

CEMINTEL[®]

NEW ZEALAND DESIGN &
INSTALLATION GUIDE



BRANZ Appraised
Appraisal No.1055 [2020]

CEMINTEL RIGID AIR BARRIER

With structural bracing capacity



FCNZ583 November 2019

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Introduction

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier™ is designed for use with pressure equalised cladding systems to produce effective weather-resistant façades.

Key components of pressure equalised systems are – a cladding or rain screen; a drained and ventilated cavity; and an air barrier.

A large range of cladding materials are suitable for use as part of a pressure equalised cladding system. Refer to the manufacturer for details.

The cavity allows pressure equalisation to occur, with ventilation provided through openings at the base and head of the wall. This also assists to prevent moisture build up and reduces the risk of moisture penetration, allowing the building shell to dry out, creating a healthier, more breathable building.

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier™ is suitable for higher wind pressures and for projects that are left unclad for

extended periods which may require resistance to damage during construction.

It may also be used to provide bracing for timber framed buildings that are within the scope of NZS3604.

This guide has been prepared as a general guide and includes design considerations, system engineering and common applications. It assumes that the user has an intermediate knowledge level of building design and construction. In no way does it replace the services of the building professionals required to design projects, nor is it an exhaustive guide of all possible scenarios. It is the responsibility of the architect, designer and various engineering parties to ensure that the details in this Design and Installation Guide are appropriate for the intended application.



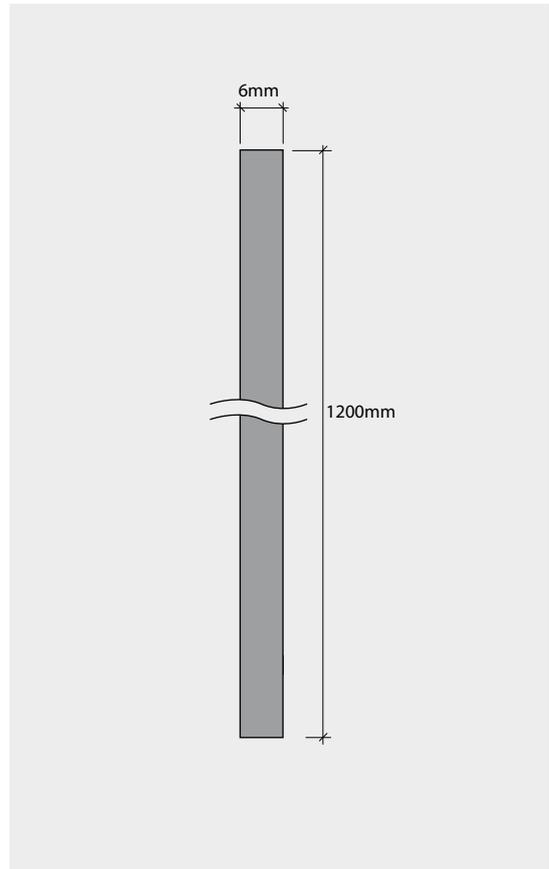
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PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier

- Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier is a 6mm fibre cement panel consisting primarily of Portland Cement, cellulose fibres, sand and water and is manufactured in accordance with AS2908.2: 1992 'Cellulose-cement products Part 2: Flat sheets.'
- Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier is sealed on the face and edges using Cemintel's proven Ceminseal embedded micro waterblock technology which repels water, preventing water penetrating into the panel and hence providing a durable sheet which will not rot, swell or warp when correctly installed.
- By protecting against wind and rain, it allows work to be carried on inside the building prior to the cladding being installed.
- The panels do not have sharp edges. The square edges are suitable for accepting tape to form an air seal and are available in a 1200x3000mm size (Note: custom sizes can be supplied subject to minimum order quantities – refer to Cemintel).
- Panel Mass (at equilibrium moisture content) is 9.4kg/m²
Nominal Weight is 9.7kg/m²

Comprehensive Technical Datasheets can be downloaded from cemintel.co.nz



03

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

03

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Air barriers are an integral component of a pressure equalised façade system. Pressure equalised systems consist of a cladding or rainscreen installed with a ventilated cavity, and form an effective method of weatherproofing buildings.

Positive air pressure within the cavity, introduced by appropriate vents, can lower the pressure differential across the cladding. This differential is a force that can drive water through an opening, so a low value means less chance of water crossing the cavity to reach other building elements. Testing carried out to AS/NZS 4284 demonstrated that water ingress is limited and present only at the back face of the cladding. The cavity then serves as a channel to return water to the outside of the building.

For installations in Wind Zone Extra High or above, a rigid air barrier must be used.

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier is installed vertically across the frame. 3M 8067, Marshalls Superstick or Thermakraft Aluband Xtreme flashing tape is applied continuously across joints to limit air penetration.

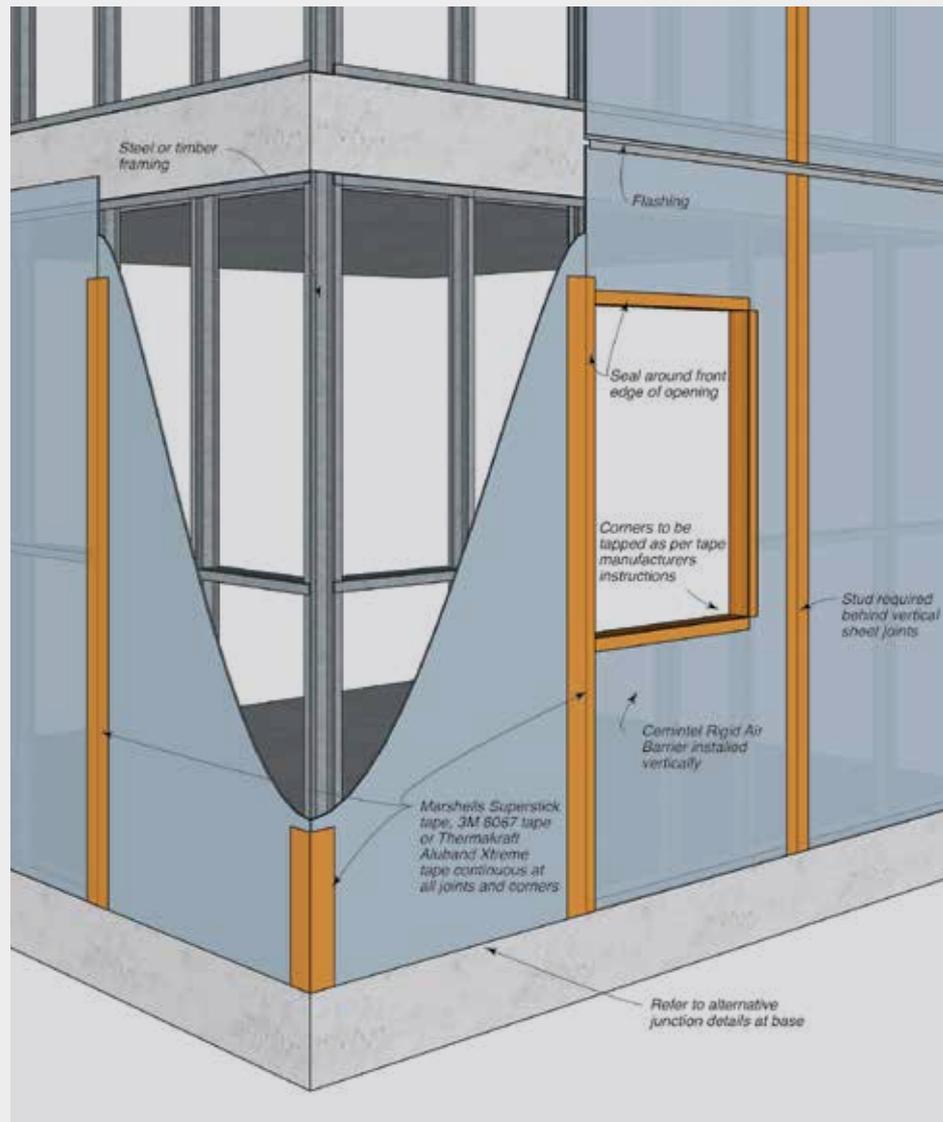
Any flashings should be fixed over the top of the air barrier and taped.

It is critical that the cladding and air barrier are installed correctly as they are essential elements of a pressure equalised system. Air barriers must be effectively sealed at all perimeters, openings and joints.

