TIMBERHP
INSULATE BETTER. LIVE BETTER.™

TimberBoard™ Installation Guide

General guidelines for TimberBoard installation on exterior sidewall applications

Additional instruction and guidance, including technical videos, can be found on our website: www.timberhp.com

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TimberBoard™ Installation Guide

This document is intended to provide general information for the designer and user and does not cover every installation condition. Proper use and installation of TimberHP products shall incorporate the most restrictive guidance from the applicable Building Code and local Building Official, the project Architect or Engineer of Record and TimberHP installation information. Follow all applicable safety regulations including the use of proper PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). You are responsible for all safety requirements and Building Code compliance.

Overview

TimberBoard™ Wood Fiber Insulation (WFI) is a non-structural, insulative board installed on exterior or interior walls in above grade applications, appropriate for wood, light gauge steel and mass timber construction. Local codes should be consulted to determine the required R-value and installation requirements.

TimberBoard™ can be utilized as a continuous insulation (ci) layer in a variety of wall assemblies and is typically installed on the exterior face of the wall sheathing. In most climate zones, it is recommended to install TimberBoard™ in conjunction with a vented cladding or rain screen assembly.

Table of Contents

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION **1**

STORAGE/HANDLING AND SAFETY GUIDELINES **2**

INSTALLATION SEQUENCE **3**

STRAPPING FASTENING PATTERNS **6**

TIMBERBOARD™ WALL SOLUTIONS **7**

ABOVE GRADE WALL TO FOUNDATION TRANSITION **8**

TOP OF WALL TERMINATION **10**

WALL TO ROOF TRANSITION AND OTHER HARD SURFACES **11**

TRANSITION AT EXTERIOR DECK LEDGER **12**

STRAPPING AT OUTSIDE CORNERS OF WALLS **13**

STRAPPING AT INSIDE CORNERS OF WALLS **14**

WINDOW AND DOOR PENETRATIONS AND GENERAL FLASHING SCHEMES **15**

Through Wall Buck at Rough Opening 16

Face attached Buck at Rough Opening (Picture Frame) 17

Window unit flanges set inboard of Exterior insulation layer (Innie Window) 18

Dryer vent/MEP penetrations 19

WARRANTY **20**

Appendix A: IECC 2021 & 2024 Climate Zone and Framed-Wall Insulation requirements 21

Product Description

TimberBoard™ is comprised of residual softwood chips from forestry and forest product operations, adhesive and paraffin. Compressing and curing the mixture creates a continuous insulation panel ideal for addressing thermal bridging and improving overall performance of the building envelope. Boards (9 lbs. per cubic foot) range in thickness from 1.5” to 4” and come in sheets that are 4’ wide by 8’ long. TimberBoard™ will not lose R-value due to wind-washing and remains vapor open, while the composition of the board delivers a hydrophobic surface to repel water. TimberBoard™ has been tested in accordance with ASTM E84 and has a Class B Fire Classification.

Please refer to ICC-ES ESR-5387 for additional information regarding Building Code recognition of TimberBoard™ insulation.

The following table indicates available thicknesses, R-values and weights:

Table 1. TimberBoard™ dimensions and R-values

TimberBoard™ thickness (in)	R-value	RSI	Edge Profile	Weight per Square foot (lbs)
1.5	5	0.88	Square edge	1.2
2.0	7	1.23	Square edge	1.6
2.5	9	1.59	Square edge	2
3.0	10	1.76	Square edge	2.4
3.5	12	2.11	Square edge	2.8
4.0	14	2.47	Square edge	3.1

Storage/Handling and Safety Guidelines

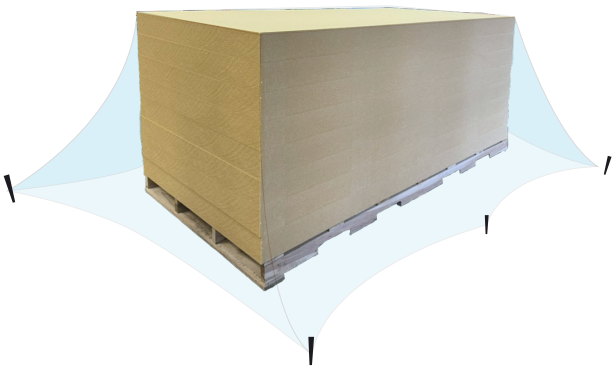
Safety Guidelines

Follow all OSHA, CCOHS and any other applicable safety guidelines during installation and construction.

- ✓ Ensure the wood panel surfaces are clean and clear.
- ✓ Install TimberBoard™ in dry conditions and on dry surfaces. Avoid installing panels in rain, snow, frost, or other slippery conditions.
- ✓ Use approved personal protective equipment (PPE) and approved safety belts and/or other fall protection equipment. Refer to our TimberBoard™ SDS sheet for additional information.
- ✘ Do not stack more than three units high.

Storage Conditions

- ✓ Store product bundles indoors in the original packaging prior to installation.
- ✓ Cover panels loosely with waterproof material if stored outdoors.
- ✓ Set the panel stack on supports to keep TimberBoard™ off the ground.
- ✓ Anchor the covers on top of the stack but keep covers away from sides to ensure good air circulation.
- ✓ Packaging is intended only for protection during transportation and warehouse storage. If the original packaging is damaged or compromised, remove and replace it with new protective coverings.



Installation Sequence

For ease of TimberBoard™ installation follow these general installation steps:

- Ensure wall sheathing and continuous WRB are properly installed in accordance with Code and manufacturer recommendations
- Modify rough opening framing in the walls to bump-out windows and doors, etc. to anticipate TimberBoard™ thickness along with strapping and finish cladding thickness and detailing.
- Ensure doors & windows are properly installed and flashed to the WRB per Code and manufacturer's guidance.
- Install base flashing and other code required flashings properly to the WRB per Code and manufacturer's guidance.
- Install and flash all wall penetrations (including MEP) to the WRB per Code and manufacturer's guidance.

Prior to installing TimberBoard™ to the exterior of the building, wall sheathing (typically OSB or plywood) should be properly installed to the wall framing. A Water Resistive Barrier (WRB) should be installed in accordance with the WRB manufacturer's installation instructions either behind or over the TimberBoard™. Panels can be installed in a vertical or horizontal orientation. The edges of the panels should be fit tightly against adjacent panels, with no gaps or spaces between the panels, and should be installed as a continuous layer over the WRB and wall sheathing.

***Note**: The installation guidance shown in this manual positions the Water Resistive Barrier (WRB) behind the TimberBoard™, directly against the wall sheathing. The WRB may be installed over the TimberBoard™; however, it is essential to manage flashing details to maintain WRB continuity and promote both the durability of the building and the integrity of the installation.*

TimberBoard™ Installation

The TimberBoard™ installation should start from the bottom of the wall. The successive rows of panels should be installed in a stagger, brick, or running-bond pattern with an offset of at least 10”, so the vertical joints in adjacent rows do not align. (See Figure 1.)

