

Super**FOIL**
Insulation

Installation Guide **Room in Roof (RIR)**



Introduction to the SuperFOIL RIR System

A “Room in Roof” (RIR) system, effectively boosts a property’s energy efficiency by converting the property’s attic into a livable space. SuperFOIL’s Room in Roof system employs SuperFOIL Insulation to establish a continuous, high-performance thermal envelope and vapour barrier.

SuperFOIL Insulation is a versatile multi-layered insulation product that provides effective protection against all three forms of heat loss (conductive, convective, and radiative) while also serving as a high-quality Vapour Control Layer (VCL). When combined with its flexible nature, the VCL properties of SuperFOIL allows this system to maintain adequate ventilation and achieve effective airtightness; both of which are vital to prevent moisture accumulation and ensure long-term functionality.

This guide offers specific instructions on how to install SuperFOIL across various elements of SuperFOIL’s RIR system. The guide does not, however, provide specific thermal performance values. Instead it is designed to complement specific advice found in Annex B12 of PAS2030:2019 by offering practical installation guidance. Detailed guidance for installers, designers, and assessors on industry best practices can also be found by referring to “A Guide to Retrofit Room in Roof Insulation” (Version 1.0, March 2017), produced by the Association for the Technical Monitoring of Insulation Installers (ATMA) and the National Insulation Association (NIA).

This guide is designed to offer instruction on the installation of SuperFOIL’s Insulation system alone. For overall compliance of your RIR project, the entire retrofit process should be managed in accordance with the specifications detailed in PAS 2030:2019 and PAS 2035:2019.

Installers are solely responsible for ensuring their installation achieves full compliance with any and all applicable regulations and standards. This includes local building codes, specific instructions from manufacturers or system designers, and any additional requirements necessary to meet the criteria of relevant funding schemes (e.g., Energy Company Obligation [ECO] funded work).

System Overview and Thermal Envelope

This insulation system is intended for use as an internal dry lining solution for Room in Roof applications in both new constructions and existing residential properties.

The thermal envelope of a Room In Roof space, crucial for effective insulation, typically encompasses a range of structural elements. These commonly include stud walls, common party walls, sloping ceilings, and flat ceilings.

Additionally, gable ends, dormer windows and adjacent/residual loft spaces also form part of this boundary and are integral to defining the thermal envelope.

For clarity, the term “Roof” includes the roof sections of dormer windows, and “Wall” encompasses the side sections (cheeks) of dormer windows.



Before You Start: General Preparations

Before beginning any installation, a thorough assessment and preparation phase is essential for a safe, efficient, and successful project.

Carefully read this entire guide before commencing the installation.



Health & Safety

- Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment, such as an FFP3 dust mask, safety goggles, hearing protection, a hard hat, a hi-vis vest, and safety boots. Gloves are **also advised..**
- All electrical and plumbing work must be carried out by suitably qualified persons in accordance with relevant regulations (e.g., Approved Document P, IEE Regulations).
- Always follow the safety instructions provided by the manufacturers of all tools used.
- SuperFOIL products are flexible. Exercise caution when unrolling insulation over potential hazards like open holes or sharp objects, as SuperFOIL will not support a person's weight. If the material must be laid out in such conditions, use warning signs to indicate that walking on the product is not permitted.
- Perform all cutting of SuperFOIL in a well-ventilated area, preferably outdoors, or in a space equipped with a dust extraction system.



Condensation Risk Management

Inadequate ventilation can lead to condensation problems in a property after Room in Roof insulation is installed.

- It is crucial to either maintain or enhance existing ventilation. SuperFOIL Insulation performs as a Vapour Control Layer (VCL) and exhibits a high resistance to water vapour transmission when installed as per Manufacturer's recommendations.
- Where damp-proofing measures have been used, ensure adequate drying time before starting the installation. For projects involving chemical damp-proof courses, consult BS 6576:2005 for appropriate procedures when dry lining is used in conjunction.
- When SuperFOIL Insulation is installed in conjunction with other insulation materials, their respective water vapour resistance properties and installation guidelines should also be taken into account.



Maintaining Existing Ventilation To A Property

In a Room in Roof install, crossflow ventilation is achieved when air can move upward along one side of a sloping ceiling, across the top loft area, and then down the other side. It is very important to ensure crossflow ventilation around the Room in Roof at all times to prevent condensation. Eaves ventilation must be cleared of any old insulation that might obstruct airflow. Where a ceiling is vaulted, crossflow ventilation between the two sloped areas is absent, necessitating additional ventilation measures to

ensure adequate airflow. Further guidance on ventilation requirements can be found in PAS2030:2019 5.2.4, PAS2035:2019 Annex C, and the 'General requirements and guidance for the installation of cold roof loft insulation' CITB Version 2.