Benefits of Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier

- Vapour permeable
- No sharp edges
- Easy to cut on site
- Not susceptible to corrosion
- Durable during construction

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier



SYSTEM OVERVIEW



Applications

The air barrier system in this Guide is suitable for use with timber or steel framing. It is not designed for fixing to masonry.

Cemintel's Rigid Air Barrier has been tested to be suitable for use as part of an external cladding pressure equalised cavity system for wind pressures

up to 2.56kPa for timber and 3.3kPa for steel framing.

Due to the limited durability of some system components, Cemintel's air barriers are not recommended for use with rain screens that have open joints between panels.



TABLE 3.01 Product Performance

Product	Wind Pressure (ultimate)	Water Resistance AS/NZS 4201.4	Vapour Resistance	Weather exposure limit prior to cladding
Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier	SG8 Timber 2.56kPa 0.75 BMT Steel 3.3kPa	20mm	4.0MN s/g	6 months (panel) 90 days minimum* (tape)

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier may be used to provide bracing for timber framed buildings that are within the scope of NZS3604.

* Refer to tape manufacturer as longer limits may apply

A large, stylized graphic of the number '04' in white, with a dark blue shadow effect, positioned behind the text 'DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS'.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

DESIGN + AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS



This section outlines some important areas for consideration in determining whether Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier is suitable for the required application. The following points are not exhaustive. It is the responsibility of the architect / building designer to ensure the design conforms to NZBC requirements and other relevant building standards that may exist for that location. This guide should be read in conjunction with the NZBC.

Air barrier, fasteners and structural framing are required to resist wind loads that are specific to the building site. Additional local pressure factors may apply to the panels in accordance with AS/NZS 1170.2 Structural Design Actions Part 2: Wind Actions.

It is recommended that the architect/building designer assigns the responsibility for the facade design of non-residential projects to the facade engineer.

Once wind loads have been determined, fastener spacings, and wall wrap/panel fixing details, may be selected from the appropriate Span tables in the 'System Engineering Section' of this manual.

It is also the responsibility of the architect/building designer to select the appropriate exposure category as per NZS 3604, assess the amount and type of exposure to UV, wind, rain etc that the air barrier will encounter prior to the external cladding being installed, the likelihood of damage by trades etc.

Control Joints

Vertical Control Joints

Vertical control joints should be aligned with vertical movement control joints provided in the framing and at junctions of different framing materials.

Horizontal Control Joints

In slab to slab construction, a horizontal control joint is required at every floor junction to accommodate deflection. The magnitude of the deflection must be verified by the project engineer. Refer to 'Construction Drawings and Details' section.

Panel Layout

Panels must be orientated in a vertical layout. Installation details for wind pressures up to EH, as well as bracing unit values, are provided in the 'System Engineering Details' section. All sheet joints must be backed by framing. The thickness of the Rigid Air Barrier must be considered when determining the depth of window and door reveals.

systems are primarily intended to prevent racking due to sideways pressure on walls and the roof, however they also need to be part of a system that prevents overturning of the structure by helping to connect the roofing structure to the subfloor.

The bracing wall solution is generally determined in accordance with NZS 3604. The design bracing forces should be calculated for both wall directions of the building. Bracing walls can then be chosen and distributed within the structure. For each direction, the bracing resistance of all walls is added so that the total resistance is greater than the design bracing demand.

Framing must be a minimum 90 x 45mm, SG8 pine. Bracing elements are to be held-down with a GIB Handibrac® at each end of the bracing element. The GIB Handibrac® is fixed to the floor structure with a BOWMAC® screw bolt – M10 x 140 mm screw anchor, with a blue-painted head. Intermediate fixings must be in accordance with NZS 3604.

Structural

Framing and Substrate Options

For timber and steel framing, design shall be in accordance with the following standards:

- NZS 3604 – Timber Framed Buildings.
- NASH Standard Part 2 Light Steel Framed Building.

When installing Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier, the vertical joints between panels must to be supported by framing and the horizontal panel joints backed by dwangs or similar framing. Refer to 'Installation Section' for details.

Bracing

Buildings require bracing to resist wind and earthquake loads that may occur during the structure's construction and serviceable life. Bracing

Durability

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier is strong and durable, making it an excellent choice for applications subject to relatively higher wind loads and for projects that are left unclad for extended periods that may require resistance to prevent degradation / damage during construction.

The panels, and other components selected with regards to corrosion zone information, may be exposed to the weather for up to six months before being enclosed with the façade system. The tape should not be exposed to UV for more than 90 days unless longer UV exposure limits are available from the tape manufacturer.



DESIGN + AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

Other Design Considerations

Thermal Break

When Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier is installed over sheet or strip thermal break on steel framing, the length of fixing screws may need to be increased to ensure sufficient embedment.

Corrosive Zones

Consideration needs to be made regarding the impact of climate conditions on system components such as fasteners and metal components.

Corrosivity zones are detailed in NZS 3604. In corrosivity Zone D, fixings must be Class 4 or stainless steel, or protected Class 3 or hot dipped galvanised. The building designer is responsible for assessing the site in accordance with the standard and local conditions. Responsibility for the choice of fasteners in corrosive environments lies with the building designer.

Services

Any penetrations formed must be considered in the framing design and effectively sealed to maintain the pressure equalisation of the cavity. Methods of sealing penetrations are given in the 'Construction Drawings and Details' section.

Renovations

When undertaking building renovations, remove all cladding, wall wrap and insulation from the original wall framing. Ensure the condition of the framing is in accordance with current requirements and is as true and as plumb as possible (within accepted industry tolerances of 5mm over 2400mm).

05

COMPONENTS + ACCESSORIES

05

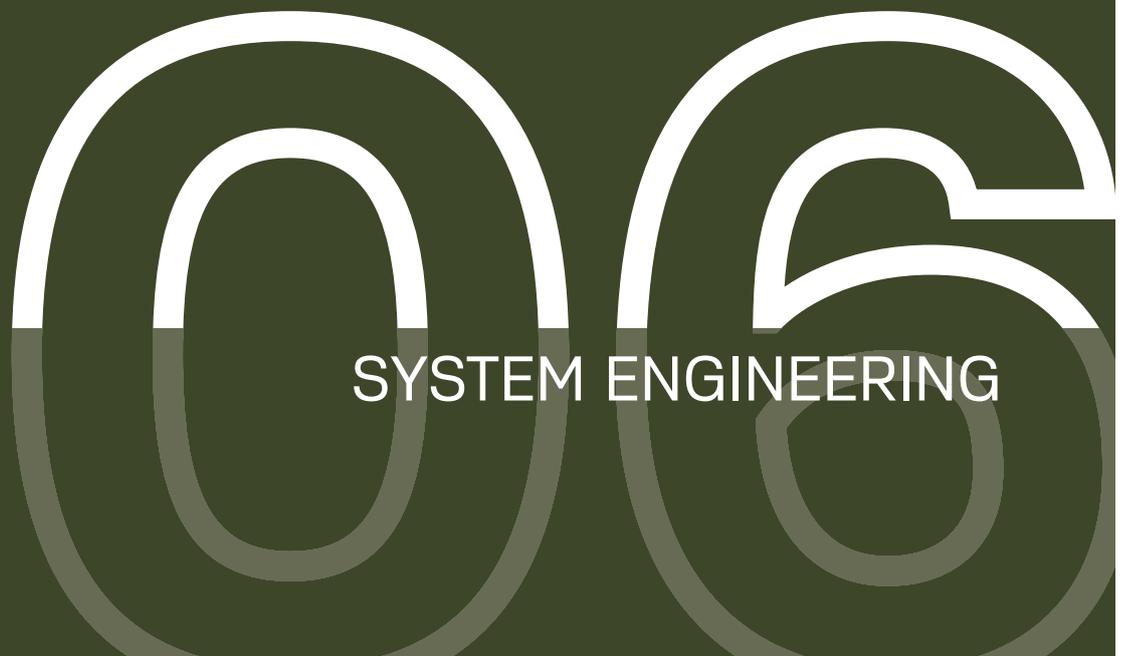
COMPONENTS + ACCESSORIES

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier

Product	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier	1200	3000	6

Product/Accessories/Tools for Installing Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier

Other Accessories	Description	Size	Quantity
NAILS (FOR TIMBER)			
	Nails for fixing Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier to timber framing 40 x 2.8 flat head hot dip galvanised or stainless steel ring shank	2.8 x 40mm	Supplied by others
SCREWS (FOR STEEL)			
	Screws for fixing Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier to steel framing 40 x 10g button head	10g x 40mm	Supplied by others
	3M 8067, Marshall Superstick or Thermakraft Aluband Xtreme - Used to seal vertical and horizontal joints, around openings, at corners and over flashings.	75mm wide (For sheet joints) 150mm wide (For window and door openings)	Supplied by others
Flashings and Cappings – flashings are to be designed and installed in accordance with NZBC E2.			Supplied by others



SYSTEM ENGINEERING



SYSTEM ENGINEERING

Design, Detailing And Performance Responsibilities

The rigid air barrier detailed in this guide is designed to act as one component of an exterior wall system. The functional requirements of exterior walls may include weather resistance, sound rating, fire rating, spread of fire, thermal insulation, load resistance, amongst others, that are not considered in this guide. Compliance with these items are within the role of various project design specialists.

