Tyvek & Other Vapour Open Technologies



BUILDING KNOWLEDGE CENTRE

www.construction.tyvek.co.uk

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Water Resistance

What: A breather membranes primary function to act as a secondary water shedding layer behind the cladding

Why: Some constructions have potentially perishable frames that need protection from any moisture that exists in the cavity behind the cladding

How: Breather membranes should show excellent water resistance, but with significant vapour permeability to guard against increasing the risk of condensation





Air Leakage Barriers

Some Breather Membranes can also be used as either the primary or secondary airtightness line

Advantage: Distance from the internal lining protects the airtightness line from occupants and maintenance.

Requirement: The membrane must have a low permeability to the passage of air. (Expressed as m3/m2/hr @ 50Pa.) Also must be installed with sealed laps, perimeters and fixing penetrations.



Lifetime UV Resistance

Why: Many cladding systems may have open joints between panels. This allows transmission of UV radiation to the layers behind including the breather membrane.

Functional Requirements: The breather membrane should have enhanced UV and Water resistance to enable it to cope with greater exposure and associated loads

Products – Tyvek® UV Façade [™]



Improved Fire Performance

Why: In buildings there is a need to consider reaction to fire. Dependant on location the breather membrane may be at risk of ignition and therefore improved fire performance is beneficial or required.

Limitations: Breather membranes are not fire barriers

Product – Tyvek [®] Firecurb Housewrap [™]





Radiant Barriers & Reflective Members

Why: Timber/Metal frame buildings have low inertia. Low emissivity Breather membranes can be used to keep the building warmer in winter and cooler during the summer.

Calculable Benefits: Reflective membranes where used correctly can directly impact U-values and subsequently whole building calculations

Products – Tyvek[®] Reflex ™ - Tyvek [®] e-Guard W1™

1. <u>Different technologies for diffusion open</u> <u>underlays</u>

- Today we know 6 different technologies to produce diffusion open membranes:
- 1. Tyvek[®], micro-porous nonwoven (flash-spun-bond technology)
- 2. Microporous film, reinforced with nonwoven (3- or 4-layer)
- 3. Coating with nonwoven support
- - Acrylic coating
- - TPU coating
- 4. Monolithic film, reinforced with nonwoven (3-layer)
- 5. Microperforated film (reinforced)
- 6. SMS technology (nonwoven, melt-blown-nonwoven, nonwoven)

2. <u>Tyvek[®] vs. 3-layer microporous (product</u> <u>thickness)</u>

3-layer microporous product



Tyvek[®], microporous nonwoven (flash-spun-bond technology)



3. <u>Tyvek[®] vs. 3-layer microporous (functional layer)</u>

Functional layer thickness of different underlays:

 microporous films:
 11-70 μm

 Tyvek[®] Solid:
 220 μm

 Tyvek[®] Soft/Housewrap:
 175 μm

 Tyvek[®] Supro:
 220 μm

11-70 μm (most 25-30) 220 μm 175 μm 220 μm







Advantages of Tyvek®

product thickness = functional layer thickness*

- \rightarrow excellent robustness
- ightarrow Low sensibility to degradation

4. <u>Most important functionality property for an</u> <u>underlay</u>

Definition of an underlay: *underlay* = *second water shedding over the roof lifetime*

→ That means the underlay needs to protect the building from water infiltrations when the first water shedding level is failing (cracks in tiles, wind driven small amount of rain infiltration,).



→ Watertightness over time is the crucial property for underlays

5. <u>Lack of transparency of 3-layer</u> <u>underlays</u>

- Technical sales is mainly driven by mechanical properties and unit weight
- Often it is also the product thickness used for quality assessment
- But
- it is the functional layer thickness being relevant for the product quality
- lack of information on the functional layer (thickness, nature of polymer, microporous/monolithic/melt-blown, UV & Heat stabilised,)

Tyvek[®] is different

 \rightarrow example of common used description: Polyolefin composite



Detailed results of 36 tested roof underlays

AFTER > 20 YEARS: TYVEK" ≥ 94% WATERTIGHT

AFTER < 10 YEARS: CHEAP PRODUCTS ONLY 21% WATERTIGHT

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Age (years)	Product description	Weight gr/m	Watertight yes/ no
5	Coated material	120	x
5	Coated material	120	×
7	Coated material	190	300
8	Coated material	160	10
B	Coated material	200	2
8	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	145	×
9	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	150	×
9	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	125	×
9	Multi-layer (microporous film)	145	×
9	Coated material	140	*
9	Coated material	140	1
9	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	145	×
9	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	125	×
B	Multi-layer (microporous film)	135	×
8	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	135	×
6	Multi-layer (monolithic film)	150	х
8	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	125	×.
8	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	112	x
8	Multi-layer (nicroporous film)	120	*
21	Tyvek	60	1
21	Tyvek*	137	x
21	Tyvok*	127	1
21	Tyvek*	137	1
21	Tyvsk*	137	1
22	Tyvek*	137	1
22	Tyvek*	137	1
22	Tyvok*	60	1. 1
22	Tyvek*	137	1
22	Tyvek*	60	1
23	Tyvek*	137	1
23	Tyvsk*	137	080
23	Tyvok*	60	1
23	Tyvek*	60	1
23	Tyvsk*	137	1
23	Tyvek*	137	1
24	Tyvek*	137	100

DANGER EAKING UNDERLAYS THINK TWICE, BUILD ONCE,

TRUST TYVEK*

* Functional as second water shedding

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DuPont Tyvek* Monolayer 60 (10508, 15608, 24608) DuPont de Nemours (Luxembourg) s.å r.l.



LCA, EPD and Responsible Sourcing

EPD – Environmental Product Declaration

Responsible Sourcing

- Waste Packaging Reporting
- Environmental/Quality management Systems
- Environmental, Social, Ethics, Product Stewardship, Health & safety.

We generate documents to report to customers and will try to fulfil any extra requirements you may have.



Global Megatrends

60% Solid Landfill is from construction waste.



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A Knowledge Sharing Network

- Technical Expertise
- Project Support
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- On-site collaboration
- Problem solving
- Training



Q&A



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