



affordable energy

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Loft insulation at a glance

- For most homes loft insulation costs only £148 from affordable energy
- It **pays for itself** in around 12 months, then it saves you between £45 and £150 every year
- Can stop a quarter of your heat loss, reduces your heating bill and carbon dioxide emissions
- Will help keep heat out of your home in the summer
- Can be professionally installed in 1-2 hours
- Is installed between and across the joists on the loft floor
- Should be at least 250mm for rock wool and 270mm for glass wool

The Government the National Insulation Association and the Energy Saving Trust agree on the **estimated** savings for a "standard" gas-heated, three bedroom, semi-detached house insulated with 270mm of glass wool.

	Loft insulation (0mm existing)	Loft insulation (50mm existing)
Annual saving per year (£)	Around £145	Around £40
Installed cost (£)	£148	£148
Installed payback	Around 1 year	Around 4 years
CO ₂ saving per year	Around 730kg	Around 210kg

Loft Insulation only costs £148 through Affordable Energy, which means a payback in around just 1 year. Remember, these are estimated savings based on the standard property. If you use electricity, oil or LPG to heat your home your savings will be considerably more and the payback even less.

Loft insulation excess meterage charge

- Our price of £148 covers nearly all homes except unusually large ones. An additional charge of £4.50 per m² will apply to homes over the following maximum loft sizes:

1 bed flat 50 m ²	2 bed flat 52 m ²
3 bed flat 60 m ²	2 bed mid or end terraced house 45 m ²
3 bed mid or end terraced house 48 m ²	2 bed semi detached bungalow 54 m ²
3 bed semi detached bungalow 60 m ²	2 bed detached bungalow 58 m ²
3 bed detached bungalow 65 m ²	4 bed detached bungalow 70 m ²
2 bed semi detached house 45 m ²	3 bed semi detached house 48 m ²
4 bed semi detached house 50 m ²	2 bed detached house 48 m ²
3 bed detached house 50 m ²	4 bed detached house 55 m ²

Boarded areas in your loft

If you have boarded areas in your loft the installers will roll the insulation over them

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unless you lift them. If you do lift the boards and want to replace them after the installation you will need to raise the joists to allow a 270mm gap for the insulation to be laid.

Don't forget the loft hatch

Most loft hatches sit on a stop and lift into the loft for access and the installer will insulate the back of the hatch and fit draught proofing. Loft hatches that drop down will be assessed & insulated on an individual basis as not all hatches are the same!

What's stored in your loft?

In order to install the insulation your loft will need to be free of belongings so if you use it for storage you will need to empty it. Some of our installers will do this for you and may charge for the service, but remember that once the insulation is in place you will not be able to put things on top of it – squashing the insulation reduces the efficiency.

This could be your opportunity to clear out your loft:

- Donate it to charity
- Sell it - you could well pay for the insulation this way, try www.ebay.co.uk
- Give it away so someone else gets use from it, www.uk.freecycle.org.

Techie stuff about insulation

Heat will always flow from a warm area to a cold one. In winter, the colder it is outside the faster heat from your home will escape into the surrounding air.

Insulation slows down the rate at which heat escapes, keeping as much of it as possible inside your home for as long as possible. How? Insulation works by coating or filling walls or lofts with a layer of material that only allows heat to pass through it very slowly. This reduces what is known as the U value of the walls – the rate at which heat can flow through them. The lower the U value, the more slowly heat is lost so you will need less heat to keep your home warm. Using less heat will reduce your carbon dioxide emissions and save on your fuel bill.

You may see references to the “thermal conductivity” of the insulation material. This is often known as the “lambda (λ) value” and is measured in “watts per meter-kelvin” (W/mK). The thermal conductivity of a material describes how easily heat passes through it. The best insulation materials have a low lambda value as a material with a low thermal conductivity will need a thinner layer than a material with a high thermal conductivity. Loft insulation typically has a λ value of 0.04 W/mK

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