



MEMBRANE SPECIFICATION

Colour:
Red (top)

Weight:
292 g/m²

Dimensions:
Roll size: 1.5m x 50m

I OVERVIEW

WRAPTITE MEMBRANE

- Wraptite is an externally applied fully adhered vapour permeable Weather Resistant Barrier/Air Barrier membrane. It consists of a triple layer polypropylene micro-porous film laminate, with a proprietary acrylic moisture vapour permeable adhesive and silicone-coated PET release liner.
- Wraptite bonds easily to multiple substrates. Primer is not required. Adhesive curing time is approx. 6hrs depending on environmental conditions. It must not be applied in areas where it will be permanently exposed to UV light e.g. behind open-jointed cladding.

WRAPTITE LIQUID FLASHING (LF)

- Wraptite Liquid Flashing (LF) is a high-quality, gunable, low-odour, elastomeric, polyether, liquid-applied flashing and detailing membrane.
- Wraptite LF is compatible with Wraptite products and is ideal for use in complex details. It may also be used to protect the leading edge of Wraptite membrane, tape and corners from water ingress if those edges cannot be protected by overlapping in a shingle fashion.
- Please contact us for details of other locally available compatible liquid-applied flashing products that can be substituted for the Wraptite LF.

STORAGE & HANDLING

- Wraptite must be protected from rain and physical damage and stored in dry areas away from heat, sparks and flame, with allowances for adequate ventilation. Pallets of membrane must not be double stacked.
- Store only as much material at point of use as is required for each days usage.
- For extended storage periods, temperatures not to exceed 32°C.
- Shelf life: 72 months.

2 TOOLS REQUIRED

- Utility Knife
- Marker Pen
- Barrel Sealant Gun
- Rubber Roller
- Measuring Tape
- Putty Knife
- Stiff Brush
- Scissors
- Clean Cloth

3 SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

- Substrate condition is critical to the adhesive performance of any self-adhered membrane or liquid-applied flashing.
- Surfaces must be clean, dry and free from all bond-breaking contaminants, sharp protrusions or other matter that may hinder adhesion to the substrate. Clean any loose dust or dirt from the substrate by wiping with a clean dry cloth or brush. Remove and replace any damaged structural wall components.

WRAPTITE MEMBRANE, TAPE & CORNERS

- Can be applied to various substrates including:
 - > Aluminium (Painted, Powder Coated, Mill Finish)
 - > Anodised Aluminium
 - > Concrete Block
 - > Exterior Grade Gypsum / Fibre Board
 - > Galvanised Metal
 - > In-Situ Concrete
 - > OSB
 - > Precast Concrete
 - > Pre-Painted Steel
 - > Rigid Vinyl
 - > Steel
 - > Plywood

WRAPTITE LIQUID FLASHING (LF):

- Can be applied to various substrates including:
 - > Aluminium (Painted or Mill Finish)
 - > Exterior Sheathing
 - > Concrete
 - > Vinyl
 - > Brick
 - > Wood

4 INSTALLATION: BEST PRACTICE

- Building design requirements should be considered prior to application of Wraptite to minimise waste. Penetrations/openings will need to be correctly detailed to ensure a weather and air tight installation.
- Keep Wraptite in the original packaging which also functions as a dispenser. Wraptite is easily cut to desired lengths and can be installed in either a vertical or horizontal orientation. Use a hand roller and stiff brush to ensure an effective bond with the substrate.
- IMPORTANT: Failure to apply roller to the membrane effectively may result in poor adhesion to the substrate. Poor adhesion may result in air pockets (bubbles) appearing, especially when Wraptite is facing into direct sunlight. Use a roller over any bubbles to ensure a proper bond to the substrate is achieved.
- Note: When a significant rise in temperature and/or direct solar radiation are expected within 12 hours of installation, prior to the adhesive fully curing, the risk of bubbling is greater so extra care must be taken.
- Always install with an overlap, with the upper courses lapped over lower courses. Sequence the Wraptite installation to produce a "shingled" result.
- All horizontal and vertical overlaps must be a minimum of 75mm. Vertical overlaps should be staggered from floor-to-floor or separated by a horizontally applied Wraptite strip. Internal and external vertical corners should have a minimum overlap of 150mm.
- At the end of each working day, protect any non-shingled and non-adhered edges of Wraptite and incomplete areas with a temporary tarpaulin to ensure liquid water does not seep below the membrane or damage adjacent substrates.



