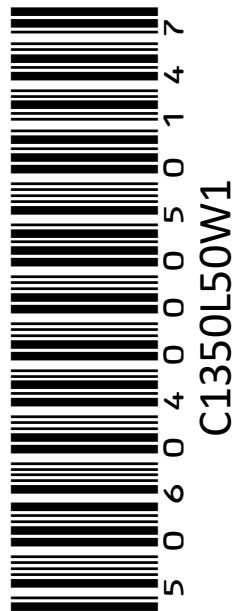


# PHOTONCHECK

## PHOTONCHECK

- Reflective vapour control membrane
- Excellent vapour resistance
- Low emissivity reflective surface boosts thermal performance
- Reduces unwanted air leakage
- UV, heat and corrosion resistant
- Roll size 1.35m x 50m



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CEDoP\_PhotonCheck\_VersionNo1\_May2016  
C1350L50W1

BS EN 13984:2013

**Flexible sheets for waterproofing**  
PhotonCheck, 50m x 1.35m  
For use in walls of buildings

**Reaction to fire:** Class E

**Water tightness:** Class W1

**Vapour resistance:** Sd 41 (205 MNs/g)

**Tensile:** MD 160 N/50mm, XD 100 N/50mm

# PHOTONCHECK

## PhotonCheck Fixing Instructions

### General

- PhotonCheck must be installed in accordance with these instructions and should follow Building Regulations and current good building practice.
- BS5250 (Code of practice for control of condensation in buildings) defines an air and vapour control layer (AVCL) as a continuous layer of impermeable material and recommends the following:

Designers should determine the performance standard required in any given situation and ensure the specified AVCL will meet that standard over the life of the building. It should be borne in mind that some membranes offer high resistance to the passage of water vapour and air, whilst others offer high resistance to air leakage but low resistance to the passage of water vapour.

In order to form an effective AVCL, side and end joints should be kept to a minimum, joints in flexible membranes should be formed over solid backing members or a rigid substrate, be lapped at least 50 mm and be sealed. Any damage should be repaired using matching material and jointing techniques. Unstabilized plastics-based sheeting should be protected from heat and sunlight to prevent degradation.

Penetrations through an AVCL by pipes and services will compromise its performance; they should preferably be eliminated at the design stage: if that is not possible they should be adequately sealed by means of proprietary seals and collars, or liquid-applied sealants, which should be able to accommodate thermal and other movements, likely to occur during the life of the building. A void should be formed behind the internal surface finish to enable services to be installed without compromising the AVCL.

Building owners/occupants should be made aware of the importance of maintaining AVCLs throughout the life of the building, particularly when repairs, alterations and extensions are made.

### Installation

- Install PhotonCheck on the warm side of insulation, with the reflective side facing in to the building for easier installation and taping.
- PhotonCheck can be installed vertically or horizontally. We prefer running down the studs for added support to the membrane laps.
- Ensure PhotonCheck creates a continuous barrier to prevent air and water vapour transfer. All laps must be at least 50mm and sealed with a minimum 50mm wide single-sided aluminium foil tape (preferably 75mm wide).
- When installing on inclined or vertical substrates, temporary fixing may be necessary. The preferred method is to use double-sided tape, but if staples or nails are used, they should be covered with single-sided aluminium foil tape to ensure a proper seal.
- In cases of unavoidable puncture damage, apply appropriately sized patches over the puncture, ensuring a continuous taped seal around the entire hole.
- An AVCL needs to be continuous; particular care is required sealing around penetrations and ensuring that the various vapour control planes of adjoining constructional elements should be joined, i.e. the wall AVCL and roof AVCL should be continuous to reduce both air and vapour movement and should be positioned on the warm side of the insulation layer.