Dry Lining Installation

must comply with the guidance set out in BS 8212:1995. Adhering to this standard helps to ensure consistency across installations, supports long-term performance, and reduces the risk of issues such as cracking, detachment, or moisture ingress.

Bathrooms and Kitchens

In bathrooms and kitchens, SuperFOIL products should only be installed in conjunction with construction materials suitable for use in humid and damp environments.

Avoid Thermal Bridging

These occur where interruptions in the insulation layer allow heat to bypass the thermal envelope, creating cold spots and increasing heat loss. Minimizing these thermal bypasses is crucial for optimal thermal performance and preventing potential condensation.

This requires meticulous attention to:

- **Insulation Continuity:** Ensuring the insulation layer is as continuous as possible across the entire thermal envelope.
- **Junction Detailing:** Carefully designing and insulating junctions between different building elements (e.g., wall-roof, wall-floor, wall-window) to prevent breaks in the insulation.
- **Structural Elements and Penetrations:** Minimizing the impact of structural elements (like timber rafters, studs, or joists) and service penetrations that pass through the insulation layer, often by insulating around them or using low-conductivity materials.



Downlighter Safety

When installing SuperFOIL with downlighters, ensure appropriate clearance is maintained around the fittings to prevent overheating. Use fire-rated enclosures or downlighter hoods where required, and always follow the downlighter manufacturer's guidance and applicable electrical and fire safety regulations. For further guidance on maintaining continuity of insulation and achieving airtightness, refer to CITB Thermal Bridging and Airtightness (Version 2) and relevant sections of the Building Regulations.

Clearance for Services

Make allowances for both existing and new services, including heating system pipes, gas pipes, water/drainage pipes and electrical cables.

- **Existing Sockets and Other Wall Outlets** may need to be relocated to bring cables forward. This type of electrical work, when within the scope of 'notified work' under Approved Document P, 2013, can typically be carried out by a suitably competent person. All electrical installations must adhere to Approved Document P, the relevant IET Wiring Regulations (BS 7671), and associated guidance.
- **High Current Cables:** For guidance on managing high current carrying cables (e.g., electric shower cables and electric cooker cables that might be present in this area), refer to the CITB guide.
- **Copper Pipes:** When routing copper pipes, ensure sufficient flexibility to bring forward approximately 100mm. It is important to wrap copper pipes with a non-metallic pipe insulation material to prevent direct contact with the aluminium in SuperFOIL, as this can lead to a chemical reaction. While not harmful, avoiding this reaction contributes to the system's longevity. If copper pipes require extension, this work must be performed by a suitably qualified person in accordance with building regulations. Exercise extreme caution when using any open flame during pipe extension, ensuring it does not come into contact with wooden battens or the SuperFOIL insulation layer.
- **Plastic Pipes:** Similar to copper, plastic pipes may also need to be extended or adjusted. Follow the same guidance and precautions as per previous section on copper pipes.
- **Heating Systems:** Relocating radiators or other heating system components may be necessary. Any such adjustments must be assessed and carried out by a qualified professional. Ensure all work is carried out to the recommendations of the PAS2030 Fuel Burning Appliance Document and relevant Gas Safety Regulations. This should be completed by a compliant person.



Flues and Mechanical Ventilation

Identify all active flues and mechanical ventilation outlets connected to working appliances. These must be safely extended beyond the insulation layer by a qualified installer in accordance with relevant safety regulations. Where necessary, remove terminal fittings or duct cowls with care and extend the flue or ducting beyond the intended insulation layer using appropriate metal or PVC conduit. This work must be carried out by a qualified and competent installer. Once extended, refit all terminals and cowls securely. All modifications must comply with the requirements of the PAS 2030 guidance for fuel-burning appliances and the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations.

Tools Required

To ensure a smooth and effective installation of SuperFOIL insulation, the following tools may be needed, depending on the scope of your project.

Recommended Tools:

- **Hand tools:** Hammer, Spirit Level, Tape Measure, Marking Tools, Stapler (A Hand Stapler can be used for staples up to 14mm. For larger staples, use an electric/pneumatic stapler.
- **Bladed tools:** Heavy-Duty Craft Knife (with spare blades), Heavy-Duty Shears, Rotary Cutter (optional for larger projects).
- **Timber & Batten Cutting Tools:** Circular Saw, Reciprocating Saw, Hand Saw.
- **Power tools:** Drill, Driver (e.g. impact driver or electric screwdriver).
- **Access equipment:** Ladder, Scaffolding (may be required depending on building height).



