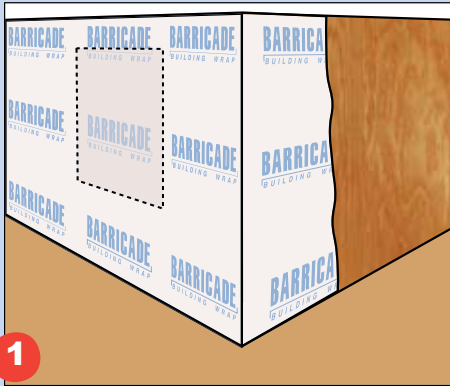
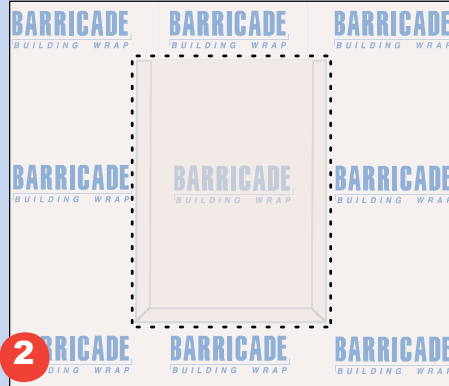


A PRACTICAL GUIDE

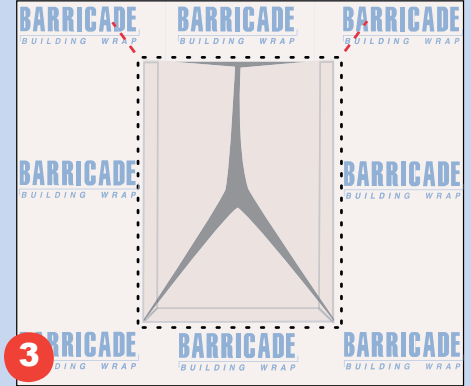
to the Proper Installation of Barricade® Building Wrap Improving the Weatherization of Your Home's Exterior Walls



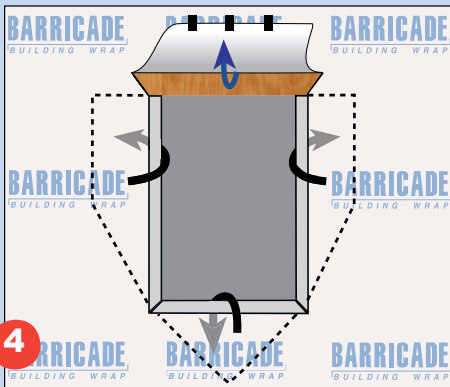
1 Start 2-3 feet from a corner. Wrap around corner and continue nailing or stapling as you move around the house. Use fasteners that are long enough to penetrate into the stud or nail base material.



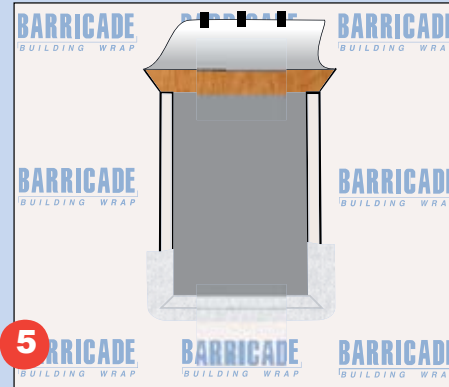
2 Secure Barricade® firmly in place by fastening it every 12" to 18" along the vertical studs using large-headed or plastic cap nails or minimum 1" crown staples. You may install it over wood based, foam insulative, or fiberboard sheathing, and exterior gypsum board.



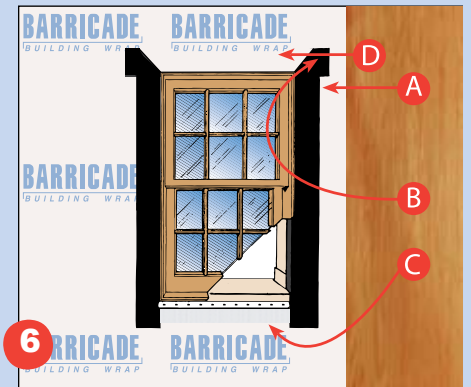
3 Make an inverted Y cut in the wrap at window rough opening. Make diagonal cuts at the top of the rough opening corners.



4 Fold the three flaps in through the opening, fastening them inside with staples set about every 6". Fold top flap up and tape temporarily as shown.



5 Install the bottom flashing over the wrap. Note: Berry Plastics recommends the use of flashing material, such as OptiFlash® or Contour® premium butyl rubber flashing, that meets or exceeds Federal Specification UU-B-790a, Grade A and is minimum 6" in width.



