

PINK
NEXT GEN™
FIBERGLAS®
INSULATION

COMPLETE PRODUCT
AND INSTALLATION GUIDE



THE RIGHT CHOICE FOR
SAFETY, PRECISION, COMFORT
AND SUSTAINABILITY



TOTAL HEAT, AIR AND
MOISTURE MANAGEMENT.

ComfortSHIELD®

Residential Enclosure System



1 EXTERIOR WALLS

- » PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation R-24 and
- » FOAMULAR® & FOAMULAR® NGX™ CODEBORD®/C-200 XPS Insulation R-10 (2") with JointSealR™ and FlashSealR® Tapes

2 BASEMENT WALLS

EXTERIOR WALL

- » FOAMULAR® & FOAMULAR® NGX™ CODEBORD®/C-200 XPS Insulation R-20 (4")

INTERIOR WALL

- » FOAMULAR® & FOAMULAR® NGX™ CODEBORD®/C-200 XPS Insulation R-10 (2") plus R-20 PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation

3 BASEMENT FLOORS

- » FOAMULAR® & FOAMULAR® NGX™ CODEBORD®/C-200 XPS Insulation R-10 (2")

4 INTERIOR WALLS & FLOORS

- » QUIETZONE® PINK® FIBERGLAS® Acoustic Insulation

5 GARAGE SLAB

- » FOAMULAR® & FOAMULAR® NGX™ C-300 XPS Insulation R-10 (2")

6 FLOORS OVER UNHEATED SPACES

- » PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation R-40
- » PROPINK® FIBERGLAS® Blown Insulation R-40 = 14.6"

7 CATHEDRAL CEILINGS

- » PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation R-40

8 ATTICS

- » AttiCat® Expanding Blown-In Insulation System R-80 = 28.5"
- » PROPINK® FIBERGLAS® Blown Insulation R-80 = 28.5"
- » PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation R-80 = 23.6"
- » raft-R-mate® Attic Rafter Vents

9 ROOFING

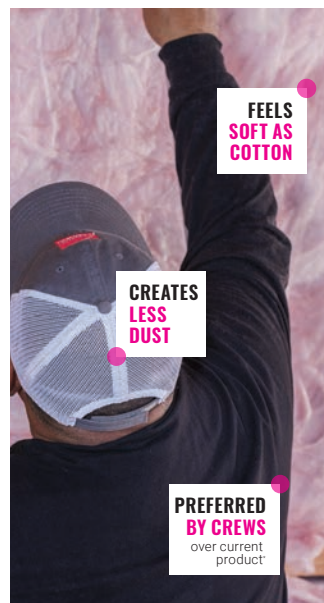
- » TruDefinition® Duration® Shingles with SureNail® Technology
- » ProEdge® Hip & Ridge Shingles
- » ProArmor® Underlayment
- » Weatherlock® Ice & Water Barrier
- » Starter Strip Plus Shingle



MADE FOR A NEW GENERATION

The next generation of PINK® FIBERGLAS® – today's choice for insulation.

Owens Corning® PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® insulation is made for a new generation. For people who consider their options carefully when choosing the products they want to build, work and live with every day. For people who insist on safe, proven materials, demand clean, precise results and work to create comfortable indoor environments while respecting the natural environment we all share. **It's not just the next generation of PINK® insulation – it's the new standard. And the right choice for safety, precision, comfort and sustainability.**



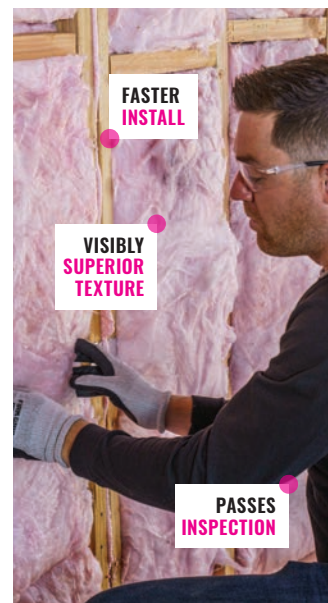
FEELS
SOFT AS
COTTON

CREATES
LESS
DUST

PREFERRED
BY CREWS
over current
product

NEXT GENERATION COMFORT

Shed-resistant insulation stays on the batt, not on you.



FASTER
INSTALL

VISIBLY
SUPERIOR
TEXTURE

PASSES
INSPECTION

NEXT GENERATION PRECISION

Made with advanced fibre technology for faster install that passes inspection.