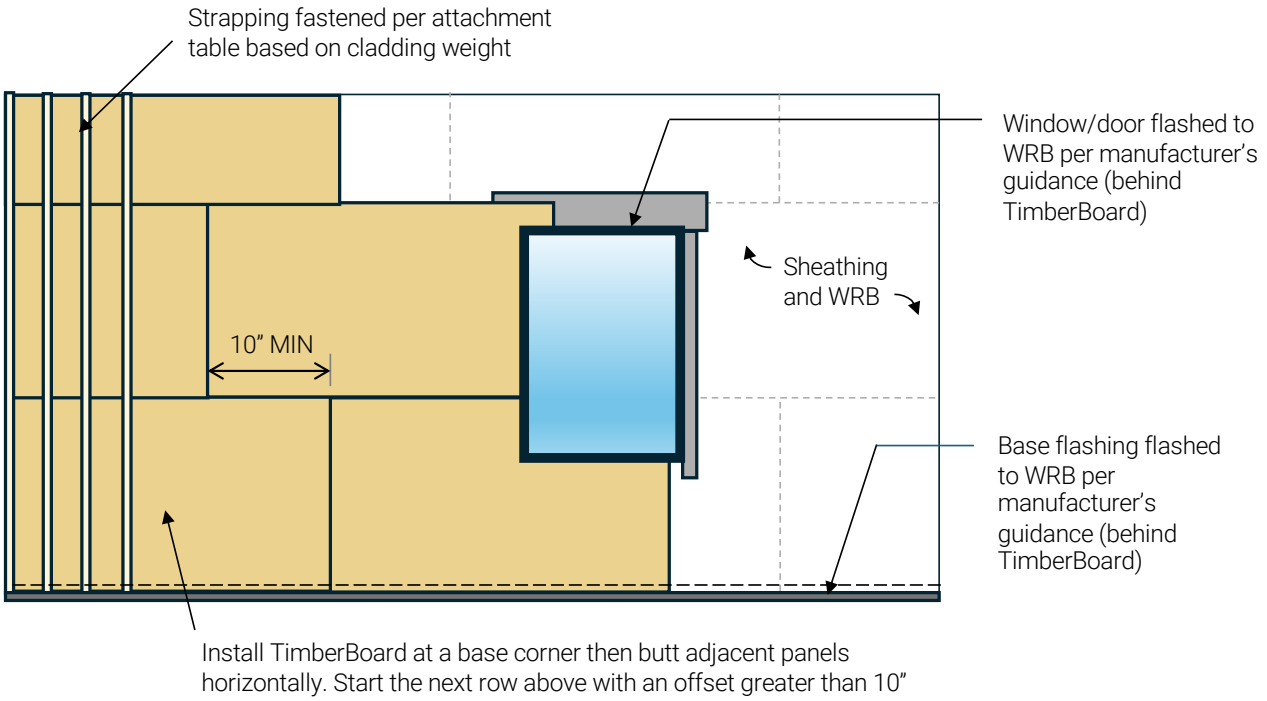


Figure 1. TimberBoard™ installation sequence

Fastening Methods

A variety of fastening methods can be used to secure the TimberBoard™ directly to the sheathing. Use corrosion resistant nails or screws (or stainless steel (SS) fasteners, particularly in high corrosion environments) to initially secure the panels directly to the exterior structural sheathing layer, typically with a button or cap fastener. Space the fasteners approximately 24” o.c. Permanent fastening will be accomplished as the strapping is installed.

Vented Cladding / Strapping Layer

We recommend a vented cladding or rainscreen over TimberBoard™ by installing strapping. Some cladding can be installed directly over panels if adequate ventilation is maintained for drying moisture. A bug screen mesh should be installed at the top and bottom of rainscreen cavities to block pests and allow for ventilation of the cavity. See Figure 2.

Exterior Wall Covering

TimberBoard™ must be installed behind a code approved exterior wall covering immediately after installation. The exterior wall covering shall be securely fastened with corrosion-resistant fasteners in accordance with 2024 IBC Section 1404.5 (2021 and 2018 IBC Section 1404.17) and IRC Section R703.3.3.

Bare aluminum wall coverings and bare aluminum fasteners are not allowed to be installed with TimberBoard™ insulation.

Strapping Fastening Patterns

Cladding weight determines the strapping attachment type and fastening pattern. Masonry/brick veneer cladding applications are not recommended unless the vertical load of the masonry/brick veneer is directly supported by the foundation wall and properly tied to the building structure.

Strapping should be positioned directly over wall studs and fastened through the TimberBoard™, WRB and sheathing with screws long enough to embed at least 1 ½" into the wall studs.

Screws should be corrosion resistant or stainless steel.

Table 2. Strapping attachment requirements

Fastener/Strapping Installation Requirements - Light Weight Cladding (Below 5 lbs/ft²) Examples: metal, vinyl, wood, fiber cement					
Stud Framing	Thickness of Exterior Insulation	Maximum Vertical Screw Spacing	Minimum Screw Size	Minimum Screw Embedment	Minimum Strapping Size
16" o.c	1" to 2"	24"	#10	1-1/2"	3/4" × 2-1/2"
	>2 to 4"	16"			
24" o.c.	1" to 2"	16"	#10	1-1/2"	3/4" × 3"
	>2" to 4"	12"			

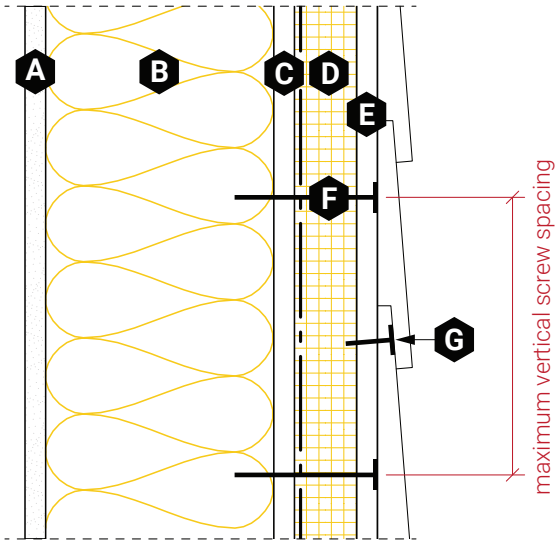


Figure 2. TimberBoard™ Typical Exterior Wall Assembly

- **A.** Interior finish
- **B.** Wall framing per Code with cavity insulation (TimberBatt® or TimberFill)
- **C.** Wall sheathing and WRB
- **D.** TimberBoard™ (See Climate Zone table for required R-value)
- **E.** Strapping layer
- **F.** Strapping fastener (see Table 2 for details)
- **G.** Siding fastener into strapping per siding manufacturer's guidelines

TimberBoard™ Wall Solutions

TimberBoard™ is intended for use in wall assemblies as a continuous exterior insulation layer to reduce thermal bridging and meet prescriptive R-value requirements in Climate Zones 4–8. When installed over exterior sheathing and combined with cavity insulation (TimberBatt® or TimberFill™), TimberBoard™ allows assemblies to comply with the 2021 and 2024 IECC provisions for continuous insulation.

