PROCTOR PASSIVE

ProctorPassive Rainscreen (RS-IT) with Integrated Tape — Installation Guide

Installation Recommendations

ProctorPassive Rainscreen (RS-IT) should be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 4200.2 Pliable Building Membranes and Underlays, Part 2 Installation Requirements. ProctorPassive RS-IT should be installed with the darker black "rubbery" surface facing outwards.

Install horizontally to the outer face of external stud walls, from the bottom plate up, over the flashing, ensuring the lowest timber or steel frame sections are protected from moisture. Upper layers should overlap lower layers to the outside surface so water progressively cascades down the membrane towards the outside of the building.

The membrane, after being pulled taut over the frame, must be permanently secured to all framing members at regular intervals and fixed using the DCT-MW-50-F proprietary washer at intervals not exceeding the suggested spacings determined by the design wind load. Users should determine if fixing details are suitable for the design wind loads in accordance with the span tables available from Proctor Group Australia.

Stainless steel fixings are recommended as good practice and are required in corrosive environments. Where fixings are left exposed and are likely to be subject to moisture ingress, penetrations should be gasket sealed or covered by ProctorPassive UV Tape.

Overlaps & Integrated Tape

If ProctorPassive RS-IT is used behind an open joint rainscreen cladding or to provide a continuous air and water tight layer, all overlaps must be sealed with ProctorPassive UV Tape.

See page 2 for overlap and integrated tape instructions.

Windows

Pre-Window Install

Run ProctorPassive RS-IT over openings and leave covered until fenestrations are to be installed. Cut the membrane on a 45° diagonal from each corner of the opening, fold the flaps inside and fix to the frame of the opening. A water tight seal of the ProctorPassive RS-IT is achieved at penetrations by installation of ProctorPassive UV Tape and ProctorPassive YouByute Flexible Tape.

Post-Window Install

In applications where the fenestrations are already installed, one method is to neatly trim the membrane against the outside edge of the fenestration in conjunction with flashings, and seal overlaps and openings with ProctorPassive UV Tape.

NOTE: ProctorPassive RS-IT is not a substitute for the required flashing of fenestrations. It is recommended that installers follow the current Australian Window Association Industry Guide and consult with the cladding and window manufacturer to confirm a suitable method of installation to provide a continuous water barrier and/or air-tight layer between the membrane and

with ProctorPassive UV Tape, to channel water away from the opening. With penetrations such as pipes and cables, movement must be restricted. ProctorPassive UV Tape can also be used to repair small tears.

Roofing Applications

ProctorPassive RS-IT is classified as light duty as per AS4200.1 and is suitable in supported and unsupported metal sheet roofing applications \leq 900mm spans installed in accordance to AS42001.2: 2017.

Delivery, Storage and Site Handling Requirements

Rolls of ProctorPassive RS-IT are delivered to site, individually wrapped in a transparent polyethylene sleeve. This ProctorPassive RS-IT 'Installation Guide' is included with each roll. Rolls must be stored flat or upright on a clean, level surface and kept under cover.

Durability

Although ProctorPassive RS-IT can be used as temporary protection during construction, it can <u>not</u> be used as a exposed primary waterproofing membrane as per AS 4654.1-2012 & AS 4654.2-2012.

For applications behind open joint rainscreen façades please refer to the conditions stated in Tables 1 & 2.

The product may be damaged by careless handling, high winds or vandalism, and should not be left uncovered for longer than is absolutely necessary. Any damaged areas should be replaced before completion of the cladding.

Condensation Risk

There are a large number of factors that need to be considered in assessing and managing condensation risk including local climate, building use, position, thickness and type of bulk insulation, location and integrity of vapour barriers, and mechanical or passive ventilation both in the roof space and wall cavities where applicable. It is highly recommended that designers run a condensation risk analysis. Proctor Group Australia can assist in assessing condensation risk.

For further information on the risks of condensation please refer to the Australian Building Codes Board Handbook, "Condensation in Buildings."