- Wraptime should only be applied in dry weather when air and surface temperatures are above -10°C. Do not install Wraptime in adverse weather conditions. Wraptime must not be applied in areas where it is permanently exposed to UV rays.
- With all membranes the best practice advice is to keep temporary exposure to a minimum (see Table below).
- Best practice advice is to cover with the final external protective layer (i.e.: cladding, roofing) as soon as possible. See Exposure Values table below for local guidance. If exceeding these limits is unavoidable, protect Wraptime with a tarpaulin.
- All walling and roofing membranes require protection from heavy/prolonged rainfall and extreme weather events while being installed. Waterproofing materials (e.g. tarpaulins) should be used as necessary to ensure the leading edges of all membranes and interior spaces are protected until the primary cladding and roofing is in place.
- Wraptime Liquid Flashing is not for use in place of Wraptime Membrane or as a structural sealant.
- Wraptime Liquid Flashing or Membrane must not be used in locations below ground or that will be continuously in contact with water:

Exposure Values: max. # days

Location	kLy Rating	Wall	Roof
NZ - Dunedin	120kLy	240	120
AUS - Melbourne	140kLy	200	100
NZ - Christchurch, Auckland, Wellington	140kLy	200	100
AUS - Tasmania, Hobart	140kLy	200	100
AUS - Sydney, Adelaide	160kLy	180	90
AUS - Brisbane, Perth	180kLy	160	80
AUS - Cairns, Darwin, Alice Springs	200kLy	140	70

Temporary Exposure Guidance: Best Practice

1. Cover as quickly as possible with the primary water shedding layer to keep maximum exposure to a minimum.
2. Exposure periods have been calculated based on UK conditions and testing, and converted to accurately reflect UV exposure periods in Australia and New Zealand.
3. Vapour and air permeability is expected to remain unchanged during the stated exposure period.
4. Separate exposure periods for walls and roofs due to orientation and potential drop in water hold out performance if left exposed.

5 HORIZONTAL INSTALLATION (2-person method)

1. Snap chalkline for guidance.
2. Pre-cut material to required length.
3. Roll cut length with release paper outwards.
4. Starting at corner; peel back release paper by approx. 150mm.
5. Fold release paper back, and using hand roller or stiff brush, lightly apply the exposed glue surface to the prepared substrate.
6. Starting in the middle, use a hand roller or stiff brush to smooth out any air bubbles, releasing the air to each side (Fig.1).

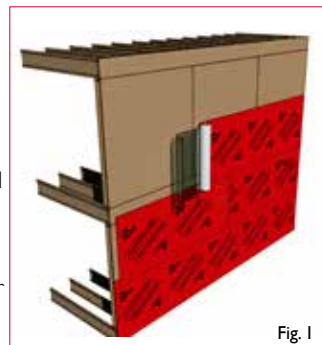


Fig. 1

6 VERTICAL INSTALLATION (1-person method)

FOLLOW PRECEDING STEPS 1-5, THEN:

6. Allow rest of rolled up material to drop down - with release paper still attached. Check for proper alignment (Fig.2).
7. When aligned, use hand roller or stiff brush across the entire adhered section.
8. Drop roll down, pulling off release paper.
9. Smooth out air bubbles. with stiff brush / roller.
10. Proceed with next row, ensuring minimum 75mm overlap, always in shingled fashion.