Personal Protection Equipment As Required:

- **FFP3 Dust Mask**
- **Safety Goggles**
- **Hearing Protection**
- **Hard Hat**
- **Hi-Vis Vest**
- **Safety Boots**
- **Gloves are also advised**

Recommended System Components

SuperFOIL Multifoil Product

Easy to transport and lightweight rolls.



SuperFOIL Tape

High performance, reinforced, paper-backed foil tape.



Timber Battens

Treated timber battens sizes to suit the application.



Plasterboard

12.5mm standard plasterboard



Mechanical Fixings and Staples

Wood and/or masonry screws to secure battens.

Plasterboard Screws.

Appropriately size staples as per the chart on page 9.



Note: Depending on the requirements of your insulation project, you may require additional materials – such as mastic sealant. If you are unsure about the suitability of any of these materials for use alongside SuperFOIL, we encourage you to contact our technical team.

Recommended Batten and Staple Sizes

SuperFOIL Product	Batten Size	Staple Size
SF19+	38mm	14mm
SF40	50mm	20mm
SF60	63mm	25mm

Cutting SuperFOIL

When cutting SuperFOIL insulation, there are a few different methods to consider based on the tools available and the specific cutting needs. Below are the recommended methods:

● Utility Knife:

This method works well for standard cuts. Using a timber batten, straight edge or similar, ensure the insulation is fully compressed before cutting. This also provides a guide to maintain straight, accurate cuts.



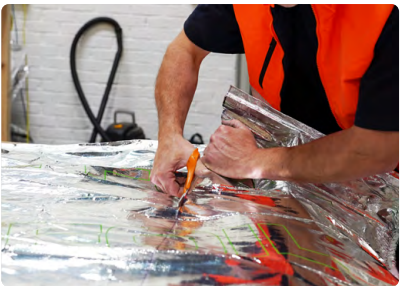
● Electric Rotary Cutter:

This method is effective for larger projects where frequent cuts are required. The rotary-cutter provides accurate cuts with minimal effort. Before cutting, mark the cutting line on the insulation as a guide. Keeping the material pulled taut while cutting helps ensure a clean cut.



● Heavy-Duty Shears:

Ideal for use in tight spaces or areas where more control is needed. Also helpful when cutting around penetrations such as pipework, ducting etc. Mark the product before cutting to ensure accuracy. Shears allow you to cut into hard-to-reach areas while maintaining control over the material.



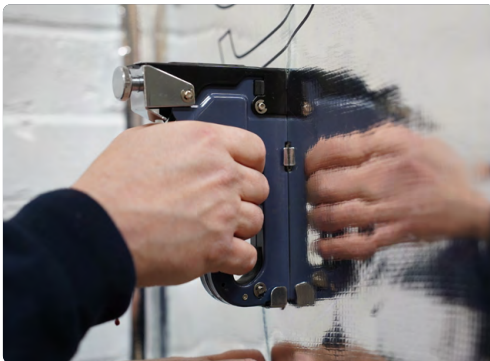
● Sealing the cut edges:

After cutting, it is important to seal the cut edges. Use SuperFOIL MultiFOIL Tape to ensure the edges are properly sealed, helping to maintain the product's integrity and airtightness.



Installing SuperFOIL

- SuperFOIL Insulation can be installed either horizontally or vertically.
- For horizontal installation, unroll the SuperFOIL in one continuous stretch over the course of the timbers to be covered. Install the top layer first from side to side horizontally.
- For vertical installation, begin by securing SuperFOIL at the highest point and roll the product down the timbers toward the floor, securing it as you go.
- When installing the next layer of SuperFOIL, be sure to overlap the previous layer by at least 50mm.
- To properly secure SuperFOIL Insulation, gently tension the insulation to remove any excess slack before stapling through the product into the battens.
- Ensure that staples are spaced no more than 300mm apart and that appropriately sized staples are used (refer to the recommended size table on page 9 of this guide).



Importance of Sealing All Cuts and Overlaps

To ensure airtight installation the installer should take care to seal all joints (ceiling, floor, and wall) where the SuperFOIL meets an adjoining surface. Double-sided tape can also be used between joints to enhance the seal. Special attention should also be given to penetrations in the SuperFOIL, which should be sealed using 100mm SuperFOIL MultiFOIL Tape.

Please refer to page 11 and onward for specific instruction on how to best seal particular joints, junctions, and penetrations.



Importance of Airspaces in Installation

To maximise SuperFOIL's performance, ensure you are using the correct sized battens for the SuperFOIL product, this will ensure the correct airspace is achieved.



