

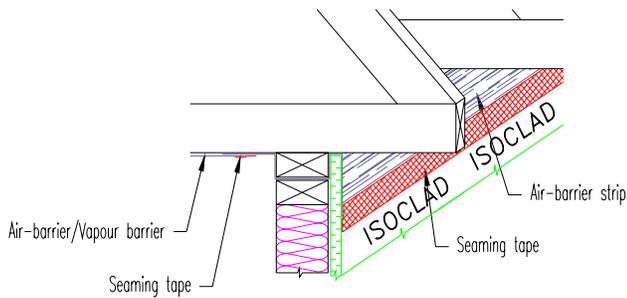
INSTALLATION GUIDE

ISOCLAD

The first air-barrier insulating envelope permeable to water vapour

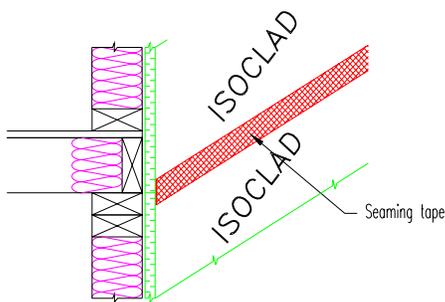
ADVANTAGES

- * *High thermal resistance*
- * *Reduces airflow through the walls*
- * *Prevents the risk of mould in the wall cavity*
- * *Provides resistance to water penetration*
- * *Protects the structure from the elements during the construction phase*
- * *Allows construction work in every season*



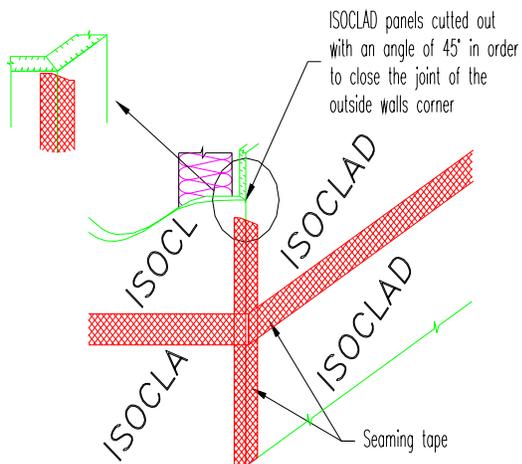
Wall roof interface

To provide the continuity of the air-barrier cladding for the interface between the wall and the roof, as illustrated. The air-barrier strip of approximately 400mm (16in) long should overlap the air-barrier/vapour-barrier of the ceiling and the **ISOCLAD** panels. After that, the inside and outside overlaps should be sealed with a seaming tape installed uninterruptedly.



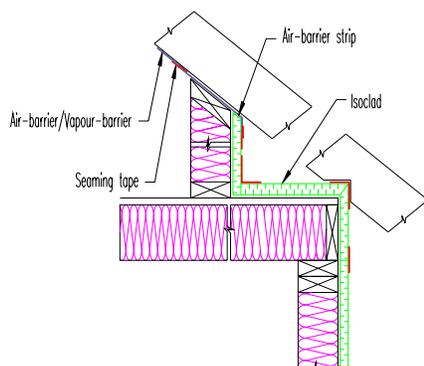
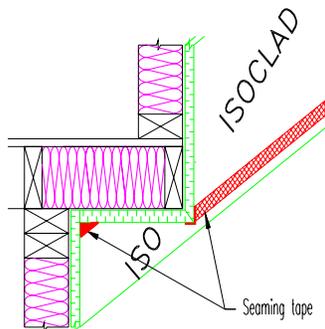
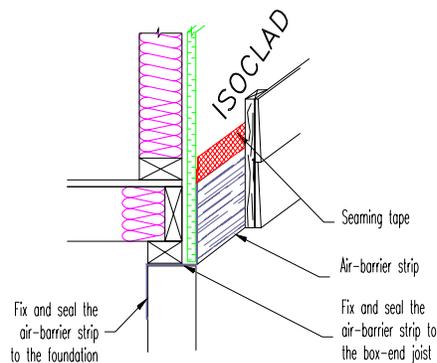
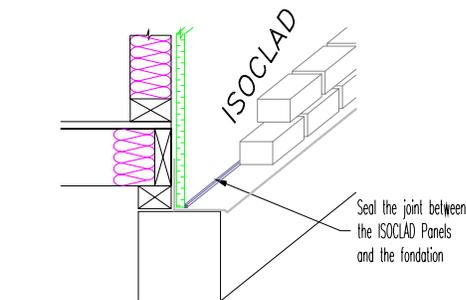
Intermediate interface

Letting jut out the **ISOCLAD** panels from the upper joist as illustrated provides the continuity of the air-barrier between the upper and lower walls for a multiple floor residential construction. After doing that, the horizontal joint between the panels of the upper and lower walls should be sealed with a seaming tape installed uninterruptedly.



Junction between two outside walls

To maintain the air-barrier continuity, **ISOCLAD** panels could be cut out with an angle of 45° along the junction formed by the outside walls as illustrated. In addition, the joint should be covered with a seaming tape. Another way to provide the air-barrier continuity consist in overlapping the outside walls and covering the joint with either seaming tapes or a pre-cut air-barrier strip of approximately 150mm (6in) large fixed with two seaming tapes.