Project Consultants (Structure, Fire, Acoustics, etc.)

These consultants are typically responsible for the following:

- Opinions on expected laboratory performance of wall configurations that vary from actual test configuration, such as substitution products and components
- Judgements about expected field performance using laboratory test reports and practical experience.
- Design, specification and certification of structural, fire, acoustic, durability, weather tightness and any other required performance criteria for individual projects.

This involves the design and selection of building elements, such as wall and floors and their integration into the building considering the following:

- Interface of different building elements and to the structure / substrate.
- Wall and floor junctions.
- Penetrations.
- Flashing design.

- Room / building geometry.
- Acoustic and water penetration field-testing.

Designer and/or builder

These professionals are typically responsible for:

- Identifying the performance requirements for the project in accordance with the NZBC and clearly communicating this to the relevant parties.
- Applicability of any performance characteristics supplied by Cemintel including test and opinions for the project.
- The project consultant's responsibilities detailed above if they are not appointed.

Cemintel does not provide consulting services. Cemintel only provides information that has been prepared by others and therefore shall not be considered experts in the field. Any party using the information contained in this guide or supplied by Cemintel in the course of a project must satisfy themselves that it is true, current and appropriate for the application, consequently accepting responsibility for its use.

It is the responsibility of the architectural designer and engineering parties to ensure that the details in this design guide are appropriate for the intended application.

The recommendations in this guide are formulated along the lines of good building practice, but are not intended to be an exhaustive statement of all relevant data.

Cemintel is not responsible for the performance of constructed walls, including field performance, and does not interpret or make judgements about performance requirements in the NZBC.

Design for wind pressure

Details tables are provided for the installation of Rigid Air Barrier subject to face loading by wind pressure. Figure 6.01 is for timber or steel wall framing and is suitable for all wind zones up to and including EH.

The details are based on short term exposure to wind, up to six months, after which it is assumed the cladding will have been installed.

Design for bracing

Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier may be used to provide bracing resistance to wind and earthquake loads when installed on timber framing. Testing has been carried out to the BRANZ P21 Test Method, and the Bracing Unit values are provided in Table 6.01.

Bracing Unit values for longer or higher walls can be calculated in accordance with NZS 3604 Section 8.

Installation of the Rigid Air Barrier must be the same as used in the testing, with fastener spacing and edge distances as set out in Fig 6.01. Frames are to be built from 90 x 45 SG8 kiln dried Radiata Pine,

with studs spaced at 600mm maximum centres, with a row of dwangs at mid height. GIB HandiBracs are to be used at each end of a bracing unit, installed with the supplied fixings.

In addition, based on test results and analysis, the use of strapping or wire dogs required by Table 8.18 of NZS 3604 can be eliminated when the sheets are fixed to the top plates at 100mm centres. Edge distance for the sheet-to-top plate fixings are to be 20mm minimum.

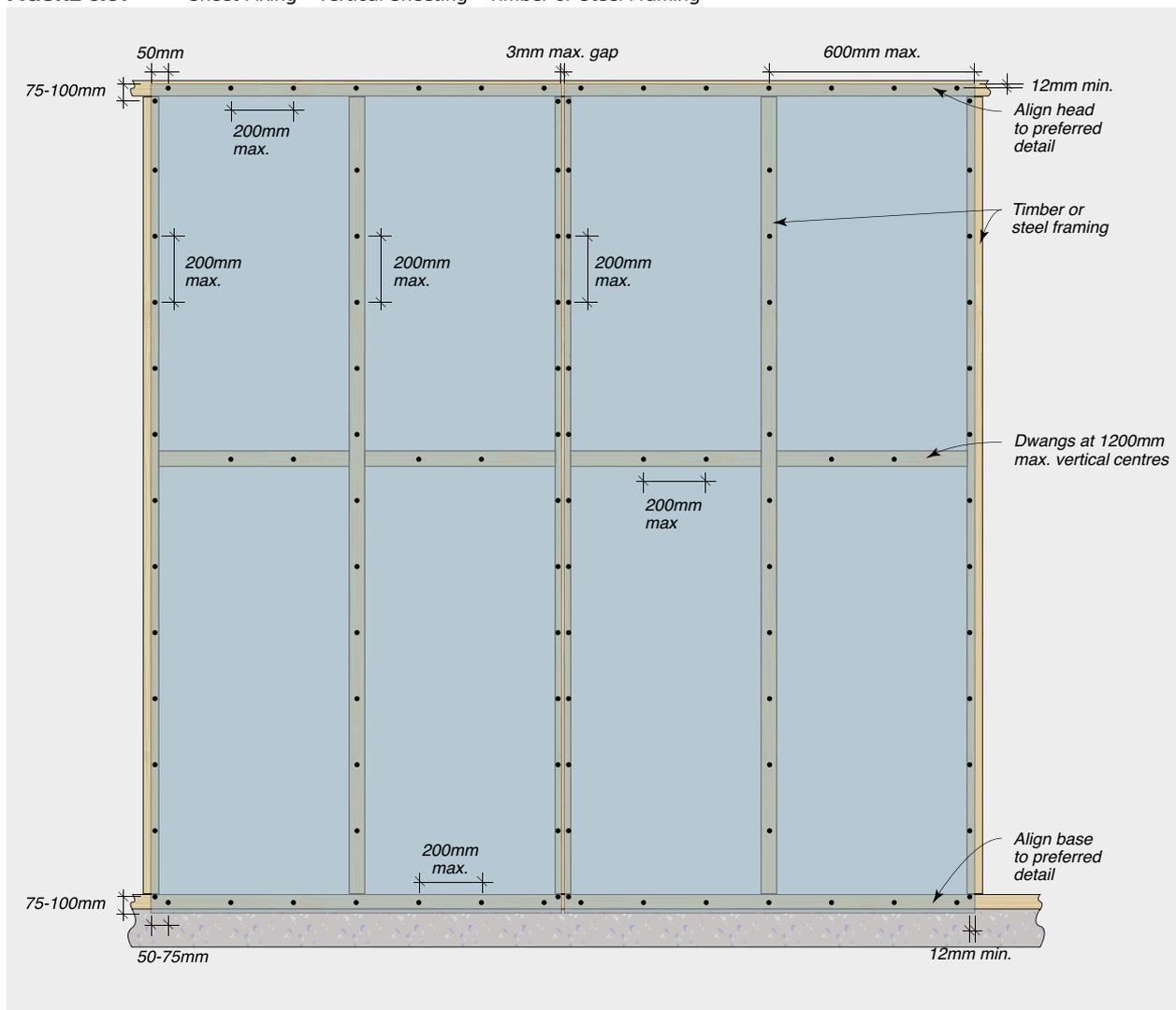
SYSTEM ENGINEERING



Wind Loads & Fastener Spacings

Wind Zones up to and including Extra High, Including Corner Zones & Fastener Spacings for Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier – Vertical

FIGURE 6.01 Sheet Fixing – Vertical Sheeting – Timber or Steel Framing



Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier Bracing

TABLE 6.01 Bracing Units for 2.4m high timber framed walls. Vertical sheeting

Minimum Wall Length (m)	Wind Rating per Length BU/m	Earthquake Rating per Length BU/m
0.4	95	95
0.6	115	95
1.2	115	95
2.4	120	95

CHECKLIST – Prior to Installation

The following pre-install checklist may assist with ensuring you have the best possible outcome when installing air barriers.