Air spaces on both sides help reduce heat conduction, and the airtight design prevents heat loss through convection. Without an airspace, radiant heat turns into conductive heat, reducing the insulation's effectiveness. Maintaining an airspace allows SuperFOIL to reflect up to 95% of radiant energy.

Counter Battens

- Choosing the correct sized counter battens (refer to the size table on page 9 of this guide) is a crucial step in achieving the full thermal performance of SuperFOIL Insulation.
- The battens should be fitted horizontally over the SuperFOIL, ensuring they are spaced no more than 600mm apart.
- For window and door openings, install additional battens framing the opening, creating a secure framework and proper fixing points.
- Use appropriate screws to secure the battens to ensure they are firmly fixed, providing a stable foundation for your final internal surface (ie. plasterboard).

Pre-Installation Suitability Assessment

A comprehensive assessment of the property is critical before beginning any insulation work. Do not proceed with installation without undertaking remedial work if any of the following conditions are present, which will be identified during the initial checks:

- **Structural Inspection:** Thoroughly inspect the work area for any existing damage that may require repair before insulation is installed. This includes checking for:
 - Indications of water ingress on timbers and wall surfaces.
 - Dampness and mould on rafters and joists or plastered elements.
 - Timbers that show signs of rot, flaking or weakness.
 - Leaks in the roof structure or felt.
 - Evidence of condensation on surfaces within the cold left space.
 - Assess the overall condition and suitability.
- **Services:** Arrange for the isolation or removal of services (gas, electric, water, telephone, aerial) if necessary, ensuring that no unsuitable existing cables or electrical connections are present. All electrical and plumbing work must be carried out by suitably qualified persons in accordance with relevant regulations (e.g., Approved Document P, IEE Regulations).



- **Loft Access Requirements:** Suitable access to all loft areas must be maintained when installing new Room In Roof elements. Where new access hatches are required, this must be completed in accordance with applicable Building Regulations.
- **Asbestos:** Verify that all checks for asbestos-containing materials have been completed.
- **Protected Species:** Confirm the absence of bats or other protected species in the roof area.
- **Access Safety:** Plan for any scaffolding or ladders required, ensuring proper safety measures are in place for all workers.
- **Material Quantities:** Confirm and accurately measure the areas to be insulated, then calculate the required material quantities.
- **Weather Conditions:** Consider prevailing weather conditions that might affect the project's timing and duration. Plan for any temporary shelter or tarpaulins needed to protect exposed structures and insulation before, during, and after installation as per manufacturers' guidelines.
- **Building Regulations:** Confirm and adhere to all local building regulations and restrictions throughout the project.

Pitched Roof - Under Rafter Details

Before beginning work, you must inspect the roof structure to confirm that the rafters are structurally sound and verify their spacing. Take note if there is existing insulation already present between the rafters as this will affect the required install steps. It is also essential to take note of all guidance provided on pages 5-8 of this guide.



If there is no existing insulation, you can head straight to page 16. Where existing insulation exists between rafters, you may need to install an initial layer of timber battens perpendicular to the rafters. For window/door openings, install additional battens framing the opening. Additionally, install horizontal battens at ceiling height and along the floor plate. For information on installing SuperFOIL, refer back to pages 11, 12, and 13.

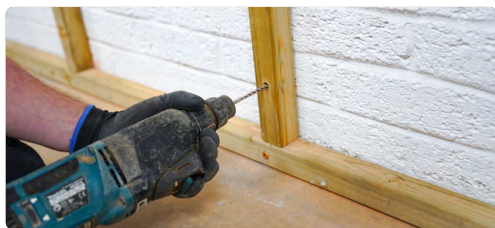
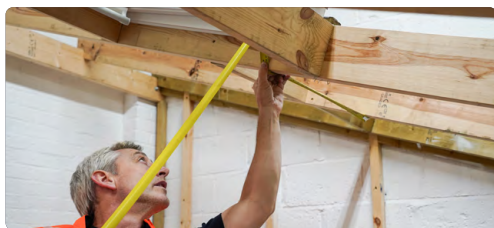
Solid External Wall (within the RIR Space)

Preparation

- **Wall Surface Preparation:** Ensure wall surfaces are clean, dry, and free from dampness or mould. Address any existing damage before installation.
- **Structural Checks:** Verify that external walls, pointing, and any render are in good condition to prevent issues related to weather exposure. Confirm that roofs, guttering, downpipes, and rainwater systems are functioning correctly. Check that windows are intact and show no signs of water leakage.
- **Clearance for Services:** Make allowances for both existing and new services, including heating system pipes, gas pipes, water/drainage pipes and electrical cables.
- **Key Considerations:** Refer to pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 for some key considerations.