99% SAFER
FIRE PERFORMANCE
and no fire retardants
added to fiberglass

SAFE,
PROVEN
INGREDIENTS

NEXT GENERATION SAFETY

No insulation material is more tested. **No brand is more trusted.**



MADE WITH
100% WIND-
POWERED
ELECTRICITY™

INDUSTRY'S
HIGHEST
RECYCLED
CONTENT

SAVES 12X ENERGY
USED TO MAKE IT
in just one year

NEXT GENERATION SUSTAINABILITY

Proven performance that makes a **positive impact on the environment.**

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

R-VALUE	THICKNESS		WIDTH		LENGTH		COVERAGE	
	MM	IN	MM	IN	MM	IN	M ²	FT ²
R-12 (2x4 Wood Stud)	89	3-1/2	381	15	1194	47	9.1	97.9
			381	15	1219	48	9.3	100.0
			483	19	1194	47	11.5	124.0
			584	23	1194	47	13.9	150.1
			584	23	1219	48	14.2	153.3
R-12 (2x4 Steel Stud)	92	3-5/8	406	16	1219	48	9.9	106.7
			610	24	1219	48	14.9	160.0
R-14 (2x4 Wood Stud)	89	3-1/2	381	15	1194	47	7.3	78.3
R-20/19^s (2x6 Wood Stud) <small>^sR-19 is for wood studs when insulation is compressed.</small>	152	6	381	15	1194	47	7.3	78.3
					1219	48	7.4	80.0
			483	19	1194	47	9.2	99.2
			584	23	1194	47	11.2	120.1
			584	23	1219	48	11.4	122.7
R-20 (2x6 Steel Stud)	152	6	406	16	1219	48	7.9	85.3
			610	24	1219	48	11.9	128.0
R-22 (2x6 Wood Stud)	140	5-1/2	381	15	1194	47	4.6	49.0
			381	15	1346	53	5.1	55.2
			483	19	1194	47	5.8	62.0
			584	23	1194	47	7.0	75.1
R-24 (2x6 Wood Stud)	140	5-1/2	375	14-3/4	1194	47	3.1	33.7
			578	22-3/4	1194	47	4.8	52.0
R-28	216	8-1/2	381	15	1219	48	4.6	50.0
			406	16	1219	48	5.0	53.3
			610	24	1219	48	7.4	80.0
R-31	235	9-1/4	406	16	1219	48	4.0	42.7
			610	24	1219	48	5.9	64.0
R-35	267	10-1/2	610	24	1219	48	5.2	56.0
R-40	279	11	406	16	1219	48	3.0	32.0
	279	11	610	24	1219	48	4.5	48.0
R-54	406	16	610	24	1219	48	3.7	40.0

Product selection varies by retail location.



CALCULATE YOUR NEEDS PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® INSULATION

AS EASY AS 1, 2, 3...

It's easy to calculate the number of insulation packages you'll need to complete your project. Here's how:

- 1. Total area.** Determine the area in square feet/metres to be insulated by multiplying the length by the width in ft/m.
LENGTH ____ X WIDTH ____ = ____ FT²/M²
- 2. Width of insulation.** Measure the distance between joists to determine the insulation width for the job.
DISTANCE BETWEEN JOISTS = ____ INCHES/MM
- 3. Choose your product.** Determine which insulation product (R-value and width) is appropriate for your project. (Choose product width to match distance between joists.)
PRODUCT WIDTH = ____ INCHES/MM
- 4. Calculate how many packages you need.** Divide total area in ft²/m² to be insulated by the coverage area per package in ft²/m². Round up to the next whole number to determine the total number of packages required.
TOTAL AREA IN FT²/M² ____ ÷ COVERAGE AREA IN FT²/M² PER PKG. ____ = TOTAL NUMBER OF PACKAGES ____

WOOD STUD WALL EXAMPLE	YOUR HOME
Attic length Ex. 22 ft (6.7 m)	
Multiply by attic width Ex. 40 ft (12.2 m)	X
Total area Ex. 880 ft ² (81.7 m ²)	=
Divided by ft²/m² per pkg. Ex. 78.3 ft ² (7.3 m ²)	÷
Number of packages required: 12	=



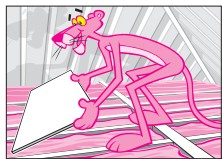


QUICK AND EASY INSTALLATION AND SAFETY TIPS

Safety first

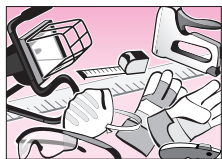
Wear protective gear: goggles, gloves, dust mask or respirator, long pants and sleeves.

