



DALTEX®

Innovators in Nonwoven Technology



2.7m x 100m



FrameTX®

BREATHER MEMBRANE FOR TIMBER AND STEEL FRAME WALLS

HOL LUCHTDOORLATENDE FOLIE VOOR HOUTEN & STALEN CONSTRUCTIEWANDEN
Gebruikers in Nederland installeer alstublieft dit product in overeenkomst met INTRON
certificaat CTG-576. Dit certificaat is beschikbaar op www.donlow.com of www.intron.nl

- Protects against wind driven rain, snow and dust
- Excellent breathability
- Stabilised against UV degradation
- Extensively used in timber frame construction since 1989
- Flexible and lightweight

- HOL**
- Beschermt tegen regen, wind, sneeuw en stof
 - Uitstekende luchtdoorlatendheid
 - Bestendig tegen UV-degradatie
 - Veelal gebruikt in houten wandconstructies sinds 1989
 - Exzellente Atmungsaktivität

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Technical Data

Mass (per unit area) (EN 1848-2)		100g/m ²
Tensile Strength (EN 12311-1)	Machine Cross	240 N/50mm 160 N/50mm
Tear Resistance (EN 12310-1)	Machine Cross	170 N 160 N
Water Vapour Transmission (EN 12572)		2000 g/m ² /24 hrs
Water Vapour Resistance (Sd) (EN 12572)		0.02m
Resistance to Water Penetration (EN 1928)		W2

www.donlow.com



Code: 906

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Daltex FrameTX[®] can be used as a breather membrane in steel or timber framed walls with a cavity and conventional weatherboarding, tile or slate cladding. In mainland UK and Northern Ireland the membrane should be installed in accordance with British Board of Agreement Certificate No.07/4500. In the Republic of Ireland the membrane should be installed in accordance with Irish Agreement Board Certificate No 08/0298.

For General information please see details to the right.

For users in The Netherlands please install this product in accordance with INTRON certificate CTG-576. This certificate is available at www.donlow.com or www.intron.nl

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TIMBER OR STEEL FRAMED WALLS

Whether the structural elements are constructed from timber or from steel, framed walls are composed of the same essential layers:

- A rain-screen cladding system to keep the building weather-tight, this is often of brick, but may be shiplap boarding or tile hanging.
- A cavity between the cladding and internal layers. This cavity should be vented to the outside to allow any condensate or water that penetrates the cladding to escape rapidly.
- A 'breather membrane' that will resist the penetration of liquid water but allow diffusion of water vapour, e.g. **FrameTX[®]**. This will protect any sheathing material and the structural frame from any penetrating water but allow any water vapour from the inside to diffuse outwards.
- Plywood or OSB sheathing or cross bracing to provide racking rigidity to the frame.
- The structural frame with insulation with insulation between or outside the timber of steel framing elements
- The internal lining usually plasterboard which should incorporate a vapour control layer to limit the amount of water vapour transferring into the structure from the warm humid interior of the house. It is important that this internal layer is sealed and airtight as large amounts of water vapour can be carried into the structure by air movement.

GENERAL INSTALLATION INFORMATION

INSITU FIXING TO TIMBER FRAME

Unroll the **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane and fit directly to the timber sheathing ensuring that the lower base timbers are covered. Ensure that the vertical joints of the membrane are staggered. To assist in the subsequent location of the vertical studs these should be highlighted on the membrane. **FrameTX[®]** must be secured with austenitic stainless steel nails or staples at max 500mm centres.

Lap the **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane by 100mm horizontally and 150mm vertically and at external corners return the membrane by 300mm, see Figure 1. Upper layers should overlap lower to shed water away from the sheathing.

At openings the **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane should be detailed into the opening return to ensure there is sufficient lap and weathering with the proposed framing. The **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane should be lapped at cavity barriers and trays by at least 100mm horizontally and 150mm vertically.

Nails or staples used to fix the **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane should be sufficiently durable and of the correct type to provide adequate mechanical fixing.

INSITU FIXING TO STEEL FRAME

In steel framed construction the **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane will typically be laid directly onto the insulation. **FrameTX[®]** is compatible with all mineral and plastics insulants.

Lap the **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane by 100mm horizontally and 150mm vertically and at external corners return the membrane by 300mm.

With low pitched metal profiled roofs **FrameTX[®]** breather membrane should be taken up over the wall head and lapped 300mm below the roofing underlay to ensure continuity.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Care should be taken in handling materials at height in particular ensure that manual handling regulations are not exceeded. Before work commences a method statement and risk assessment requires to be prepared.

STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

Weather tightness: The relevant sections of the Building Regulations in England and Wales, (Approved Document C), Scotland (Standard 3.10) and Northern Ireland (Technical Booklet C) and Ireland (Part C) require that walls should resist the penetration of rain from outside. The properties of **FrameTX[®]** ensure that if it is installed as recommended, a wall will comply with these Regulations.

Condensation risk: The standard that covers the use and installation of membranes in walls and roofs is the British Standard for the Control of Condensation in Buildings, BS 5250:2002. This is referenced in relevant sections of the Building Regulations in England and Wales, (Approved Document C), Scotland (Standard 3.15) and Northern Ireland (Technical Booklet C). An amended version of BS5250:2002, was issued in December 2005, this should now be followed, however the changes relating to walling are very minor.

The standards set by the NHBC and the guidance for the construction of timber framed houses issued by TRADA, both specify the inclusion of a breather membrane outside the sheathing of timber framed walls.

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FIGURE 1 - Lapping of FrameTX[®]