- Ensure substrate is structurally sound and square. Pack to straighten if necessary (timber frames as per NZS3604, steel frames as per NASH Standard Part 2 Light Steel Framed Building). Check with certifier regarding packing materials.
- Ensure studs and noggings are correctly located and of the appropriate thickness.
- Remove any excess concrete that may foul the Rigid Air Barrier line, particularly at steps in slabs.
- Ensure there is adequate ground clearance to the bottom edge of the Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier panels as per regulatory requirements (including for water/rain runoff). These can vary from 100-175mm depending on type of ground.



07

INSTALLATION

INSTALLATION

07

Procedure for Installation of Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier™

The Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier sheets are to be installed vertically across the frame. An appropriate panel fixing layout should be selected for the project design wind pressure and frame spacing. Panels must be fixed in accordance with the details set out in the 'System Engineering' Section.

Panels are fixed to timber framing using nails, and to steel framing using screws. A small gap (maximum 3mm) is acceptable. Joints are taped using Marshalls Superstick tape or 3M 8067 tape to form an air barrier. Similarly, all corners, penetrations and junctions are sealed with Marshalls Superstick tape or 3M 8067 tape or with flexible sealant.

All flashings should be fixed over the top of the Rigid Air Barrier and taped with 3M 8067, Marshalls Superstick or ThermoKraft Aluband Xtreme tape.

Installation Procedure

- 1 Cut sheets to ensure vertical joints are supported by studs and horizontal joints are backed by dwangs or similar framing
- 2 Position sheets (refer to Head & Base details in 'Construction Drawings & Details' section). Screw fix (to steel frame) or nail (to timber frame) at the detailed fastener centres. (Refer to 'System Engineering Section').
- 3 Install adjacent sheets, with uPVC flashing at horizontal joints-
- 4 Seal vertical joints and corners with 3M 8067, Marshalls Superstick or ThermoKraft Aluband Xtreme tape. Seal penetrations with flashing tape as per E2/AS1 or proprietary penetration seal.
- 5 Seal any openings in head, sill and jamb framing with Marshalls Superstick tape, 3M 8067 tape or ThermoKraft Aluband Xtreme tape.
- 6 Apply Marshalls Superstick tape, 3M 8067 tape or ThermoKraft Aluband Xtreme tape to corners of window and door openings. Seal corners of openings to the tape manufacturers instructions.



Check quality and quantity of panels and components before installing. If there is any sign of damage or visible defects in panels DO NOT INSTALL. Contact Cemintel to address any issues.

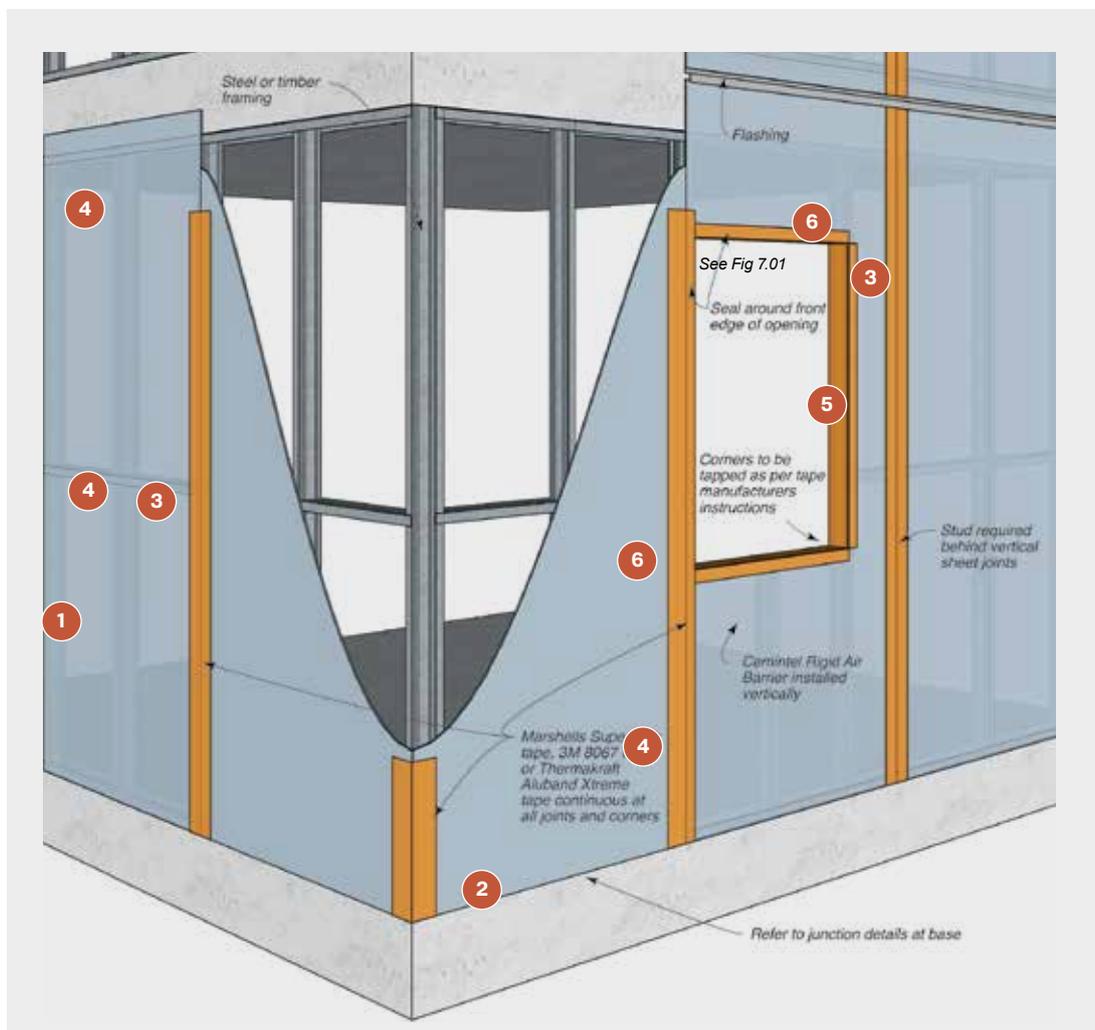
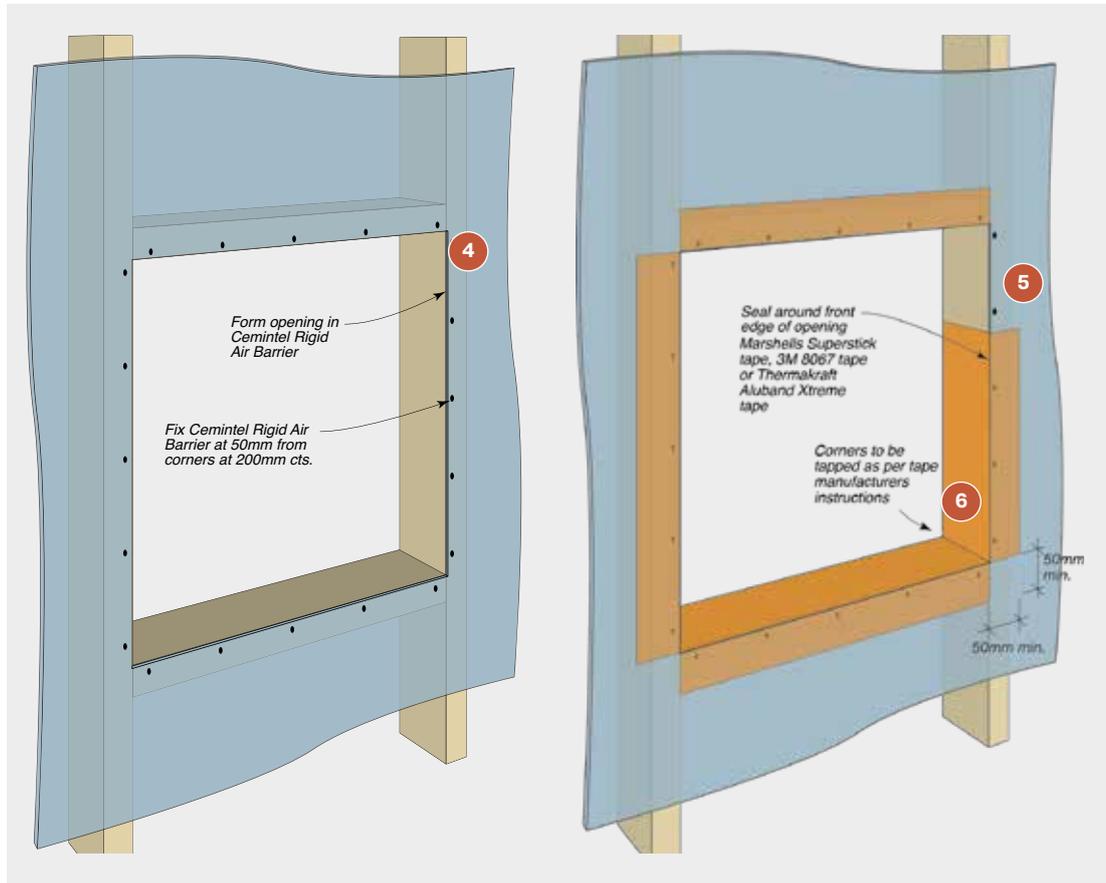
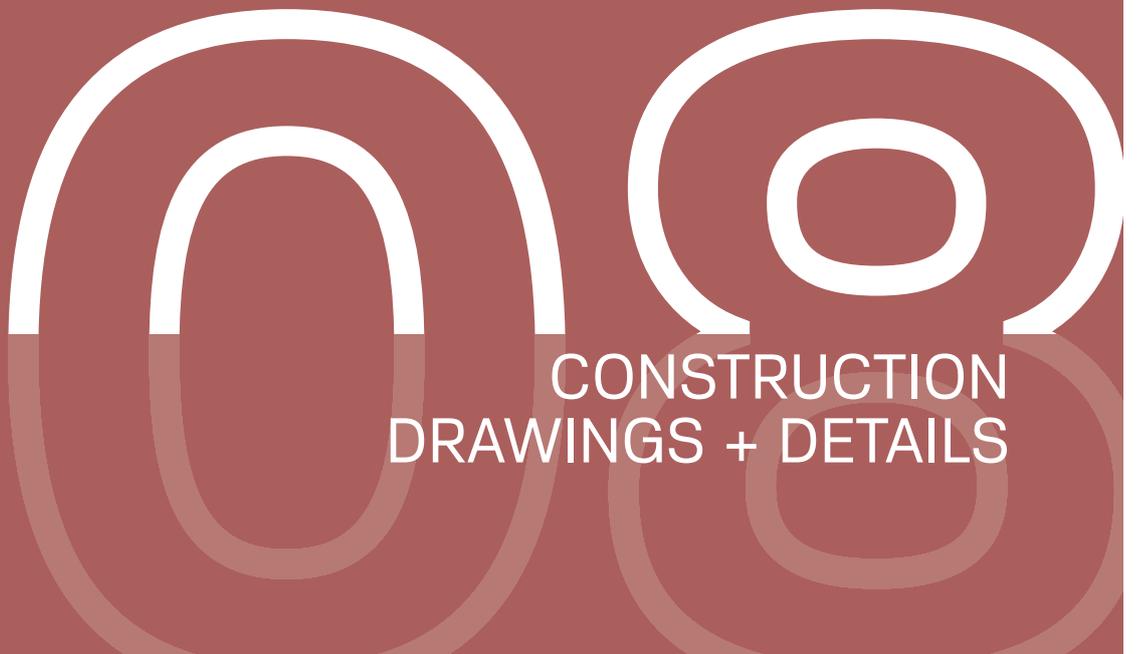


