Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Offices

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Armstrong Cork Company, Ltd., London, England

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Baltimore	John R. Livezey	San Francisco	Van Fleet-Freear Co.
Los Angeles	Gay Engineering Corp.	Seattle	D. E. Fryer & Co.
New Orleans	H. T. Steffee	Spokane	D. E. Fryer & Co.
Philadelphia	John R. Livezey	Tacoma	D. E. Fryer & Co.
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Detailed information, samples, and descriptive literature may be obtained on application to any of these offices or representatives.

Something over 50 per cent of the heat supplied to an uninsulated residential building is lost by conduction and radiation through the walls and roofs. But when the house is insulated with the recommended thicknesses of Armstrong's Corkboard this loss is so materially reduced that it can be heated comfortably with a smaller plant and on less fuel.

Reference is made to Chapter I, Calculating the Heat Losses from Buildings, and particularly to the tables on pages 22 to 47 which very clearly show the remarkable heat saving effect of adding 1½ or 2 in. of corkboard to standard wall and roof constructions. The reduction in heat loss amounts to from 50 to 75 per cent. This means that an adequate thickness of corkboard on walls and roof reduces the heat wastage, and therefore the heat requirements, of the house by 25 to 40 per cent.

Advantages of Insulation

These savings, calculated and theoretical, are fully confirmed by the actual experience of hundreds of home owners. Cork-insulated houses all over the country are being heated with smaller furnaces and boilers and radiation a third or more less than would otherwise be installed, also with a corresponding economy of fuel consumption.

Furthermore, cork-insulated houses are heated much more uniformly, have no *cold side* or rooms that are *hard to heat*, and are decidedly freer from drafts. The greater comfort and economy of the cork-lined house reacts directly to the benefit of the heating engineer or contractor, since it reflects credit on the efficiency of his plant and the value of his services. Furthermore, by taking advantage of the heat saving effected by the insulation, the contractor builds up an invaluable fund of good will for himself by pointing out the economies he is able to offer with the reduced size and cost of heater and radiation.

Roof Insulation

Similar economies are effected in industrial heating where, as a rule, the roof of the building only is insulated. One of the greatest heat losses is through the roof and its adequate insulation with Armstrong's Corkboard gives very positive results decidedly to the advantage of both owner and contractor.

Thickness of Insulation

One point to be guarded against in basing calculations on the heat-saving value of insulation is the *thickness* in which the insulation is used. For residences, the insulation of exterior walls should be 1½ in. of Armstrong's Corkboard and for

roofs or top-floor ceilings, 2 in. These thicknesses have been established as affording the maximum of comfort and economy per dollar of insulation investment. The transmission figures given in the tables on pages 22 to 47 are for these thicknesses and the values shown can be depended upon for estimating heating requirements.

For roofs of commercial and industrial buildings, the thickness varies with conditions. Not less than 1 in. should be used in any case, preferably 1½ or 2 in. Where there is high humidity inside the building and ceiling sweat, the conditions should be analyzed by a competent engineer to determine the thickness necessary to prevent condensation.

Armstrong's Corkboard

Armstrong's Corkboard has been the standard insulation in the industries for the past 25 years. Many millions of feet of it are in use in cold storage plants, refrigerators, refrigerator cars, and in other industrial rooms where temperature control is essential. Its dependability and permanence have been proved under all kinds of conditions.

Armstrong's Corkboard is composed of clean granules of pure cork, compressed and solidified by a baking process into firm, semi-rigid sheets of uniform quality. Armstrong's Corkboard is made in boards measuring 12 x 32 in. and 36 in., 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 6 in. thick. It is obvious that with this range of sizes, any thickness required for house insulation or commercial roof insulation can be applied in a *single thickness* and therefore at a considerable saving in labor cost.

Armstrong's Corkboard is light in weight, about 0.8 lb. per square foot 1 in. thick. It can be easily erected in any type of construction, being applied in Portland cement mortar against masonry walls, nailed to studs, joists, and rafters, and laid in asphalt or pitch on roof decks. Regular house plaster is applied directly on the corkboard without lath, and standard roofings laid over the cork in the same manner as on the roof deck.

Further Information

Complete specifications and detailed information will be found in the book, "The Insulation of Walls and Roofs with Armstrong's Corkboard," which will be mailed on request.



Illustrating Armstrong's Corkboard being applied on the underside of roof rafters in a residence.