HOMEGUARD®

Installation Manual
Version 5E

CMI CERTIFICATION
CODEMARK Australia
Certificate CM40449

Manufactured in Australia

envu™

This Technical Manual details many installation methods by which HomeGuard® can be installed.

It is NOT an exhaustive list of methods of installation. Other method of installation may be employed in different building design situations and individual States.

The most important perspective with respect to the successful installation of HomeGuard® is to ensure it is installed in accord with the principles of the Australian Standard AS 3660 *Termite management Part I: New building work* and the APVMA Approved product Label.

Other applications are approved to deal with more complex building designs, and 2022 Environmental Science AU Pty Ltd (trading as Envu™) reserves the right to continually update the methods of installation.

The responsibility of all HomeGuard® installations lies with accredited installer.

All communication in respect to warranty with a client, project manager, builder etc. is the sole responsibility of the accredited installer.

The HomeGuard® Portfolio of products can be used in conjunction to form a complete and compliant termite management system.

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Termite Biology

Termite Biology & Ecology

Introduction to Subterranean Termites

Subterranean termites account for more damage to Australian Homes each year than all natural disasters combined – flood, fire etc. A CSIRO survey carried out in 2004 reported that 33% or one in three homes will be attacked during the first ten years of their life (Hadlington & Staunton 2008). The cost to the Australian economy of subterranean termite activity is debatable. It was reported (Peters, King & Wylie 1996) that the annual cost of termite damage whilst not known was estimated to range from $80 to $100 million. Archicentre in November of 2010 (Archicentre 2010) tabled data that the estimated cost to Australia was a staggering $1 billion in damage and treatment each year. This was based on research carried out in 2006 which indicated that the average cost per home attacked and damaged by termites was $7,000.

Colony Structure

Each subterranean termite colony may comprise of more than a million termites divided into specialised groups called castes. Each caste is physically different and performs a particular function.

Primary Reproductives – King & Queen

- Primary reproductives are the king and queen that established the nest after leaving existing colonies.
- In an established nest the queen may be enlarged and practically immobile.
- In some species, the queen can lay 2,000 to 3,000 eggs per day.
- The king and queen may live for 15 years and are replaced when too old to meet the needs of the colony.
- From the eggs nymphs hatch.
- Nymphs may form soldiers, reproductives, or workers

Workers

- Workers are the sterile males and females that feed the colony, rear young and repair and enlarge the nest.
- They are the only caste that can chew and digest the cellulose in wood and are the most numerous caste of the colony.

Soldiers

- Soldiers are sterile males and females. Their main function is to protect the colony. They also scout and locate new sources of food.
- Soldiers have a thin, white or light brown cuticle over most of the body and a thicker, darker cuticle covering the head.
- Soldiers are physically distinctive and are the primary group used for species identification.
- Soldiers cannot feed themselves and are dependent on the workers for their nutrition.
- Some soldiers exude a fluid as a means of defence.

Alates – winged reproductives

- Winged reproductives or alates are the future kings and queens of new nests.
- They have a well developed cuticle, compound eyes, and two pairs of usually dark brown elongated membranous wings of equal length.
- Alates disperse in large numbers from mature colonies. They are weak fliers and quickly land and drop their wings. The females release pheromones to attract a male with which to establish a nest.
- Alates are only produced in well-established, mature nests.

During their dispersal flight, alates commonly land on the roofs of buildings and move inside. This is not a matter for concern since they must first establish a nest in the ground. It takes several years of development before a colony can have numbers of worker termites capable of causing significant damage to a structure or building.

What can the presence of cast member tell us about an infestation?

- Presence of winged alates would indicate the colony is relatively mature
- Alates seen emanating very close to a structure suggest a nest is nearby
- Presence of nymphs or eggs suggests the queen is close by
- Presence of soldiers are necessary for species identification
- Presence of unusually high proportions of soldier to workers may indicate the colony is under stress of some kind

Nesting Habits

The nesting habits of subterranean termites can be described in two basic groups:

Multi-site nesters (e.g. Heterotermes, Schedorhinotermes, Mastotermes)

- May utilise a number of timber sources
- Can move quickly between food sources
- Each food source can become a potential nest – potential for multiple nests in one site

Central-site nesters (e.g. Coptotermes, Nasutitermes)

- Generally one queen and one nest
- Workers gather food and return to central nest
- Can infest multiple timbers but don't reproduce within them

Why is termite ID useful

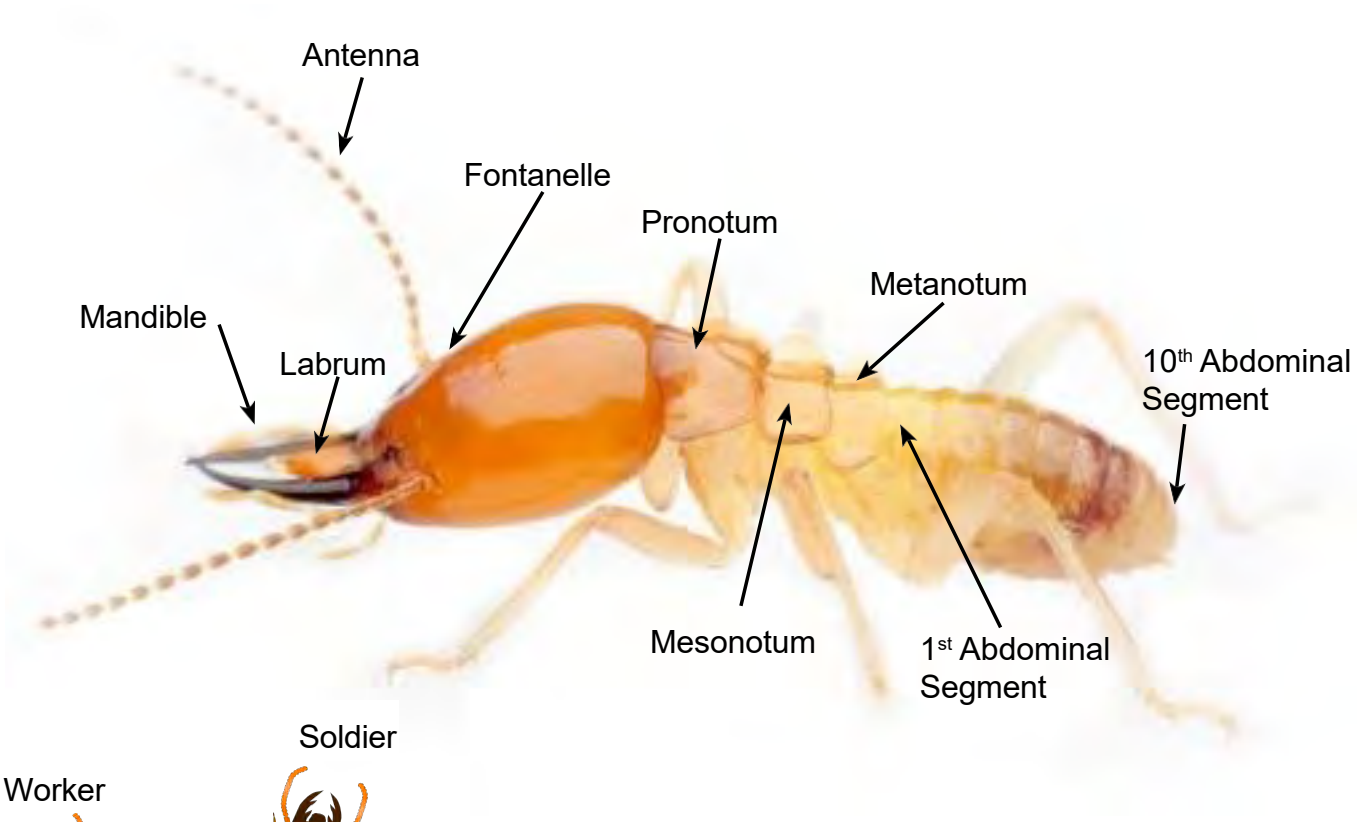
Different species behave in different ways that may affect your approach to management. For example:

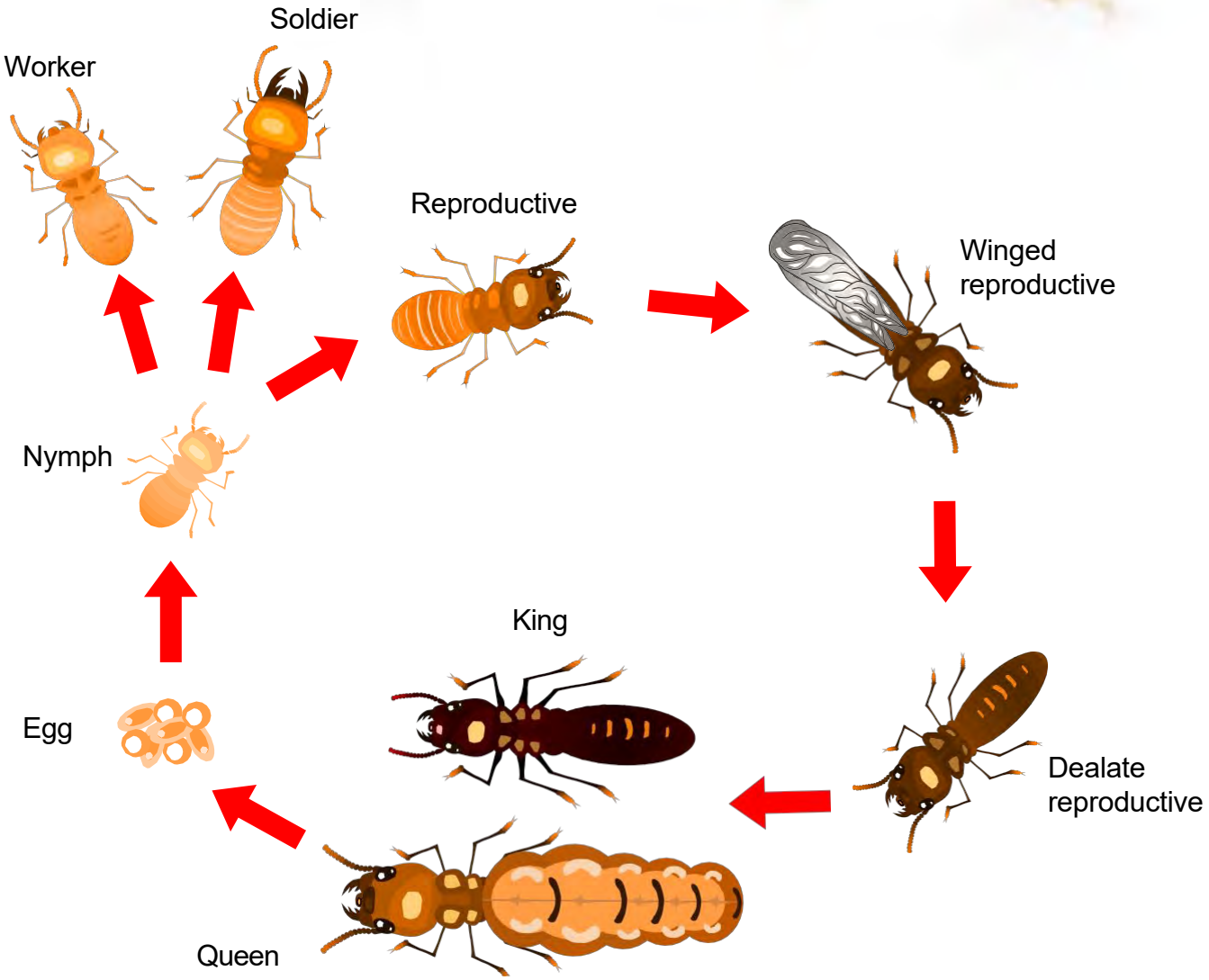
- Some are more prone to leaving upon minor disturbances (e.g. Schedorhinotermes) compared to others. Have implications for activities such as dusting and baiting.
- Some are more destructive in shorter periods of time (e.g. Mastotermes). Damage may be widespread and/or quick eradication is needed.
- Some have different nesting behaviours. A multi-site nester means you could have more than one nest in a structure or on a site.