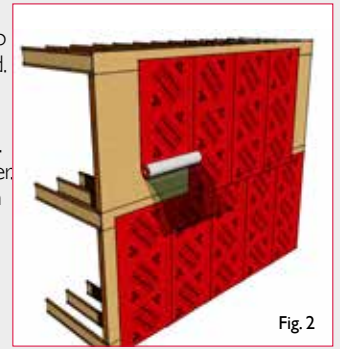


Fig. 2

7 MODULAR WALL & FLOOR CONNECTIONS

1. Apply 150mm Wraptime Split Liner Tape to the bottom edge of the wall panel. Create a flap by adhering the top half of the Tape only using the release liner: Roller top edge well. (Fig.3)
2. Use masking tape to hold down the flap temporarily. Apply Wraptime Membrane to the rest of the wall panel.
3. On site, remove masking tape. Use a 300mm wide strip of Wraptime Membrane to seal the floor zone and to make a shingled connection between floor and walls. (Fig.4 & 5)

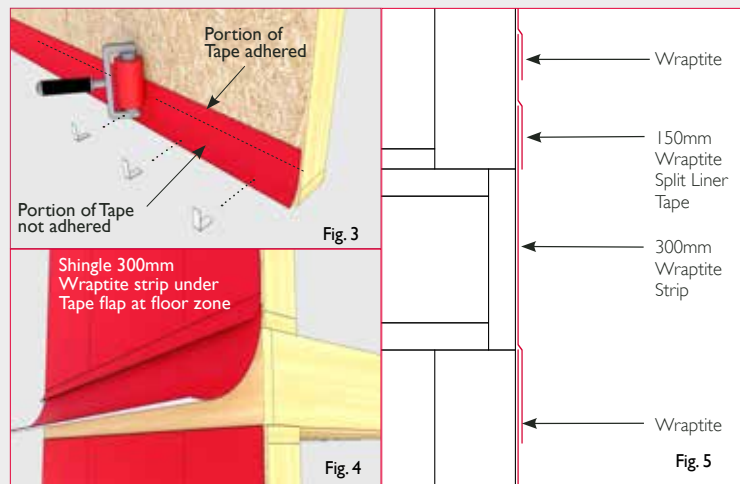


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

8 WINDOW & DOOR OPENINGS

In New Zealand, local codes require that a compatible window flashing tape is installed in accordance with NZBC E2/AS1, 9.1.5.

1. Pre-fill joints, gaps and cracks >6mm with a bead of Wraptime LF and allow to cure fully.
2. Fill remaining joints, gaps and cracks <6mm with Wraptime LF and smooth across the rough surface with a putty knife.

Detailing Option A - before Wraptime Membrane installation

3A. Detail door and window openings using Wraptime Tape, first in the corners and then to seal the horizontal and vertical edges. Complete detailing with Wraptime LF to seal the Tape edges and any points of potential weakness in airtightness, particularly in the corners (Figs. 6-9).

Detailing Option B - after Wraptime Membrane installation

3B. Run the Membrane over openings, leaving the release liner in place at the opening, and leave covered until windows and doors are ready to be installed. Form openings in the membrane by cutting a 45deg angle diagonally from each corner. Fold back the flaps into the opening and adhere to the framing. Cut off the excess Membrane to flush with the internal face of the wall frame. Use Wraptime Tape to seal the opening corners. Use Wraptime LF to seal all leading edges of the Wraptime Tape used in the corners. (Figs. 10-13).

