

Cellulose Insulation and Code Summary

Physical Properties	16 CFR Part 1209 (1)	16 CFR Part 460 (2)	ASTM C739 (3)	ASTM E84 (4) (5)	HH-I-515E (6)	Comments
Surface Burning	Yes Critical Radiant Flux (CRF)		Yes Critical Radiant Flux (CRF)	Yes Flame Spread Index (FSI)	Yes Critical Radiant Flux (CRF)	CRF \geq 0.12 W/cm ² FSI \leq 25
Smolder	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Smoke Developed				Yes		Maximum value of 450
Thermal Resistance (R-Value)		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Settled Density	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Corrosiveness	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Fungi Resistance			Yes		Yes	
Odor			Yes		Yes	
Moisture Sorption			Yes		Yes	

- (1) Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Safety Standards 1979
 - a. CPSC 1404 is an installation standard pertaining to heat generating devices
- (2) Federal Trade Commission Labeling (FTC R-Value Rule)
 - a. In 1990, the FTC endorsed the ASTM testing methodology while maintaining product representations.
- (3) Cellulose Industry adopted American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Specification C739
- (4) Requirement under 2012 International Residential Code (IRC) and 2012 International Building Code (IBC)
- (5) ASTM E84 is the basis for ANSI 2.5, NFPA 255, UBC 8-1 (42-1), and UL723.
- (6) General Services Administration (GSA) now refers to ASTM C739.
- (7) AFT complies with ASTM C739 and ASTM E84 therefore complying with the other standards.
- (8) Complies with 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
- (9) Installation to follow the Cellulose Insulation Manufacturers Association (CIMA) technical bulletin #2 "Standard Practice for Installing Cellulose Building Insulation, #3 Standard Practice for the Installation of Sprayed Cellulosic Wall Cavity Insulation, and ASTM C1015, "Standard Practice for Installation of Cellulosic and Mineral Fiber Loose-Fill Thermal Insulation.

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