REFERENCES:

1. *Hadlington, P. and Staunton, I. (2008). Australian Termites University of New South Wales Press Ltd 27pp.*
2. *Peters, B.C., King, J and Wylie, F.R. (1996). Pests of timber in Queensland. Queensland Forestry Research Institute, Dept of Primary Industries 94 pp.*
3. *Archicentre (2010) www.medialaunch.com.au/..archicentre/188-termite-swarmseason-dangerous-for-home-owners*

Blattodea
Termites Anatomy External





Types of termite nests

Nests are critical to the termite's survival as they function as shelter from the elements, defence against predators, a place to rear their offspring and as a store of food. Where a colony chooses to live and how they build their nest depends on the specific species' source of food, moisture, and colony protective needs.

Subterranean termites

Some subterranean termites live completely underground without a recognised central nest, whilst others build a central nest in the soil, inside trees, or as an above ground mound. Some species attach their nest to a tree but maintain soil contact via galleries running down the trunk. Subterranean termites generally require an association with the soil to obtain a continuous supply of moisture, however in rare cases can survive in houses above ground if an internal source of moisture exists. Since subterranean termites live below ground, they use mud tubes to move from the nest to their food source. These look like rounded lines of dirt running up from the ground to the wood part of the home, whether it be siding, the frame or lattice used in gardening.

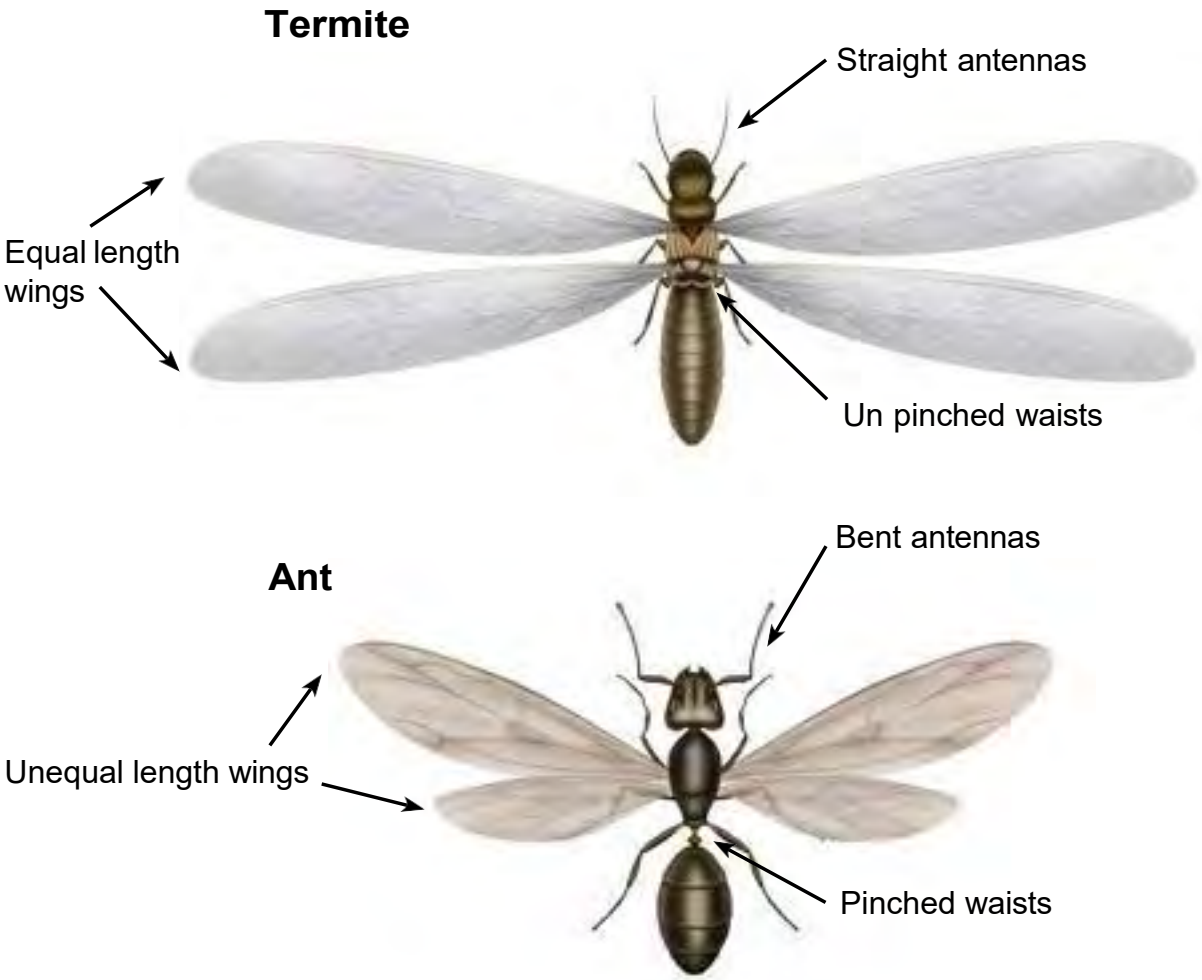
Drywood termites

Aptly named, as dry wood is exactly where they prefer to live. They do not need much moisture to survive, so it's not necessary for the wood they inhabit to be close to or connected to the ground and thus remain moist. As drywood termites inhabit and feed off of the wood, they create maze-like tunnels from the inside out. Homeowners may see this species if the pest chooses to inhabit furniture, wooden support beams or timber floors.

Dampwood Termite Nests

Also do not require contact with the soil to obtain moisture but do require environments with more moisture than their drywood counterparts. They prefer to infest wet, rotting wood that is close to the ground. Because of this, dampwood termites often pose a problem to homeowners in wood that may already be affected by wood decaying microorganisms such as fungi. However, they may choose to infest wooden structures that have a leaking roof, plumbing issues, or other water-related damage.

Difference between Ants and Termites



Of 300 or so species of termites only 20 or so are of some level of economic importance in their region of occurrence.

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES*

- *Mastotermes darwiniensis* - only one species in this genus.
- *Coptotermes spp.*
- *Schedorhinotermes spp.*
- *Nasutitermes spp.*
- *Microcerotermes spp.*
- *Heterotermes spp.*

DRYWOOD TERMITES

- *Cryptotermes spp.*
- *Cryptotermes brevis*, an introduced species - government controlled. Reportable pest needs to be identified

DAMPWOOD TERMITES

- *Porotermes adamsoni*
- *Neotermes insularis*

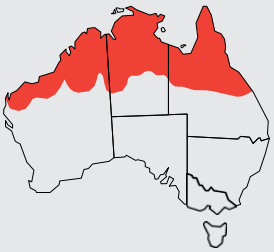
**Shown on chart over page*

Subterranean Termite Identification

Mastotermes darwiniensis

Mastotermes darwiniensis

- Subterranean type
- Occurring north of Tropic of Capricorn
- Length 12.25 ± 0.75 mm
- Primary colony with budding-off habit results in major damage within short periods
- Workings can appear massive in their excavation of timber with large amounts of earthen material covering activity



length
12.25 ± 0.75 mm

Coptotermes sp.

Coptotermes sp.

- Subterranean occurring Australia wide
- Identification of soldier caste can be assisted by size, nesting habits and region of species occurrence
- All species of this genus have mandibles present and produce a milky latex material called “exudate” from a pore on the head called a “fontanelle”
- Workings can be hard mud packing, often a lighter colour than surrounding soil
- Some species will form sub nests within buildings but primary Queen and colony are not mobile
- Colonies of this genus are large
- The genus contains the most widespread and thereby destructive species

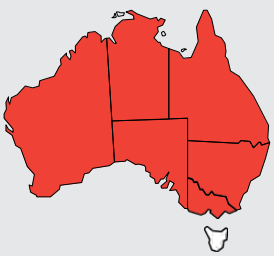
There are three main species of importance:

Coptotermes acinaciformis
Coptotermes frenchi
Coptotermes raffrayi

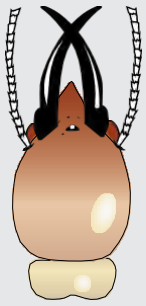
Coptotermes acinaciformis

Coptotermes acinaciformis

- *Occurring Australia wide*
- *In tropical regions will form mounds*
- *Can be identified from soldier caste and workings*
- *Length 5.8 ± 0.8 mm*
- *Colonies in trees have mud pack above nest*
- *Will form sub-colonies in buildings and will mud pack in and around timber damage*
- *Workings can appear fluted in areas of active feeding*



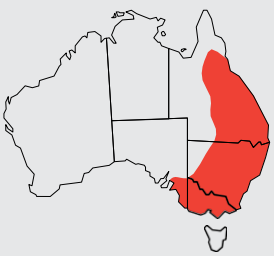
length
5.8 ± 0.8 mm



Coptotermes frenchi

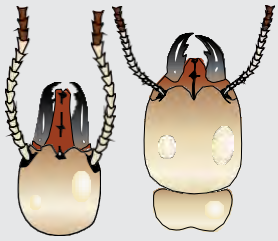
Coptotermes frenchi

- Mostly occurring in eastern states and South Australia
- Mature soldiers and workers smaller than *Coptotermes acinaciformis*
- Length 4.60 ± 0.6 mm
- Colonies in trees have no mud pack above nest
- Will evacuate high timber workings during hot/dry periods
- Sub nests in buildings also form mud pack
- A major pest species around Canberra



length
4.6 ± 0.6 mm

Schedorhinotermes intermedius



Schedorhinotermes intermedius

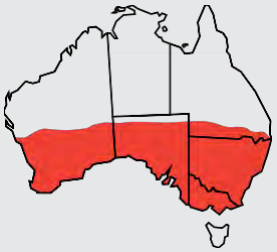
- Colonies often in tree stumps and root crown area
- Nests can form under in-fill patios, under houses and timber buried in ground, i.e. retaining walls
- Colonies are partially mobile as Queen is able to relocate
- Workings rather brittle compared to Coptotermes and appear darker than surrounding soil
- Timber can be fully excavated with the void mud-packed
- In timber workings the soldiers are less numerous than workers
- Above ground workings often brittle

length (Minor) 3.75 ± 0.75 mm

length (Major) 6.25 ± 1.25 mm

Nasutitermes sp.

Nasutitermes exitiosus

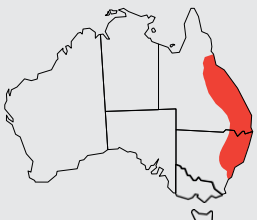


- Occurring Australia wide
- Mound/arboreal type nests
- Each species has its own region of occurrence
- All species in this genus have “nasute” soldiers (head drawn to a point
- Most destructive species of sound timber in service is *Nasutitermes exitiosus*
- Majority of this genus preferring hardwoods
- Sub-colonies in buildings often formed from supplementary Queens
- Identification from soldier caste with assistance from worker, nest habit and region of occurrence

length 4.25 ± 0.5 mm

Microcerotermes sp.

Microcerotermes sp.

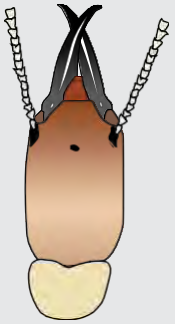


Microcerotermes turneri

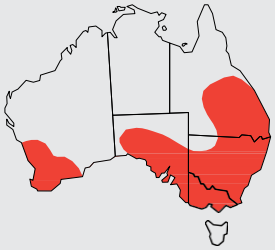
- Occurring Australia wide
- Each species with its own region of occurrence
- Mound/arboreal type nests
- All species in this genus have soldiers with serrations present on the inner margins of the mandibles
- Soldier castes are not numerous in workings with workers having an elongated abdomen
- Identification can be from soldier caste and worker
- Colonies are readily exposed, often causing damage to deteriorated timber in contact with the ground
- Mounds and arboreal nests appear the same colour as surrounding soil

length 5.2 ± 0.4 mm

Heterotermes sp.



Heterotermes ferox.



- Occurring throughout Australia
- Several species

Most often encountered is

Heterotermes ferox

- Identified from soldier caste having mandibles present without serrations
- Length 4.75 + 2.00mm
- Species of this genus generally do not build mounds but form small colonies adjacent to other termite species alongside stumps, logs and rotting wood

length 4.75 ± 2.0 mm

Notes:

Notes:

Overview

HomeGuard® Precision Termite Management System Overview

Introduction

HomeGuard® is an innovative patented Precision Termite Management System that has been developed by 2022 Environmental Science AU Pty Ltd (trading as Envu™), a company with a proud reputation for providing effective professional pest management solutions to the Australian pest management industry.