FIGURE 7.01 Treatment at Window/Door Openings – Rigid Air Barrier



CONSTRUCTION
DRAWINGS + DETAILS

Drawings Index

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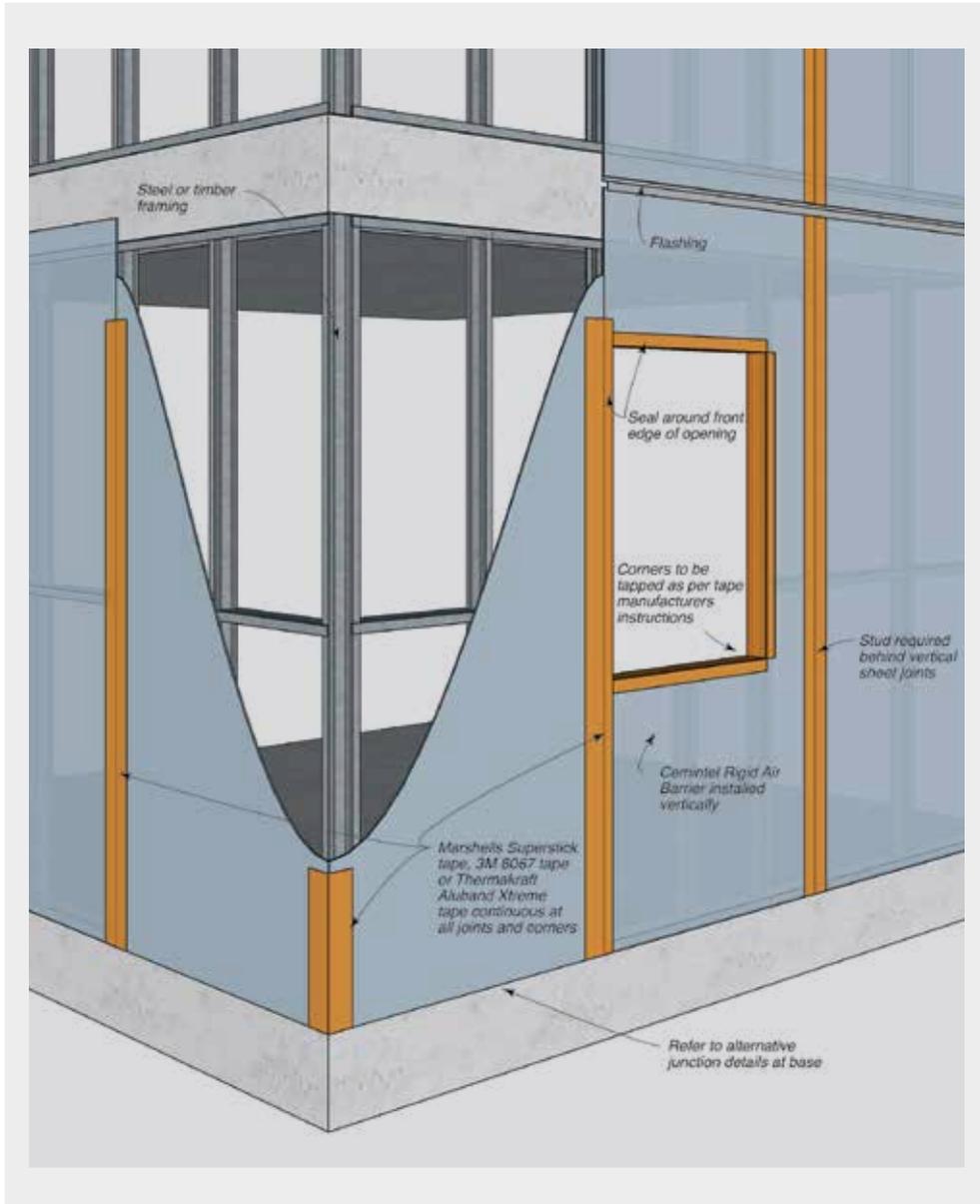
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