Ensure there's proper lighting.



Working area

Ensure installation area is accessible and easy to move around in. You will need something sturdy to kneel or walk on such as a plank or a sheet of plywood.



Tools

Keep the following tools on hand: hammer, putty knife, caulking gun, tape measure, straight edge, utility knife, lightweight stapler and a pole or rake (for hard-to-reach places).



Keep package intact

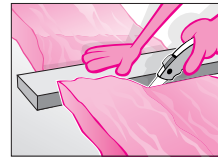
Do not open batt packaging outside of workspace; insulation will expand significantly.

Note: Never cover vents, recessed light fixtures, ceiling fans, outlets or other access points. Allow 2" (50mm) of clearance around exhaust fans, chimneys, and heat emitting objects and light fixtures. Use approved CSA insulated boxes for recessed lighting. Consult applicable building code, standards or regulations for specific required clearances to chimneys, flue pipes, and all other heat-emitting devices and combustion exhaust equipment.

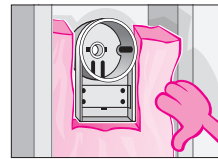
TOP UP YOUR ATTIC



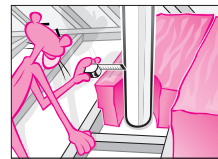
Measure in (in./mm) the thickness of the insulation in your attic. Refer to the PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation Product Guide on how to calculate the amount of insulation required to reach a total of 18" (457mm) of thickness.



1. Adding a second layer. Lay the second layer perpendicular to the first. Start by laying batts at outer edge of area, ensuring they cover the top plate of the wall, then work toward the middle of the attic. Do not block the ventilation space leading up from the eave vents. Butt pieces together tightly; gaps reduce R-value significantly. Cut batts so that they fit closely up against wood cross-bracing members.



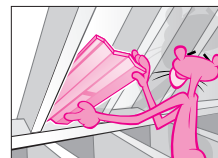
2. Wiring and detail areas. Slip insulation under wiring and electrical where necessary. Keep away from vents and allow 2" (50mm) of clearance around exhaust fans, chimneys, and heat-emitting objects and light fixtures. Use approved CSA insulated boxes for recessed lighting. Consult applicable building code, standards or regulations for specific required clearances to chimneys, flue pipes, and all other heat-emitting devices and combustion exhaust equipment.



3. Sealing windows. Use a foam sealant for sealing and insulating around windows.



4. Installing rafter vents. Staple *raft-R-mate*® Attic Rafter Vents, as you go, at the eaves of every joist. Ensure you leave 2-1/2" (64mm) of ventilation space between the insulation and the roof sheathing.



**Recommended R-value and thickness:
R-80 or 23.6" (599mm)**



UNINSULATED ATTIC



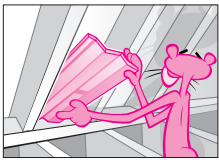
CATHEDRAL CEILING INSULATION



1. Installing vapour retarder/air barrier. Install sealed polyethylene over entire area to function as the vapour retarder and air barrier on the warm-in-winter side of the cavity.



2. Installing batts. Insert batt insulation in between ceiling framing members. Match depth of framing member to corresponding thickness of batt insulation. Ensure insulation is tightly fit between each framing member. Install batts at outer edge of attic, ensuring the top of your exterior walls are covered, then work toward the middle of the attic.



3. Adding a second layer. When using two layers of insulation, lay the second layer perpendicular to the first.



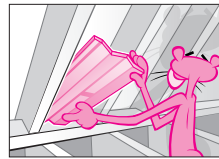
4. Wiring and detail areas. Slip insulation under wiring and electrical where necessary. Keep away from vents and allow 2" (50mm) of clearance around exhaust fans, chimneys, and heat-emitting objects and light fixtures. Use approved CSA insulated boxes for recessed lighting. Consult applicable building code, standards or regulations for specific required clearances to chimneys, flue pipes, and all other heat-emitting devices and combustion exhaust equipment.

raft-R-mate® Attic Rafter Vent

5. Ventilation. Ensure insulation does not obstruct soffit ventilation. Staple *raft-R-mate®* Attic Rafter Vents as you go, at the eaves of every joist, to ensure appropriate ventilation area.