Under Australian Standard 3660.1 Section 5 Sheet Materials. HomeGuard® is classified as a chemically treated sheet in accordance with AS3660.3 and registered with the APVMA. HomeGuard® meets the deemed to satisfy requirements of the building code of Australia as well as CodeMark Australia certification.

Purpose of a Termite Management System

The purpose of a termite management system is defined under Section 2 – Performance criteria of AS3660.1 Termite Management Part 1: New building work as – 'A termite management system shall deter concealed entry to the building by termites'. The purpose of HomeGuard® is to deprive subterranean termites' possible entry into the structure via concealed access. A regular inspection regime is required to identify the possible bridging of a Termite Management System and so minimise the potential for damage to the structure.

More than One million homes have been protected from termites using HomeGuard®.

Features and benefits

Features	Benefits
Triple Whammy Effect	PROTECTS - Physically protects the structure from subterranean termite attack. REPELS - Repels termites away from the barrier. KILLS - Termites will die if they come into contact with HomeGuard® products for an extended period of time.
APVMA Registered	Was the first physical termite management to be registered with the APVMA.
Polymers are impregnated with bifenthrin	Contains the reliable active ingredient bifenthrin which is also the active ingredient in Biflex® which has a long and successful existence as a registered liquid termiticide in Australia.
CodeMark Certified	CodeMark Australia Certification ensures that the whole HomeGuard® system meets the full requirements of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) with respect to termite management systems.
Versatile Product Range	The HomeGuard® range of products are designed to suit many types of installations and building types.
Installer Friendly	Low Sensitising.
Highly Durable Design	Designed as a tough and flexible termite management system, it will not delaminate, split or tear, is non-corrosive and is designed to last the life of the building.
Proudly Australian Made	Designed and manufactured in Australia.
Perfect Consistency	The physical characteristics of HomeGuard® ensure that there is an even and consistent distribution of the termiticide active ingredient throughout the entire polymer matrix.

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Certificate CM40449

Manufactured in Australia

HomeGuard® Products

HomeGuard® products offer both a physical and chemical protection against subterranean termites.

HomeGuard® product list:

- HomeGuard® TMB* (4 m x 50 m)
  - A high impact polymer 200 micron sheeting that provides both a moisture barrier and a subterranean termite barrier in the one installation.
- HomeGuard® DPC* (300 mm x 50 m, 350 mm x 50 m, 1.2 m x 50 m)
  - A high impact polymer 500 micron sheeting that offers both perimeter subterranean termite protection and damp proofing through the one installation.
- HomeGuard® PB* (150 mm x 50 m, 300 mm x 50 m, 1.2 m x 50 m)
  - A high impact polymer 300 micron sheeting that is used for perimeter/cavity protection against subterranean termites.
- HomeGuard® Granular Termiticide (GT)* (27 L)
  - A light weight polymer bead that can be applied into the cavity as a full perimeter installation, or can be used for a situation where the installation of sheet materials is not practical.
- HomeGuard® Collars* (40 mm, 50 mm, 80 mm, 100 mm)
  - A pre-formed extruded polymer collar that offers both physical and chemical protection against subterranean termites for service penetrations.
- HomeGuard® FlexiCollars* (25 mm, 40 mm, 50 mm, 65 mm, 80 mm, 100 mm)
  - A pre-formed, flexible single layer collar that offers both physical and chemical protection against subterranean termites for service penetrations.
- Protectacote+ (15 L) and Protectacote Primer (5 L)
  - A high impact acrylic polymer latex and termiticide paint product and its specially formulated primer.
- HomeGuard® Termiflex* Adhesive and Sealant (520 g)
  - Combines the properties of a proven, high quality polymer-based construction adhesive with the proven synthetic pyrethroid termiticide, bifenthrin.
- HomeGuard® Warning Tape
  - Applied to all slab penetrations that have been protected with a HomeGuard® collar.

* CMI Certification CodeMark Australia Certificate CM40449

\+ CMI Certification CodeMark Australia Certificate CM40156

HomeGuard® Product Range

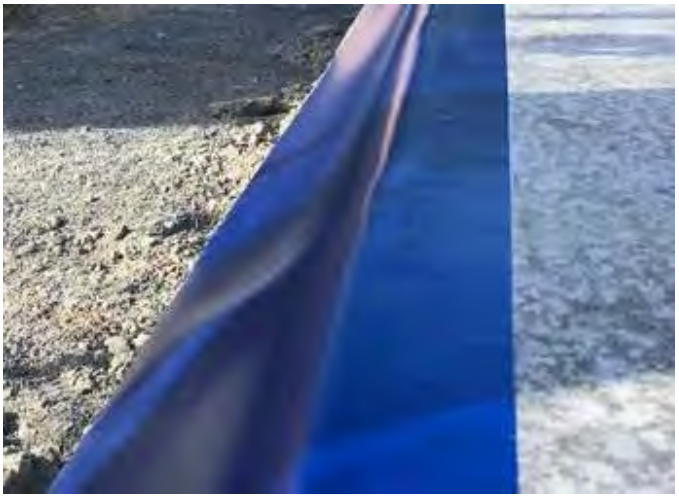
HomeGuard® TMB

HomeGuard® DPC

HomeGuard® Granular Termiticide (GT)

HomeGuard® Collars

HomeGuard® FlexiCollars



HomeGuard® PB

Installation Guide

The following illustration diagrams and photographs indicate the most common situations where HomeGuard® can be installed. The diagrams should be used as a guide to the correct installation of HomeGuard®.

HomeGuard® may be installed as a complete under-slab treatment providing both termite and moisture protection or as flexible termite management measures that can be used as part of a complete Termite Management System. If HomeGuard® is used in combination with a concrete slab, the slab must be poured in accordance with AS2870 (Residential slabs and footings construction). The leading edge of the slab must be smooth and level with any rough edges made good to ensure HomeGuard® is in direct contact with the concrete slab at all times. Additionally, where the leading edge of the slab is undulating, the installer must ensure that there is continuous contact of HomeGuard® with the slab so as to ensure the integrity of the barrier is maintained by use of HomeGuard® Termiflex adhesive.

Site preparation

Prior to installation it is recommended that site inspection is carried out and the following activities be undertaken

- Eliminate active nests of wood feeding subterranean termite species within 50 m from the proposed building work.
- All tree stumps, roots and logs should be removed from the building footprint.
- All timber off-cuts, debris, removable framework (falsework) and other waste material should be removed from the area where HomeGuard® is to be installed.

Prior to installing HomeGuard® TMB in a full under slab situation

- Ensure that all under slab ground works are completed – electrical, water etc.
- Ensure that bedding sand preparation is completed.
- Check and remove any foreign objects that may compromise the integrity of the sheet.

Joining of HomeGuard® Sheets

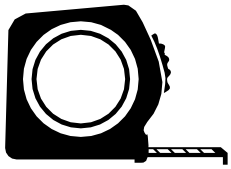
- HomeGuard® DPC and HomeGuard® PB perimeter applications must be joined in a straight run. The minimum required overlap when joining sheets is 100 mm.
- All corners should have an overlap of 100 mm minimum.
- HomeGuard® TMB requires a minimum overlap of 200 mm.
- To ensure a continuous termite barrier all joins require a generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to fuse sheets and to be held in place with a 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.

Repair Patches to HomeGuard® Sheet Products

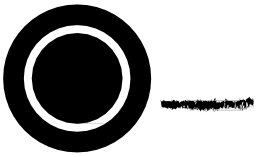
If at any time a section of HomeGuard® sheet is damaged in such a way as to result in a hole, cut or tear then a patch needs to be applied.

- The patch is to be constructed from the same grade of sheet as that which has been damaged. (i.e. HomeGuard® PB patch to fix a hole in HomeGuard® PB)
- Where practical, the patch needs to exceed the damaged area by at least 100 mm in all directions.
- The patch needs to be attached to the HomeGuard® sheet using HomeGuard® Termiflex to fuse sheets and to be held in place with a 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.

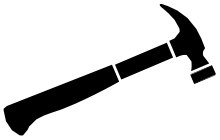
Tools required



Tape measure



Chalk line



Hammer

Nail gun

20 or 17 mm
concrete nails/clouts

Knife/cutting tool

Heavy Duty scissors

Pliers

40 mm construction duct
or cloth tape

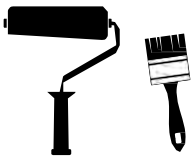
Zip ties

HomeGuard® material
suited to job

HomeGuard® Termiflex

3M Spray Glue,
Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack
adhesive, or Garrards Pre
Con 10

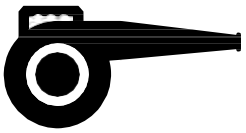
Turpentine for cleaning



Paint brush/roller

Broom or brush

Wire brush



Blower
for cleaning slab

Scraper
for removing jagged
edges

Warning tape
for penetrations

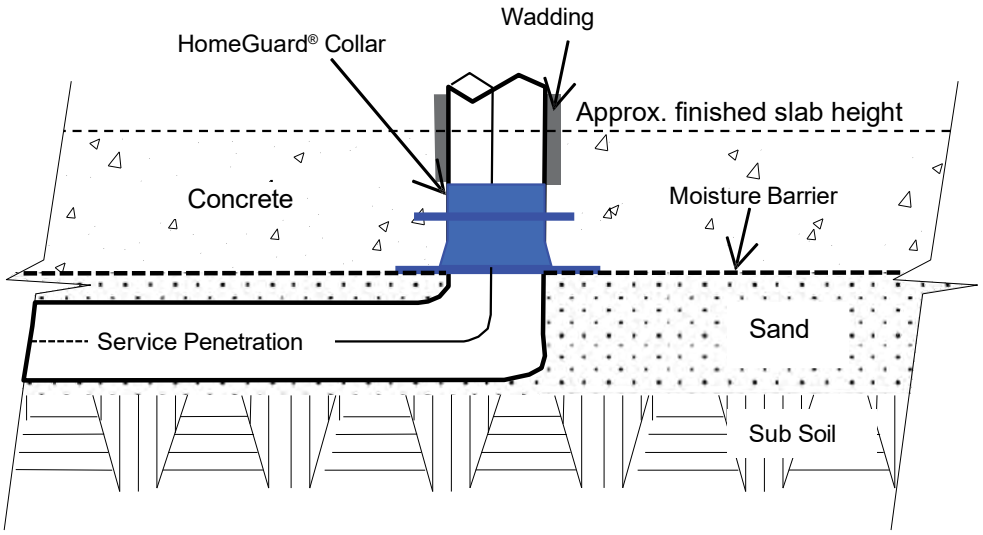
Notes:

Penetrations

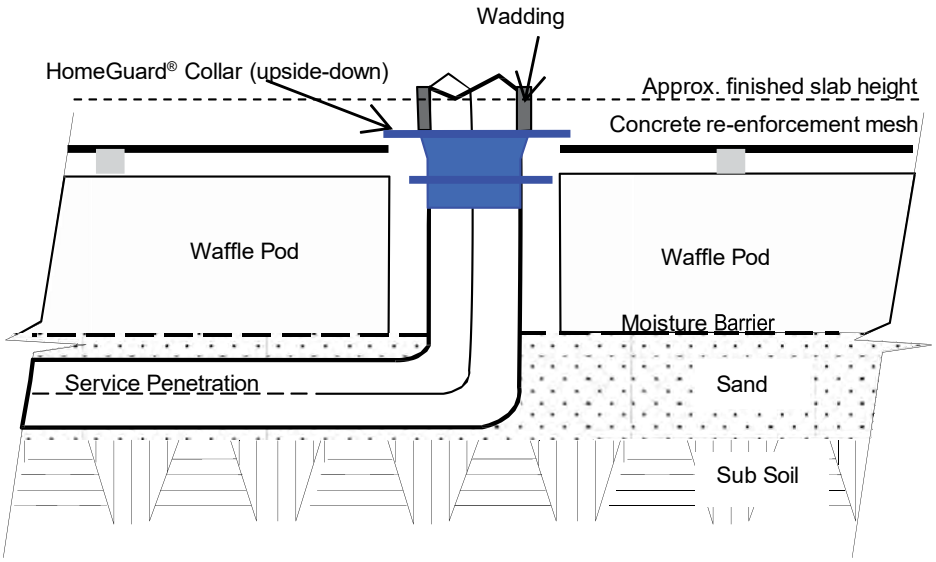
Service penetrations

HomeGuard® Pre-Formed Collars

- Slip the collar over the penetration pipe and push it down to a depth where it will be fully contained within the concrete.
- Do not glue the collars to the pipes.
- Install before pouring the concrete slab.
- The reinforcing mesh should be cut clear of the penetration 50 mm pipe to allow the collar to be positioned correctly.
- HomeGuard® Collar warning tape should be attached vertically to penetrations.