Occupational Health and Safety

All proper safety measures should be taken during installation of ProctorPassive RS-IT. All relevant OH&S and statutory regulations must be followed.

ProctorPassive RS-IT is not designed for fall prevention and is not intended to support a person's weight, or to be walked upon unless supported.

Laying lightweight membranes in high wind conditions is difficult and appropriate precautions should be taken during installation.

Tested to AS/NZS 1530.2 ProctorPassive RS-IT achieves a flammability index of Low (i.e. \leq 5) and is less than 1mm in thickness. As with other pliable building membranes that made with plastics there is a risk that fire can spread if the material is accidentally ignited during maintenance works, e.g., by a plumber's torch. Care should be taken during building and maintenance to avoid the material being ignited.

ProctorPassive RS-IT

Product Description:

Light Duty vapour permeable membrane for use behind open joint and face sealed wall facades and metal roofing.

Product Code

Width	1500 mm
Length	35 m
Area	52.5 m²
Colour	Black / Dark Grey

THIS PRODUCT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 4200.1.

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER	ProctorPassive RS-IT	
DUTY	Light Duty	
VAPOUR CLASSIFICATION	Class 4	Vapour permeable
VAPOUR PERMEABILITY	2.7800 µg/N.s	
WATER CONTROL CLASSIFICATION	Water barrier	
FLAMMABILITY INDEX	LOW (≤ 5)	
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY	Non-conductive	
AIR CONTROL CLASSIFICATION	Air barrier	

EMMITTANCE

VALUE	CLASSIFICATION	CATEGORY	
>0.15	IR Non-reflective	NN	
>0.15	IR Non-reflective		

Classifications in accordance with AS/NZS 4200.1. This

fenestration boundary.

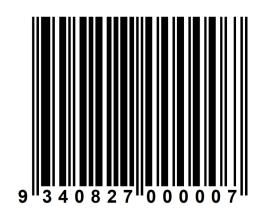
Penetrations

Any penetrations through the membrane, such as a batten or top hat should be made through a butyl tape, EPDM foam, gasket or durable sealant, that where exposed to UV, has sufficient long term UV durability.

At penetrations, such as vent pipes, use ProctorPassive YouByute Flexi Tape or a compatible sealant to cover over penetration and membrane junction openings. An additional piece of ProctorPassive RS-IT should then be fixed around the penetration and taped into position

For more information or datasheets, visit www.proctorgroup.com.au or call 1800 174 900

product should be installed in accordance with AS4200.2



ACOUSTIC INSULATION CONSTRUCTION MEMBRANES GEOSYNTHETIC ENGINEERING PASSIVE VENTILATION RAINSCREEN SYSTEMS THERMAL INSULATION

Proctor Group Australia Pty Ltd.

- T 1800 17 49 00
- F 02 9604 7478
- E technical@proctorgroup.com.au
- W www.proctorgroup.com.au



PROCTOR PASSIVE

ProctorPassive Rainscreen (RS-IT) with Integrated Tape — Installation Guide

UV Resistance for closed joint and face sealed facades

To ensure maximum long term durability, ensure that ProctorPassive RS-IT is covered up by the closed joint cladding material as soon as possible. See Table 1 below for details of maximum allowable exposure to UV prior to installation of the cladding.

UV Resistance — Open joint rainscreen façades

ProctorPassive RS-IT is suitable for use in vertical wall ventilated rainscreen façades utilising open joint and perforated cladding where long term exposure to UV through open joints and perforations is expected and where installation meets the conditions specified in Tables 1 and 2, and illustrated in Figure 2.

Long term UV resistance is dependent on the percentage of the cladding that is open, the size of openings, and the width of the cavity. Please contact Proctor Group Australia to seek clarification on the suitability of ProctorPassive RS-IT for particular applications outside these conditions.

To ensure maximum long term UV durability, ensure that ProctorPassive RS-IT is covered up by the open joint cladding material as soon as possible. See Table 1 below for details of maximum allowable exposure to UV prior to install of the cladding.