Table 4. TimberHP Wall Insulation Solutions

Climate Zone	Timber HP Solutions for 2021 & 2024 IECC Residential				Vapor Retarder[3] Type Permitted	Strapping required
	2X4 Framing (inches)		2X6 Framing (inches)			
	TimberBatt/ TimberFill[2]	TimberBoard[1] *Min. thickness*	TimberBatt/ TimberFill[2]	TimberBoard[1] *Min. thickness*		
4			5 1/2"	1 ½"	II, III	Yes
	3 ½	1 ½			II, III	Yes
	0	5 ½"	0	5 ½"	II, III	Yes
Marine 4			5 1/2"	1 ½"	I, II, III	Yes
	3 ½	3"			I, II, III	Yes
	0	5 ½"	0	5 ½"	I, II, III	Yes
5			5 1/2"	1 ½"	I, II	Yes
	3 ½	3"			I, II, III	Yes
	0	5 ½"	0	5 ½"	I, II, III	Yes
6			5 1/2"	1 ½"	I, II	Yes
	3 ½	3"			I, II, III	Yes
	0	5 ½"	0	5 ½"	I, II, III	Yes
7			5 1/2"	1 ½"	I, II	Yes
	3 ½	3			I, II, III	Yes
	0	5 ½"	0	5 ½"	I, II, III	Yes
8			5 1/2"	1 ½"	I, II	Yes
	3 ½	3			I, II	Yes
	0	5 ½"	0	5 ½"	I, II, III	Yes

1) TimberBoard ci greater than 4" is not currently recognized in ICC-ES ESR-5387
2) TimberFill to be installed having a minimum density of 3.5 pcf
3) See 2021 IRC Section 702.7 for vapor barrier types. Where Type III vapor retarders are not indicated they might be permitted with higher R-value continuous insulation. See 2021 IRC Section 702.7 for additional guidance.

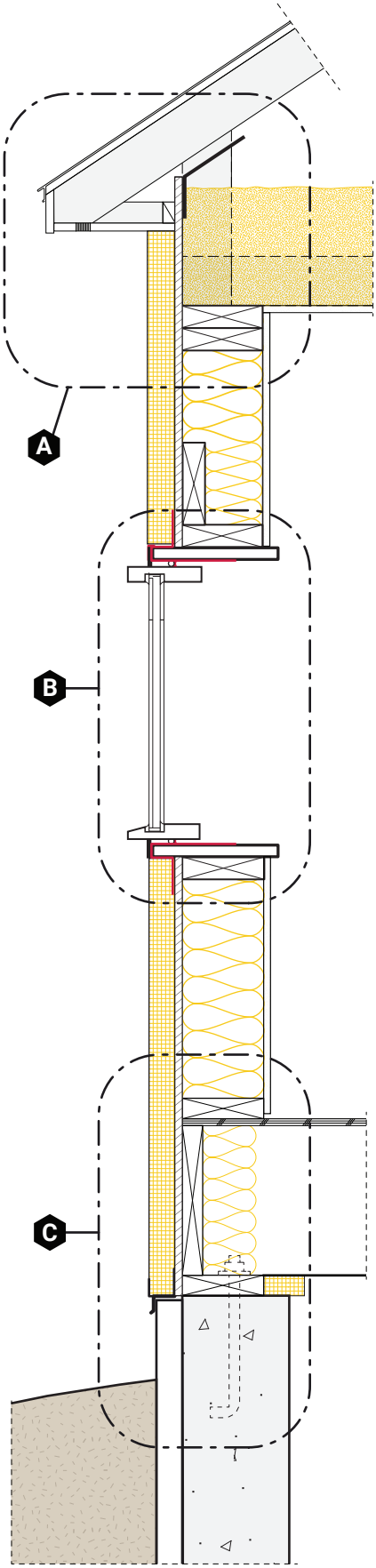


Figure 3: Typical Wall section with TimberBoard™ continuous exterior insulation

A. TimberBoard™ top of wall termination detail *Page 10*
B. Window details with TimberBoard™ *Page 15-18*
C. TimberBoard™ at foundation detail *Page 8-9*

Deck ledger details *Page 12*
Outside corner strapping detail *Page 13*
Inside corner strapping detail *Page 14*
Dryer vent detail *Page 19*

Above Grade Wall to Foundation Transition

For framed walls with TimberBoard™ continuous insulation (ci), the proper wall-to-foundation transition must ensure continuity of the thermal, air, and bulk water control layers.

Base Flashing

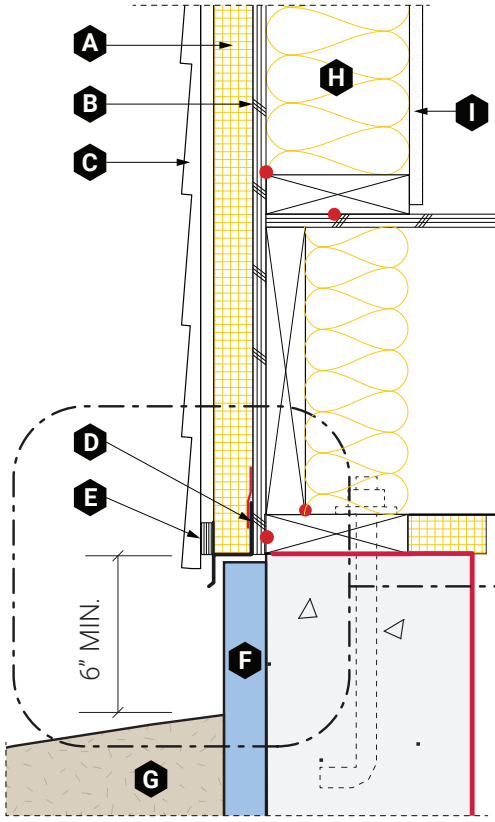
- Plan for base flashing to direct water from the bottom of the framed wall to grade sloping away from the structure. Special attention is required where base flashing must extend over the top of below grade insulation (per Code by others).

