

Rebar Inspection –

Min.2" clearance from, form boards and supported and tied. Drill and pinned to rock and existing foundation.

Slab Inspection –

Wire mesh supported uniformly, using wire (chairs) plastic, brick, cement block over poly sheeting and stone.

Foundation inspection –

Rebar secured and 2" inches from any form board.

Block foundation –

Corners to have wire mesh (dura-wire) and filled with concrete.

Air Sealing –

See Handout or NYSERDA.NY.GOV or INFO@NYSERDA.NY.GOV

Needs to be performed during the framing operation.

Insulation-

Vapor barrier stapled to face of wall or ceiling stud / joist. Insulation needs to be split and on both side of electrical wiring with vapor barrier intact. Insert foam block or foam behind electrical outlet boxes.

HVAC – New ductwork required testing and inspection by 3rd party that you hire and they submit finding to this office.

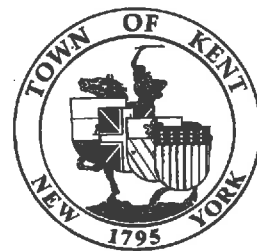
Blower Door Testing by 3rd. party you hire for final inspection.

LWC – Light Weight Construction signage

Required for house with LVL beams, TGI support and trusses
Signage near outside electrical meter pan – see handout

Any erosion plans must be signed off before a C.O can be issued.

House Numbers - MUST be on house and driveway at the time of final inspection
Contrasting colors – 4" inches min. Black over White reflective is the best, and both side of mailbox



TOWN OF KENT
BUILDING DEPARTMENT INSPECTION REPORT

DATE: _____

AM / PM

Owner: _____ Contractor: _____

Permit # _____ TM#: _____

Job Site: _____

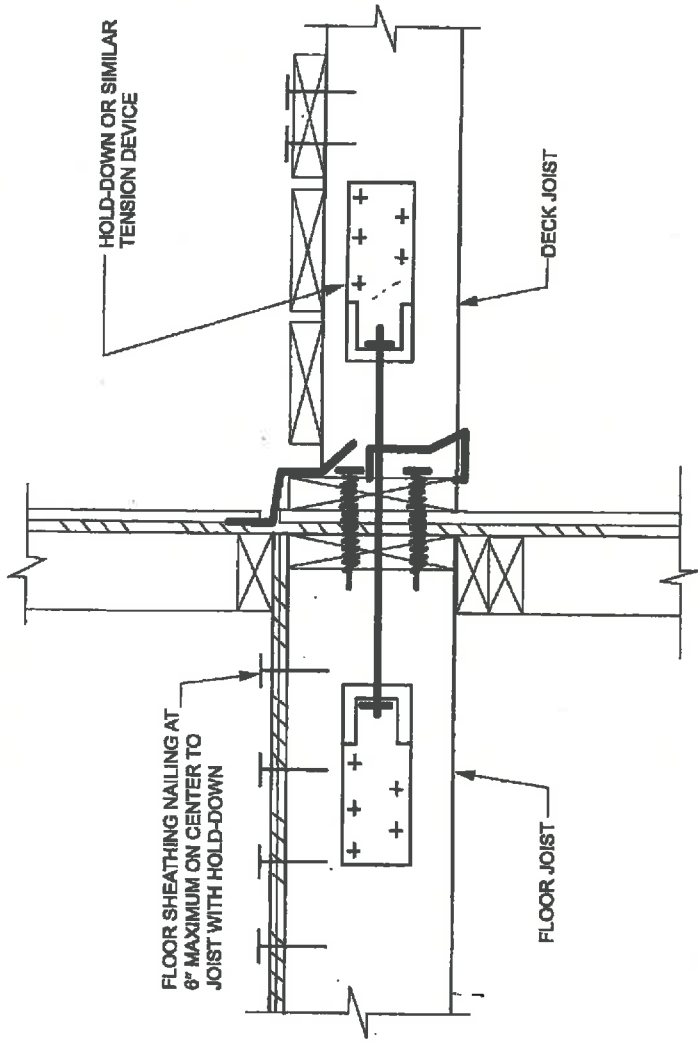
INITIALS

INSPECTIONS

_____	_____	WORKSITE INSPECTION PRIOR TO WORK
_____	_____	FOOTING – FORMED / REBAR
_____	_____	BASEMENT FLOOR SLAB
_____	_____	FOUNDATION BLOCK / POURED
_____	_____	FOOTING DRAINS
_____	_____	AIR SEALING
_____	_____	FRAMING
_____	_____	PLUMBING & HEATING – WET (vents) or AIR (water supp
_____	_____	FIRE RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION & PENETRATION
_____	_____	WOOD / PELLET - CHIMNEY FLUE OR GAS VENTS
_____	_____	HVAC – FURNACE / AC / DUCTLESS
_____	_____	INSULATION
_____	_____	SHEETROCK – SCREW INSPECTION - COMMERCIAL O
_____	_____	FINAL
_____	_____	OTHER (specify) _____

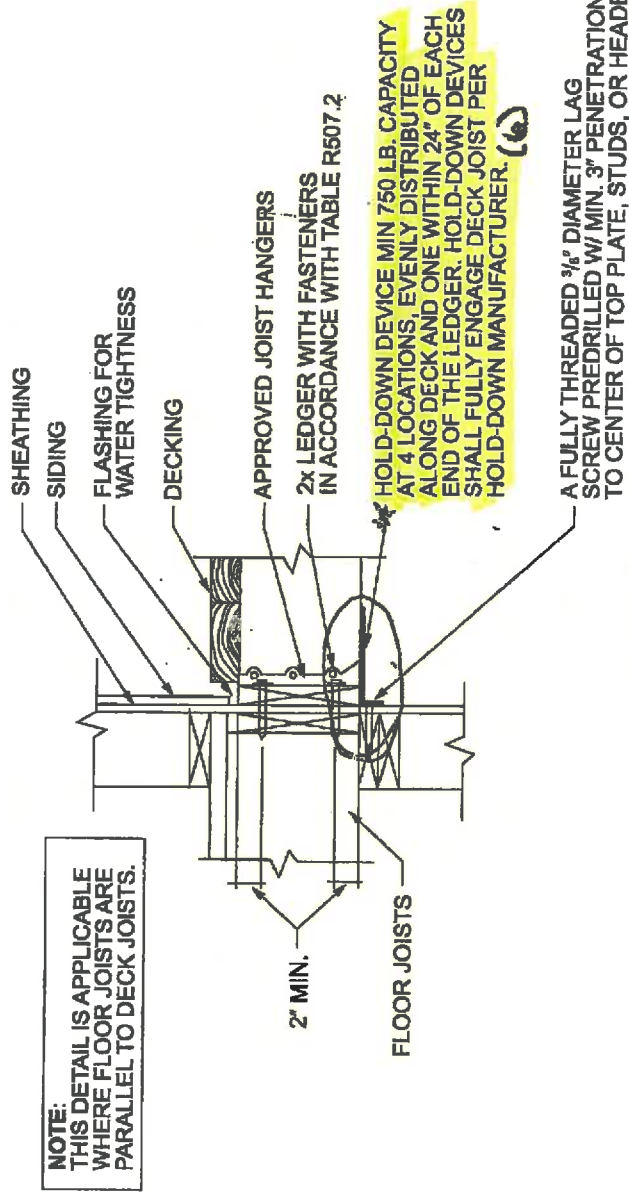
COMMENTS: _____

_____. APPROVED for Certificate of Occupancy (C.O.) - \$ _____ cash or check
TOWN of KENT is required to process and close out permits