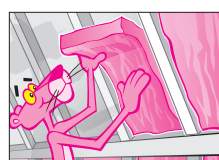
Recommended R-value and thickness:
R-80 or 23.6" (599mm)



1. Installing rafter vents. Install eave vents, such as *raft-R-mate®* Attic Rafter Vents, that extend from the soffit to the ridge vents.



2. Installing batts. Use separate pieces of FIBERGLAS® insulation for rafters and collar beams. Don't try to fit a continuous strip of insulation where collar beams and rafters meet; hard-to-fill gaps may be the result. Push the batts between the rafters until they are flush with the bottom edge of the wood.



3. Insulating flat ceilings. If a flat ceiling is being installed, place batts between joists.



4. Insulating end/kneel walls. Install batts in end and kneel walls. Insert cut strips into narrow details.



5. Installing vapour retarder/air barrier. Install sealed polyethylene over entire area to function as the vapour retarder and air barrier.

6. Finishing the walls. As soon as the insulation has been installed, finish the walls and ceiling with an approved interior finish, such as 1/2" (12.7mm) drywall.

PLUS: Save on heating and cooling costs* when you insulate with PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation.

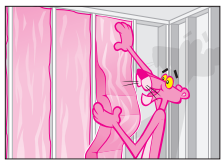


Recommended R-value and thickness:
R-40 or 12" (305mm)

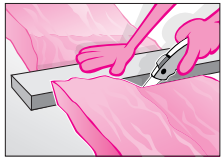


EXTERIOR WALL

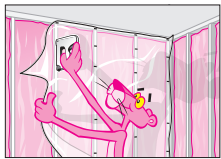
WOOD STUD BASEMENT WALLS



1. Installing batts. Be careful not to compress insulation beyond edges of the studs. The insulation should fit snugly against the studs and completely fill the cavity to the top and bottom plates.



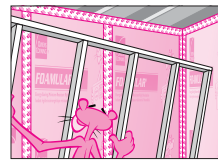
2. Wiring cables. Split the batts and place behind and in front of wiring cables and use small strips for narrow areas. Stuff small pieces of insulation around plumbing, vents, and around windows and doors.



3. Installing vapour retarder/air barrier. Install sealed polyethylene over entire wall area to function as the vapour retarder and air barrier.



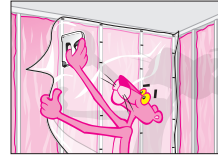
4. Installing drywall. Install drywall or other wall finish on top of the vapour retarder/air barrier as soon as you have finished installing the insulation.



1. Building a standard wall. Install FOAMULAR® CodeBord® XPS insulation against concrete wall. Build a frame using studs around basement and place against the concrete wall.



2. Cutting batts. Cut batts to fit the rim/header joists between the top plate and underside of the floor.



3. Installing batts. Place batts between studs, flush with inside face of studs. Ensure rim/header joists are covered with insulation because heat loss can be significant.



4. Installing vapour barrier. Install a polyethylene vapour barrier over entire wall area.

5. Applying wall finish. Apply drywall or other wall finish on top of the vapour barrier.



Recommended R-value and thickness:
 2x4 Walls: 1 layer of R-12 or R-14
 2x6 Walls: 1 layer of R-20 or R-22 or R-24



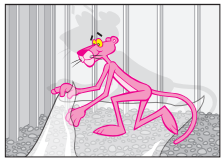
Recommended R-value and thickness:
 R-12, R-14 – 3.5" (89mm) or
 R-20 – 6" (152mm)



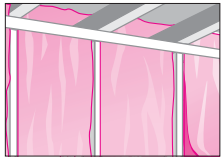
CRAWLSPACE: INSULATED, HEATED



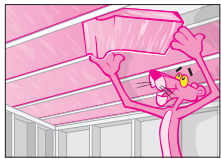
FLOORS OVER UNHEATED SPACES



1. Applying vapour retarder to floor area. Spread vapour retarder over the entire floor area of the crawlspace, overlapping sheets by 12" (300mm).



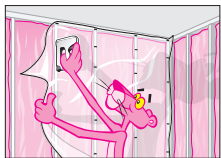
2. Air sealing rim/header area. Air seal rim/header with caulking or spray sealant. After sealing, measure, cut and place pieces of FIBERGLAS® batt insulation to fit between rim/header joist area.