Initial Batten Layer

- Install an initial layer of timber battens (refer to the size table on page 9 of this guide) directly to the solid wall at intervals no greater than 600mm. These must be secured to the wall using mechanical fixings suitable to support the structure's weight. It is crucial that these battens are level and stable; use shims or similar methods where there are irregularities to ensure a flat, even surface.
- For window and door openings, install additional battens framing the opening, creating a secure framework and proper fixing points.
- Additionally, install horizontal battens at ceiling height and along the floor plate for enhanced stability and sealing.
- If a wall changes direction by less than 45°, install two battens at the corner where the angle meets, and install the SuperFOIL Insulation in a gentle curve across both walls. If two walls meet at an angle of 45° or more, each wall should be treated as a separate installation.



Installing SuperFOIL Insulation

- Once the wall battens are confirmed to be sound, the SuperFOIL Insulation layer can be applied. This can be fitted as a continuous sheet across the walls to be covered.
- When finishing at walls, ceilings, floors, and any window or door openings, leave a 50mm overlap to create a seal beneath the perimeter battens.
- For guidance, on SuperFOIL installation, please refer to pages 11 and 12.

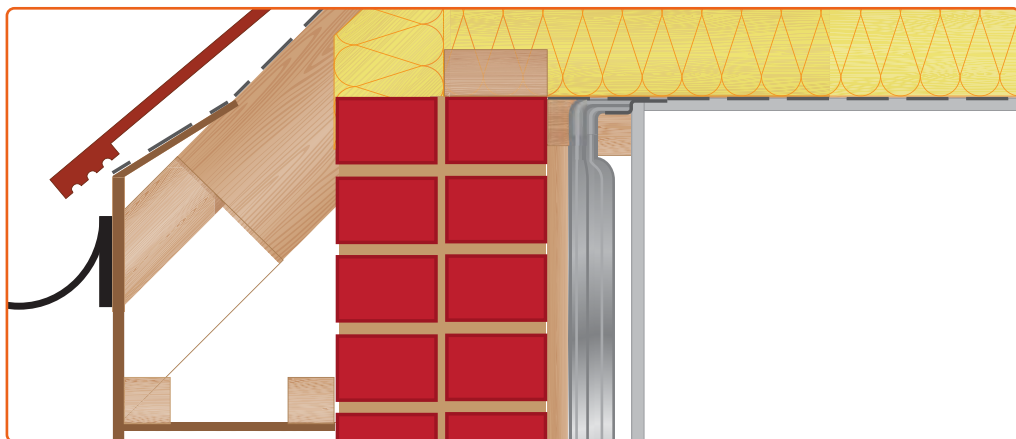
Ceiling Junction Detail

The joint between the ceiling layer and SuperFOIL on a vertical wall is a critical area of potential thermal bridging or cold spots which requires proper treatment.

SuperFOIL will be installed between two battens, sited at the very top of the room at the ceiling plate. There must be no gaps between the battens and the ceiling.

The SuperFOIL is compressed between the battens and an overlap is created which folds behind and under the batten coming into the room being insulated to approximately 40mm - 50mm.

The key point when joining SuperFOIL to the ceiling plate is that the loft insulation and SuperFOIL overlap one another in such a way to create a continuous thermal envelope.

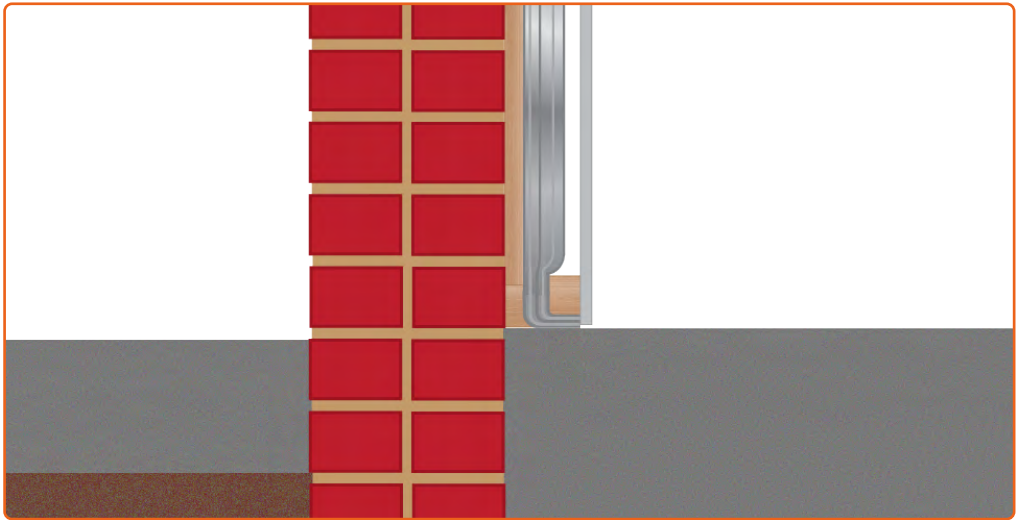


Floor Junction Detail

The junction between the wall and floor is an area of particularly high risk for thermal bridging issues, making proper installation technique essential.