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

FIGURE 507.2.3(1)
DECK ATTACHMENT FOR LATERAL LOADS

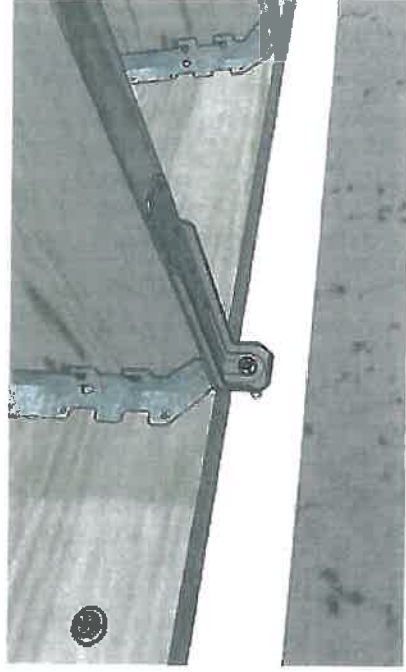


NOTE:
THIS DETAIL IS APPLICABLE
WHERE FLOOR JOISTS ARE
PARALLEL TO DECK JOISTS.

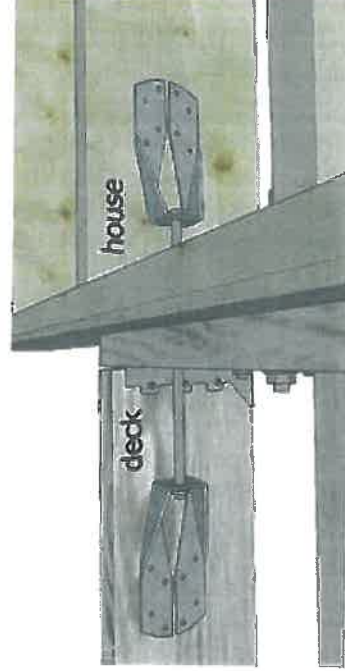
For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

FIGURE R507.2.3(2)
DECK ATTACHMENT FOR LATERAL LOADS

Under the current code you will most likely be required to install a positive connection to the house wall to resist lateral loads. Lateral loads can result from earthquakes or from people moving around on your deck. In severe cases these loads can result in the ledger board being ripped from the house wall and collapsing.



The easiest way to ensure your ledger board connection will satisfy this requirement is to install 4 hold downs devices. You will need to pre-drill and attach this connector to the solid house rim with a 3/8" diameter fully threaded lag screw so that it has a minimum 3" penetration to the center of the top plate, studs or header. This L shaped hold down bracket is then screwed to the bottom of the deck joist. The hold down device will have a minimum 750 lb capacity at 4 locations evenly distributed along the deck and 1 within 2' of each end of the ledger board. Always follow the manufactures installation instructions when installing deck hardware.

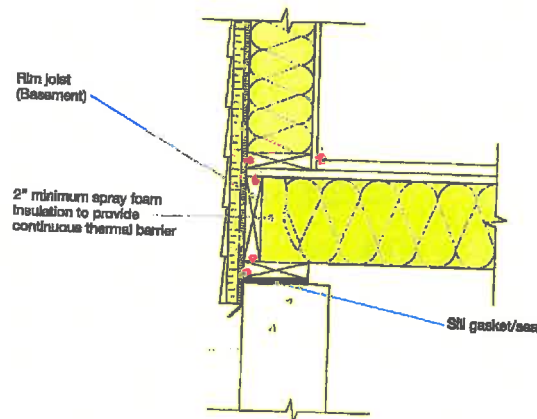


Another method involves installing hold downs to the side of a house floor joist and attaching it to another hold down installed on the side of one of your deck joists with a threaded rod. Some wood or engineered I joist manufactures have developed details for this type of attachment to their products. This method is much more difficult than using the DTT1Z connection because it involves an attachment through the house wall. It is often difficult to gain access to the interior floor system of your house to make this option user friendly.

Rim Joists

Rim joists (or rim/band joists), located at the perimeter of floor framing, are often overlooked when insulating building walls. When poorly insulated or sealed, these are significant points of heat loss/gain. Because rim joists are always part of the building thermal envelope, they must be insulated whether the basement is unconditioned or conditioned.

- Spray foam is frequently used for rim joist insulation, especially at plumbing and electrical penetrations.
- Rim joist insulation must be continuous with wall insulation and have the same R-value to maintain the building thermal envelope.
- A coating for fire protection (thermal barrier) may be required for foam applied to sill plates, box headers, and rim joists unless the foam meets the thickness, density, and flame spread rating required by code.



NOTE

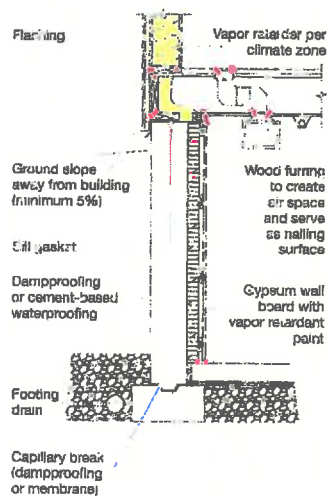
Rim joists (or top plate) at attic are also part of the building thermal envelope and require similar treatment.

Conditioned Basements

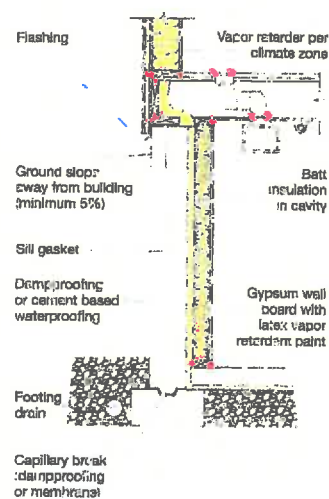
Interior Insulation Details

Options for interior basement wall insulation:

Rigid board insulation



Rigid board and batt insulation



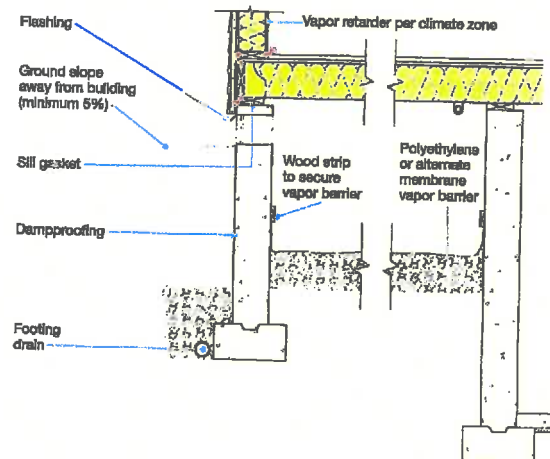
NOTE

Due to the possibility of trapping moisture behind drywall and finish assembly, permitting mold growth, details must be carefully resolved and accurately implemented. Means to allow drying to the inside and dehumidification may be required.