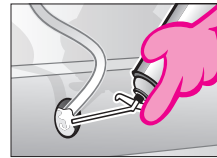
3. Insulating floor joists. Install FIBERGLAS® batt insulation between the floor joists and install a polyethylene vapour retarder.



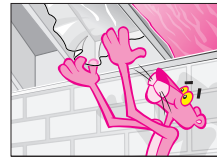
4. Insulating walls. Stud perimeter of foundation wall and install FIBERGLAS® insulation between studs.



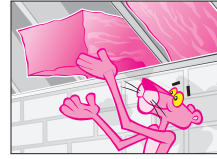
5. Applying vapour retarder. Apply a 6mil. vapour retarder over FIBERGLAS® insulation.



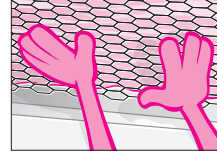
1. Sealing air leaks. Seal air leaks between sill plate and top of foundation wall, penetrations through rim/header and around interior perimeter of rim/header.



2. Applying vapour retarder. Apply a 6mil. vapour retarder to the warm-in-winter side (against the floor above). Consult applicable building code for air barrier requirements and location.



3. Installing batts. Place batts between floor joists. Ensure insulation fits snugly against the rim/header joists and the underside of the floor and that it overlaps the bottom plate.



4. Holding batts in place. To hold insulation in place, nail wire mesh at right angles to the floor joists. Continue adding adjacent strips until insulated area is covered.

5. Finishing walls. Install finish over framing structure.



Floor Joists: R-31, R-35 9.25" (235mm)
Walls: 2x4 R-12/R-14: 3.5" (89mm)
 2x6 R-19/R-22/R-24: 5.5" (140mm)



Recommended R-value and thickness:
 R-31 or R-35 or 9.25" (235mm)



PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® QUIETZONE® INSULATION



Noise control for interior walls, ceilings and floors.

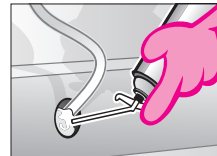
Benefits:

- All the performance and benefits of PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® Insulation
- Minimizes unwanted noise in:
 - Bedrooms
 - Bathrooms
 - Home Theatres
 - Basements
 - Laundry Rooms
 - Home Offices

APPLICATION	THICKNESS		WIDTH		LENGTH		COVERAGE	
	MM	IN	MM	IN	MM	IN	M ²	FT ²
Wood Stud	65	2.5	381	15	1219	48	14.9	160.0
	89	3.5					10.2	110.0
	152	6.0					7.4	80.0
Metal Stud	65	2.5	406	16	1219	48	15.9	170.7
			610	24			23.8	256.0
	92	3.625	406	16	1219	48	11.9	128.0
			610	24			17.8	192.0
	152	6.0	413	16.25	1219	48	8.1	86.7
			616	24.25			12.0	129.3
			483	19			1194	47

Product selection varies by retail location.

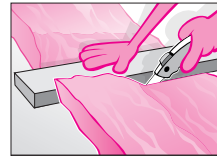
NOISE CONTROL: WALLS, CEILINGS AND FLOORS



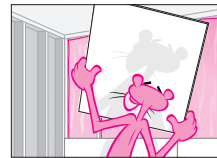
1. Sealing holes. Seal all areas in walls where sound may penetrate, such as outlets, lighting fixtures, plumbing and sill plates, using caulking or foam sealant.



2. Installing batts. Install insulation batts between studs. Don't compress insulation beyond edges of studs. The insulation should fit snugly against the studs and completely fill top to bottom plates of cavity.

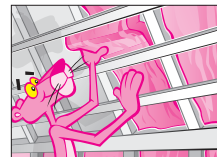


3. Insulating around small areas. Cut batts to fit snugly around obstructions, such as electrical boxes, plumbing and plumbing vent lines.



4. Fastening resilient metal channels.

Fasten resilient metal channels across studs to minimize sound energy passing through studs.



5. Finishing the wall. Install drywall or other wall finish to the structure as soon as you have finished installing the insulation. For added sound reduction, install QuietZone® Acoustic Batt Insulation in the ceiling area in the same manner with resilient metal channels.



