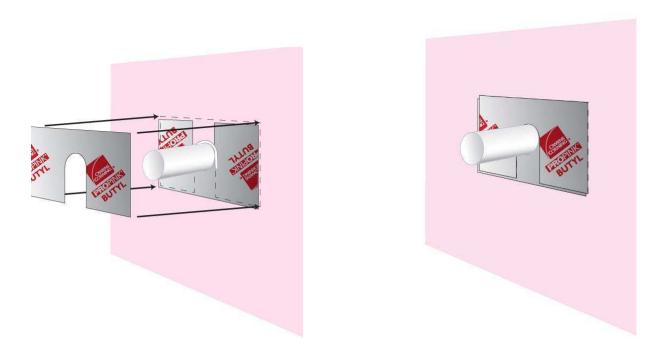


FIGURE 2—TYPICAL PENETRATION FLASHING DETAIL