Vented Crawl Spaces

Crawl spaces were traditionally vented to mitigate moisture, requiring seasonal maintenance.

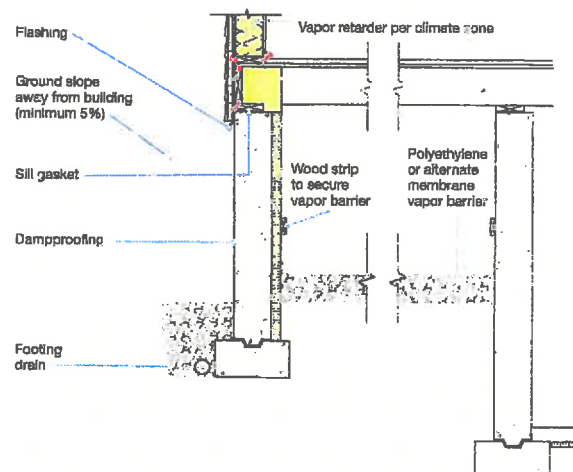
- Vented crawl spaces are losing favor in New York State since, in summer conditions, moist moisture-laden air moving into vented crawl spaces can condense on cold concrete or other surfaces.
- To minimize adverse effects where vented crawl spaces are used, vapor barrier should be installed at grade and firmly secured to the wall, and vents sized to meet code requirements. Blocking in or closing of vents is recommended in winter to prevent freezing.
- The floor above a vented crawl space is part of the building thermal envelope and must be sealed and insulated.
 - Support insulation with mechanical fasteners to maintain contact with the floor above.
 - Cover the insulation with housewrap or other material to protect insulation.



Unvented Crawl Spaces

In buildings with proper exterior drainage and moisture control and a relatively low water table, unvented insulated crawl spaces are a good energy-efficient option.

- Insulating crawl space walls with rigid insulation can be easier and less expensive than insulating the floor of the conditioned space above.
- Properly insulated and sealed crawl space walls can save energy costs and increase comfort.
- Heat transferred through the uninsulated floor above keeps the crawl space from freezing, allowing placement of plumbing and ductwork within the crawl space.
- Requires continuously operating mechanized exhaust ventilation or conditioned air supply including a return air vent.



NOTES

- An access hatch should be located through the floor above or through an insulated access door in the perimeter wall.

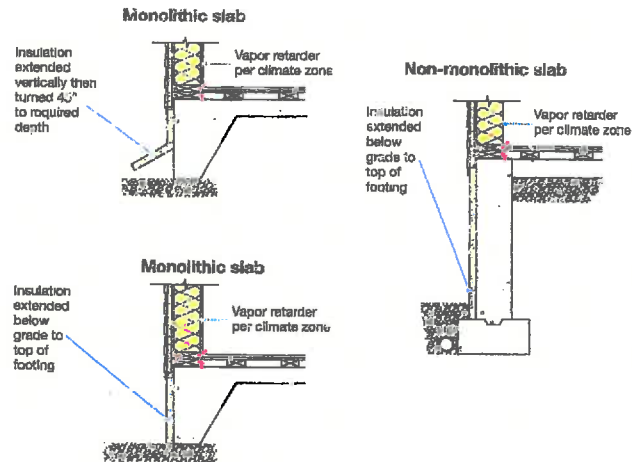
Vapor barrier should not extend up the full height of the crawl space wall.

Refer to Residential Code for specific requirements for mechanical exhaust or conditioned air supply.

Exterior Insulation

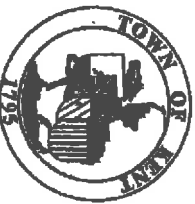
Rigid insulation is installed directly around the exterior perimeter of the slab and footing to a depth required by code.

- Insulation can be installed either vertically, vertically then under the slab, or vertically and diagonally outward from the foundation.
- Extending the insulation outward beyond the foundation helps protect the footing from freezing.
- The above-grade portion of the insulation exposed to outside elements must be covered with metal, masonry, cement parging, or another approved membrane or material to protect it from damage.
- Exposed edges of the insulation (above and below grade) should be covered with a protective membrane to serve as a capillary break and to protect the insulation from termites and physical impacts.



NOTE

Protect diagonal or horizontal insulation with gravel or a minimum of 10" of soil.



BUILDING INSPECTOR

Town of Kent

25 Sybil's Crossing, Kent Lakes, New York 10512

(845) 225-3900

Fax: (845) 225-5130

Email: buildinginspector@townofkentny.gov

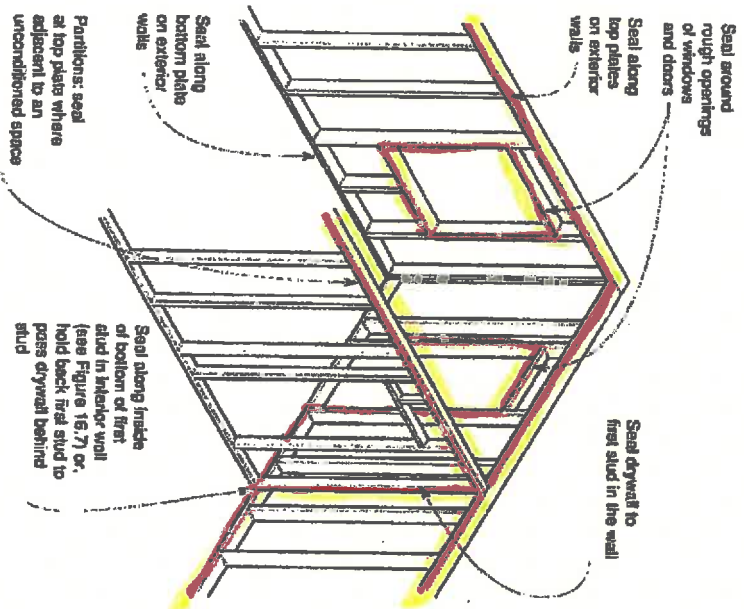
New Residential Building Code Requirements

Effective October 3, 2016

1. Manual S and Manual J now required for HVAC sizing and duct work
2. All cold air returns must be ducted, **no more framing cavities are allowed**
3. Duct Blasting Test is required for all ducts in unconditioned spaces
4. Insulation Inspection is required behind tubs and showers prior to installation of the tub or shower
5. HRV or ERV's are now required to bring fresh air into every new dwelling or addition
6. Blower door tests are now required on all single family homes and additions and must pass the test at 3 air changes per hour
7. Baffling is required at eaves for insulation and behind knee walls to hold insulation in place
8. House wrap seams must be taped and inspected prior to siding installation
9. An air sealing inspection is required prior to the installation of any insulation
10. Attic access hatches must have a gasket seal and insulation must equal insulation value of attic insulation
11. Make up air is required for range hoods over 400 CFM and must be shown on plans
12. R-3 pipe wrap is required on all hot water lines $\frac{3}{4}$ " or larger
13. Southern Yellow Pine spans have been decreased by the Residential Building Code table 502.3.1