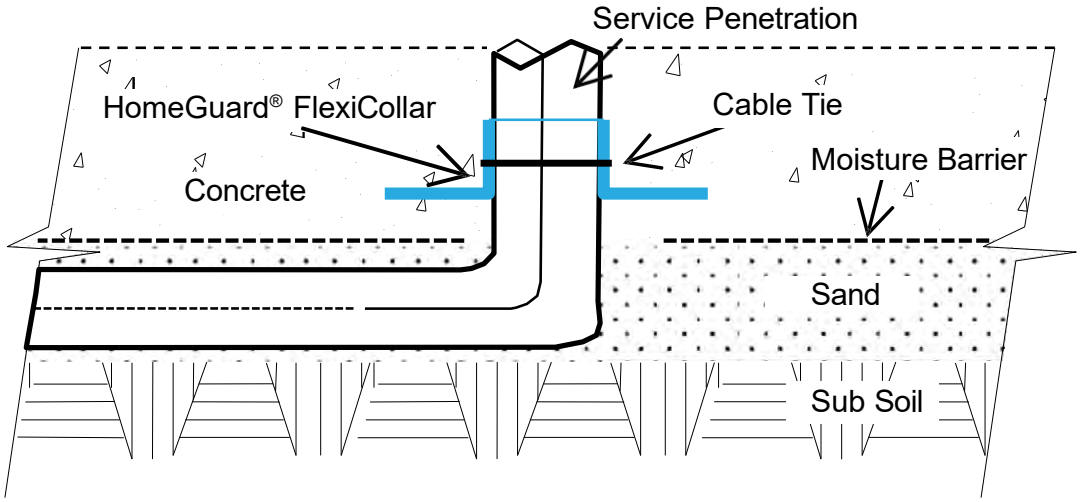
- In some installations, the collar can be turned upside down and installed with the large flange pointing up. This is particularly useful on Waffle pod constructions or where close tolerances exist between the mesh and the collar and where the collar can be integrated with the reinforcing mesh.
- In all cases, the installed collar must be fully contained within the concrete slab.
- Ensure that any wadding placed over the pipe is replaced after the collar is installed.



Ensure the HomeGuard® Collar being used is the correct size to suit the application e.g. 100 mm pipe requires a 100 mm HomeGuard® Collar – if the pipe is an un-common size you are required to create a sheet collar from either HomeGuard® TMB, PB, or DPC to achieve a tight snug fit.

HomeGuard® FlexiCollars

- Slip the collar over the penetration pipe and push down to a depth where it will be fully integrated within the concrete pour.
- Do not glue the collars to the pipes.
- Install prior to pouring of the concrete slab.
- Secure one “cable tie” around the collar to attach firmly to the penetration.
- HomeGuard® warning tape should be attached above the HomeGuard® FlexiCollar.



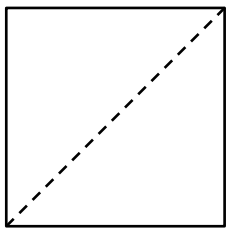
HomeGuard® TMB sheet Collar

Ensure that the HomeGuard® TMB sheet collar is constructed using the same grade of HomeGuard® TMB sheet as it is being adhered to HomeGuard® TMB.

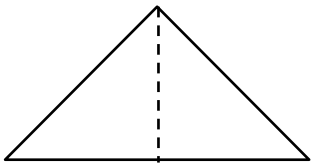
Materials Required:

- 1 x piece of HomeGuard® sheet - 300 mm x 300 mm
- 1 x piece of HomeGuard® sheet - 300 mm x 50 mm
- 1 cable tie
- Stanley knife
- Quality Scissors
- Side cutters
- 40 mm construction cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10
- Measuring Tape
- Marking pen

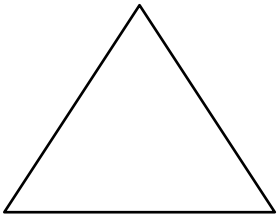
To create penetration holes:



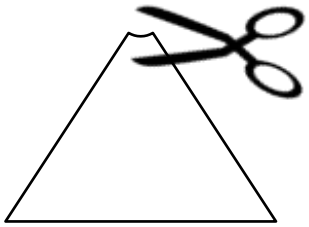
1. Fold piece in half, corner to corner.



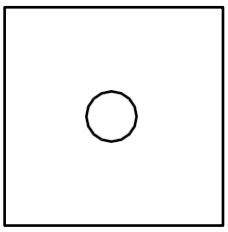
2. Fold piece in half again.



3. Place the multi folded corner over the penetration pipe to cover 1/3 of the hole and make a mark around the external perimeter of the pipe on the HomeGuard® sheet.
   The resultant hole should be slightly smaller than the penetration diameter.



4. Cut around mark on the HomeGuard® sheet.

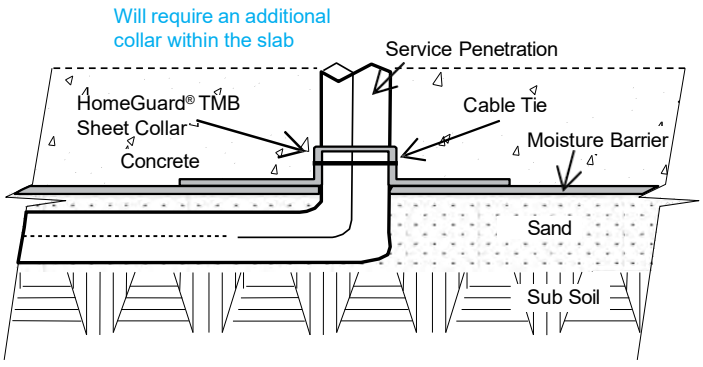


Final sheet appearance.

To install a TMB HomeGuard® sheet collar:

1. Stretch the 300 mm x 300 mm cut piece over the penetration and locate neatly on the moisture membrane.
2. Use tape or glue listed above to secure the piece in place.
3. Wrap the 300 mm x 50 mm strip around the pipe and secure with a section of cloth tape.
4. Use tape or glue listed above to secure the piece in place.
5. Fix the cable tie at the base of the wrap to include the lip of the second cut piece.
6. Tape over the vertical section of the installation.

NOTE: Duct tape can NOT be used with TMB as it does not allow for expansion or movement.



Above: Schematic diagram showing the positioning of a HomeGuard® TMB Sheet collar before the concrete slab has been poured

NOTE: This is for a full TMB underslab installation and will require an additional collar within the slab

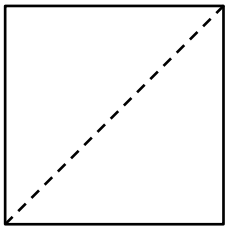
HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet Collar

Ensure that the HomeGuard® sheet collar is constructed using the same grade of HomeGuard® sheet as it is being adhered to. (i.e: HomeGuard® PB or DPC for perimeter cavity penetrations)

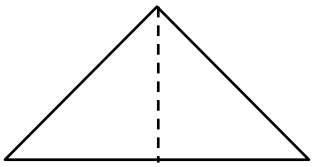
Materials Required:

- 1 x piece of HomeGuard® sheet - 300 mm x 300 mm
- 1 x piece of HomeGuard® sheet - 300 mm x 50 mm
- 1 cable ties
- Stanley knife
- Quality Scissors
- Side cutters
- 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10
- Measuring Tape
- Marking pen

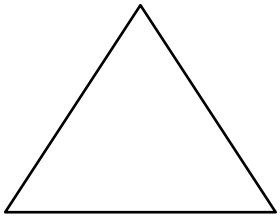
To create penetration holes:



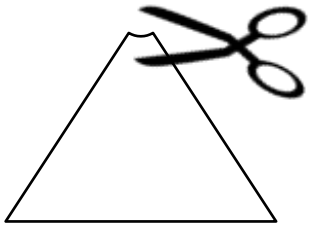
1. Fold piece in half, corner to corner.



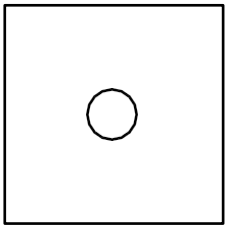
2. Fold piece in half again.



3. Place the multi folded corner over the penetration pipe to cover 1/3 of the hole and make a mark around the external perimeter of the pipe on the HomeGuard® sheet.
   The resultant hole should be slightly smaller than the penetration diameter.



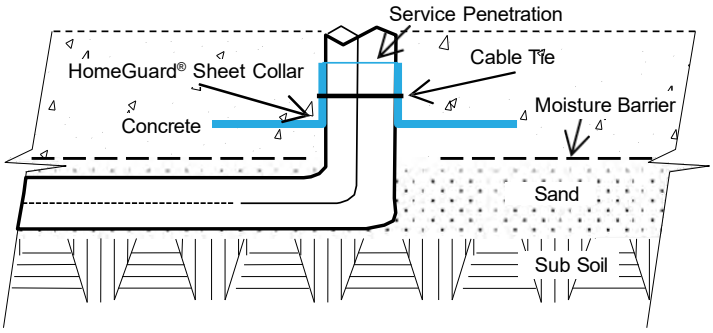
4. Cut around mark on the HomeGuard® sheet.



Final sheet appearance.

To install a HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet collar:

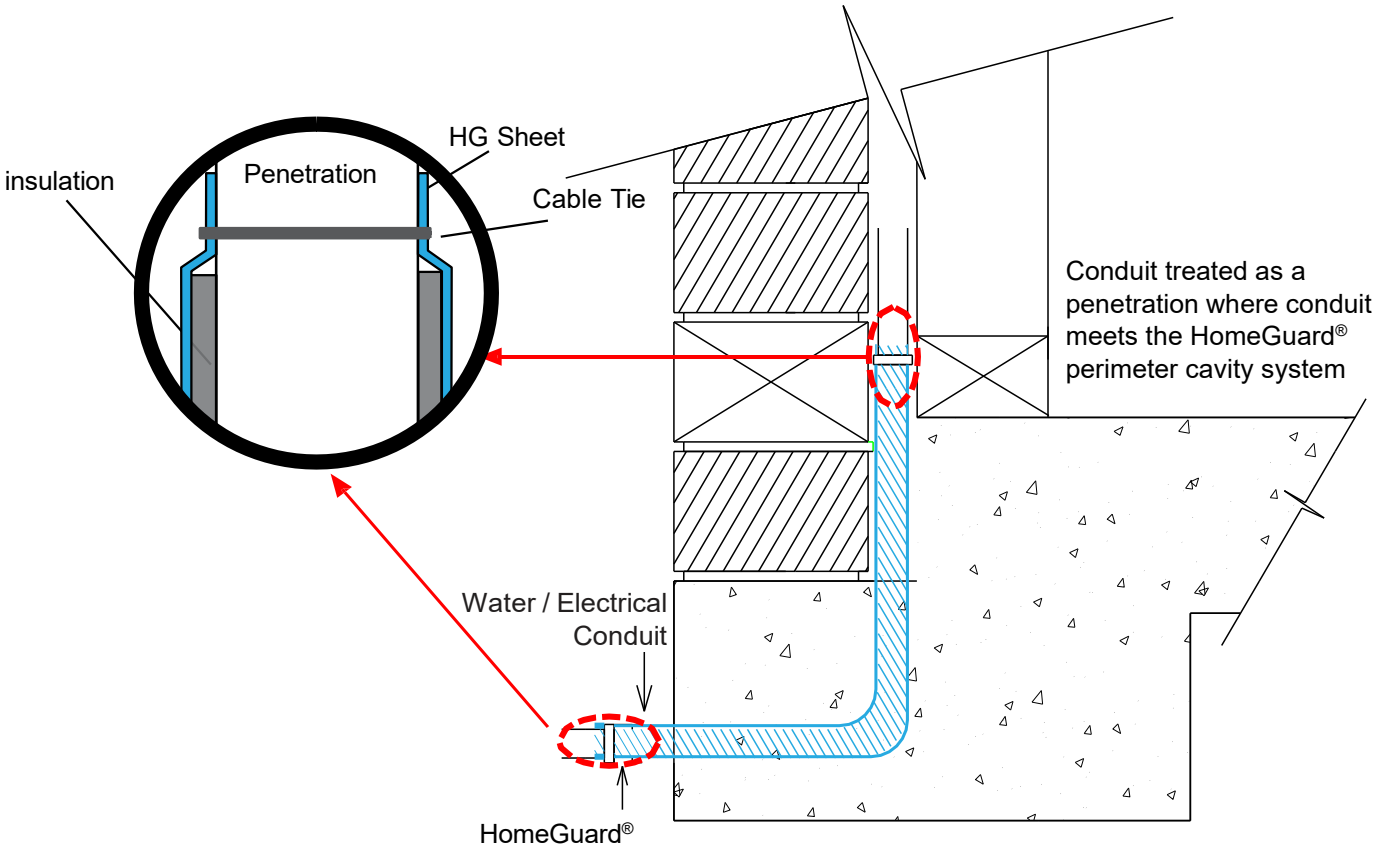
1. Stretch the 300 mm x 300 mm cut piece over the penetration and push down to a depth where it will be fully integrated within the concrete pour.
2. Wrap the 300 mm x 50 mm strip around the pipe and secure with tape or glue listed above.
3. Fix the cable tie at the base of the wrap to include the lip of the second cut piece.
4. Tape over the vertical section of the installation.