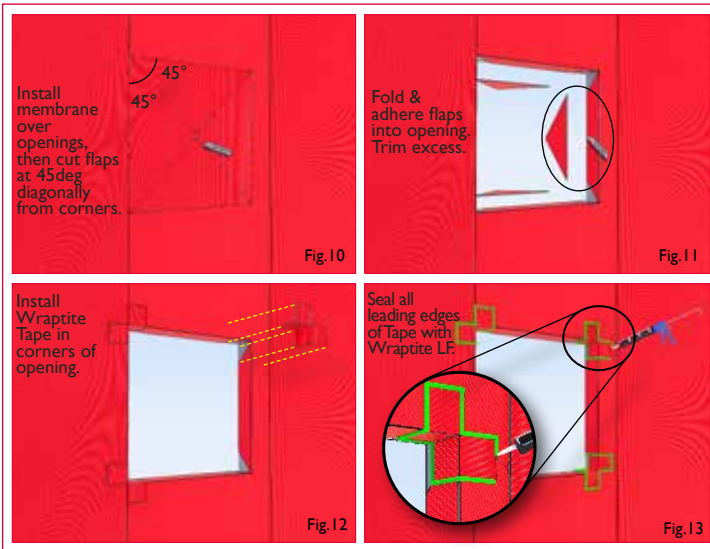
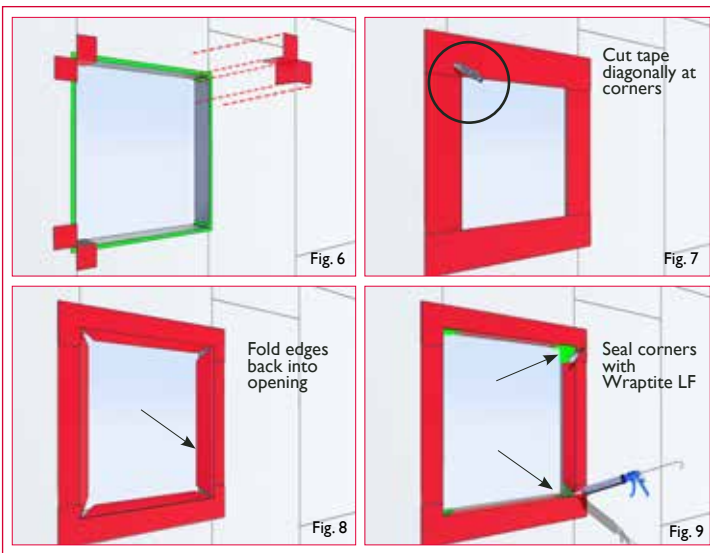
TECHNICAL ADVICE

Proctor Group Australia can assist with installation details and give specialist advice on the correct use of Wraptime Membrane and Accessories.

Telephone: +61 (0) 2 8788 9555

Email: technical@proctorgroup.com.au

Website: www.proctorgroup.com.au



09 ROOFS

Overview

- Wraptite Membrane is appropriate for use as a fully supported underlay in tiled and slated warm non-ventilated roof systems, including metal roof applications constructed in accordance with local guidance and codes.
- Wraptite is rated Class W1 for liquid water resistance and can be used as temporary protection for a limited amount of time (see Section 4). The product has a high coefficient of friction, either wet or dry, giving a slip-resistant surface for increased safety during the installation of tiles or slates.
- Overlaps must be minimum 75mm horizontally and vertically regardless of roof pitch. Eaves guards should be used to protect the membrane from sunlight.

Risk of condensation

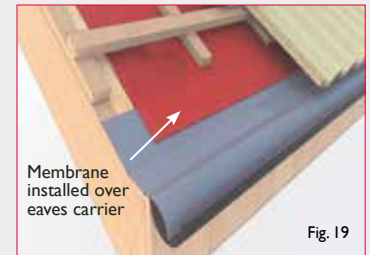
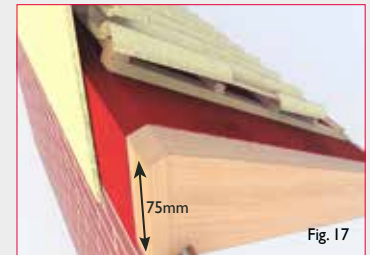
- There are a large number of factors that need to be considered in assessing and managing condensation risk including local climate, building use, position, thickness and type of bulk insulation, location and integrity of vapour control layer, and mechanical or passive ventilation both in the roof space and wall cavities where applicable. If unsure, it is highly recommended that designers run a condensation risk analysis. For further information on the risks of condensation please refer to the Australian Building Codes Board Handbook, "Condensation in Buildings," or the New Zealand Building Code in New Zealand.
- For roofs, ventilation above or below the underlay may still be required, particularly where the passage of moisture by diffusion and by convection is not controlled e.g. by a vapour control layer or a continuous envelope of insulation with high vapour resistance. Provision of ventilation and free drainage above the membrane is recommended and may be required by the roof tile or metal roof manufacturer or by local building code requirements.

Wind loading

- When fully supported, Wraptite has adequate resistance to wind uplift forces.
- The product may be used at any batten gauge in all wind zones when laid over nominally airtight sheet sarking, for example OSB, plywood, chipboard and insulation for warm-roof design. It may also be used in applications where slates are nailed directly onto sarking boards.