14. A continuous header is required over garage door from the intersecting walls for eave line garage doors
15. Garage fire separation on the gable end of the dwelling is allowed to be $\frac{1}{2}$ " gypsum, garage fire door only needs to be 20 minute rating
16. If any potential living space (unfinished or not) is located over a garage the ceiling must be 5/8" type X and the walls must be $\frac{1}{2}$ " gypsum
17. Any floor construction over a basement must be sheetrocked with $\frac{1}{2}$ " gypsum when the floor joist are 2X8 or smaller or any manufactured floor framing is used (ie) floor trusses, TJ's
18. Hurricane clips or fasteners are now required for all roof framing
19. Decks must now have a positive connection to the rim joist with some type of mechanical fastener that must be shown on the plans
20. Windows must now have child proof locks to prevent windows from opening more than 4" when window sill is less than 24" above a finished floor and/or 72" above the outside grade
21. All basements with headroom over 6'4" in height are required to have an egress window of 5 square feet or more

Sealing Perimeter of Drywall Assemblies



Air Barriers—Airtight Drywall Approach

Gypsum board drywall is, itself, a suitable air barrier material. The taping of drywall seams results in a plane of airtightness at the field of the wall. However, several steps must be taken to use this material properly to create a continuous and complete air barrier system. To do this, it is important to create air barrier continuity at the perimeter of drywall assemblies, at all penetrations through the drywall, and, finally, in areas of the enclosure without interior drywall.

Drywall Assembly Perimeter

Air barrier continuity at the perimeter of drywall assemblies is achieved by sealing the edges of the drywall to solid framing materials. This requires a continuous bead of sealant along:

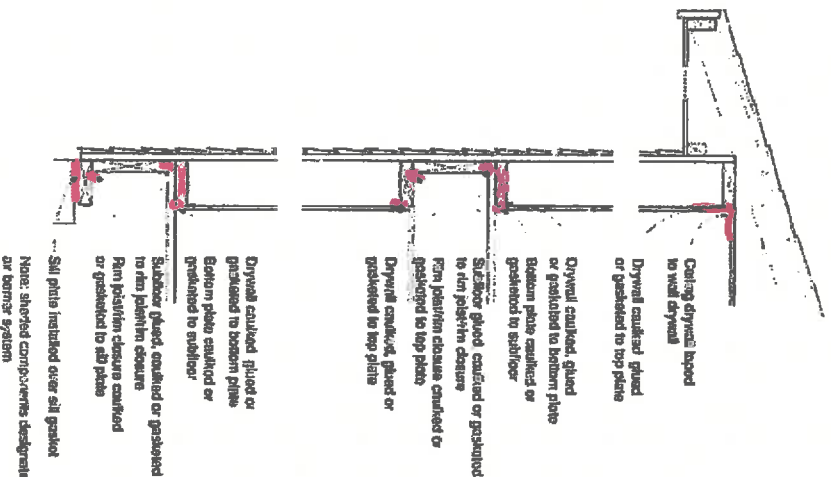
- all exterior wall bottom and top plates,
- all top plates at insulated ceilings,
- rough opening perimeters, and
- both sides of the first interior stud of partition walls.

The air seal at the partition wall intersection is shown in greater detail below:

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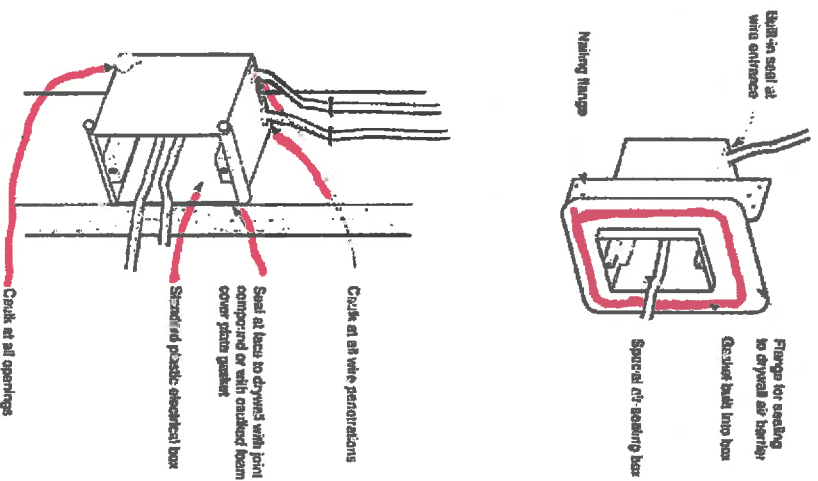
Airtight Drywall Approach – Interior Air Barrier Using Drywall and Framing



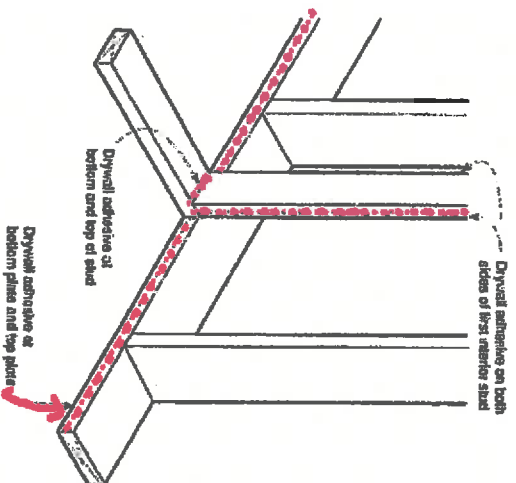
Penetrations of Drywall Assemblies

Typical penetrations in exterior wall and ceiling drywall assemblies include electric penetrations – electric boxes and recessed fixtures. Electric boxes can be made air tight by caulking or sealing all openings in the box (including around wire penetrations) and by sealing the face of the box to the drywall. Specially designed airtight electric boxes with flexible boot seals at wire penetrations and a gasketed flange at the face can also provide air barrier continuity.

Electric Box Penetrations

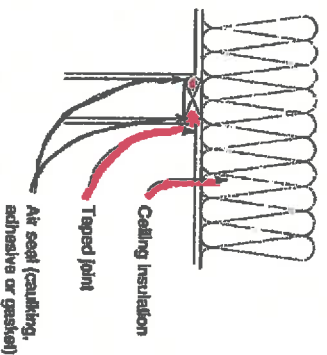


Air Sealing at Partition



- Adhesive at bottom and top of partition stud allows air barrier to transition uninterrupted to other side of partition
- Penetrations through first partition stud must also be sealed

Top Plate with Unconditioned Space Above



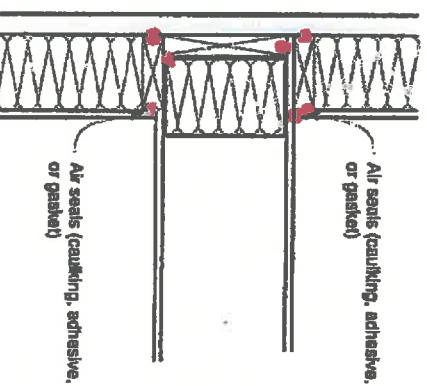
- Penetrations through top plate must also be sealed

Recessed ceiling fixtures in insulated ceiling should be both insulation contact ("IC")- and air tight rated. The housing of the recessed fixture should also be sealed (with caulk or an effective gasket) to the ceiling gypsum board.