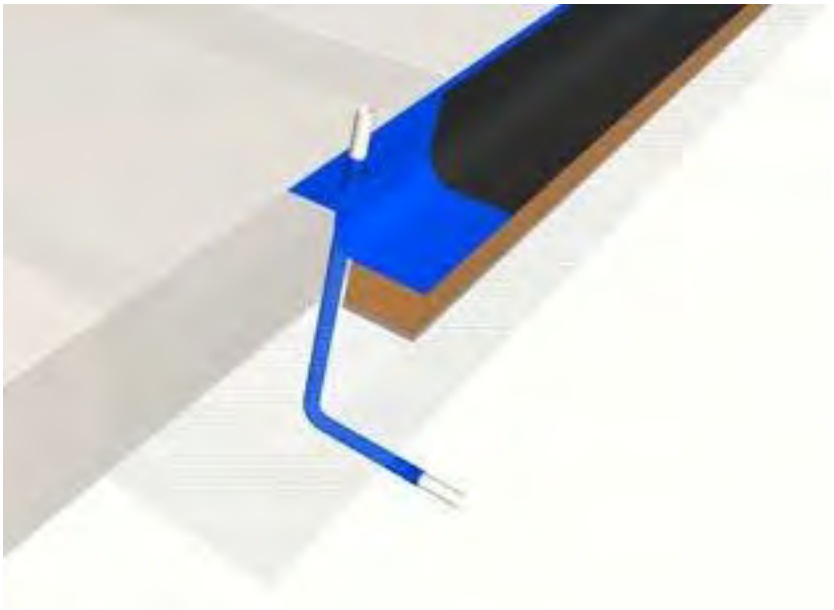


Above: Schematic diagram showing the positioning of a HomeGuard® PB or DPC Sheet collar before the concrete slab has been poured

Vertical penetrations

- Wrap HomeGuard® DPC/PB/TMB sheet around the vertical and horizontal sections of the penetration.
- If lagging/insulation is surrounding the conduit, extend the sheet past each end of the insulation and secure with a cable tie.
- If a finishing point of the insulation is not accessible, contact the site supervisor and request that a 75 mm piece be cut to expose the conduit. Once the penetration is wrapped, use a cable tie to clamp the HomeGuard® DPC/PB/TMB sheet to the exposed conduit.
- All vertical penetrations which pass through a HomeGuard® perimeter cavity system need to be treated as a penetration and collared accordingly



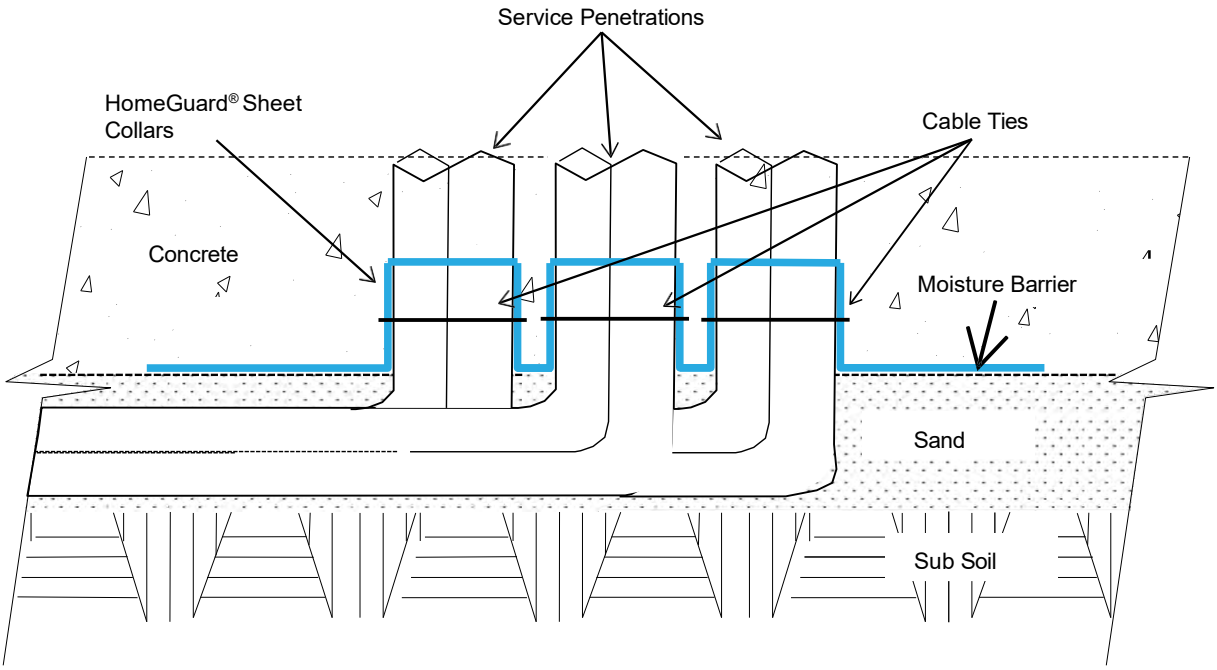


Multiple penetrations and clusters in a perimeter cavity

Treat each penetration separately ensuring that a minimum of 100 mm of HomeGuard® sheet extends from each penetration and the HomeGuard® sheet is overlapping between each of the penetrations.

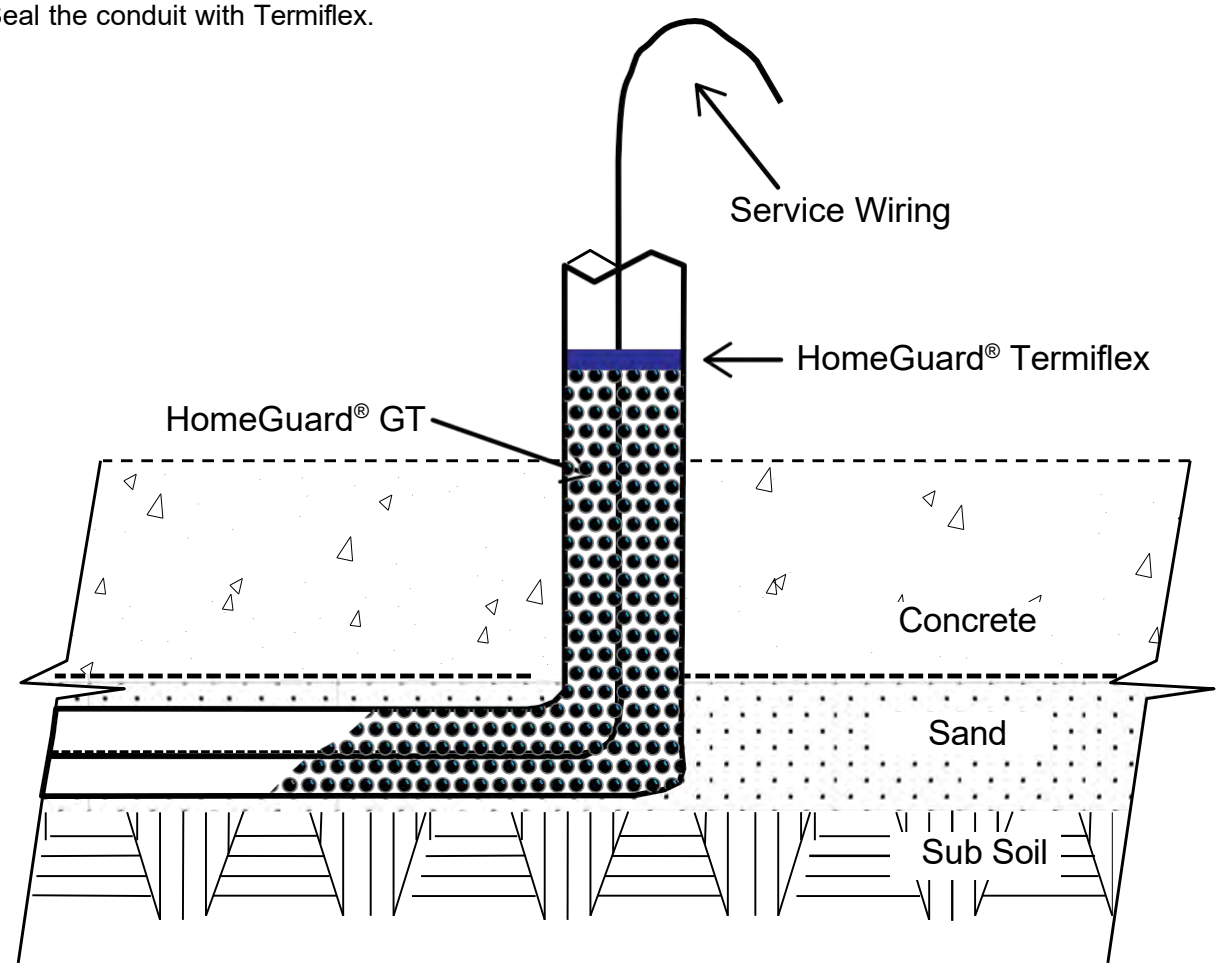
- In order to hold the collar in place, affix with a cable tie per penetration.
- The HomeGuard® sheet collar must be constructed from the same grade HomeGuard® sheet as that which the service penetration has penetrated. i.e: HomeGuard® TMB for full under slab penetrations and HomeGuard® DPC or HomeGuard® PB for perimeter cavity penetrations.

Above: Multiple penetrations in the perimeter cavity using HomeGuard® DPC



Conduit Void Protection using HomeGuard® GT

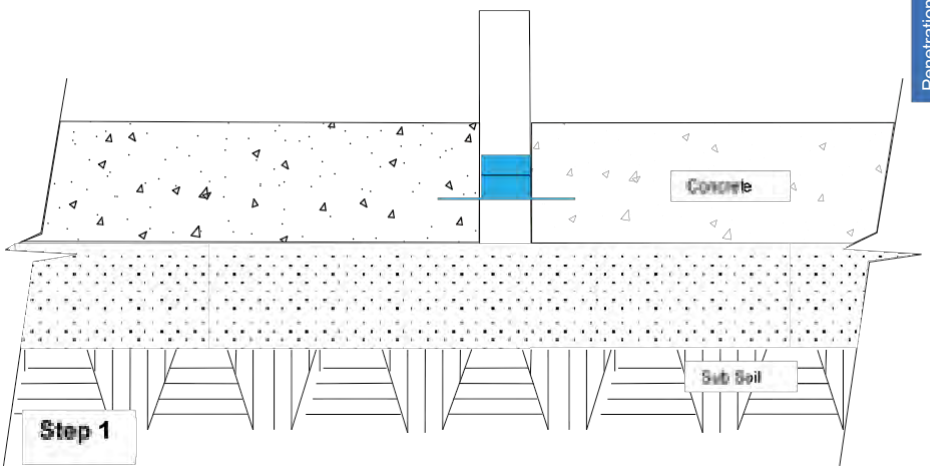
- Ensure there are no more cables to be pulled through the conduit
- Pour HomeGuard® GT down the opening of the conduit until it nearly reaches the top of the opening.
- Gently tap the conduit to settle the granules.
- Seal the conduit with Termiflex.