Table 1. Maximum allowable exposure to UV prior to completion of installation of the cladding.

Cladding type	Maximum allowable exposure	
Closed joint, face sealed façades	9 months	
Open joint rainscreen façades meeting conditions in Table 2	4 months	

Vertical Overlaps

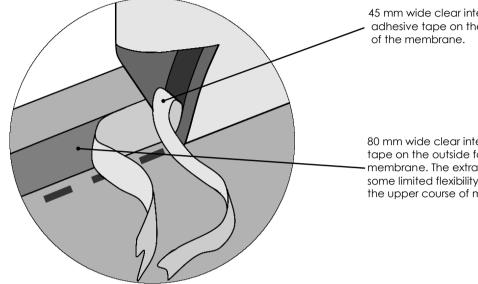
Vertical laps, where required, should be staggered wherever possible, should overlap by one full stud spacing and be taped with ProctorPassive Duo double sided tape and single sided ProctorPassive UV Tape.

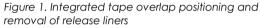
Horizontal Overlaps & Integrated Tape

ProctorPassive RS-IT is supplied with a factory applied adhesive with release liner in two locations as illustrated in Figure 1. (i) 80 mm wide strip on the outer face of the lower course of membrane (ii) 45 mm strip on the rear face of the upper course of membrane.

Overlaps should aim to be 150 mm and such that the integrated tapes are fully aligned. The receiving strip on the outer face of the lower course is wider to permit adjustments to be made when positioning the upper course of ProctorPassive RS-IT.

Mechanically fix the ProctorPassive RS-IT in place to





ProctorWrap Rainscreen (RS-IT) Structure Open joint Cladding Ventilated Cavity Min. 40 mm Max. 50 mm

Figure 2. Allowable conditions for use with open joint rainscreen cladding (Option A)

Other key installation points

ProctorPassive RS-IT must be separated from the exterior cladding by a drained and vented cavity. This allows for the drainage and drying of any moisture that has penetrated the exterior cladding or condensation that may form on the rear face of the cladding.

Table 2. Allowable conditions for use with open joint rainscreen claddina

Option	А	В
Ventilation gap between the ProctorPassive RS-IT and the rear face of the cladding.	Min. 40 mm	Min. 20 mm
Width of regular spaced open joints.	Max. 50 mm	Max. 30 mm
Open joint area as a percentage of total (localised) area.	Max. 30%	Max. 30%

45 mm wide clear integrated adhesive tape on the underside

80 mm wide clear integrated adhesive tape on the outside face of the membrane. The extra width permits some limited flexibility in positioning of the upper course of membrane

remove any load from the tape join and ensure that the integrated tapes are fully aligned before removing the release liner. Note: Once the adhesive bond has been made it is impossible to separate without damaging the membrane.

Begin joining horizontal seams by removing a short length of both release liners. Line up both release liners together so they can be pulled down the wall with one hand. Use the other hand to simultaneously apply pressure with a roller or tape squeegee as the release paper is removed. Be sure to remove the entire release liner particularly where it has been penetrated by a fixing.

Where ProctorPassive RS-IT is used behind an open joint rainscreen cladding or to provide a continuous air and water tight layer, all overlaps must be sealed with ProctorPassive UV Tape.

Adequate provision for the drainage, absorption or diffusion of moisture is required to ensure that moisture is not left trapped between the ProctorPassive RS-IT and the external cladding. This is especially important for vapour tight or non-absorbent claddings such as metal.

Care should be taken when installing bulk insulation so that it does not deform the membrane and restrict drainage within the cavity.

Upper layers should always overlap lower layers to ensure water is always shed towards the outside of the membrane and building.

At expansion joints, provide for a compensation fold in the membrane sufficient to accommodate movement (see Figure 3.)

Follow installation manuals from cladding manufacturers and consult the supplier where advice is contradictory.

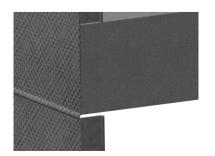


Figure 3. Compensation fold at expansion joints