Installer applies the first fiber glass spray to a section of the 65,000 sq. ft. ceiling at the Aerospace Division's manufacturing facility, Jacksonville, FL. Owners will achieve a more energy efficient plant, while workers will benefit from a cooler and brighter work place.

An Insulation Rehab Job PRONTO!

This Insulation Job—Using a New Sprayable Fiber Glass Insulation Was Done Quickly, Cleanly Without Inconvenience to the Owners

Insulation rehabs in fully operating manufacturing plants are always more troublesome than insulating plants in new construction. This is especially true when plant employees and insulation crewmen must share the same 24 hour workday. Suddenly, such things as minimum disruption and “working clean” become critical.

But at the Aerospace Division’s large aircraft accessories plant in Jacksonville, FL, an alert insulation contractor, company manufacturing manager and an employee relations manager came up with a successful formula for a smooth rehab job. The formula: carefully schedule the work and install fiber glass spray insulation, a relative newcomer to the industrial insulation field.

For the contractor careful scheduling meant working at night rather than nine to five. It also signified a complete clean up after every shift.

Second part of the formula meant applying a new sprayable fiber glass insulation. Introduced just a year ago by Certainteed, it’s the first fiber glass insulation available for pneumatic wet spray application. During spraying, fibers are coated, not saturated, with adhesive. So it weighs less than other sprays, produces less fiber fly and thus can be cleaned up faster and easier.

Once cured, it has the same thermal, acoustical and fire safety properties as familiar fiber glass batt and board insulation.

By installing CertaSpray, the Dothan, AL firm completed the rehab faster with fewer manhours than other spray insulation would have required. And they did it with much less disturbance and mess as well.

The approach paid off for Aerospace in minimal disruption of manufacturing operations during application. In the future, the insulation will mean thermal efficiency, lower energy costs and employee discomfort.
A crewman loads the loose fiber glass into machine where it will be conditioned and readied for spraying.

McGhee crewman simply sweeps up a small amount of material from floor with a broom and sweeps it into a tiny dustpan. It took two crewmen just two hours to clean-up each evening vs. an estimated three men and three hours using other techniques.

**Original Decision . . .**

The original decision to insulate was arrived at in an unusual way—from an employee questionnaire about job satisfaction. “The survey revealed that our employees were content with their jobs with one exception,” Kerry Green, Aerospace employee relations manager explained. “In the summer they felt the plant was unbearably hot. Insulating the ceiling seemed the best immediate solution. And in the long run, if we add air conditioning, the insulation will help us save on our summer energy bills.”  

*Continued on page 59*
Aerospace’s manufacturing manager, Cliff Maycott added the provi-
sion that the insulating be done as
quickly, inexpensively and cleanly as
possible. He wanted nothing to in-
terfere with smooth production.

“We recommended the fiber glass
spray because it has the same superior
thermal efficiency of fiber glass with
the application speed of spray.” So
explains Mr. de la Croix, executive
vice president of marketing at
McGhee.

Rigid board was rejected due to the
time it would take to fabricate and fit
individual pieces in and around bar
joists of an existing ceiling. Cellulose
and urethane sprays were ruled out
because they are more difficult to
clean up. “Cellulose is made of a
paper material, which absorbs a large
amount of adhesive and gives off a
lot of ‘fly’,” Mr. de la Croix ex-
plained. “You can imagine how dif-
ficult this sticky material is to clean
up after it hits the floor or
equipment.”

The rehab was complicated by the
ceiling construction itself. McGhee
crewmen had to deal with such obsta-
cles as steel beams and bar joists
across the 65,000 sq. ft. area. Piping
and conduit cluttered the area as well.

Carefully Planned

The Aerospace job began in
August and was competed in only 30
nights.

McGhee installers simply came in
at 5:00 p.m., worked throughout the
evening and cleaned up speedily and
efficiently before Aerospace employ-
ees returned in the morning.

A five-man insulating crew applied
3-in. thicknesses to the ceiling.
“That’s a pretty lean crew for so big
a job in so short a time,” said Mr.
Maycott. One man was in charge of
spraying, a second man fed the
material and ran the glue pump, and
the third pushed the scaffold. The re-
main ing two men cleaned up and pre-
pared the work area to be sprayed the
next evening.

Clean up was simplicity itself. In-

AWCI’s New Officers, Board
Members Take Office Next July 1

William A. Marek, founder and partner in Marek
Brothers, will take office as the 1984-85 President
of the Association of Wall and Ceiling Industries-
International next July 1.

Marek heads the slate of nominees submitted by
the AWCI Nominating Committee under the chair-
manship of Past President Vito J. Arsena, Cleve-
land, OH. The nominees were presented to the
association in January, 1984, and members in good
standing were given—under the new bylaws—some
30 days in which to submit a petition with oppos-
ing candidates.

If no such petition is received within the 30 days,
the candidates are declared elected and will
automatically take office the 1st of July. No peti-
tions for opposing candidates were received.

Accordingly, Marek will lead the following Ex-
cutive Committee into office on that date:

First Vice President, Harry J. Vernetti,
Rockford, IL;
Second Vice President, Jimmie U. Crane,
Fulton, MS;
Financial Vice President, William C. Scott,
Houston, TX;
Secretary, P. Kenneth Hampshire,
Baltimore, MD.

Those who will begin 3-year terms on the AWCI
Board of Directors include:

Mid-Central Conference: Anthony Cesaroni,
Toronto, Ontario
Roger Zack, Minneapolis, MN
Southeast Conference: Ben Hogancamp,
Murray, KY
Southwest Conference: J. Patrick Boyd,
Garland, TX
Northwest Conference: Philip M. Ramey,
Woodinville, WA
Western Conference: Richard C. Martin,
Los Angeles, CA
At-Large Contractor: Patrick J. Daly,
Mt. Hope, Ontario
At-Large Associate: William Knorr, Salem, OR
stallers simply brushed off excess “fly” with a wet cloth and a small dust pan. It took only two hours and two men to clean up each evening vs. an estimated three men and three hours with other sprays. “This is what really contributed to our 25 percent manhour savings and 10 percent savings in schedule time,” Mr. de la Croix said.

“And we were able to save time even though we had to clean off the excess insulation on ceiling beams, bar joists, manufacturing equipment and floor each evening. On most jobs, the beams and joists are sprayed over as well. By choosing the fiber glass, with less ‘fly’, we were able to clean up faster,” he concluded.

Saves on Energy

Besides a more comfortable plant with no operating disruptions or mess, Aerospace owners will also get an unexpected dividend: they’ll cut energy costs for lighting.

Reason: once cured, the bright surface carries an average light reflectance value of 90 percent. “This means that Aerospace could probably turn off 10-20 percent of the fixtures and the facility would still be as well lit as it is now,” explained Ron McGhee, president of McGhee Coatings and Insulation, Inc. “An everyone knows the more fixture you turn off the more energy dollar you’ll save in the long run.”

As for Aerospace employees, they’ll gain a positive answer to the survey responses in a cooler, brighter and more attractive work place.