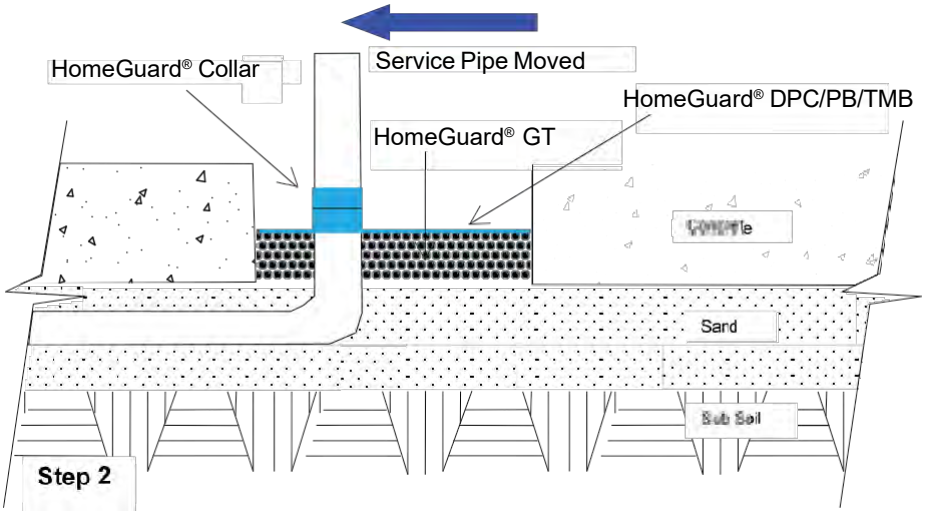


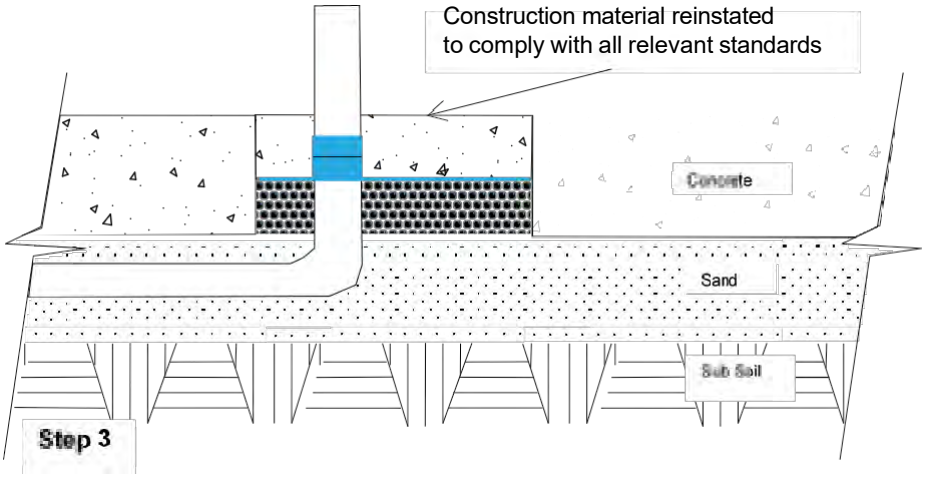
Steps for moving penetrations in set concrete slabs

Changing the location of the penetration after the slab has been poured will require re-protection. Use HomeGuard® GT as follows (and see diagrams):

- Contact construction manager or builder prior to performing any installations requiring removal of construction materials (e.g. portions of concrete slab).
- Construction manager and / or builder is responsible for any cutting or removal of construction materials.
- Ensure that there will be sufficient depth to apply at least 40 mm of GT.
- When the base of the void is prepared, install the HomeGuard® GT ensuring that all areas around the pipe are encompassed by the granules.
- Install the GT to a minimum depth of 40 mm.
- Replace the HomeGuard® collar in the correct position over the service penetration or make a new sheet collar.
- Cut a piece of HomeGuard® sheet large enough to cover the area of the GT.
- Construction materials can now be reinstated. It is the responsibility of the construction manager or builder to ensure the structural integrity of the construction materials is restored sufficiently to meet all relevant standards and building approvals.
- Ensure that any deep 'over cuts' from the concrete saw are either covered with a piece of HomeGuard® DPC/PB/TMB sheet or filled with Termiflex.

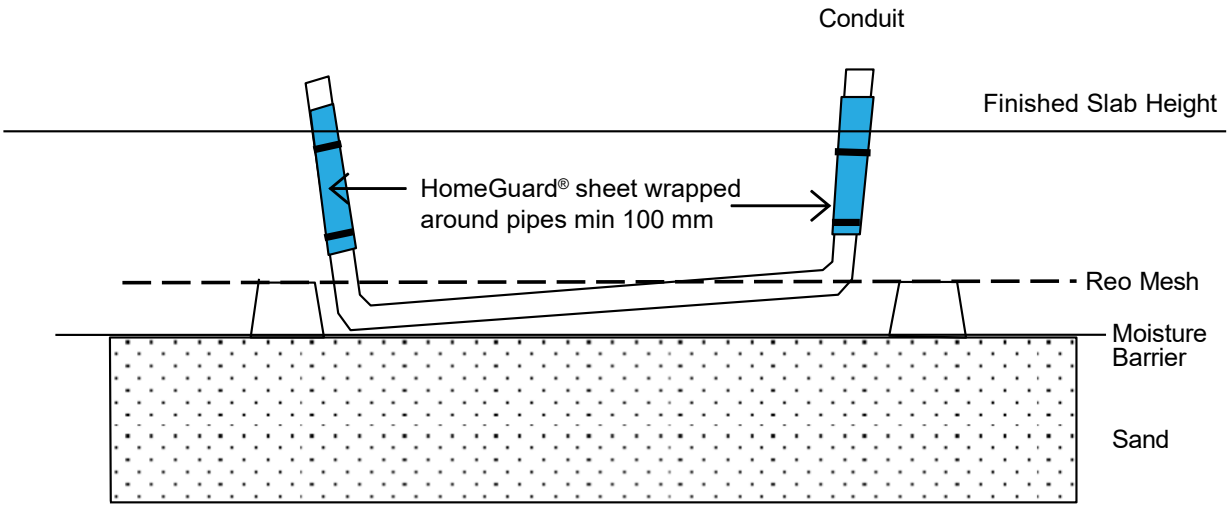


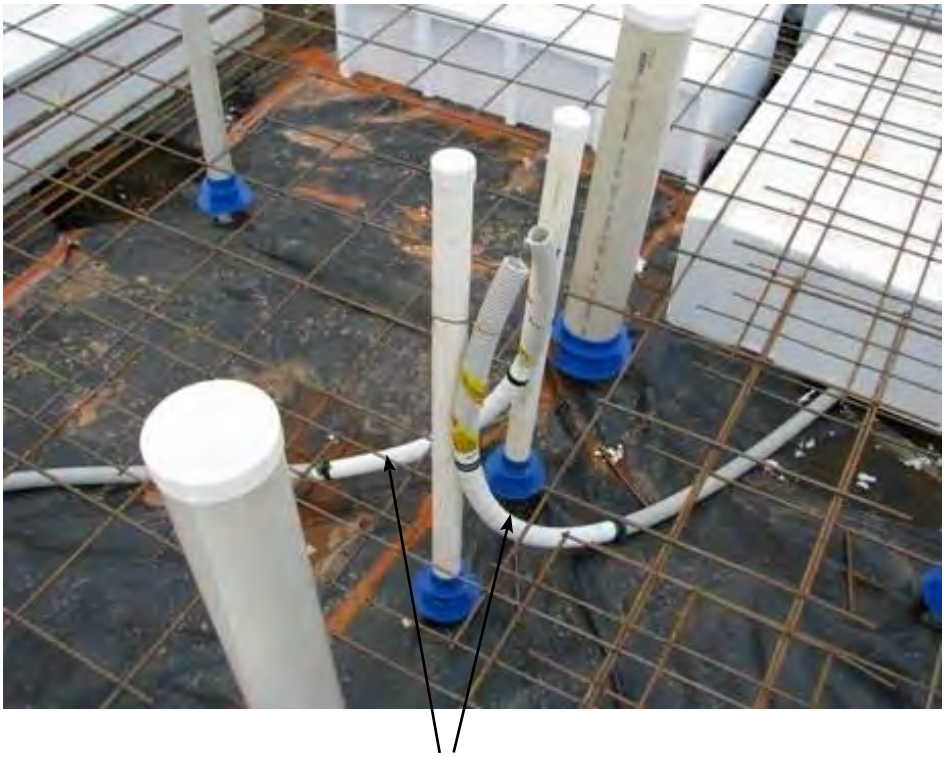




Internal pipe/conduit wrapping

- Wiring conduits and air-conditioning drip pipes that are installed just prior to the pouring of the slab should be wrapped with HomeGuard® DPC/PB/TMB sheet to a minimum of 100 mm along the ends of each pipe.
- Once the penetration is wrapped, use a cable tie to clamp the HomeGuard® DPC/PB/TMB sheet in place.
- HomeGuard® Penetration Warning Tape should be applied above each wrap.