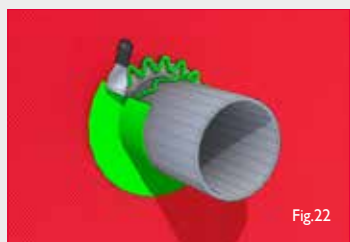
Installation method

1. Adhere Wraptite to the supporting sheet sarking or insulation by following Sections 5 and 6 of the User Guide for horizontal and vertical installations.
2. Counterbattens at least 12mm thick must be used to create an airspace between the membrane and the tiles to allow drainage and water vapour dispersal.



10 WALL PENETRATIONS

1. Fill joints, gaps and cracks with Wraptite LF and smooth across the rough surface with a putty knife (Figs. 20,21).
2. Install Wraptite membrane up to the penetration edges.
3. Apply a thick bead of Wraptite LF around the penetration and smooth with a putty knife ensuring a 100-150mm spread making contact with the wall, penetration, and membrane (Figs.22, 23). Allow to cure fully.



TROUBLESHOOTING

Creases & Bubbles

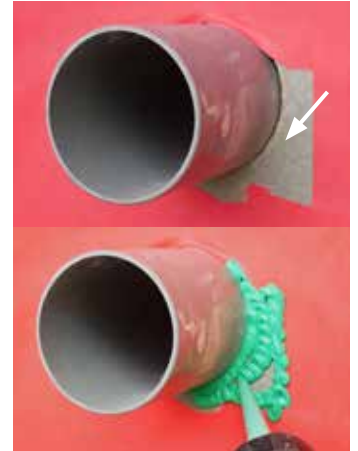
Wraptite Membrane should be rolled out and pressed flat to the substrate as much as possible to avoid creating air pockets and bubbles. Some creases are unavoidable.

When a significant rise in temperature and/or direct solar radiation are expected within 12 hours of installation, prior to the adhesive fully curing, the risk of bubbling is greater so extra care must be taken.



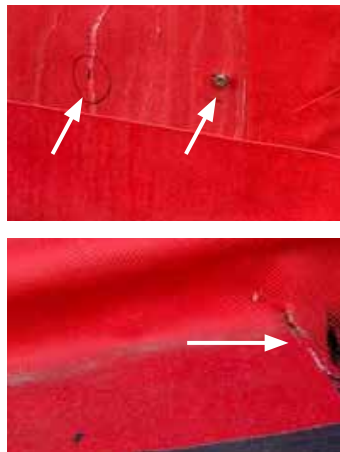
Exposed Substrate

Large tears and awkward wall penetrations can result in the substrate being left exposed. Seal substrate using Wraptite Tape with a minimum 75mm overlap &/or Liquid Flashing.



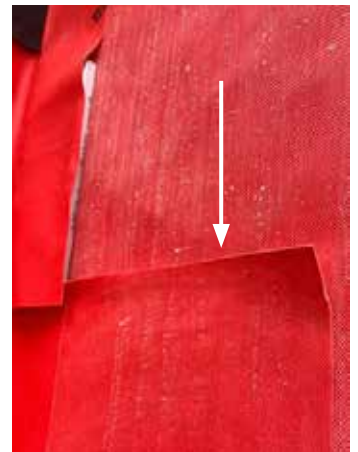
Small Punctures & Tears

Fixings that are flush or penetrate through the Membrane should be treated with minimum 75mm wide Wraptite Tape. Small tears should be similarly repaired.



Reverse Shingle

In areas where a reverse shingle effect has occurred, treat either with Wraptite Tape ensuring the overlap onto the surface is a minimum of 75mm, or apply a generous bead of Wraptite Liquid Flashing to the leading edges of the Membrane and smooth over.



Peel-back & Delamination

Remediate areas of peel-back with Wraptite Tape ensuring a 75mm overlap. If the membrane has lost its adhesion strength, remove the material completely and replace.



Incomplete Detailing

Areas around window bottoms must be fully lapped under with the Membrane. Remove any excess material.



CONTACT

Telephone: +61 (0) 2 8788 9555

Email: technical@proctorgroup.com.au

Website: www.proctorgroup.com.au

PROCTOR

PROCTOR **PASSIVE**