Structural Framing Air Barrier Transitions

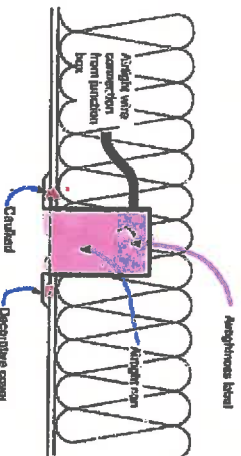
Obviously, drywall cannot provide an air barrier where it is absent. The diagrams below and to the right show how the air barrier continuity is maintained through the framing at rim joist/band joist areas. These measures form a necessary complement to drywall sealing in the airtight drywall approach. Refer to other Information Sheets for air sealing details at other common conditions. The resources listed below also illustrate air sealing details and provide further discussion.

Intersection of Floor Joists and Exterior Wall



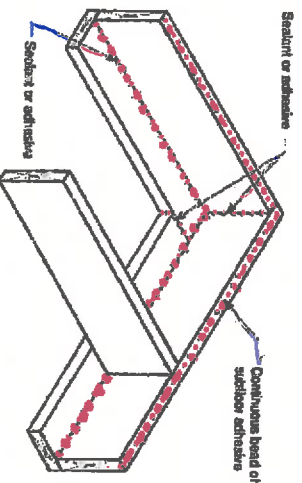
- Drywall sealed to top and bottom plates
- Bottom plate sealed to subfloor
- Subfloor sealed to rim closure board
- Rim closure board sealed to top plate

Recessed Fixture in Insulated Ceiling



- Fixture labeled (C-rated and airtight as determined by ASTM E-283 air leakage test)
- Insulating (not decorative trim piece) sealed to ceiling with caulk or gasket

Air Barrier Continuity at Rim Joist/Band Joist



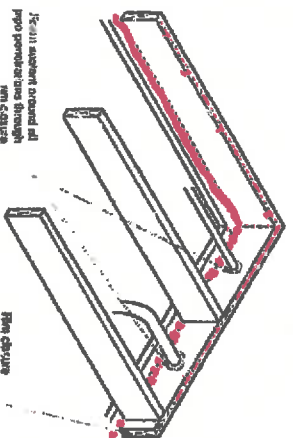
- Continuous fillet bead applied at bottom of rim closure board
- Continuous bead of adhesive applied to top of rim closure board
- Sealant applied at all butt joints in rim closure board and sill plate/top plate
- Spray foam may also be used to seal between the sill/top plate, rim/band joist, and floor deck. Note that joints in the sill/top plate may not be sealed by the foam application.

Suggestions for Further Research:

"Understanding Air Barriers", Building Science Digest-104, www.buildingscience.com.

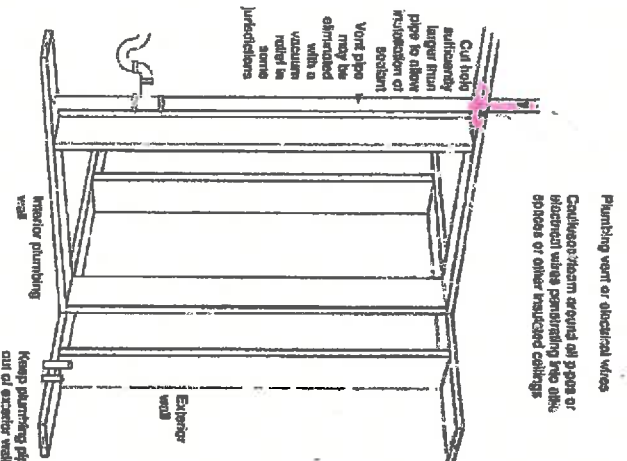
"READ THIS: Before You Design, Build, or Renovate," Building Science Primer-040, www.buildingscience.com.
Luttrell, Joseph W.; *Builder's Guide Series*, Building Science Press, 2006.

Air Sealing Rim Closure Penetrations



- Penetrating pipes, conduits, ducts, partitioning beams, etc., are sealed to the air barrier element that they penetrate.

Air Sealing at Vertical Plumbing Penetrations



- Plumbing penetrations through the floor plane are sealed either to the subfloor or to the bottom plate.
- Penetrations through the rim plate must also be sealed if the top plate is in the plane of an intended air, smoke or fire separation.

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Sealing Air Barrier Penetrations

Most air barrier systems will require supplemental air sealing to seal around penetrations. Typical penetrations through the primary components of the air barrier system include plumbing pipes and vents, electrical wires and conduits, electrical fixtures, other mechanical services, and, in some cases, structural members.

Penetrations through Rain Shedding Assemblies

Penetrations through building enclosure elements that also perform rain water management functions must be properly flashed. It is critical that air sealing not interfere with drainage (see Information Sheet 302, and 303).

Typical Plumbing Penetrations within the Building Enclosure

Vertical plumbing runs are typically sealed at the floor plane or bottom plate for floors over unconditioned space or over a separate dwelling unit. While holes to accommodate pipes, conduits and wires represent potential breaches in the air barrier, serious lapses can result from utility chases. Utility chases must be draftstopped wherever these intersect an intended air barrier plane. In colder climates this is also an important freeze-protection measure. Diagrams on the following page illustrate measures to draftstop the utility chase.

While plumbing should not be located in exterior walls, demising walls (or party walls) represent a situation where plumbing may penetrate an air barrier assembly laterally. Demising walls should be constructed as airtight assemblies for reasons of sound, smoke, fire and air quality control. Therefore, any penetrations through the drywall surface of demising walls should be sealed airtight. Ensure that the sealant material used complies with any required fire resistance rating and that it is compatible with the pipe, conduit or wire materials.

Sealing penetrations for sprinkler heads requires special attention as the air sealing must not interfere in any way with operation of the fire suppression system. The air seal should be between the pipe and the air barrier, not between the sprinkler head itself and the air barrier.

Typical Electrical Penetrations within the Building Enclosure

Vertical wiring or conduit runs are typically sealed at the floor plane or bottom plate for floors over unconditioned space or over a separate dwelling unit (i.e., similar to vertical plumbing runs described above). Holes to accommodate electrical services must also be sealed where interior partitions intersect an exterior wall or demising wall.

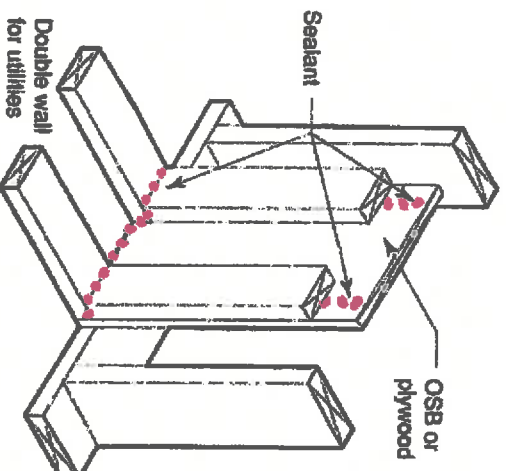
Typical penetrations in exterior wall, demising wall and ceiling drywall assemblies include electric penetrations – electric boxes and recessed fixtures.