When working with a solid floor the construction of the stud framework should feature a continuous batten fitted on the slab/floor surface.

This batten provides the base fixing point for the SuperFOIL. If the roll is required to be trimmed to fit a specific width it is important that the cut edge is taped to provide a sealed edge.



Ventilation

When insulating external walls, take note of any ventilation outlets in the wall. To prevent undermining the air quality of the property, care should be taken to ensure that these outlets are preserved.

This will likely require you to carefully cut, trim, and seal the insulation to fit around these outlets.

Secondary Counter Battens & Internal Finish

Once the SuperFOIL product has been affixed securely to the first batten frame and completely taped, the secondary batten layer can be applied. This second batten layer mechanically fixes the product and provides the needed space to ensure the consistency of the required 20mm air gap.

The secondary counter battens should be fixed at no more than 600mm centres or to suit the internal finish. The batten should be secured using suitable mechanical fixings through the SuperFOIL into the first layer of battens installed earlier.



Fitting The Plasterboard

Plasterboard, or another finishing material, may now be fitted to the outer batten according to the directions of the manufacturer.

Boards may need to be cut to size and holes may also need to be made to bring pipes/cables etc through.

The holes in the plasterboard only need preparing for a skim finish.

It is important at this stage to make notes on where battens are located as a guide of where best to hang things like pictures and shelving.

Once plasterboards have been fitted, these can be taped and skimmed ready for decoration.

Now, any fittings can be installed such as **sockets, light switches, and skirting boards.**

Roof Window and Dormer Details

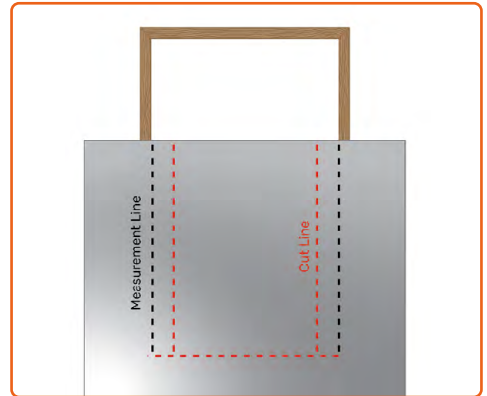
Insulating around roof windows and dormers is a critical step to prevent heat loss and eliminate cold bridging. This process requires careful cutting and sealing of SuperFOIL, especially in the tight spaces often found in dormer cheeks and window reveals.

Preparation

- **Continuous Insulation:** The primary goal is to create an unbroken, airtight thermal envelope. The insulation on the dormer cheeks and around the window must seamlessly join the insulation on the sloping roof and vertical walls to ensure a continuous thermal envelope.
- **Dormer Cheeks:** Treat the vertical walls of the dormer (the “cheeks”) using the same methods outlined for Internal Wall Insulation Details. Ensure the insulation connects seamlessly with the window reveals.
- **Restricted Spaces:** Window reveals, particularly in dormer constructions, may have limited space (less than 50mm). In these situations, a continuous air gap around the insulation is not feasible. The following steps provide specific guidance for this common scenario.
- **Key Considerations:** Refer to pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 for key things to consider.

Window & Roof Lights

Begin by measuring the depth of the window reveal, noting it down to refer to later. Roll the insulation over the window and mark the edges of these reveals on the surface of the insulation. You should then extend the sides of these “window markings” inwards by an amount equal to the depth of the reveal – this creates your “cut line”.



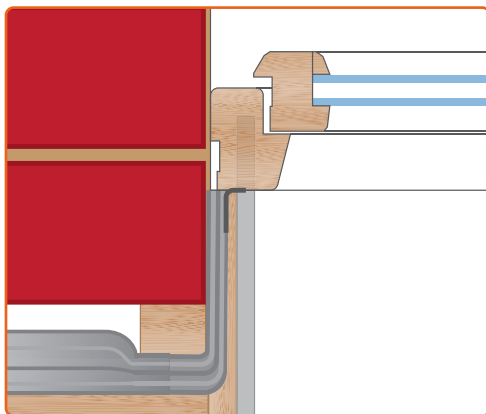
Next, using appropriate cutting tools (refer to page 10) carefully cut your insulation along this **cut line**. Afterwards, carefully seal the cut edges using SuperFOIL MultiFoil Tape before folding the new insulation flaps into the reveal, along the joists and up to the window frame.