RIGID AIR BARRIER

Overview

FIGURE 8.01 Typical Installation Overview



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Head Detail

FIGURE 8.02 Inline Slab – Junction at Soffit Overhanging Framing

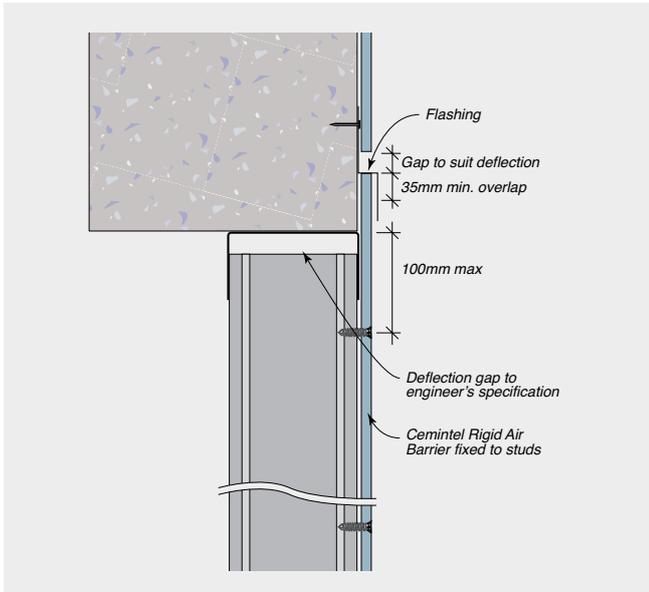
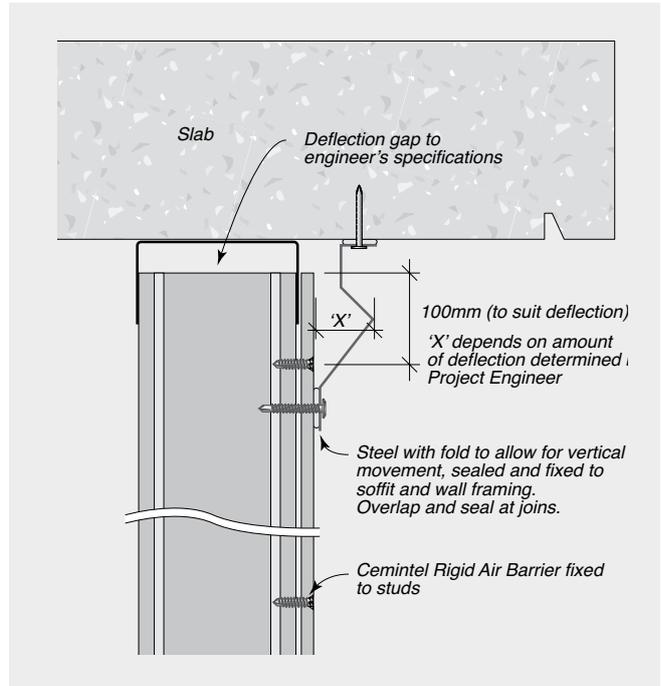
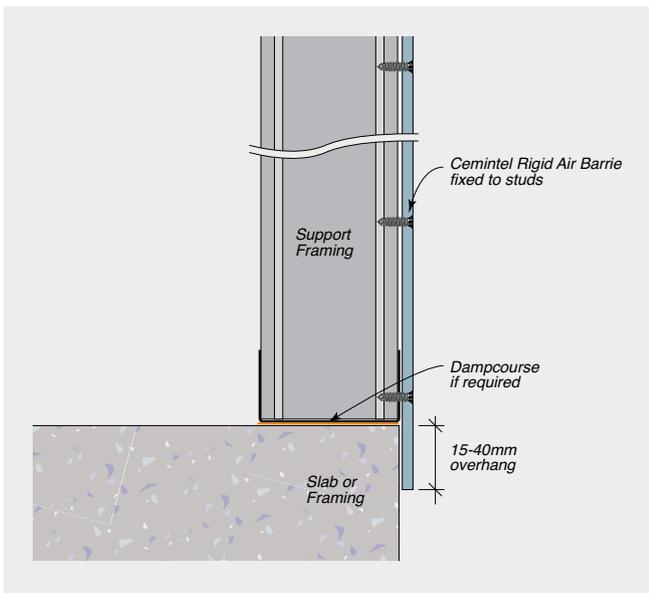


FIGURE 8.03 Recessed – Junction at Soffit with Deformable Flashing – Rigid Air Barrier



Base Detail

FIGURE 8.04 Junction at Base – Overhanging Framing



CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

Corner

FIGURE 8.05 External Corner

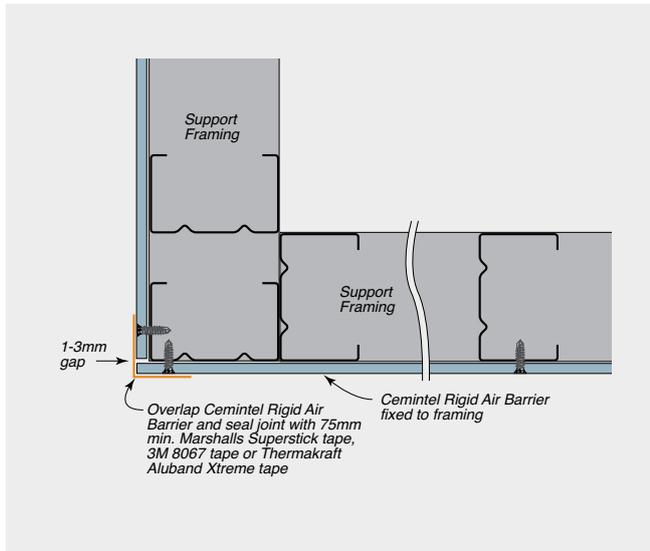
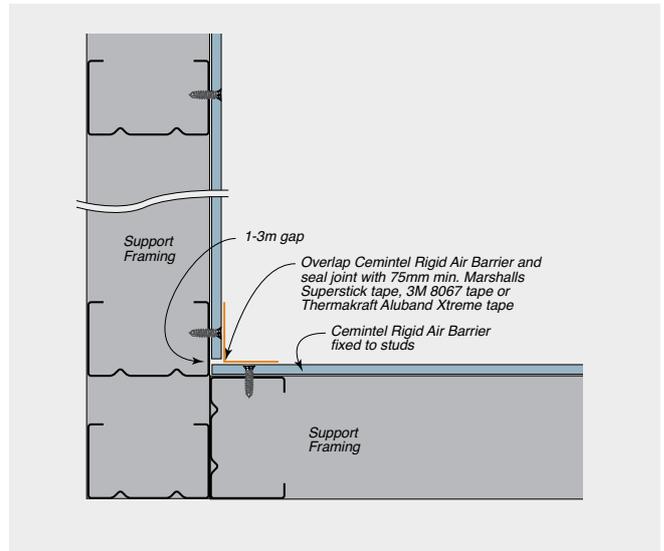
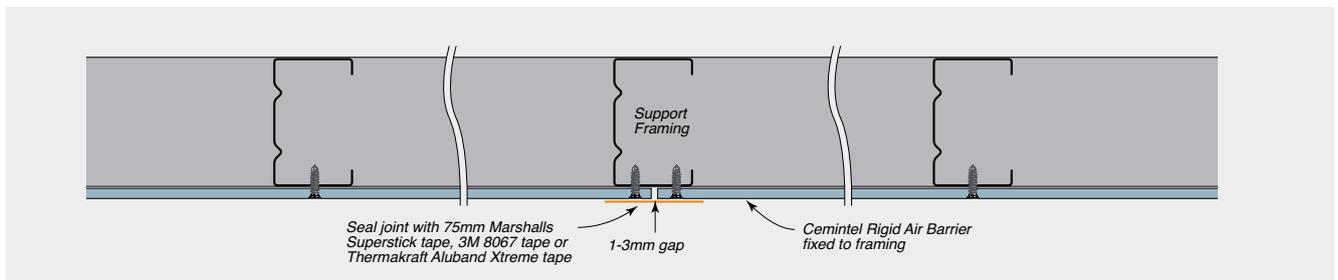


FIGURE 8.06 Internal Corner



Junction

FIGURE 8.07 Vertical Junction





CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND DETAILS

Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

FIGURE 8.08 Junction at Intermediate Level
– Steel Framing

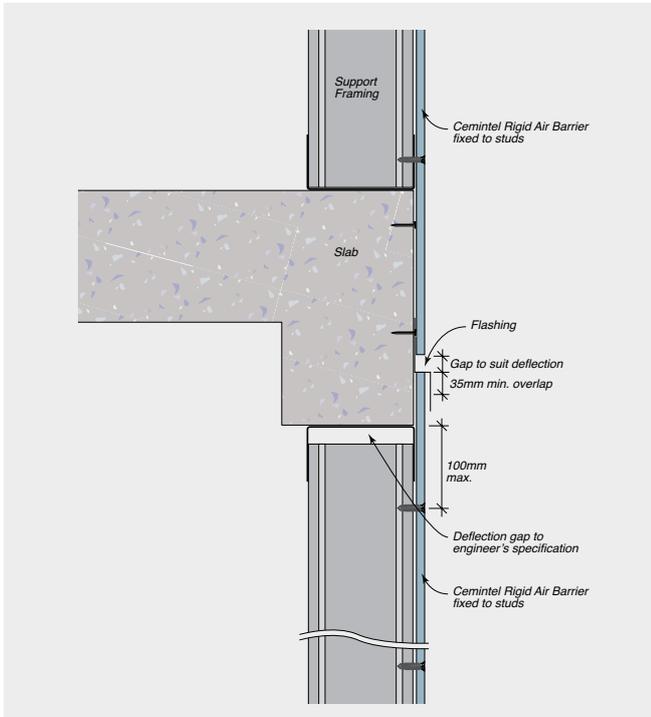
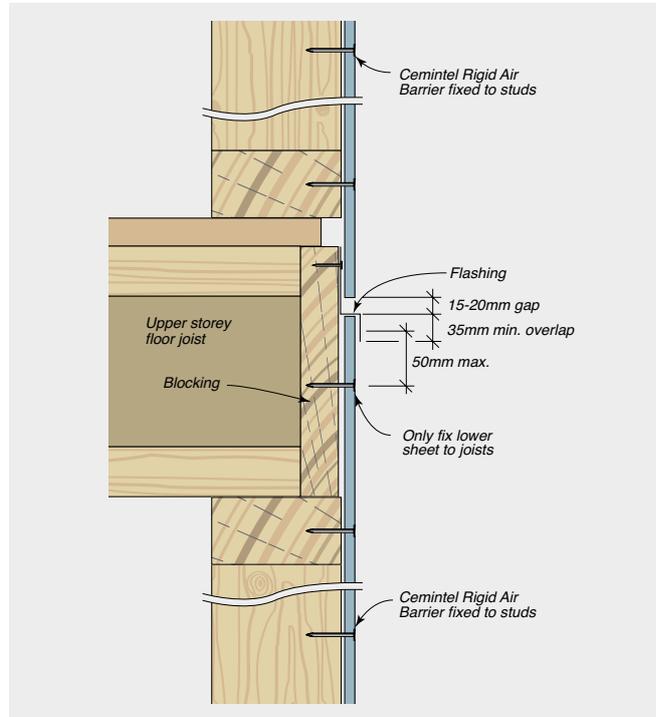