Electric boxes can be made air tight by caulking or sealing all openings in the box (including around wire penetrations) and by sealing the face of the box to the drywall. Specially designed airtight electric boxes with flexible boot seals at wire penetrations and a gasketed flange at the face can also provide air barrier continuity.

Gasketed Electric Box

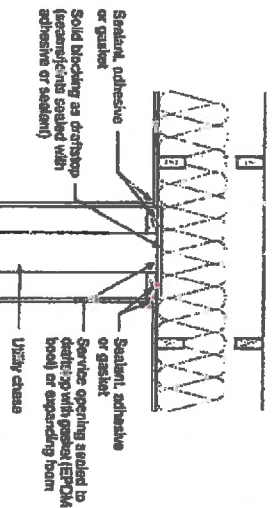


Draftstop of Utility Chase at Exterior Wall or Demising Wall



- Solid draftstop material sealed to framing to isolate utility chase cavity

Utility Chase at Insulated Ceiling

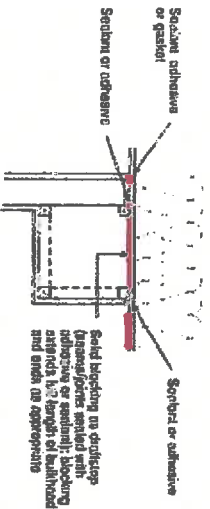


- Flexible gasket sealed to rmp plate (or other solid blocking) allows movement of penetrating element without breaching the air seal

Recessed ceiling fixtures in insulated ceiling should be both insulation contact ("IC")- and air tight rated. The housing of the recessed fixture should also be sealed (with caulk or an effective gasket) to the ceiling gypsum board.

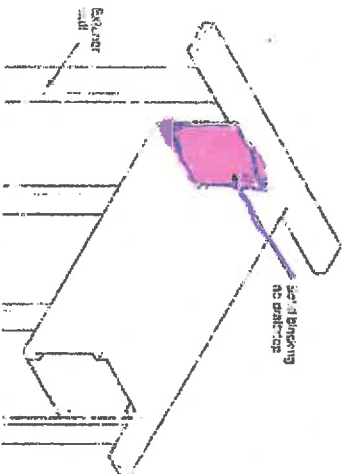
Interior soffits that are not constructed entirely inside of the air barrier may result in lapses in the air barrier if not treated properly. In terms of air barrier performance, such soffits are similar to utility chases: they must be thoroughly draftstopped wherever these intersect an intended air barrier plane.

Interior Soffit at Ceiling Air Barrier



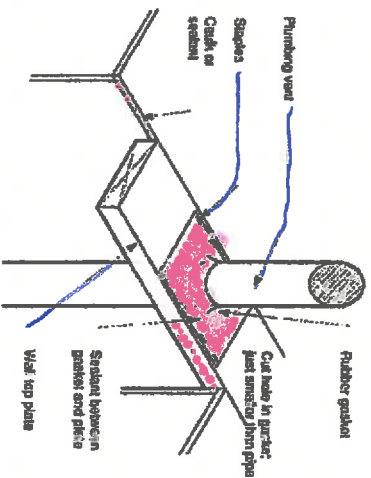
- Solid draftstop material is sealed to framing and surrounding air barrier material.
- Alternatively, the soffit may be constructed after the ceiling gypsum board is installed and sealed

Interior Soffit at Exterior or Denising Wall



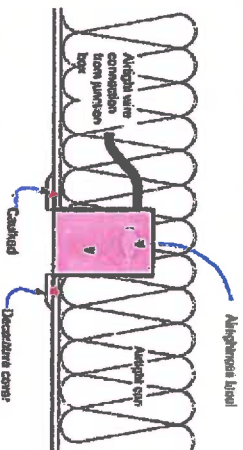
- Solid draftstop material is sealed to framing and surrounding air barrier material.
- Alternatively, the soffit may be constructed after the ceiling gypsum board is installed and sealed

Plumbing Penetration through Top Plate with Unconditioned Space Above



- Flexible gasket sealed to top plate or other solid blocking allows movement of penetrating element without losing the air seal

Recessed Fixture in Insulated Ceiling



- Fixture labeled IC-rated and airtight as determined by ASTM E-283 air leakage test
- Framing (not decorative trim piece) sealed to ceiling with caulk or gasket

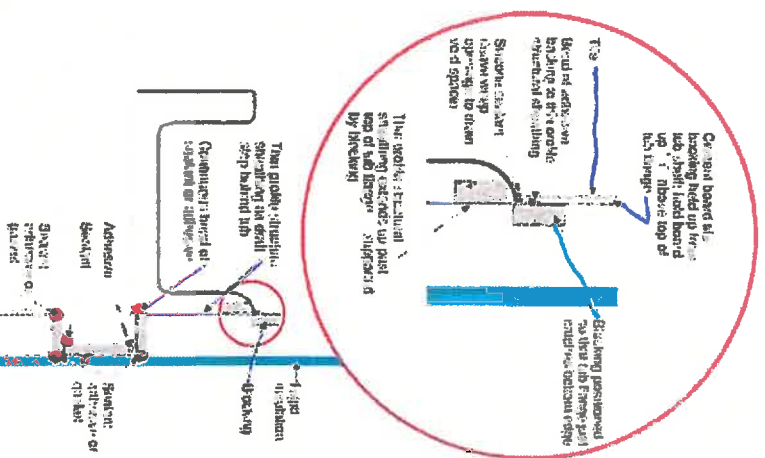
Suggestions for Further Research:

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“READ THIS: Before You Design, Build, or Renovate,” Building Science Primer-040, www.buildingscience.com.

Isidbuntk, Joseph W.; *Builder's Guide Series*, Building Science Press, 2006.

Draft Stopping and Air Barrier at Tub Enclosure - Section



- Jointed perimeter of draft stop material sealed to framing and subfloor with adhesive or sealant
- Seams in draft stop material sealed
- Bottom plate sealed to subfloor
- Flat blocking for draft stop and tub flange support allows cavity insulation to be installed behind draft stop
- (Jointed board, fiber cement board or popliteous gypsum board tile backing is recommended in place of moisture-resistant gypsum board ("green board"))
- Nine: cement board is not waterproof; it must be covered with a fluid applied waterproofing, or a water resistant barrier applied behind it and drained

Air Barriers—Tub, Shower and Fireplace Enclosures

To create an effective air barrier in a building, it is first necessary to cover the big holes. Some common locations for large holes in the air barrier include bathtubs, showers, fireplace enclosures, and chimneys. Holes behind tub and shower enclosures are common, as these enclosures are often installed before the interior-side air barrier of the exterior wall. Similarly, the enclosure behind a prefabricated fireplace is often left incomplete. Where the chimney flue penetrates through an insulated assembly, it is critical to maintain clearances to combustible materials. But a non-combustible, airtight closure around this penetration is also important.

Bathtub and Shower Enclosures

The diagrams below and to the right provide an example of draft stopping using thin profile sheathing that is installed before the tub enclosure.

Other air barrier sheathings or membranes may also be used to create an airtight draft stop behind tub and shower enclosures. If spray foam insulation is used to create an air barrier in the framing cavities, the bottom plate must still be sealed to the subfloor.