You should then cut two additional strips of insulation to fit the top and bottom of the reveal. Measure the internal width and depth of the window reveal, this will provide the dimensions of these additional strips. Once cut to an appropriate size, these should be sealed on all edges using SuperFOIL Multifoil tape in accordance with the guidance provided on page 12.

Finally, you should install timber battens/shims to fix the SuperFOIL in place at the edge of the window frame. The combined thickness of these battens/shims and the plasterboard should not exceed the depth of the window reveal.

These battens should be installed around the perimeter of the window reveal as well as around the perimeter of the frame.



Flat Ceiling Installation

Complete the thermal envelope of the room by insulating the flat ceiling area.

SuperFOIL Insulation (From Below)

SuperFOIL Insulation is mechanically fixed directly to the ceiling joist timbers. This should be followed by counter battens and a plasterboard finish.

Loft Roll Insulation (From Above)

Where there is access to a void above the flat ceiling, traditional loft roll insulation can be installed between and over the joists. The insulation should be rolled out between and over the joists to a depth that achieves the target U-values.

Key Requirements for Flat Ceiling Installation

Any pipework or water tanks located within the ceiling void MUST be thoroughly insulated to protect against freezing. If access is required to amenities located more than 1m away, a walkway should be installed.

All aspects of the installation, including handling of any wiring or light fittings, should follow the best practice recommendations within the CITB guide: 'General requirements and guidance for the installation of cold roof loft insulation'.

Dwarf Wall Installation using SuperFOIL

Dwarf walls, also known as knee walls or spandrel walls, are typically located at the base of pitched roofs and form part of the room's perimeter. These walls must be carefully insulated to maintain a continuous thermal envelope and prevent heat loss into the unheated roof voids behind them.

Installation Steps

- **Fixing:** Extend SuperFOIL Insulation downwards along the face of the studs to the floor joists.
- **Sealing and Battens:** Seal the SuperFOIL Insulation at the base of the dwarf wall to ensure airtightness. Secure the insulation by installing timber battens horizontally across the studs and at the base perimeter of the wall. These battens should be spaced no more than 600mm apart.
- **Continuity:** It is vital to ensure the SuperFOIL on the dwarf wall seamlessly connects with both the floor and the pitched roof insulation layers to form an unbroken thermal envelope.

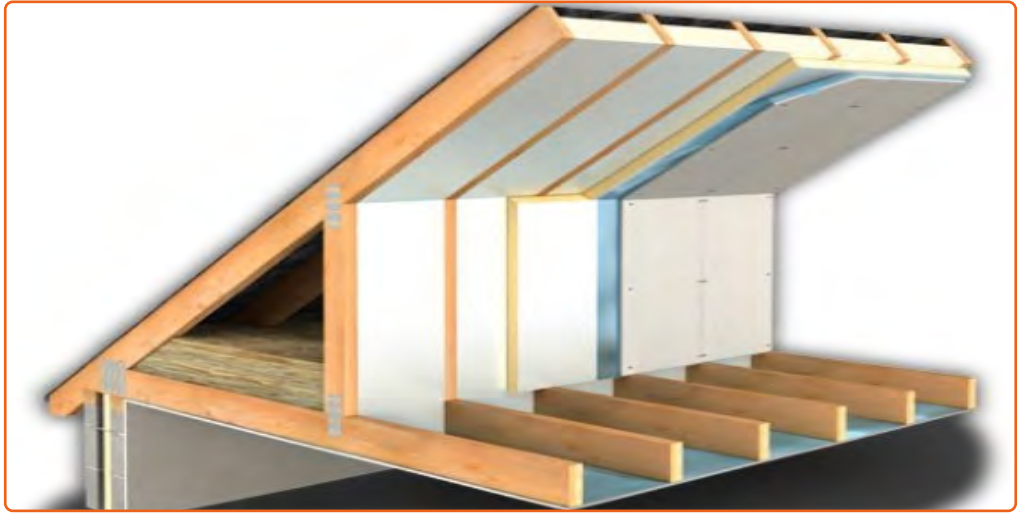
For full details and guidance, please see section 2 of the General Installation Guidance on page 11.