FIGURE 8.09 Junctions at Intermediate Level
– Timber Framing



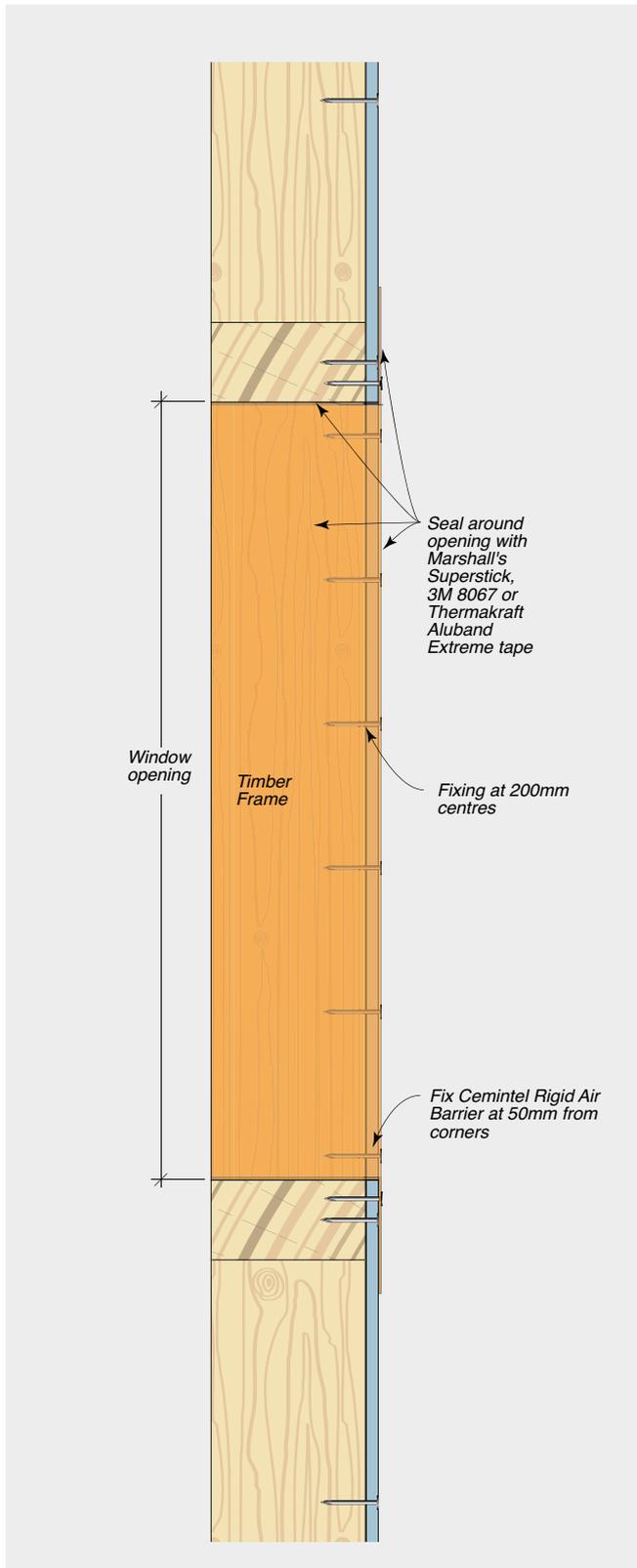
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND DETAILS



Note: Drawings are interchangeable for timber or steel substrates with the exception of the fasteners.

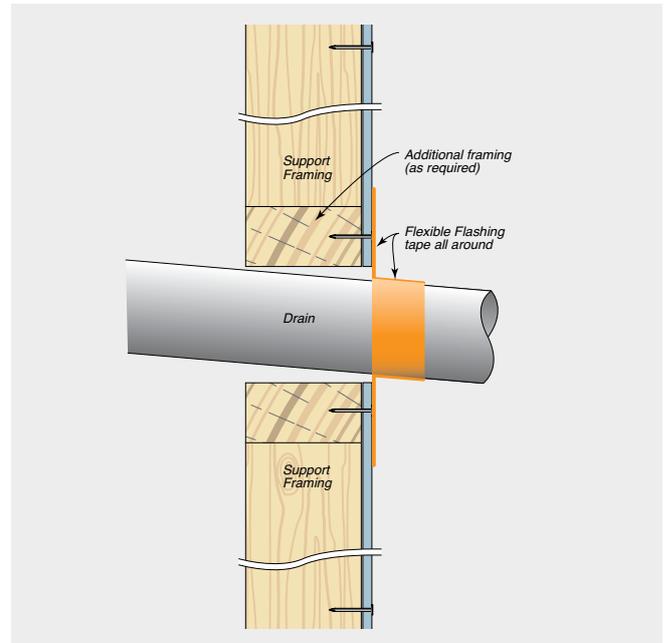
Window Details

FIGURE 8.10 Treatment at Window/Door Openings



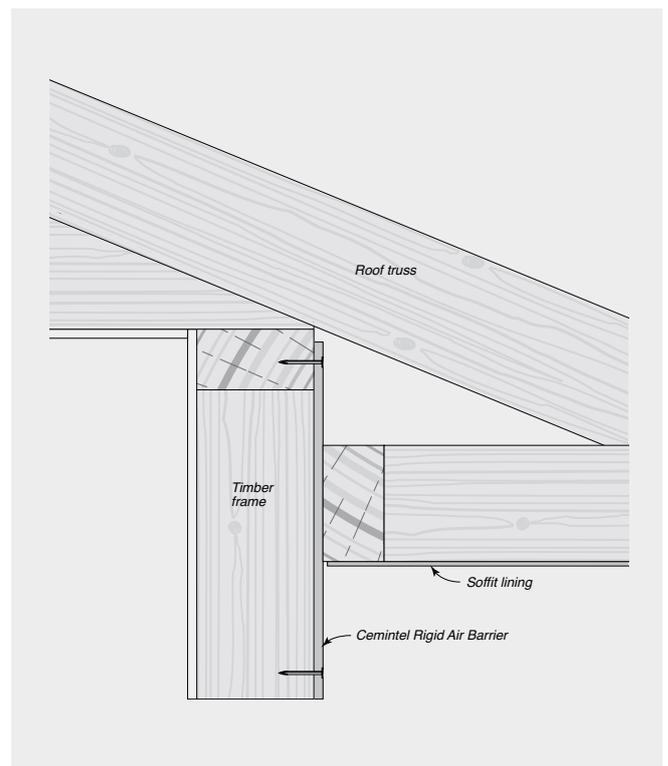
Drain Details

FIGURE 8.11 Junctions at Drain Penetration – Timber or Steel Framing



Soffit Detail

FIGURE 8.12 Installation at Soffit Junction





WARRANTY, CLEANING
+ MAINTENANCE

SAFETY, HANDLING + GENERAL CARE



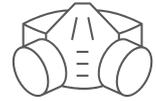
Health, Safety and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Panels contain silicas that are harmful if inhaled. Protective clothing and breathing equipment should be worn when cutting products.