Water Resistive Barrier (WRB) Continuity

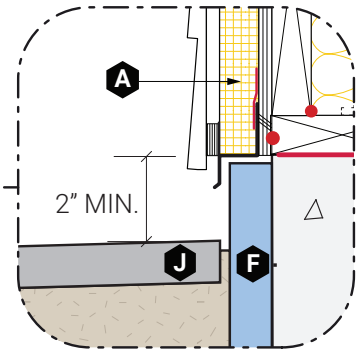
- Sheet applied WRB layers should overlap, shingle-style, over the skyward vertical leg of the base flashing. Base flashing and sheet applied WRB's should be installed and flashed per code and manufacturers' recommendations.
- For applications where base flashing is installed to the face of an integrated WRB/sheathing panel, the skyward vertical leg of the base flashing should be taped per manufacturers' recommendations

Figure 4: Typical Wall Section at Foundation

A. TimberBoard™ (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
B. Sheathing and WRB
C. Strapping (see attachment Table based on cladding weight)
D. Base Flashing (per Building Code)
E. Mesh bug screen (between strapping)
F. Ground-contact insulation (by others)
G. Grade
H. TimberBatt® or TimberFill® (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
I. Drywall and Vapor Retarder (see Vapor Retarder Table)
J. Slab or Patio (slope slab away from building)



Code required clearance from TimberBoard™ to Grade



Code required clearance from TimberBoard™ to Porch/Patio Slabs

TimberBoard™ Installation

- Start the installation of TimberBoard™ panels by aligning the bottom edges horizontally above the base flashing starting no less than 6-8” above the finished grade as required by Code.
- The bottom edge of the TimberBoard™ panels may be additionally sealed with a vapor permeable liquid applied flashing or membrane or substituted entirely with an 8” course of moisture impermeable insulation board if there is concern about snow accumulation or high moisture exposure risk.
- Install a bug screen mesh at the base of vented rainscreen cavities to ensure open ventilation while blocking potential pests.
- The initial bottom row of TimberBoard™ panels may require temporary support using strapping strips. The TimberBoard™ should sit flush and continuous above the horizontal leg of base flashings.
- See Table 2. For strapping attachment requirements.

Air Water Barrier Continuity

- Install foundation sill plates with sill-seal per Code.
- Maintain air sealing and water sealing continuity at transition from framed wall above to foundation wall below per Code and waterproofing product manufacturer’s recommendations.

Top of Wall Termination

For framed walls with TimberBoard™ continuous insulation (ci), the proper transition between the exterior wall and roof must ensure continuity of the insulation, air and bulk water control layers. For Water Resistive Barrier (WRB) Continuity for raised heel roof framing, it is recommended to extend the wall sheathing and WRB up the face of the supporting wall extending over the raised heel framing. Follow WRB manufacturer and project structural drawings for specific guidance.

TimberBoard™ Installation

- Continue the installation of TimberBoard™ panels working from low to high. See TimberBoard™ above grade wall to foundation transition and installation sequence section for additional information. For ventilated roof assemblies (soffit vents and ridge vents) and gable ends, extend the TimberBoard™ up to the underside of the soffit. In general, the TimberBoard™ should extend up the exterior of the wall high enough to overlap with the depth of the attic insulation inside. In the case of a gable end, the TimberBoard™ should extend the entire height of the gable.
- Install strapping up to the underside of the soffit leaving a gap for ventilation of the strapping cavity. Install a bug screen mesh at the top of strapping cavities to ensure open ventilation while blocking potential pests.
- See Table 2. For strapping attachment requirements.
- Follow cladding manufacturer's recommendations for top of wall to soffit transition trim/flashing and finish details.

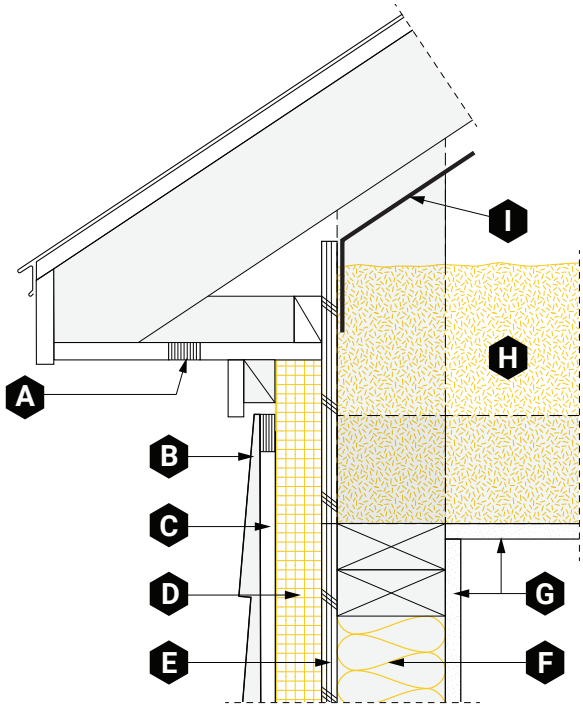


Figure 5. TimberBoard™ ci at Vented Roof

A. Vented soffit
B. Cladding (light-weight)
C. Strapping, vented top and bottom (see attachment table based on cladding weight)
D. TimberBoard™ (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
E. Sheathing and WRB
F. Cavity insulation: TimberBatt® or TimberFill® (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
G. Drywall and Vapor Retarder (see Vapor Retarder Table)
H. Attic insulation: TimberFill
I. Attic baffle, to provide continuous venting from wall strapping to the roof assembly

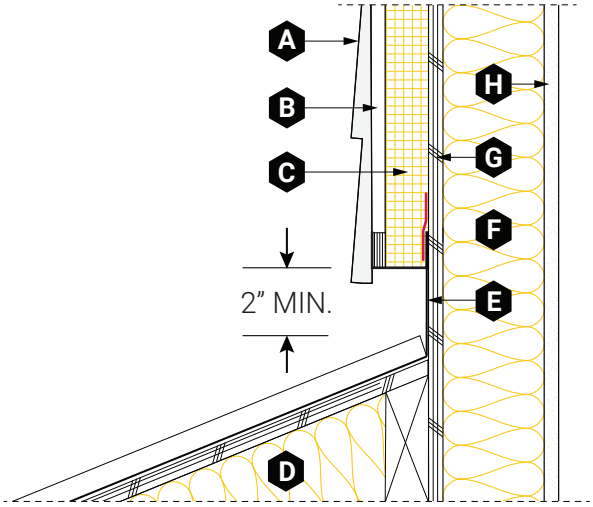
Wall to Roof Transition and Other Hard Surfaces

A 2-inch minimum clearance should be maintained between the bottom of the TimberBoard™ and the lower roof. Flashings should be installed shingle-style per Building Code.

In some areas more robust detailing should occur. Refer to our Pro Tips for specific details for your region. Areas with increased precipitation or snow accumulation may need additional protection.

