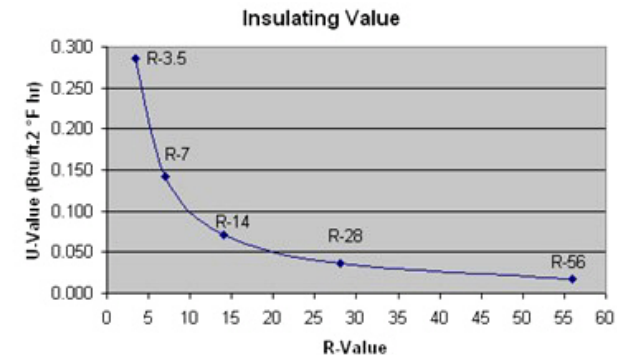


| | INSULATION TYPE | R-Value | | Price | Amount |
|---|------------------------|----------|--|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Polystyrene Foam Board | R - 5.00 | | \$15.48 | 1 in. x 4 ft. x 8 ft. Sheet |
| 2 | Fiberglass Batts | R - 4.30 | | \$56.93 | 25-1/2 in. x 1-1/2 in. x 10 ft. Roll |
| 3 | Glass | R - 1.40 | | \$16.78 | 30 in. x 36 in. x .094 in. Sheet |

OBSERVATIONS: The higher the R-Value of a given material, the more it costs per square inch, or to cover a certain amount of surface. The relationship does not seem to be linear though. There's definitely an exponential increase in price in order to move up through R-Values. 5 seems to be a decent benchmark for non-translucent materials, while 2 is average for translucent.



| | WINDOW TYPE | R-Value | U-Value | Price | Amount |
|---|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Typical IGU | R - 2.08 | U - 0.48 | \$66.51 | 36 in. x 36 in. x .094 in Sheet |
| 2 | Low-E IGU | R - 3.85 | U - 0.26 | \$165.99 | 40 in. x 36 in. x .094 in Sheet |
| 3 | Sunstop, Argon-coated | R - 5.28 | U - .34 | \$257.57 | 32 in. x 36 in. x .094 in Sheet |

OBSERVATIONS: I noticed a similar trend with glass, where increasing R-value costs exponentially more. The most economic jump is from a non-insulated pane of glass to an IGU, where you'll be saving on energy costs without increasing price too much. However, Low-E coating and other technological solutions greatly increase price.