When cutting, drilling or grinding Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier panels using power tools, always ensure the work area is properly ventilated.

An approved dust mask (AS/NZS1715 and AS/NZS1716) and safety glass (AS1337) must be worn. Cemintel recommends that hearing protection also be worn.

Safety Data Sheet information is available at cemintel.co.nz



Cemintel Safe Working Practices

WARNING – DO NOT BREATHE DUST AND CUT ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA

Cemintel products contain sand, a source of respirable crystalline silica that is considered by some international authorities to be a cause of cancer from some occupational sources. Breathing excessive amounts of respirable silica dust can also cause a disabling and potentially fatal lung disease called silicosis, and has been linked with other diseases. Some studies suggest smoking may increase these risks. During installation or handling: (1) work in outdoor areas with ample ventilation; (2) minimise dust when cutting by using either 'Score and Snap' knife, fibre cement shears or, where not feasible, use a blade saw and dust reducing circular saw attached to a HEPA vacuum; (3) warn others in the immediate area to avoid breathing

dust; (4) wear a properly fitted, approved dust mask or respirator (e.g P1 or P2) in accordance with applicable government regulations and manufacturer instructions to further limit respirable silica exposures. During clean-up, use HEPA vacuums or wet cleanup methods – never dry sweep. For further information, refer to our installation instructions and Safety Data Sheets available at www.cemintel.co.nz.

FAILURE TO ADHERE TO OUR WARNINGS, SAFETY DATA SHEETS, AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

Cemintel recommended safe working practices

CUTTING OUTDOORS

Position cutting station so that wind will blow dust away from the user or others in working area. Use one of the following methods based on the required cutting rate:

BEST	BETTER	GOOD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score and snap Hand guillotine Fibreshear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust reducing circular saw and HEPA vacuum extraction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust reducing circular saw

CUTTING INDOORS

- Cut only using score and snap, hand guillotine or fibreshears (manual, electric or pneumatic)
- Position cutting station in well-ventilated area

DRILLING/OTHER MACHINING

When drilling or machining you should always wear a P1 or P2 dust mask and warn others in the immediate area.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

- FOR MAXIMUM PROTECTION** (lowest respirable dust production), Cemintel recommends always using 'Best' – level cutting methods where feasible
- NEVER** use a power saw indoors
- NEVER** dry sweep – Use wet suppression or HEPA Vacuum
- NEVER** use grinders
- ALWAYS** follow tool manufacturer's safety recommendations

P1 or P2 respirators can be used in conjunction with above cutting practices to further reduce dust exposures. If concern still exists about exposure levels or you do not comply with the above practices, you should always consult a qualified industrial hygienist or contact Cemintel for further information.



SAFETY, HANDLING + GENERAL CARE

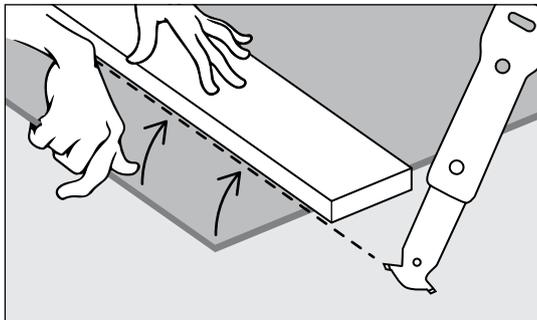
Working instructions

Refer to Recommended Safe Working Practices before starting any cutting or machining of product.

Score and Snap

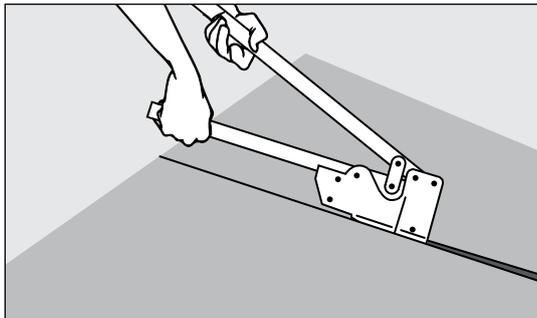
Score and Snap is a fast and efficient method of cutting the product using special tungsten tipped Score and Snap knife.

Preferably score on the face side of the product. Score against a straight edge and repeat the action to obtain adequate depth for clean break – normally 1/3 of sheet thickness. Snap upwards to achieve break. Smooth any rough edges with a rasp.



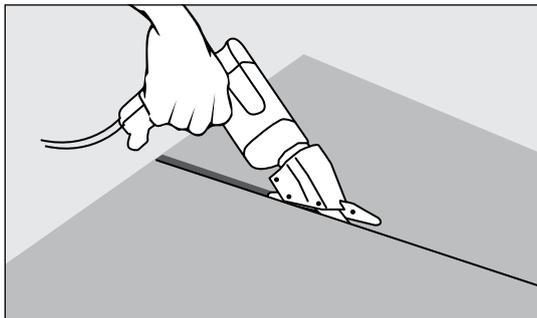
Hand guillotine

Make guillotine cut on the off-cut side of line to allow for the thickness of the blade.



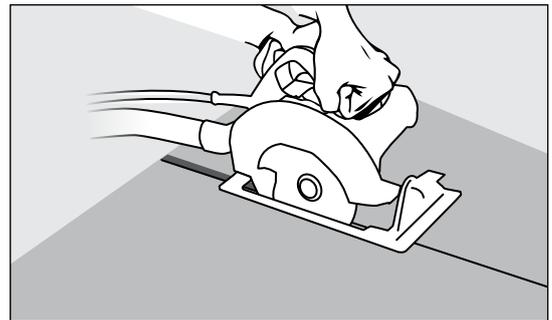
Fibreshear heavy duty

An electrically powered, fast, clean and effortless way of cutting Cemintel building products, especially around curves such as archways. Make Fibreshear cut on the 'off-cut' side of the line to allow for the thickness of the shear.



Blade saw

A blade saw fitted with HEPA vacuum filter is ideal for fast, clean cutting of Cemintel fibre cement products. A dust-reducing saw uses a dust deflector or a dust collector connected to a vacuum system. When sawing, clamp a straight-edge to the sheet as a guide and run the saw base plate along the straight edge when making the cut.



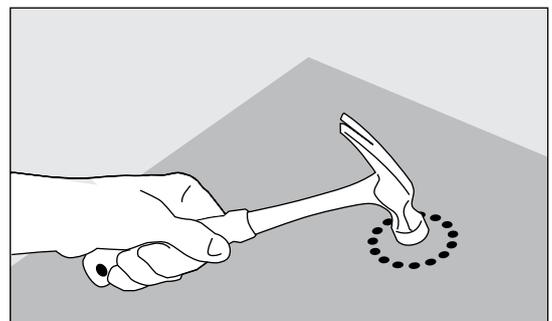
Hole-forming

For smooth clean cut circular holes:

- Mark the centre of the hole on the sheet.
- Pre-drill a 'pilot' hole.
- Using the pilot hole as a guide, cut the hole to the appropriate diameter with a hole saw fitted to a heavy duty electric drill.

For irregular holes:

- Small rectangular or circular holes can be cut by drilling a series of small holes around the perimeter of the hole then tapping out the waste piece from the sheet face.
- Tap carefully to avoid damage to sheets, ensuring that the sheet edges are properly supported.



SAFETY, HANDLING + GENERAL CARE



Storage and handling

To avoid damage, all Cemintel building products should be stored with edges and corners of the sheets protected from chipping.

Cemintel building products must be installed in a dry state and protected from weather during transport and storage. The product must be laid flat under cover on a smooth level surface clear of the ground to avoid exposure to water, moisture, etc.

Quality

Cemintel conducts quality checks to ensure any product manufactured falls within our quality spectrum. It is the responsibility of the builder to ensure the product meets aesthetic requirements before installation. Cemintel will not be responsible for rectifying obvious aesthetic surface variations following installation.

Warranty

The Cemintel Rigid Air Barrier panels have a product warranty of 15 years.

The full Cemintel product warranty is available for download at cemintel.co.nz



Our Offices

Auckland

956 Great South Road
Penrose, Auckland

Christchurch

1/99 Sawyers Arms Road
Papanui, Christchurch

Hamilton

59 Vickery Street
Te Rapa, Hamilton

Tauranga

15 Hynds Road
Greerton, Tauranga

cemintel.co.nz

0800 274 257

For Design and Technical Support:

0800 667 887

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