Figure 6. TimberBoard™ ci Transition at Low Roof

- **A.** Cladding (light-weight)
- **B.** Strapping, vented top and bottom (see attachment table based on cladding weight)
- **C.** TimberBoard™ (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
- **D.** Low Roof System
- **E.** Roofing side-wall flashing per manufacturer's specifications
- **F.** Cavity insulation: TimberBatt® or TimberFill® (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
- **G.** Sheathing and WRB
- **H.** Drywall and Vapor Retarder (see Vapor Retarder Table)



Transition at Exterior Deck Ledger

Ensure continuity of the WRB and proper flashing details when incorporating structural attachment of deck ledgers.

Ledger Board Attachment

- Where the deck ledger is supporting vertical load, the ledger must be a minimum of 2x8 lumber that is pressure treated per section R507 of the IRC.
- Install ledger over the WRB and gap away from the WRB with corrosion-resistant washers at fastener locations.
- The ledger must be attached to a properly sized band joist and fastened with hot-dip galvanized or stainless-steel lag screws or through-bolts per R507.9 of the IRC

Flashing and Water Management

- Install continuous corrosion-resistant flashing over the top of the ledger and below the ledger, directing water to the exterior of the wall assembly.
- Integrate the WRB and air barrier with the ledger flashing, carefully taping or sealing transitions.
- In higher risk applications where snow accumulation or other high-moisture conditions are anticipated more robust detailing should occur. This could include installing an 8” starter course of a moisture impermeable continuous insulation product of the same thickness.

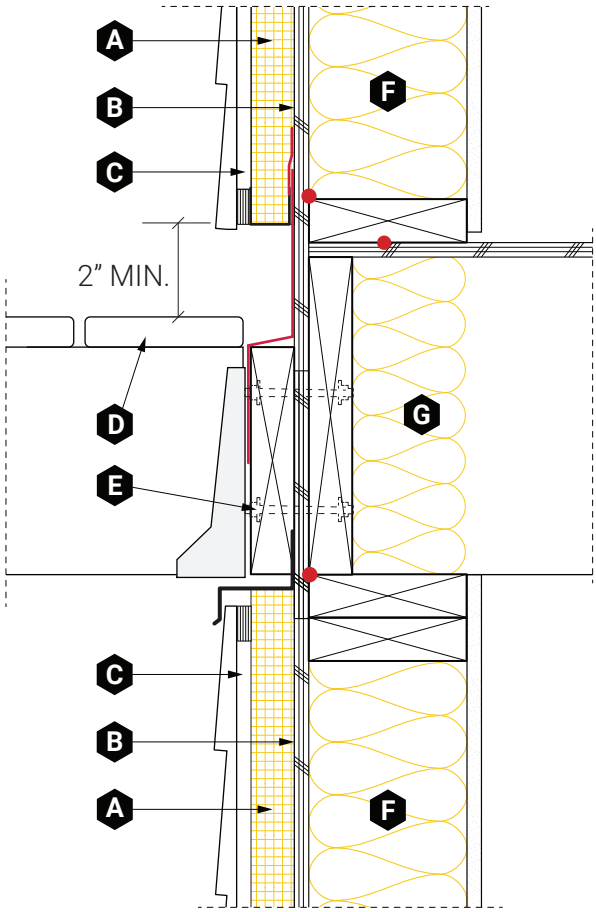


Figure 7. Deck Ledger with TimberBoard™

A. TimberBoard™ (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
B. Sheathing and WRB
C. Strapping, vented top and bottom (aligned and fastened to studs per attachment table based on cladding weight)
D. Decking
E. Ledger flashed and attached per Code
F. Cavity insulation: TimberBatt® or TimberFill® (See Climate Zone Table for required R-value)
G. TimberBoard™ or TimberBatt® inside of rim board

Strapping at Outside Corners of Walls

Stud/Framing placement

The installation of strapping at outside corners of TimberBoard™ wall requires advanced planning. Strapping must be aligned with and attached to wall studs per Table 2 of this manual. Studs should be positioned to anticipate not only interior wall board support but also exterior-side strapping locations. (See Figure 8).

Water Resistant Barrier

Ensure the Water Resistive Barrier is continuous around the outside corner. Sheet applied WRBs should wrap around the corner. Integrated WRBs with structural sheathing should be properly taped at the corner.

TimberBoard™ installation at outside corners

Cut TimberBoard™ for both wall faces so that one TimberBoard™ panel runs past the corner, and the other abuts against it. Stagger TimberBoard™ joints in successive rows so vertical seams do not align at the corner. Lacing TimberBoard™ rows up the corner is preferred for structural and air barrier durability.

Corner Strapping

At outside building corners, a wider strapping element is suggested to extend out beyond the corner of the structural wall system, to make a connection around the exterior face of the insulation (the dimension varies based on insulation thickness) that can be used to support corner trim as well as the end of the siding. Double strapping can also be used in this application. Fasten the corner strapping per Table 2 and maintain fastener edge distances that will prevent splitting of the board.

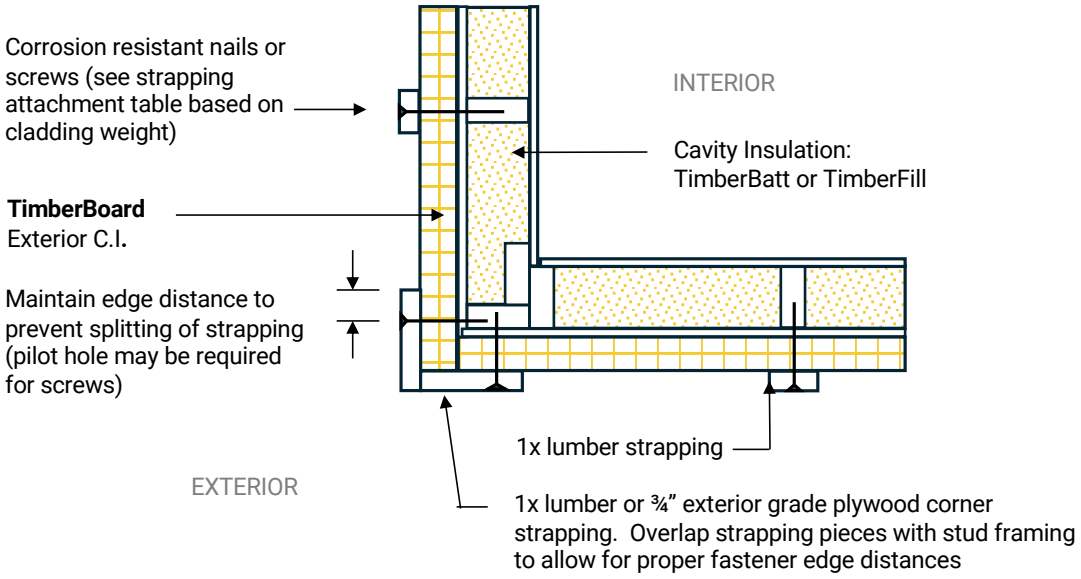


Figure 8: Typical outside corner strapping detail

Strapping at Inside Corners of Walls

Stud/Framing Placement

The installation of strapping at inside corners of TimberBoard™ wall requires advanced planning. Strapping must be aligned with and attached to wall studs per Table 2 of this manual. Studs should be positioned to anticipate not only interior wall board support but also exterior-side strapping locations. (See Figure 9).