6 Install window.

Flashing details around window:

- A** Install side flashing over side window flanges.
- B** Install head flashing over the top window flange and extend it out 3" to 4" over the side flashings.
- C** Bottom window flange should be over flashing, installed in Step 5.
- D** Remove temporary tape from top building wrap flap and apply over installed head flashing.

Note: Windows must be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommended installation procedures.

Other Important Details:

- Install building wrap "shingle-lap" fashion (with the higher piece lapped over the outside of the piece below).
- All horizontal overlaps of building wrap should be at least 4" and vertical overlaps should at least be 6".
- At roof sections, be careful to lap the building wrap over the entire top of any step flashed areas against the wall.
- Around exterior doors, follow the same flashing procedures as indicated in steps 5 and 6 for windows.



Barricade® Building Wrap Application with Existing Windows

If the window or door has already been installed, create a top flap so that the head flashing can be installed under the wrap and over the flange. The head flashing is extended out 3-4 inches to each side, with the flap taped over it. On the remaining three sides, trim the wrap close to the window flange and secure it to the flange with tape or caulk. Please note that tape and caulk should only be used for securing purposes and should not be used as flashing material.

see important information on reverse side

Things to Note:

- All installation instructions and procedures contained within this flyer are recommended by Berry Plastics and should be followed. Failure to follow these instructions and procedures may compromise the integrity of the building wrap and impact its performance.
- Barricade® building wrap is backed by a 10 year limited warranty. Please contact Berry Plastics Tapes and Coatings Division for more information.
- All Berry Plastics building wrap is manufactured to meet the full intent of all applicable building codes and their governing bodies.
- Barricade is a weather resistive barrier designed to provide a secondary line of defense against bulk water penetration. It is not designed or intended for use as a primary water proofing membrane.
- Wind driven rain can penetrate exterior sidings/cladding such as vinyl, wood, brick, aluminum, hardboard, cementitious, etc. Vinyl and aluminum siding are manufactured with built-in weep holes to allow proper drainage of water that gets past it. Wood, hardboard, and brick exteriors are porous, allowing water to be absorbed into them. Most brick facades also have weep holes built into the wall system to promote water drainage.
- Contamination of Berry Plastics building wrap with various building site chemicals or various sugars and saps found in wood sidings (e.g. cedar) which increase its wettability (e.g. surfactants), will adversely affect the housewrap's water resistance capability and its contribution to the overall water resistance of the wall system. Surfactants can be defined as substances which adversely impact and contaminate the surface tension of a given housewrap or building paper by raising their surface energy which allows liquid to "wet" the surface more easily. Where wood sidings, such as cedar, are concerned, it is strongly recommended that both priming or back coating of the siding be performed. This helps isolate the surfactants in the wood from the housewrap or building paper surface. In addition to back priming/coating, an airspace should also be created between the siding and housewrap. Providing some form of airspace between the wood trim, siding, and clapboards and the housewrap using furring or some other form of spacer reduces the quantity and time liquid phase for any water that is trapped in the exterior wall assembly thereby reducing the potential for surfactant movement.
- Any rips, tears, breaks, holes, etc. that happen during normal construction should be repaired by taping or patching. Other holes, gaps, or cracks created in the exterior wall around items such as faucets, dryer vents, electrical outlets, etc., should also be properly taped, flashed and sealed. Any of these occurrences that go unrepaired will also diminish the building wrap's performance and contribution to the overall water resistance of the wall system.
- Standard fasteners, such as nails and staples, used to apply Barricade can reduce the building wrap's water resistance characteristics. Berry Plastics encourages the use of plastic cap nails to improve the seal around the fastener and enhance the protection against water penetration at the fastener location.
- All horizontal overlaps of building wrap should be at least 4" and vertical overlaps should at least be 6".
- Porous sidings such as brick, wood, hardboard and some others allow water penetration and have the ability to store water due to their hygroscopic nature. It is always wise construction practice to use and integrate properly installed flashings around all window and door openings as well as other exterior penetrations as part of an overall design strategy to control moisture movement and transport. Please contact your builder or Berry Plastics Tapes and Coatings Division for more details.
- The information contained in this Installation Guide is to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate and is presented in good faith. Berry Plastics assumes no liability, expressed or implied as to the architecture, engineering, or workmanship of any project. This information may be concurrent with, or superseded by other applicable documents. Contact Berry Plastics Tapes and Coatings Division for further information or technical support at 877.832.0333.

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