Wood stud walls:
1 layer 3.5" (89mm) QuietZone®

Steel stud walls:
1 layer 3-5/8" (92mm) QuietZone®



PINK® INSULATION MULTI-PURPOSE AND PINK-PAK™ PLUS

SMALL PROJECTS

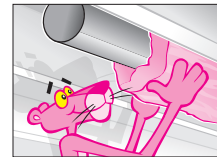
PINK® FIBERGLAS® Insulation in smaller packages still means heating and cooling savings.[^]

Small Projects: doors, windows, pipes, air conditioners and heating and cooling ducts.

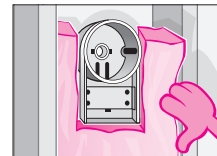
Benefits:

- All the performance and benefits of PINK® FIBERGLAS® Insulation
- Easy to transport, easy to install
- Designed to prevent heating and cooling leaks in small gaps
- Handy size

PRODUCT	THICKNESS		WIDTH		LENGTH		COVERAGE	
	MM	IN	MM	IN	MM	FT	M ²	FT ²
MULTI-PURPOSE	51	2.0	406	16	1219	4	0.5	5.3
PINK-PAK™ PLUS	89	3.5	381	15	9750	32	3.7	40



Insulating duct work. Wrap duct work with PINK® FIBERGLAS® Insulation. Tape polyethylene around outside to hold in position.



Insulating pipes on exterior walls. When insulating around water supply pipes on exterior walls, insulation must always be installed behind the pipes to ensure pipes remain on warm side of wall assembly.

Insulating electrical boxes, air conditioners and windows. Cut small strips and stuff behind/ beside narrow areas, such as electrical boxes. Do not leave gaps or spaces between the strips of insulation.

Insulating the attic hatchway. The hatchway into an attic is a common source of heat loss. Be sure to insulate the board itself by using an adhesive to fasten FIBERGLAS® insulation to the top of the hatch. If you have a pull-down stairway, lay batts on and around a built-up framework over the opening. Foam gaskets around hatch are also recommended.



FREQUENTLY ASKED PRODUCT QUESTIONS

HOW DOES PINK NEXT GEN™ FIBERGLAS® INSULATION WORK?

Millions of tiny air pockets form between tangled strands of insulation. These trapped air pockets resist the passage of heat flow, reducing heat loss in the winter and heat gain in the summer. In general, the thicker the insulation, the more air pockets and the higher the R-value.

WHAT IS THERMAL PERFORMANCE?

All insulation materials respond to a single basic principle: heat moves from warmer areas to cooler areas. On cold days, heat from inside tries to get out, and on warm days, the heat outside tries to get in. Properly installed insulation helps reduce costly heating and cooling bills.

WHAT IS R-VALUE?

R-value measures resistance to heat flow, and is determined by the thickness and density of the insulation. The higher the R-value, the greater the insulating power.

WHICH R-VALUE SHOULD I CHOOSE FOR MY PROJECT?

New and retrofit insulation projects must always meet local building code insulation levels. Higher levels are recommended to increase energy efficiency, occupant comfort and help save the planet. See how-to booklet for recommended insulation levels.

Remember! The higher the R-value, the greater the insulating power and the savings. ^

DO HIGHER INSULATION LEVELS CREATE CONDENSATION PROBLEMS?

No. Insulation is not a source of condensation problems. In properly insulated and ventilated areas, the use of vapour retarders and a continuous air barrier system help to reduce the risk of condensation.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF AIR/VAPOUR BARRIERS?

Air/vapour barriers help reduce the amount of moist air leaking through the assembly, thus reducing the risk of condensation within a given assembly.



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Pub. #501222. June 2021. THE PINK PANTHER® & © 1964 - 2021 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. All Rights Reserved. The colour PINK is a registered trademark of Owens Corning. *Market study conducted by ProtoBrand, commissioned by Owens Corning, June 2020. **99% less smoke generation potential under controlled fire test conditions vs. a competitive combustible insulation material. See owenscorning.ca for details. ***Via Renewable Energy Credits in accordance with SCS GlobalServices' certification protocol. www.scsglobalservices.com. *Total recycled content for unfaced fiberglass insulation products in North America based on current third-party certified recycled content certifications for Owens Corning, Knauf, CertainTeed and Johns Manville. †Based on savings per pound of fiberglass insulation in the first year of installation. ‡Savings vary depending on the original amount of insulation in your home, climate, house size, air leaks and personal energy habits. © 2021 Owens Corning. All Rights Reserved.