Water Resistant Barrier

Ensure the Water Resistive Barrier is continuous inside the corner. Sheet applied WRB's should wrap into the corner. Integrated WRB's with structural sheathing should be properly taped at the inside corner.

TimberBoard™ Installation at Inside Corners

Cut TimberBoard™ for both wall faces so that one TimberBoard™ panel runs to the corner (butt) and the other abuts against it. Stagger TimberBoard™ joints in successive rows so vertical seams do not align at the corner. Lacing TimberBoard™ rows up the corner is preferred for structural and air barrier durability.

Inside Corner Strapping

At inside building corners, strapping should abut at the inside corner. Fasten the corner strapping per Table 2 and maintain fastener edge distances that will prevent splitting of the board.

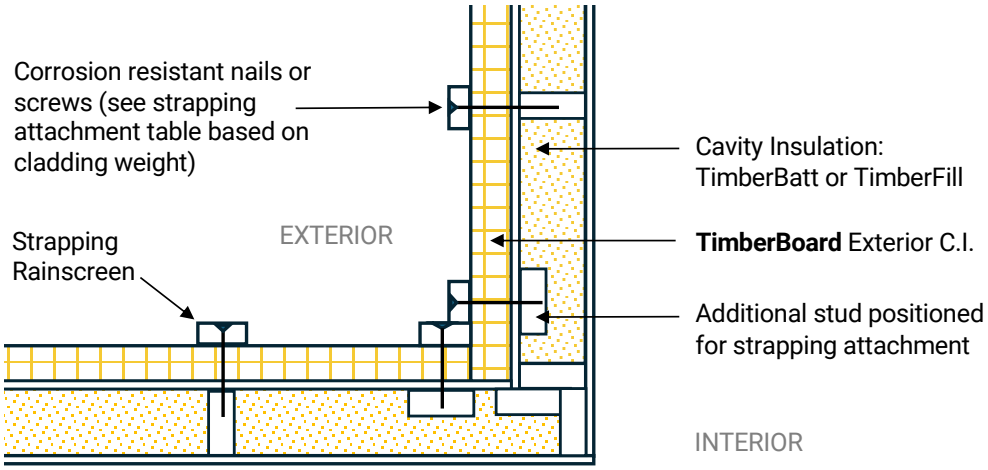


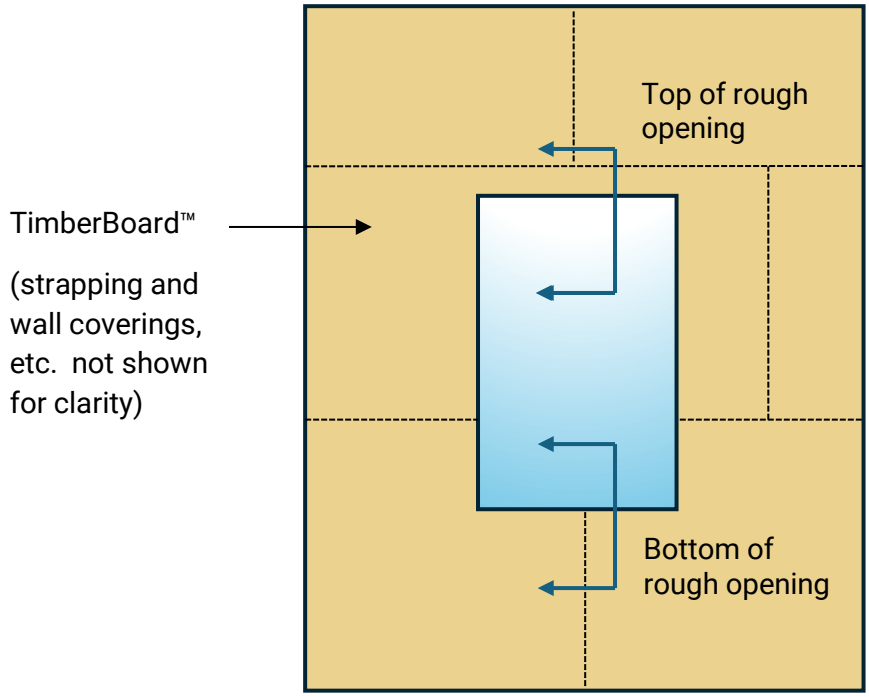
Figure 9: Typical inside corner strapping detail

Window and Door Penetrations and General Flashing Schemes

General Guidelines Prior to TimberBoard™ Installation

- Window and door manufacturer installation instructions should be observed regarding the appropriate and required blocking, rough opening detailing, installation, fastening and weather proofing, air sealing, and flashing as these details can vary significantly based on manufacturer recommendations.
- The rough opening for the window and door needs to be sized appropriately to accommodate the window and door dimensions and any necessary additional build out of bucks to support the window or door in a continuous exterior insulation application.
- Install TimberBoard™ in a manner that avoids panel joints at the corners of the windows or doors.

Special Note: Both flange and non-flange windows can be used, but the configuration of the rough opening, buck, window attachment, and weather and air sealing will vary based on manufacturer recommendations.



See Figures 11, 12, and 13 for window placement options with TimberBoard™ (other options are possible)

Figure 10: Typical window elevation

Through Wall Buck at Rough Opening

Installation of Buck Guidelines

- In this detail, a standard dimensional or engineered lumber buck will be installed, casing all sides of the rough opening.
- The depth of the buck will vary, based on the depth of the wall framing, continuous insulation layer and strapping.
- The buck will extend from the interior face of framing to the exterior face of the continuous insulation layer (or strapping layer depending on detail).
- The buck should be structurally fastened to the rough opening based on window manufacturer's recommendations to support the installation of the window or door.
- The buck will then be air and weather sealed back to the WRB. Bulk moisture will be directed to the exterior per window and door manufacture recommendations. The window or door will be installed in the rough opening, fastened and sealed to the exterior face of the buck following window and door manufacturer's installation instructions.
- Air sealing and bulk moisture flashing should be installed based on the window and door manufacturer's recommendations.
- Install TimberBoard™ in a manner that avoids panel joints at the corners of the windows or doors.