Floor and foundation interface

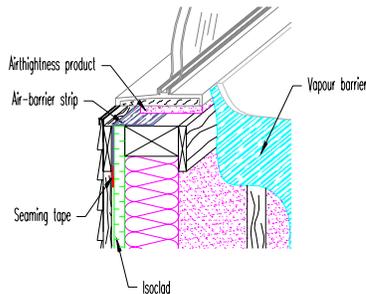
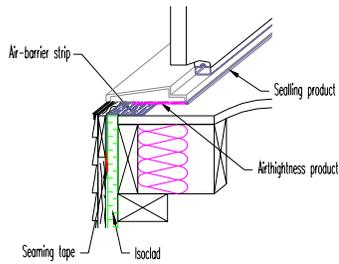
To provide an air-barrier cladding continuity, for an outside brick covering or other coverings requiring the installation of a flashing, let stick out the **ISOCLAD** panels from the wall in order to completely cover the box-end joist and the sill plate. After that, seal the joint between the **ISOCLAD** panels and the foundation as illustrated. For all other outside coverings not requiring the installation of a flashing, the air-barrier continuity is provided by installing an air-barrier strip between the sill plate and the foundation itself as illustrated. The air-barrier strip of approximately 610mm (24in) long have to overlap the inside wall of the foundation and cover the **ISOCLAD** panels. After doing that, seal the air-barrier to the foundation wall and fix it to the **ISOCLAD** panels with a seaming tape installed uninterruptedly.

Cantilever

Following the same method as in the junction between two outside wall case provides the air-barrier continuity for a cantilever. It is important that every joint is sealed with a seaming tape as illustrated.

Interface with knee-wall

To provide air-barrier continuity between the construction of the roof and the knee-wall, install the **ISOCLAD** panels as illustrated. In addition, an air-barrier strip of approximately 400mm (16in) long should overlap the air-barrier/vapour-barrier of the ceiling and the **ISOCLAD** panels. After that, all the inside and outside joints should be sealed with a seaming tape.

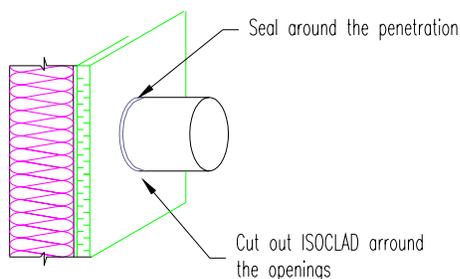


Junctions of the window and door openings

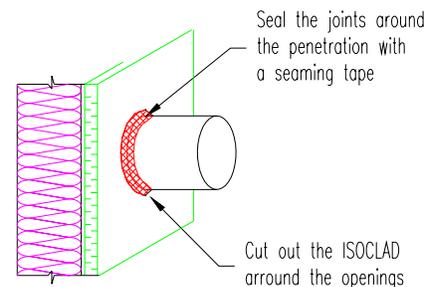
ISOCLAD panels have to be cut out at the gross dimensions of the windows and doors before installing them. To provide an airtightness, the opening surrounds should be sealed with one of the two methods described at the section “Penetration in the wall”. In addition, to have a continuous airtightness, fulfill the gap between the gross openings and the frames with an airtightness product. The drawings enclosed enable a good visualisation of the continuous air-barrier for the door and window openings.

Penetration in the wall

Method 1



Method 2



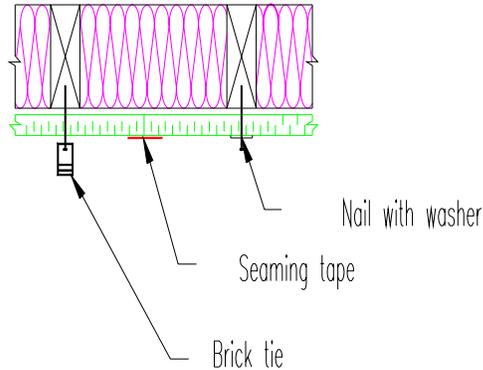
For all penetrations emerging outside, the air-barrier continuity is provided by using one of the following two methods:

Method 1: Once the **ISOCLAD** panel is fixed and cut out at the gross dimensions of the openings, apply the airtightness product around the penetration in order to obtain a continuous joint.

Method 2: Once the **ISOCLAD** panel is fixed and cut out at the gross dimensions of the openings. Seal the joint around the penetration with a seaming tape uninterruptedly.

Fastening devices

The joints between the **ISOCLAD** panels have to be securely joined and have to line up with the studs.



For constructions with siding, some nailing strip must be installed over the composite panel **ISOCLAD** and be fixed at the stile through the panels. The nails should be at a distance not exceeding 305mm (12in) from the outside edge and 455mm (18in) everywhere else. For the outside walls without intermediate covering, the composite insulating panel **ISOCLAD** can replace the two coats of intermediate covering paper, as long as the joints between the panels are sealed with a seaming tape.

When brick is used, some metal ties have to be installed at regular intervals on the panels vis-a-vis the studs, for more details refer to masonry ties retailers. An air space of 25mm (1in) must be anticipated to allow the outflow of possible water penetration by the evacuating hole. Regarding commercial and institutional constructions, the same techniques of installation apply.

Advisable products:

- The seaming tape mentioned in this guide has to be resistant to air and humidity but must be permeable to water vapour. It has to be evaluated by the CCMC and installed in accordance with the instructions given (Ex: Tuck Tape).
- The air-barrier strip mentioned in this guide is a continuous spun bonded non-woven sheeting with a fine fibrous structure (DUPONT™ TYVEK® HOMEWRAP®).