The primary objective of insulating the dwarf wall is to prevent heat from the conditioned room escaping into the unheated void behind it. Address any specific ventilation requirements for the void behind the dwarf wall to prevent the risk of moisture buildup. Take note of all guidance in the "Key Considerations" section on pages 5-8 of this guide



Residual Loft Space Insulation

This refers to the unheated loft area located behind the dwarf walls. It is recommended to insulate the floor of this space to complete the thermal separation from the rest of the building.



Recommended Method: Install loft roll insulation on the floor of the residual loft space, running it between and over the joists. The suitability of this method depends on available space, ventilation needs, and the practicality of installation.

Recommended Method: All pipework and water tanks located within the residual loft areas MUST be insulated in accordance with the CITB guide ('General requirements and guidance for the installation of cold roof loft insulation' CITB Version 2). This is required because a new cold space has been created. For any amenities located more than 1m from the access hatch, a walkway must be



It's also important to take note of all guidance on pages 5-8 of this guide for this section.

Party Walls

Party Walls are not specifically itemised in Table 3 of Building Regulations Part L1B. The following methodology should therefore be used to determine the required insulation levels. You must first identify whether the party wall adjoins a heated space or a cold roof.

Adjoining a Heated Space:

A heated space is an adjacent Room in Roof that meets the specific criteria for a habitable room, such as having a permanent fixed staircase. These criteria are defined in the RdSAP Conventions for RdSAP 9.92 (v9.0).

Action Required: If the adjacent roof space meets the criteria for a heated space, the party wall is not considered a heat loss wall and **does not require insulation treatment**.



Adjoining a Cold Roof:

A cold roof is defined as an adjacent roof space where insulation is only installed at the ceiling level (i.e., standard loft insulation). This space does not meet the criteria to be classed as a heated Room in Roof.

Action Required: If the party wall is determined to be adjacent to a cold roof, it must be insulated. An internal wall insulation system using SuperFOIL should be installed. Please refer to the methods outlined in the “Solid External Wall” section on page 15 of this guide.



Gable End Walls

The gable end wall is a significant part of the room’s thermal envelope and must be fully insulated to prevent heat loss.

The recommended method for insulating a solid gable end wall is to follow the step-by-step instructions for insulating a Solid External Wall.

Please refer to the “Solid External Wall” detail section on page 15.

Key Considerations

When installing, you must pay careful attention to the junctions where the gable wall meets the sloping ceiling and the floor. To ensure maximum performance, the insulation must be continuous, with all joints and edges properly sealed to create an unbroken, airtight thermal envelope.

Refer to All Key Considerations: Take note of all guidance found on pages 5-8 of this installation guide.



Maintenance & Future Works

Once correctly installed, your SuperFOIL insulation system is maintenance-free and designed to last the life of the building. However, to ensure its long-term performance and integrity, please adhere to the following guidance.

General Property Checks

While the insulation itself requires no upkeep, we recommend conducting regular visual inspections of the room for any signs of water ingress, dampness, or condensation, as these may indicate an underlying issue with the building structure that needs addressing.

Repairs & Alterations

If any future work is carried out that requires cutting or penetrating the SuperFOIL layer (e.g., to install new wiring, plumbing, or fixtures), it is essential that the insulation is properly repaired to maintain its performance.



Any cuts, tears, or penetrations must be completely sealed using SuperFOIL Multifoil Tape.



This ensures the airtightness and vapour control barrier of the system is restored, preventing heat loss and condensation risk.

Product Lifespan & Warranty

The long lifespan and product warranty of your SuperFOIL insulation are dependent on a correct initial installation and proper maintenance. Failure to correctly repair and seal any subsequent alterations to the insulation layer will compromise its performance and may void the product warranty.

Important: Please keep this installation guide safe and provide it to any future contractors performing work on the property. This will inform them of the correct procedures needed to maintain the integrity of your SuperFOIL Room In Roof system.

SIGN-OFF SHEET

Start Date

Completion Date

Project Name:

- ☐ Has the wall been inspected for suitability and any damage/condensation been assessed?
- ☐ Has the product been cut and trimmed to size?
- ☐ Has the product been sealed and taped at the ends before installing?
- ☐ Has the product been stapled at intervals no greater than 300mm?
- ☐ Have all joints, penetrations, and overlaps been taped?
- ☐ Has the correct sized counter batten been applied?
- ☐ Has the counter batten been installed at a maximum 600mm centres?
- ☐ Has the plasterboard been installed?
- ☐ Have you taken photos of the installation process at each stage—before, during, and after completion?

Clients comments**Project managers comments**

Client Signature:

Project Manager
Signature:

Date:

Date:

SuperFOIL

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Change the way you insulate.

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- Specification Advice
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Insulation

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