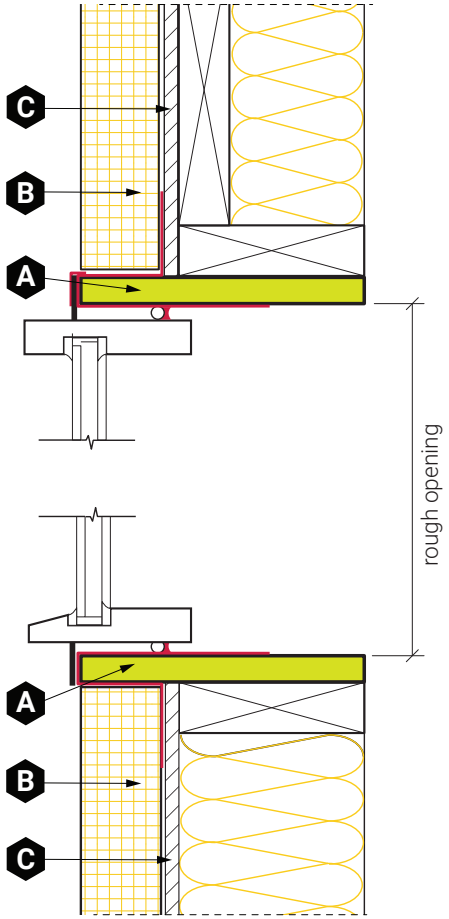


Figure 11: Typical Window Buck Frame Detail

A. Window buck installed within framed rough opening*. Use depth proportional to TimberBoard™ and cladding/trim. Flash around bucks to WRB.

B. TimberBoard™ installed after buck and window installation.

C. Wall sheathing and WRB

* Buck sizes and windows/door installation per window/door manufacturer's recommendations

Face Attached Buck at Rough Opening (Picture Frame)

In this detail, a 2x solid or engineered lumber buck will be installed on the exterior face of sheathing, picture framing all sides of the window or door rough opening.

- The thickness of the buck will vary based on the depth of the continuous insulation layer and strapping (per the desired detail).
- The width of the buck will be based on the flange and fastening requirements of the window.
- The buck should be structurally fastened to exterior face of the sheathing based on manufacturer's recommendations to support the installation of the window or door.
- The buck should then be air, and weather sealed back to the WRB. Bulk moisture will be directed to the exterior per window and door manufacturer's recommendations. The flange window or door will be installed in the rough opening, fastened, flashed, and sealed to the exterior face of the buck.
- Air sealing and bulk moisture flashing should be installed based on the window and door manufacturer's installation instructions. Both flange and non-flange windows can be used, but the configuration of the rough opening, buck, window attachment, and weather and air sealing will vary based on manufacturer's recommendations.
- Install TimberBoard™ in a manner that avoids panel joints at the corners of the windows or doors.

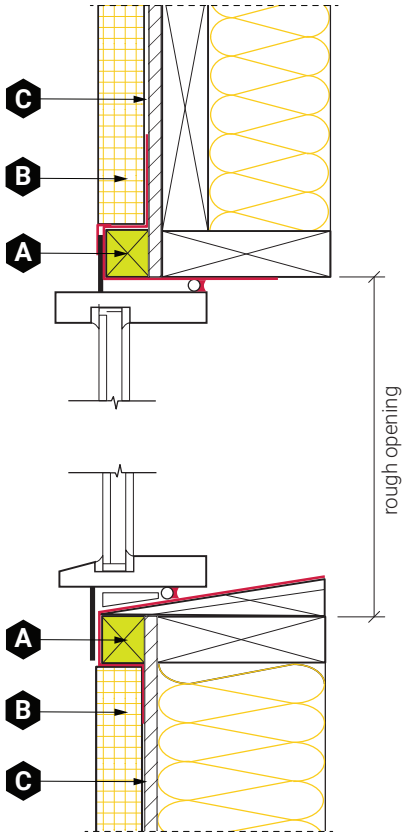


Figure 12: Typical Picture Frame Window Detail

A. Window buck installed around the rough opening*. Use depth proportional to TimberBoard™ and cladding/trim. Flash around picture frame bucks to WRB.

B. TimberBoard™ installed after buck and window installation.

C. Wall sheathing and WRB.

*Buck sizes and windows/door installation per window/door manufacturer's recommendations

Window Unit Flanges Set Inboard of Exterior Insulation Layer ("Innie" Window)

The window flanges should be fastened directly through the exterior wall sheathing layer to the structural framing for an innie window installation.

- The rough opening should be sized for direct placement of the flanged window assembly.
- Window unit should be set in rough opening plumb and square.
- Air sealing and bulk moisture flashing should be installed based on the window and door manufacturer's installation instructions.
- Install TimberBoard™ in a manner that avoids panel joints at the corners of the windows or doors.

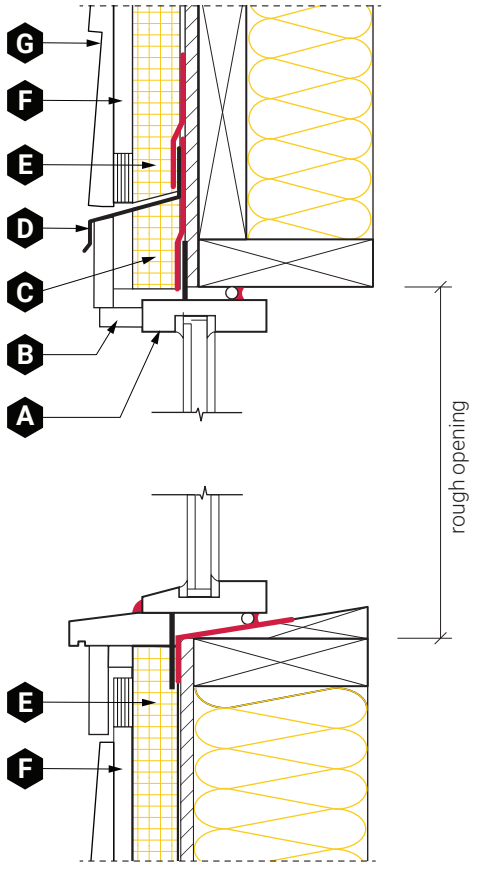


Figure 13: Typical "Innie" Window Detail

A. Flanged window unit, flashing at the head and jams of the flanges, installed shingle style per manufacturer's recommendations
B. Window head trim with nailing bucks, as needed
C. TimberBoard™ and strapping "pack out" to bring head trim to desired position
D. Head flashing, taped to WRB / sheathing layer
E. TimberBoard™ installed after flanged window installation vented strapping layer
F. Strapping, vented top and bottom (aligned and fastened to studs per Attachment Table based on cladding weight)
G. Cladding (light-weight)

Dryer Vent/MEP Penetrations

All building envelope penetrations should be treated in a similar fashion to rough openings.