Above image is showing conduit wrapped with HomeGuard® TMB

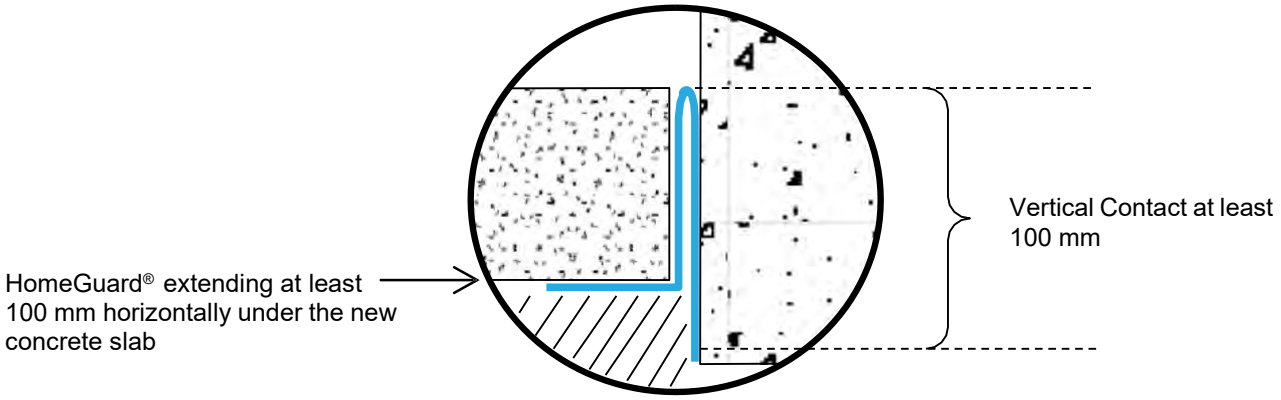
Under Slab

Full Under-Slab Installations using HomeGuard® TMB

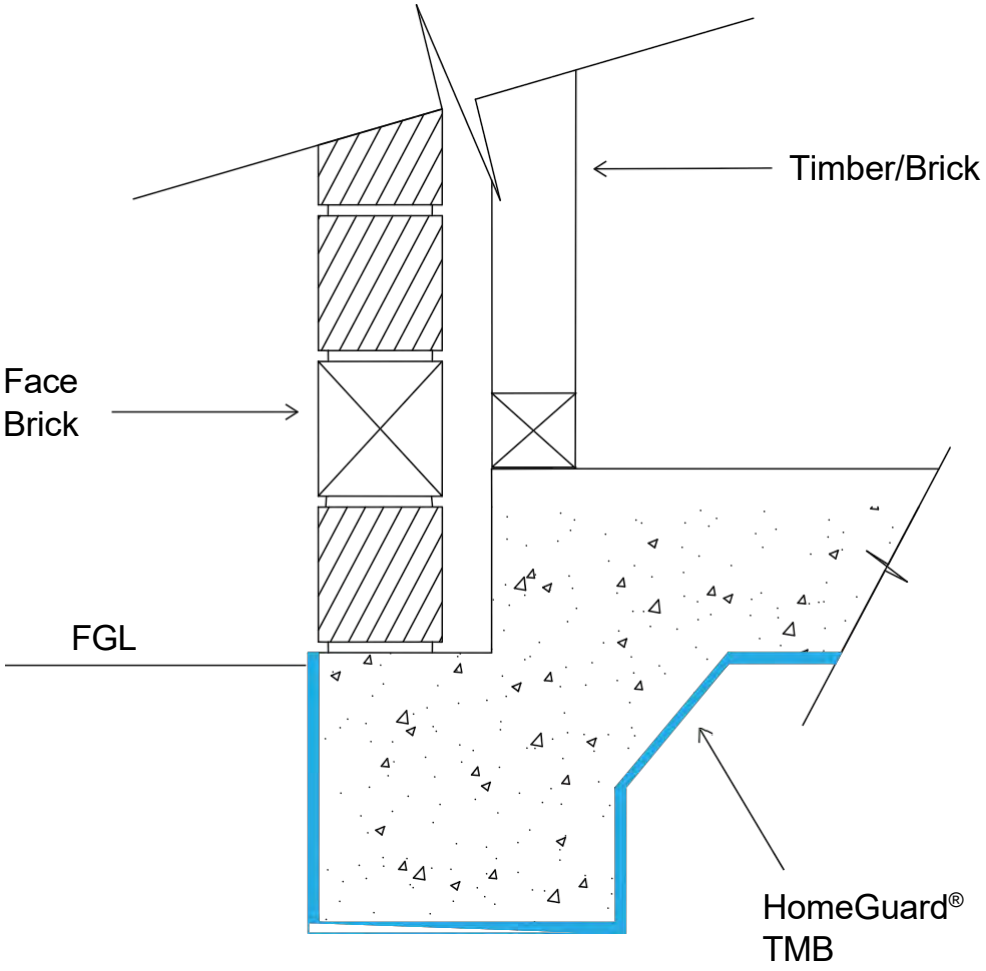
- Ensure that the HomeGuard® TMB extends past or is pinned to the inner wall of the formwork allowing sufficient loose sheet to accommodate for the concrete pour.
- HomeGuard® TMB is installed after all internal and edge beams have been poured. Lay HomeGuard® as a continuous barrier beneath the slab, particularly covering the top of all the internal and edge beams.
- HomeGuard® TMB sheet should extend at least 200 mm beyond the perimeter of the slab to allow for perimeter attachments such as slab edge rebates or exposed slab edges.
- TMB is to be laid over the bedding sand and up any vertical surfaces and over the top of the inner edge of the knockout block.
- Duct tape can NOT be used with TMB as it does not allow for expansion or movement.

IMPORTANT

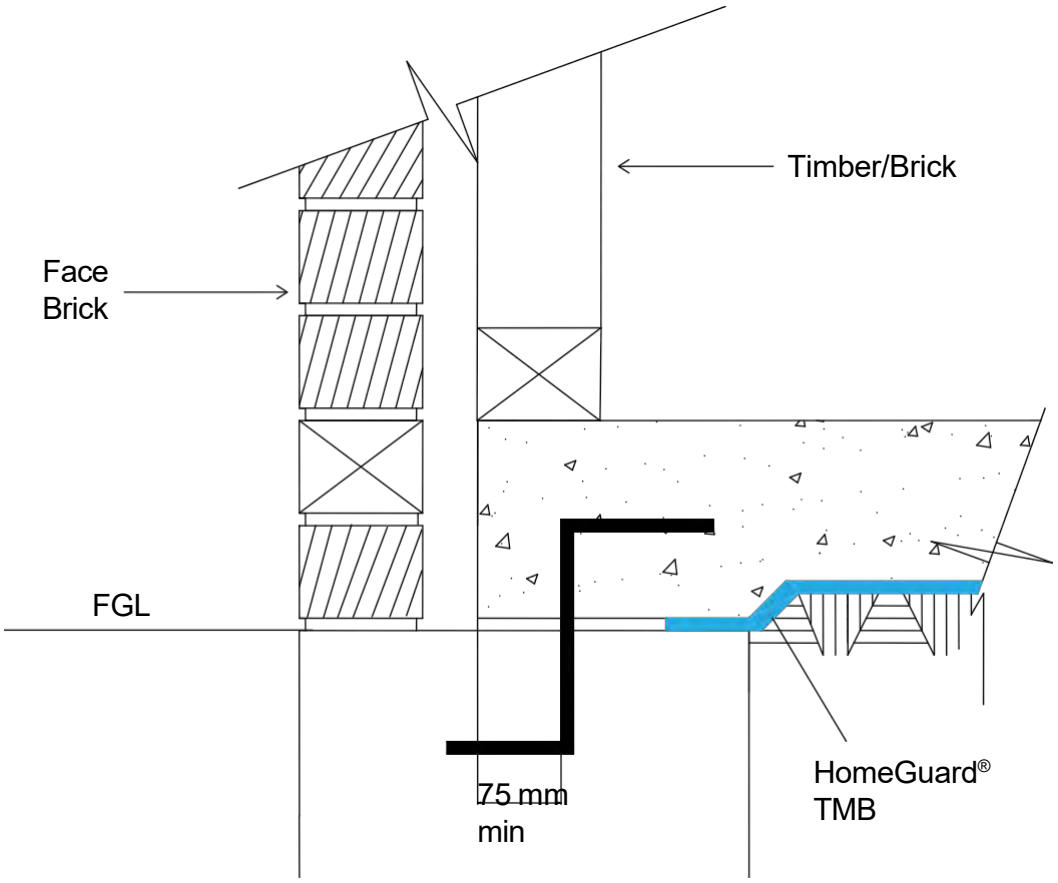
- The following drawings assume that a full and continuous HomeGuard® perimeter barrier will be installed
- When installing HomeGuard® between a joint of two separate concrete slabs, the HomeGuard® sheet must be folded over on itself to create an 'envelope' effect. The sheet must be secured to the surface of the original slab with concrete clouts or nails (300 mm centres) and a continuous join of bead of Termiflex. The original slab needs to be smooth and free of gaps, holes, creases etc. The vertical section in contact with the original wall should be at least 100 mm in depth. HomeGuard® Sheet must run at least 100 mm horizontally under the new concrete slab. Throughout this manual, this specification will be highlighted with the use of the symbol below. *(Please note: This requirement applies to various HomeGuard® applications not just TMB and underslab)*
- If the slab has NOT cured in accordance with AS2870 then hand nailing concrete clouts or nails 17- 20 mm may be required to hold down HomeGuard® TMB to slab prior to the frame being installed.
- If the slab has cured in accordance with AS2870 the use of a gas powered gun can be used with 17- 20 mm nails to hold down HomeGuard® TMB to the slab prior to the frame being installed.



