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Under Deck Insulation Including Spray Foam

What is Under Deck Insulation?

Spray foam insulation or other insulation materials, including batts and rigid insulation, which are applied directly to the bottom of the roof decking material and does not allow for eave to ridge airflow. This is also referred to as a "sealed" attic assembly. Sprayed-in-insulation may lead to condensation problems, mold growth, deck deterioration, damage of fiberglass asphalt shingles, and structural damage when not installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and building code requirements.

Sprayed-In-Place Foam Insulation can also make it more difficult to detect leaks and their source in the roofing system and attic space. It is the property owner, roofing contractor and/or design professional's responsibility to ensure adequate ventilation is present and meets manufacturer's installation requirements and local building codes.

Will using Under Deck Insulation Void My Warranty?

No, Atlas warrants that its shingle products are free from manufacturing defects that materially affect the performance of your shingle during the Premium Protection Period or that cause leaks for the balance of the applicable warranty period. Any damage to the shingles attributable to inadequate ventilation is excluded from Atlas's responsibility under the terms of our Limited Warranty.

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Atlas Recommends:

- Always following proper building code requirements and manufacturer installation instructions.
- Always using proper attic ventilation following the FHA/HUD 1/150 or 1/300 rule (Residential Building Code 806.2).
- Installing Atlas ACFoam CrossVent Nail Base for roofs where adequate above deck ventilation must be achieved. Thermally efficient cross ventilated non-structural composite insulation installed above the roof deck can be used to create air flow in roofs with under deck insulation.
- Approved radiant barrier systems as an alternative to under deck insulation as an energy efficiency implementation.

Questions?

Contact Paul Casseri, Director of Product Management & Business Development at pcasseri@atlasroofing.com.

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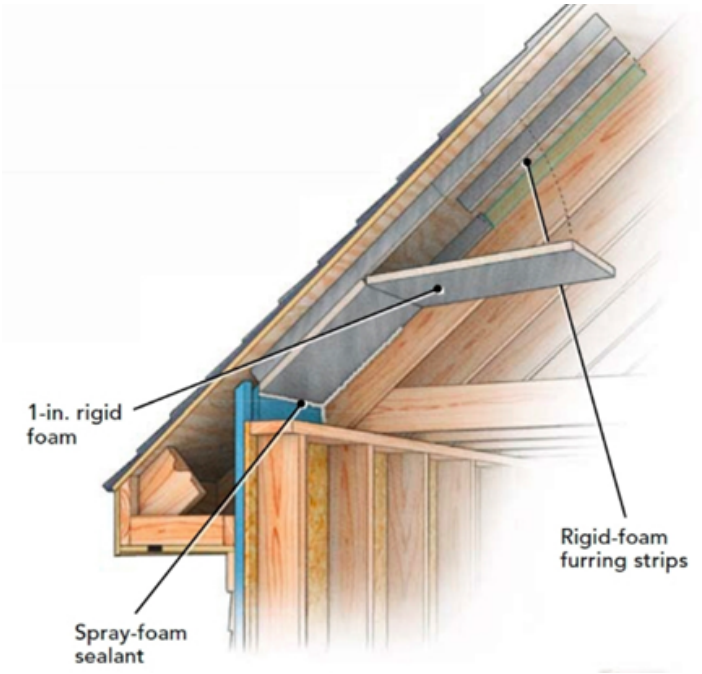
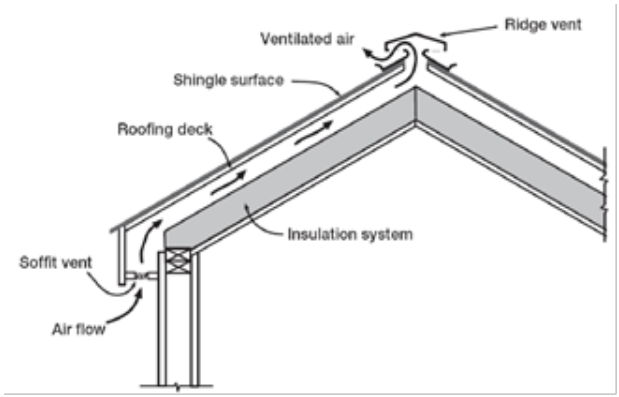
Creating A Baffled System:

While some model codes include an allowance for reduced vent area when the system is properly balanced, an unbalanced system may result in performance and durability issues. Atlas does recognize the emergence of “sealed “attic assemblies and recommends that all code requirements be met, and the manufacturer’s recommendations followed when installing a “sealed” attic assembly. There are applications of sprayed-in-place foam insulation that allow for ventilated attic assemblies. Where this type of application is installed, Atlas’s recommendation of proper attic ventilation amounts should be followed as well as local code requirements.

There are commercially available, economical, and easily installed ducting/baffle products which provide for continuous soffit to ridge air flow, directly below the decking material. The baffles (min 1” baffles) are to be installed between the rafter/truss components to provide continuous air paths from the intake at the soffit areas through to the ridge vent exhaust openings at the ridge. The continuous baffles shall be installed, full cavity width, in all rafter cavities of the roof assembly. Many homes also are built without overhanging eaves and have no soffit in which to install a vent. Specially designed fascia vents or Roof intakes vents are available for this application. When choosing any eave to ridge ventilation system, be certain that the lower vents meet the fresh air intake requirements of the local codes and provide at least as much capacity as the upper exhaust vents





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Information Regarding Ventilation

Atlas will not be responsible for damage to shingles caused by inadequate ventilation. Unrestricted flow through ventilation from the soffit area to the ridge area must be incorporated into the roof assembly to maintain the warranty provisions. This flow through ventilation must occur directly below the decking where the shingles are applied and must be able to support the minimum roof ventilation, per local code requirements, or, the standard Atlas ventilation requirements as printed on the product packaging, whichever is greater.

Proper attic ventilation follows the FHA/HUD 1/150 or 1/300 rule (Residential Building Code 806.2), The property owner, roofing contractor, and/or design professional are responsible for ensuring adequate ventilation is present and meets warranty requirements and local codes.

Questions?

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