Where through-wall penetrations occur, they should be flashed and air sealed per manufacturer's recommendations.

With a rainscreen or vented cladding application this may mean including blocking at the thickness of the TimberBoard™ to properly flash back to the WRB/structural sheathing.

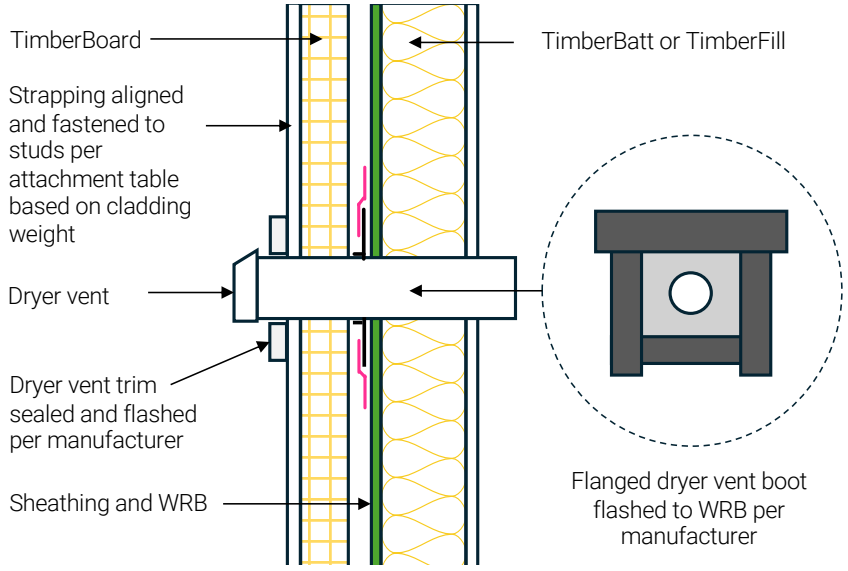


Figure 14. TimberBoard™ at Dryer Vent

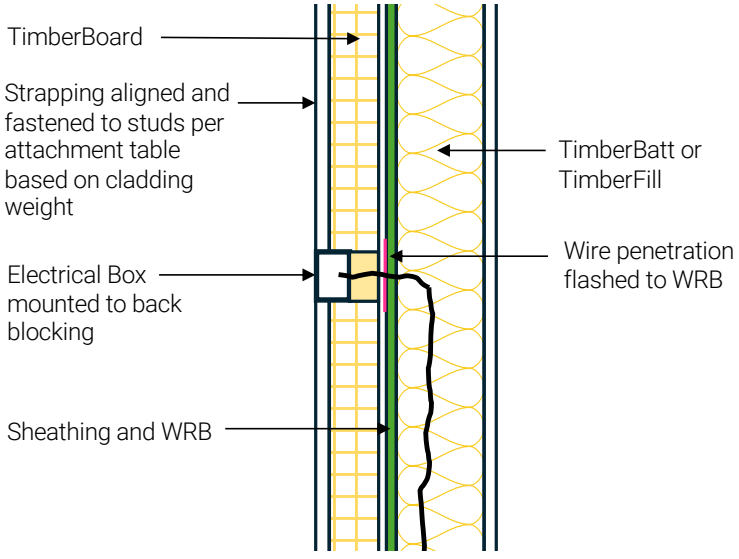


Figure 15. TimberBoard™ at Electrical box

Warranty

See complete TimberHP limited lifetime warranty, located on TimberHP.com

Appendix A: IECC 2021 & 2024 Climate Zone and Framed-Wall Insulation Requirements

IECC Climate Zone Map

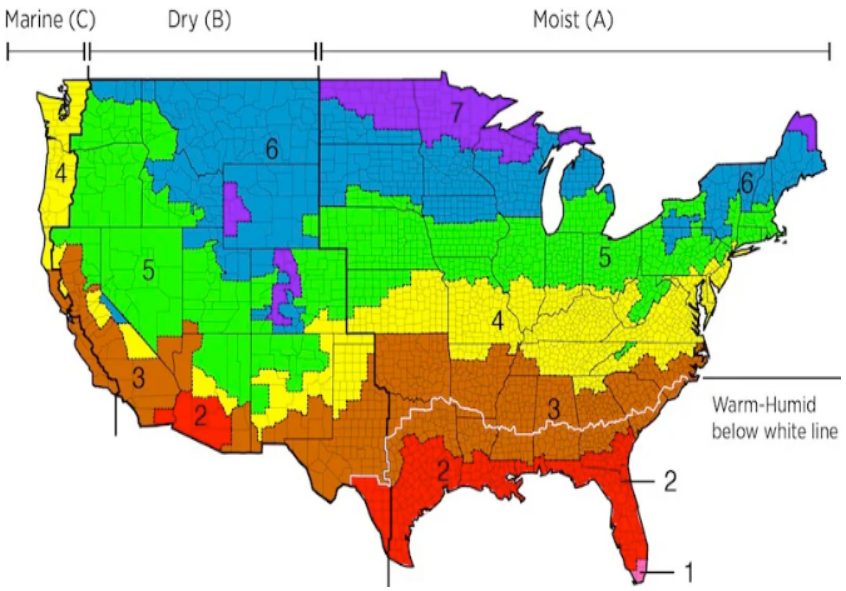


Table 3.) IECC Framed-Wall Insulation Requirements

Climate Zone	2021 IECC Residential Wall Insulation Requirements			2024 IECC Residential Wall Insulation Requirements		
	Code Minimum (R-values)	Wall Cavity (R-values)	Continuous Insulation (ci)[1] (R-values)	Code Minimum (R-values)	Wall Cavity (R-values)	Continuous Insulation (ci)[1] (R-values)
4	20 + 5	20	5	20 +5	20	5
	13 + 5	13	5	13 + 10	13	10
	0 + 15	None	15	0 + 20	None	20
Marine 4	20 + 5	20	5	20 +5	20	5
	13 + 10	13	10	13 + 10	13	10
	0 + 15	None	15	0 + 20	None	20
5	20 + 5	20	5	20 +5	20	5
	13 + 10	13	10	13 + 10	13	10
	0 + 15	None	15	0 + 20	None	20
6	20 + 5	20	5	20 +5	20	5
	13 + 10	13	10	13 + 10	13	10
	0 + 20	None	20	0 + 20	None	20
7	20 +5	20	5	20 +5	20	5
	13 +10	13	10	13 + 10	13	10
	0 +20	None	20	0 + 20	None	20
8	20 +5	20	5	20 +5	20	5
	13 +10	13	10	13 + 10	13	10
	0 +20	None	20	0 + 20	None	20

1) Follow cladding manufacturer guidance for installation details when cladding is installed over continuous insulation
2) IECC 2024 Climate Zones 4-8 A cavity only insulation solution is recognized in addition to those shown in this table.