Fireplace Enclosures

Ideally, chimneys for natural draft fireplaces are located within the interior of the building enclosure. Alternatively, chimney enclosures attached to exterior walls should be insulated full height to keep the chimney flue pipes warm to support sufficient draft.¹ If air barrier continuity is not maintained in the chimney enclosure the chimney could create a serious hole in the building enclosure.

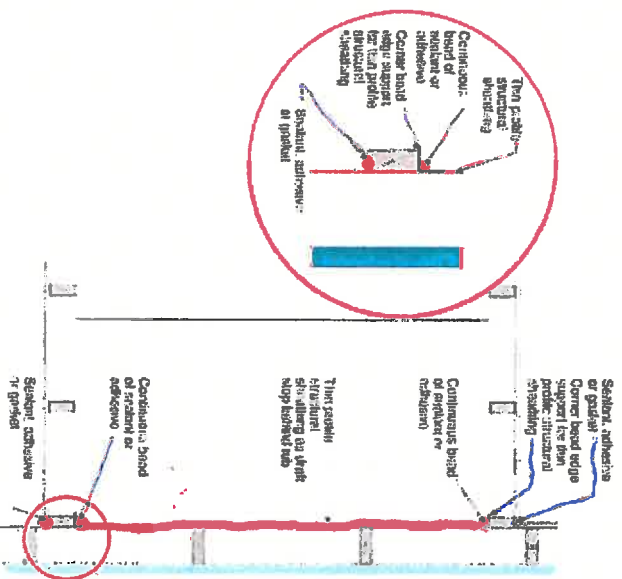
Because finishes are generally brought to the face of prefabricated fireplace units, providing an air barrier in the enclosure behind the

¹ Note: use of sealed combustion, direct vent gas fireplaces eliminates the need for chimney.

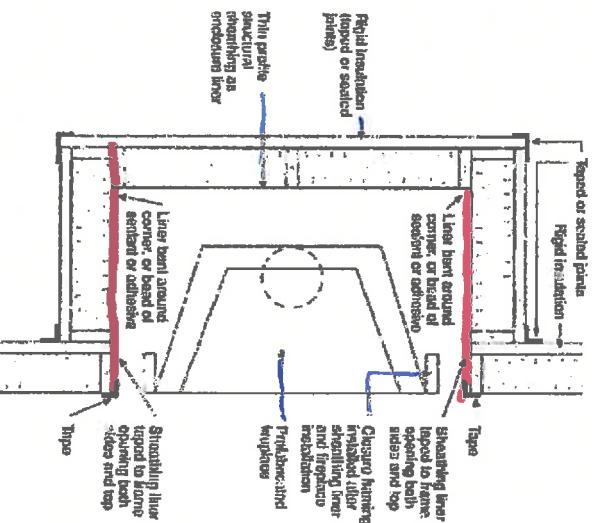
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Fireplace unit can create a sequencing challenge. The diagrams to the right and on the following page demonstrate one method of maintaining air barrier continuity by installing airtight draft stopping on the inside of the chimney enclosure and by installing an airtight flue closure.

Draft Stopping and Air Barrier at Tub Enclosure - Plan

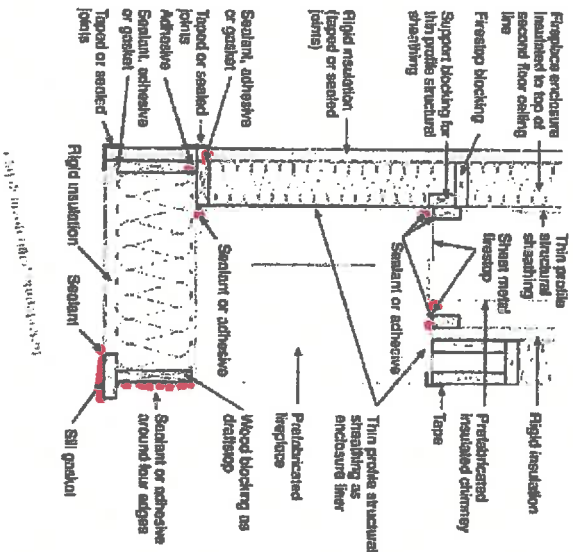


Fireplace Enclosure – Plan

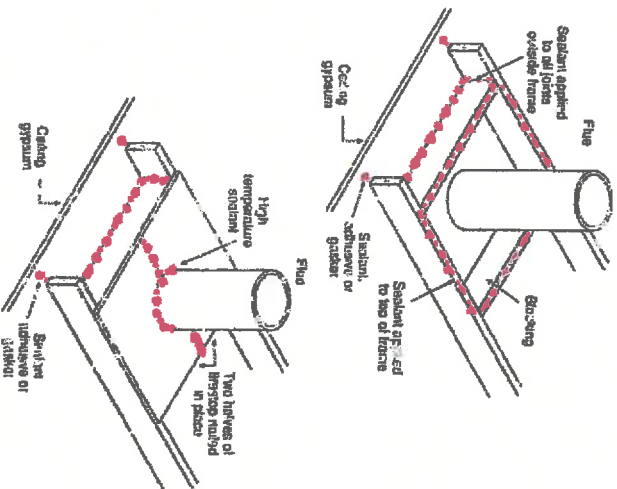


- Clearances around chimney and fireplace unit to be determined by manufacturer's recommendations and local codes
- Exterior combustion air with a damper should be provided to all fireboxes
- Draft stopping material is sealed at perimeter to framing or subfloor
- Seams in draft stopping material sealed

Fireplace Enclosure - Section



Flue Closure



- The closure needed at top of insulated assembly
 - Draft stopping material is sealed at perimeter to framing or subfloor
 - Seams in draft stopping material sealed
- Only approved high temperature sealants to be used at flashing
- The closure also needed at the insulated ceiling for chimneys within the interior of the building enclosure

Suggestions for Further Research:

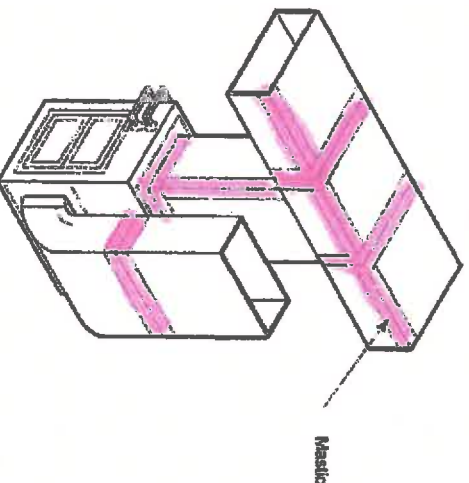
"Understanding Air Barriers", Building Science Digest-104, www.buildingscience.com

*READ THIS: Before You Design, Build, or Renovate," Building Science Primer 0-04, www.buildingscience.com.
 †Isiburch, Joseph W.; *Builder's Guide Series*, Building Science Press, 2006.

