IB® ENERGY BOARD III TAPERED

Product Description:

IB Energy Board III Tapered is a closed cell polyisocyanurate foam core integrally bonded to inorganic coated glass facers. IB Energy Board III Tapered is offered in a variety of slopes, to achieve positive drainage as well as Long-Term-Thermal-Resistance (LTTR) values.

Features:

- Inorganic Coated Glass Facers with no cellulose
- Provides improved resistance to mold growth
- Excellent LTTR to thickness ratio
- Sustainable Building Material
- Zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) from blowing agent
- Virtually no Global Warming Potential (GWP)*
- Reduces cooling and heating loss transmission through roofing assemblies
- Covered component under the IB Total Systems Warranty
- Can be used for mechanically attached, induction attached, fully adhered, or ballasted roof assemblies

Packaging:

Available in 4' x 4' panels with 1/8", 1/4", and 1/2" per foot slope.

IB Energy Board III Tapered is shrink-wrapped and job site delivered. Number of panels per pallet various based on thickness.

Approvals:

- ASTM C1289, Type II, Class 1, Grade 2 (20 psi) or Grade 3 (25 psi)
- FM Standard 4450/4470 Approved
- GWP of IB Energy Board III Tapered is negligible and is considered zero (0) by the U.S. EPA.
- Miami-Dade County Approved
- State of Florida Product Approval (FL2534)
- UL Standard 263 (ASTM E119) Fire Resistance Classification
- UL Standard 790 (ASTM E108) Roofing Systems Classification
- UL Standard 1256 Classification Construction
- UL Standard 1897 Uplift Resistance

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Refer to SDS for more information concerning Ozone Depletion Potential. IB Energy Board is trademark of IB Roof Systems. IB Energy Board III Tapered is also designated with suffixes of A, H, or J to designate its point of origin within the IB Roof System distribution network.

Product details stated are nominal as manufactured, and the results of tests and/or calculations and therefore are non-binding and do not represent a guarantee or warranted characteristics. User and/or designer are responsible for confirming suitable performance for specific application and conforming with all applicable laws and regulations.

Typical Physical Properties*		
Property	**Test Method**	**Result (nom)**
Dimensional Stability	ASTM D2126	< 2%
Compressive Strength	ASTM D1621	20 psi or 25 psi
Water Absorption	ASTM C209 & D2842	< 1.5%
Water Vapor Transmission	ASTM E96	< 1.5 perm
Product Density	ASTM D1622	2.0 pcf
Flame Spread	ASTM E84 (10 min.)	< 75
Smoke Development	ASTM E84 (10 min.)	< 450
Tensile Strength	ASTM D6123	730 psf
Service Temperature		-100° to 250°F

[1]Numerical ratings are not intended to reflect performance under actual fire conditions. Flame spread index of ≤ 75 and smoke development ≤ 450 meet code requirements for foam plastic roof insulation. Codes exempt foam plastic insulation when used in FM 4450 or UL 1256.
* Physical properties shown are based on data obtained under controlled conditions and are subject to normal manufacturing tolerances.

Slope	Label	Thickness	Avg. [1]LTTR	Qty / Pallet	SF / Pallet	Bd Ft / Pallet
1/8"	AA	0.5"-1.0"	4.3	64	1024	768
1/8"	A	1.0"-1.5"	7.1	38	608	760
1/8"	B	1.5"-2.0"	10.0	26	416	728
1/8"	C	2.0"-2.5"	12.9	20	320	720
1/4"	X	0.5"-1.5"	5.7	48	768	768
1/4"	Y	1.5"-2.5"	11.4	24	384	768
1/2"	Q	0.5"-2.5"	8.6	32	512	768

[1]LTTR (long term thermal resistance) values were determined in accordance with CAN/ULC-S770 at 75°F (24°C). Test samples were third-party selected and tested by an accredited material testing laboratory.

Storage & Limitations:

Insulation must be protected from open flame and always kept dry.

Store above ground on pallets and cover with breathable tarpaulins.

Install only as much insulation as can be covered the same day with the completed roofing system.

Do not leave exposed.

Application:

IB Energy Board III Tapered can be installed over approved substrates. Refer to IB Specifications and Construction Details for additional installation instructions.

Multi-Layer Installation:

Improved insulation thermal performance and a reduction of thermal bridging can be obtained by the installation of two or more layers with all joints offset. Avoid continuous vertical joints on all multi-layer applications by staggering and offsetting the joints of each layer from those of preceding layers.