

WHY WALL INSULATION?

EXTERIOR WALL INSULATION

Most people choose to have insulation blown in from the exterior of the home. It's fast, it's easy, and keeps the mess outdoors where it belongs, a real plus for those of us who hate dealing with dust.

Depending on the type of wall insulation used, the product may also help to soundproof the space and minimize the amount of noise that enters or escapes from the room, as well as help to seal tiny cracks where the house has settled and the joints are no longer in perfect alignment.

Blow-in Cellulose insulation seals houses better by limiting the air flow, not only through the insulating material, but also around difficult to insulate areas such as the gaps around electrical boxes, wiring and plumbing. Cellulose insulation can also handle non-standard or off-center wall stud spacing areas better than batts.

Field tests have shown that Cellulose insulation can provide a building envelope that is 36% tighter than a fiberglass insulation seal.

In existing homes, consider using blown cellulose insulation, which can be added to exterior walls without much disturbance to finished areas of your home.

ADVANTAGES:

- ❖ No internal living space is lost as all the insulation is on the outside walls.
- ❖ Can help reduce condensation problems and black mold growth.
- ❖ No need to vacate the house and no need to move furniture and fittings.
- ❖ Reduces heat loss.
- ❖ The risk of condensation and cold-bridging is eliminated as the whole building is wrapped in insulation.
- ❖ Thicker or higher performing insulation can be used resulting in warmer walls.
- ❖ No internal redecoration is required, particularly kitchens and bathrooms.
- ❖ Dramatically reduce drafts in the winter.
- ❖ Quieter home – far less noise penetrates the walls

USING "NETTING" WITH WALL INSULATION

A commonly used method of insulating unfinished walls, the Blown-In Wall System uses a fabric 'netting' to hold the loose fill cellulose insulation between the studs. This allows the installer to blow the insulation directly through the 'netting'— usually at high, medium, and low intervals – to completely insulate the wall to the desired density and R-value. By taking advantage of loosefill's attributes, the wall has a more monolithic coverage from floor to ceiling and around wiring, pipes, or other necessary essentials.

DENSE PACK WALL INSULATION

When installed at a certain density, cellulose insulation WILL NOT SETTLE over time and achieves an R-Value of nearly 3.8 per inch. 'Dense-Packing' cellulose also produces an incredible improvement in the "tightness" of the building's thermal envelope, thus sealing out drafts as well as outdoor air pollutants.

Prior to installation, the crew will remove 2 rows of Siding (vinyl or wood), drill 3" holes in your walls, inject cellulose insulation, plug holes with wooden or styro-foam plugs, and re-install that section of siding for a seamless and unnoticeable application. Stucco is also done from the outside and the holes will be plugged. At this point finish work can easily be performed by either the home owner or a professional painter.

For brick or veneer homes, holes are drilled and then filled from the inside of the home. When finished a wooden plug is inserted into the hole and then smoothed over with a layer of spackle. At this point finish work can easily be performed by either the home owner or a professional painter.