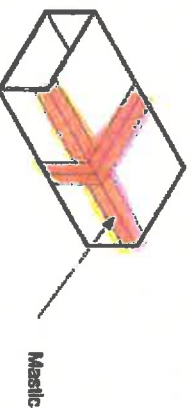
BSC Information Sheet 603

Duct Sealing

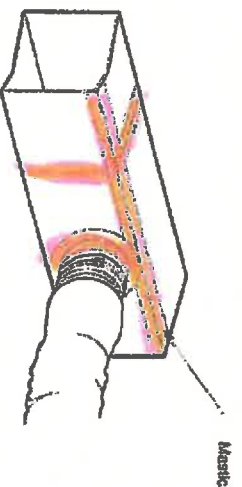
Air Handler Air Sealing



Rigid Duct Air Sealing



Flex Take-off from Rigid Air Sealing



Duct Sealing

Ductwork, furnaces and air handlers should be sealed against air leakage. The only place air should be able to leave the supply duct system and the furnace or air handling unit is at the supply registers. The only place air should be able to enter the return duct system and the furnace or air handling unit is at the return grilles. A forced air system should be able to be pressure tested the way a plumber pressure tests a plumbing system for leaks. Builders don't accept leaky plumbing systems, so they should not accept leaky duct systems.

Supply systems should be sealed with mastic in order to be airtight. All openings (except supply registers), penetrations, holes and cracks should be sealed with mastic or fiberglass mesh and mastic. Fabric/rubber duct tape (common duck tape developed for temporary repair of cotton duck tarps and mingeat has thousands of uses. Sealing ducts is not one of them) should not be used: after hot and cold cycling, the adhesive dries out and fails. Tapes meeting UL 181A or 181B may provide reasonable performance.

These must be applied only to clean, dry, and dust-free surfaces. Sealing of the supply system includes sealing the supply plenum, its attachment to the air handler or furnace, and the air handler or furnace itself. Joints, seams and openings on the air handler, furnace or ductwork near the air handler or furnace should be sealed with both fiberglass mesh and mastic due to greater local vibration and flexure.

Return systems should be "hard" ducted and sealed with mastic in order to be airtight. Building cavities should never be used as return ducts. Stud bays or cavities should not be used for returns. Panned floor joists should not be used. Panning floor joists and using stud cavities as returns leads to leaky returns and the creation of negative pressure fields within interstitial spaces. Carpet dustmarking at baseboards, odor problems, mold problems and pollutant transport problems typically occur when building cavities are used as return ducts.

This information sheet has been prepared by Building Science Corporation for the Department of Energy's Building America Program, a public-private partnership that develops energy solutions for new and existing homes. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the United States government or any agency thereof.

For more information about Building America go to www.buildingamerica.net

The longitudinal seams and transverse joints in sheet metal ducts should be sealed. The inner liner of insulated plastic flex duct should be sealed where flex ducts are connected to other ducts, plenums, junction boxes and boots/registers.

The recommended procedure to connect insulated flex duct to a metal collar is as follows:

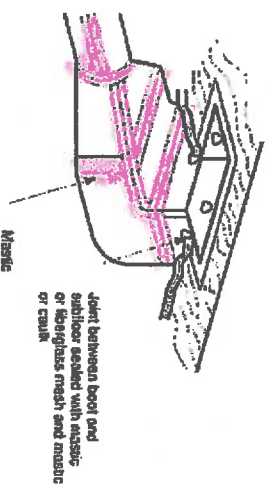
1. brush a thick coat of mastic around the collar;
2. slide the inner liner over the collar;
3. tie wrap the collar with a tensioning tool (not just by hand);
4. pull the outside liner over the boot;
5. tape the outside liner to the boot with appropriate tape;
6. brush mastic over the tape bridging from the outside liner vapor barrier to the vapor barrier of the boot.

When flex ducts are used, care must be taken to prevent air flow restriction such as those resulting from "pinching" ducts or from kinks caused by bending them at a tight radius.

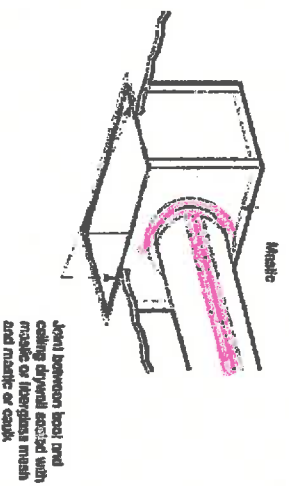
Connections between grilles, registers and ducts at ceilings, floors or knee walls typically leak where the boot does not seal tightly to the grille or gypsum board. Air from the attic, basement, or crawlspace can leak in or out where the ducts connect to the boot.

If the gap between boots and gypsum board opening or subfloor openings is kept to less than $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, a bead of sealant or mastic may be used to seal the gap. Where gaps are larger than $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, fabric and mastic should both be used. The optimum approach is to keep the gaps to less than $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch and use a bead of sealant. This requires careful coordination with the drywall contractor to make sure that the rough openings for the boots are cut no more than $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bigger than the actual boot size on all sides.

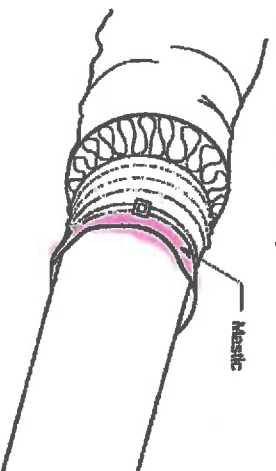
Floor Boot Air Sealing



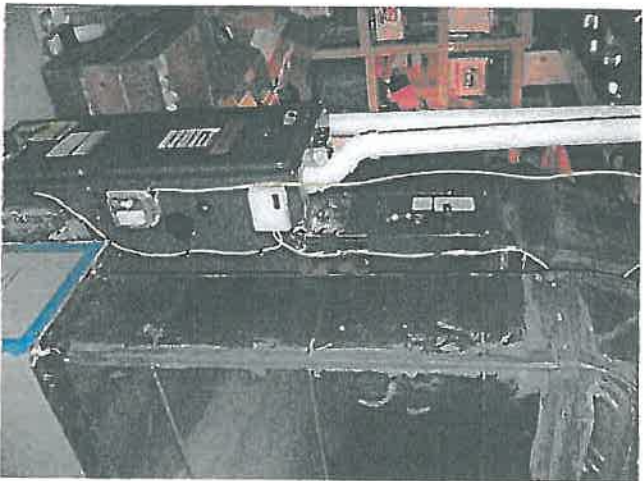
Ceiling Boot Air Sealing



Right to Flex Air Sealing



Retrofit Sealing of Air Handler and Plenum



Metal duct system with mastic joints



Suggestions for Further Research:

Frequently Asked Questions. RCD Corporation, www.rcdmastics.com/faq.asp

6" DIAMETER

REFLECTIVE RED
PANTONE #187

REFLECTIVE WHITE

STROKE

1/2"

The construction type designation shall be "I", "II", "III", "IV" or "V" to indicate the construction classification of the structure under section 602 of the BCNYS

DESIGNATION FOR STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS THAT ARE OF TRUSS TYPE CONSTRUCTION

"F"	FLOOR FRAMING, INCLUDING GIRDERS AND BEAMS
"R"	ROOF FRAMING
"FR"	FLOOR AND ROOF FRAMING