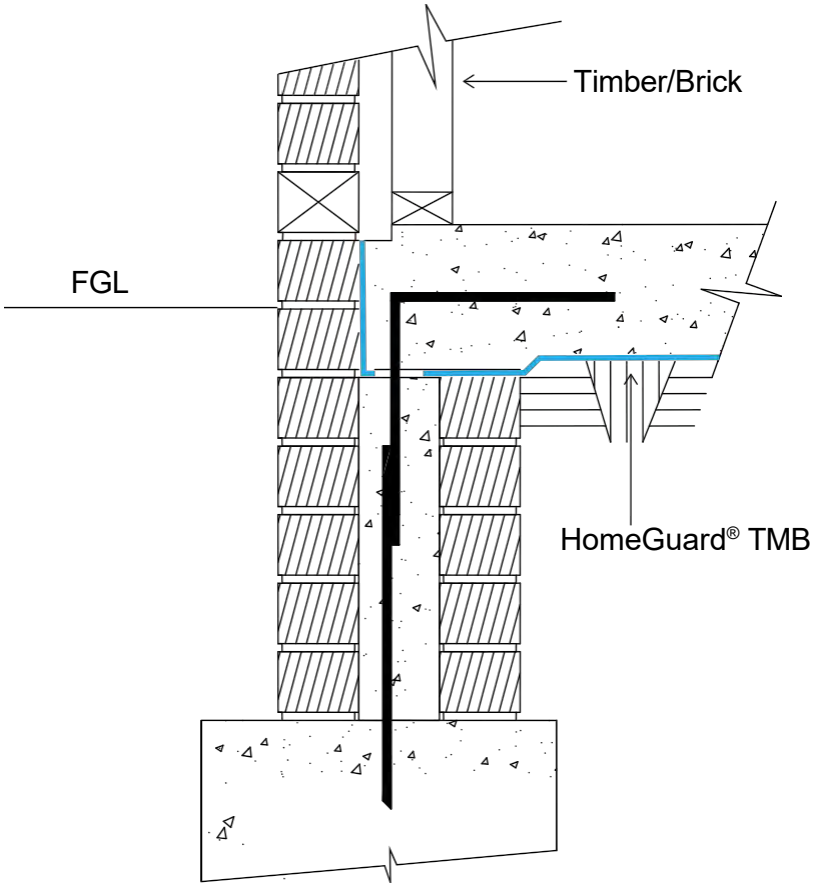
Full under-slab– Monolithic slab



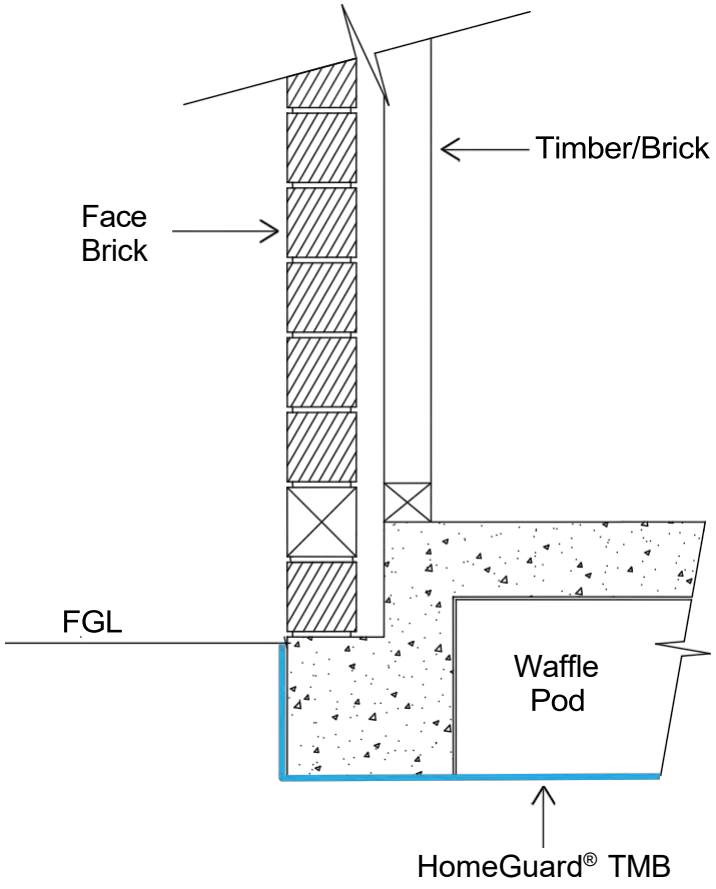
Full under-slab– Tied monolithic



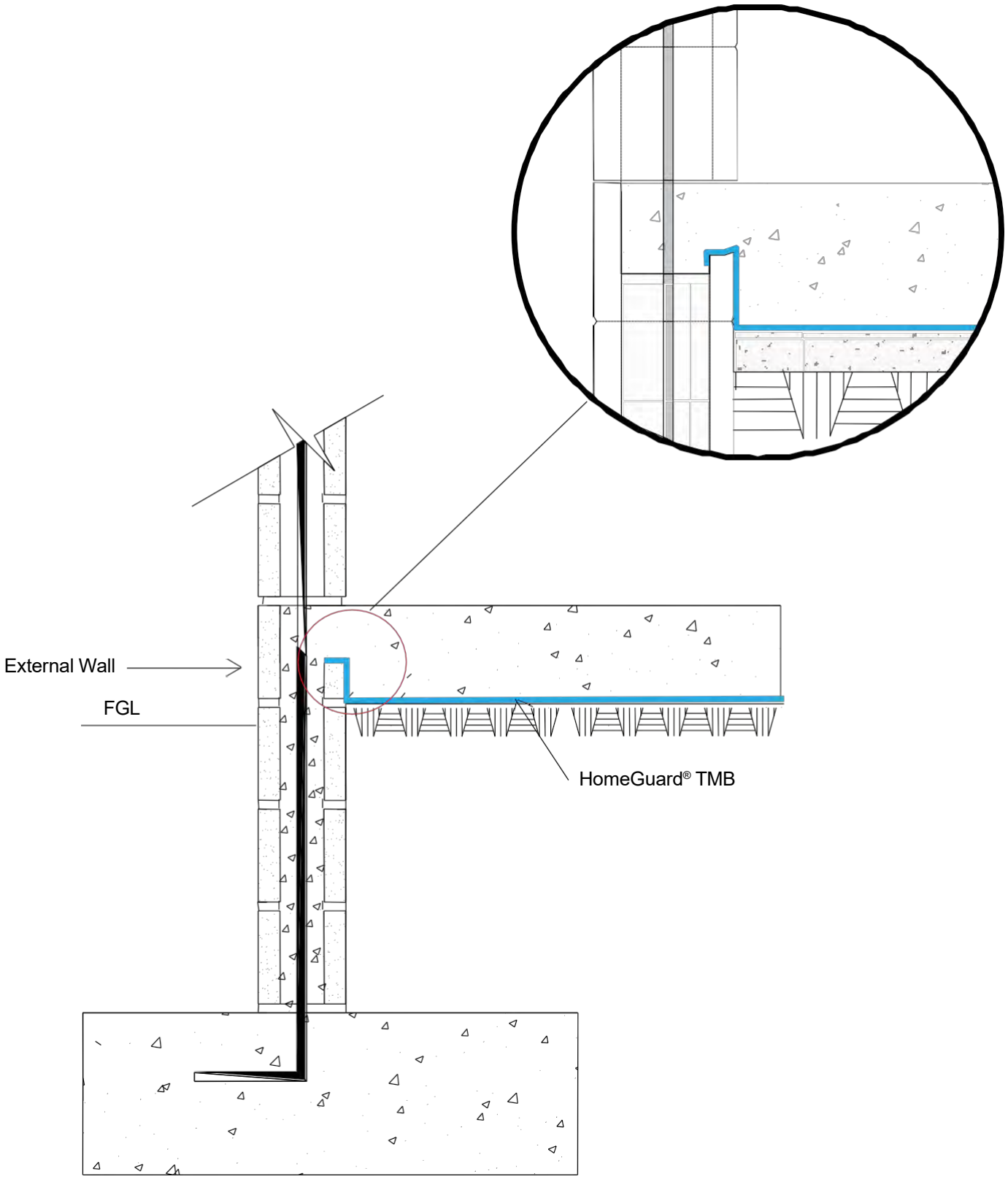
Stiffened slab with edge beam – monolithic



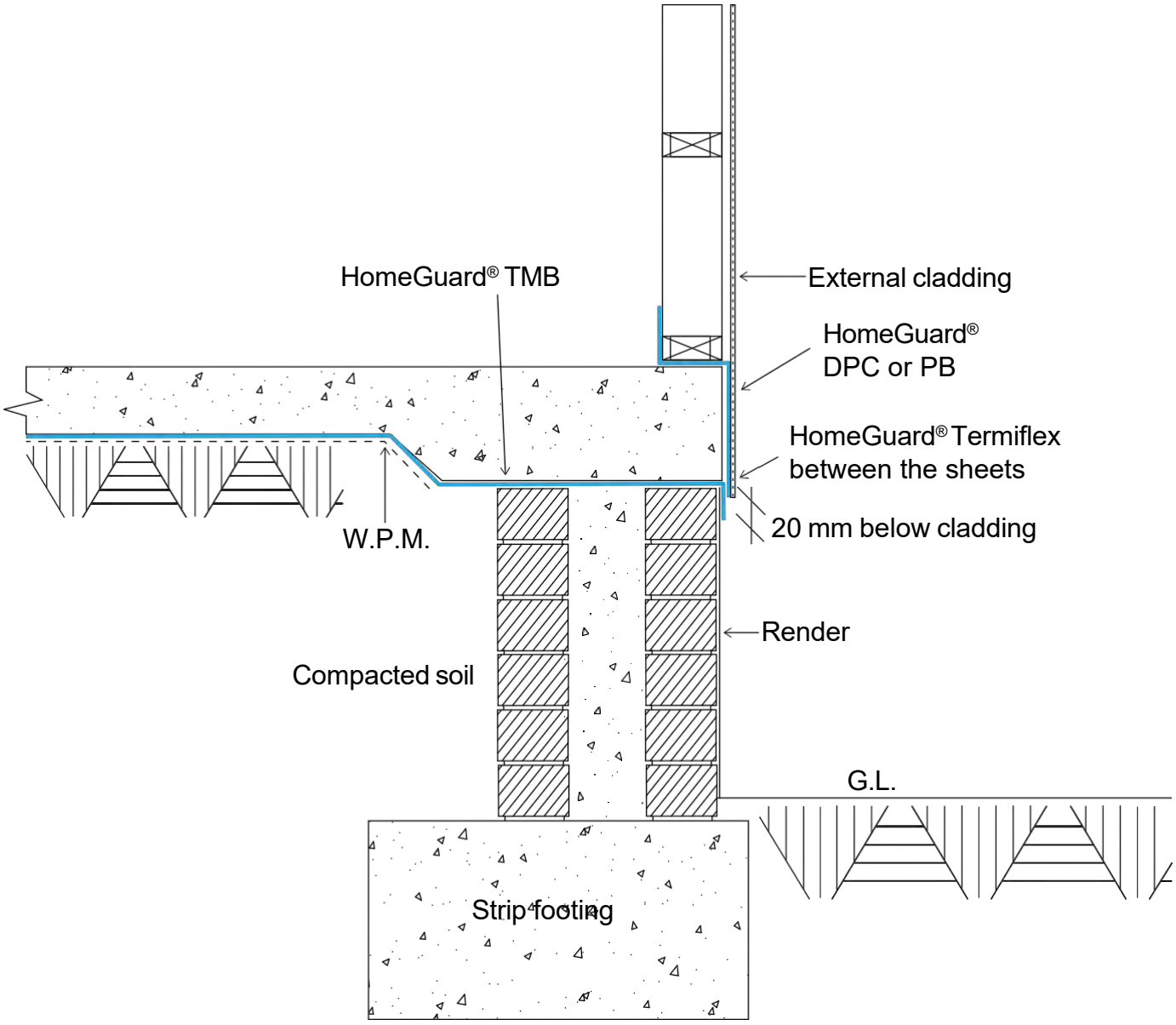
Waffle Pod - Full under-slab



Full under-slab & perimeter cavity installation- Block Construction



Full under-slab insulated exposed slab edge



Full under-slab variation – Areas North of the Tropic of Capricorn

- The following installation only refers to building types that do not require damp proof course [North of the Tropic of Capricorn].
- Full under slab installation with HomeGuard® TMB, penetration collars using the HomeGuard® Collars and an additional minimum 300 mm wide X 50 mm thick concrete mower strip / path protected using HomeGuard® TMB under the full extent of the strip/path.
- The top of any exposed slab/footing and any face surface must be cleaned of all debris, prior to the installation of the HomeGuard® TMB. The HomeGuard® TMB is installed completely under the path or step width; at least 30 mm up to within 10 mm of the upper finished level of the path. The HomeGuard® TMB is then doubled over and fed down the side of the existing slab face and attached to the existing slab face with concrete clouts or nails (300 mm centres) and a continuous join of bead of Termiflex. Once the mowing strip / path is poured the HomeGuard® is enveloped between the wall and the path. (Refer to exploded diagram).
- In the case of protecting larger concrete areas abutting the structure e.g. patios and driveways the HomeGuard® TMB must be installed to at least 1 m in width out from the structure, or in accordance with local authority requirements, and extend to within 10 mm of the upper finished level of the concrete section abutting the structure and then folded down the abutting vertical surface (Refer to exploded diagram). All joins in the HomeGuard® TMB must be made using a 200 mm overlap and generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to fuse sheets and to be held in place with a 40 mm construction cloth tape, and/ or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10. Note: Duct tape can NOT be used with TMB as it does not allow for expansion or movement.
- After the concrete has been poured a minimum visual inspection zone of 75 mm, to the bottom of the upper slab edge, must be apparent except in the case of a driveway where the installation of the HomeGuard® TMB will extend continuously at least 200 mm wider than the garage door opening on each side to a point where a 30 mm inspection zone is to be achieved.

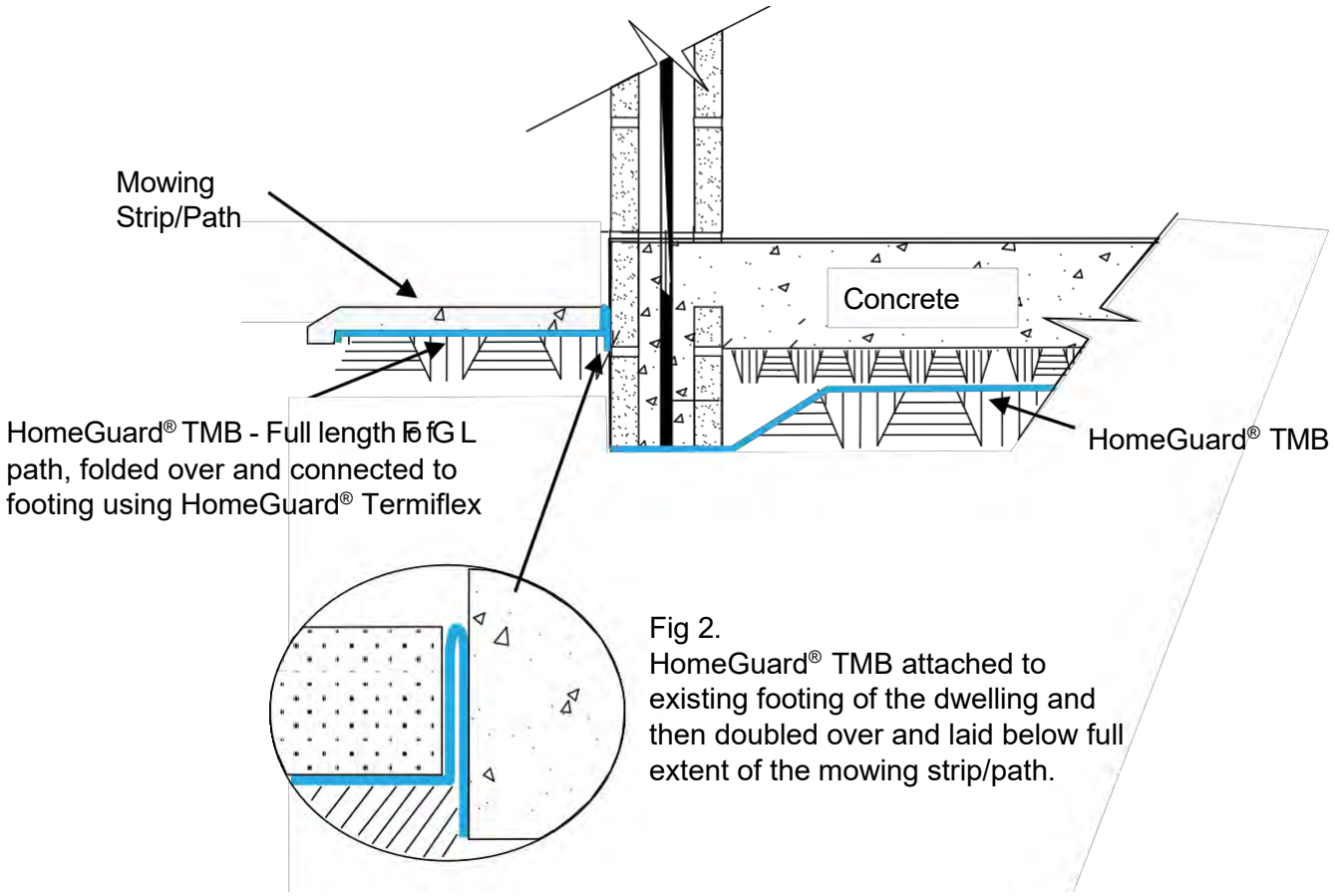


Fig 2.
HomeGuard® TMB attached to existing footing of the dwelling and then doubled over and laid below full extent of the mowing strip/path.

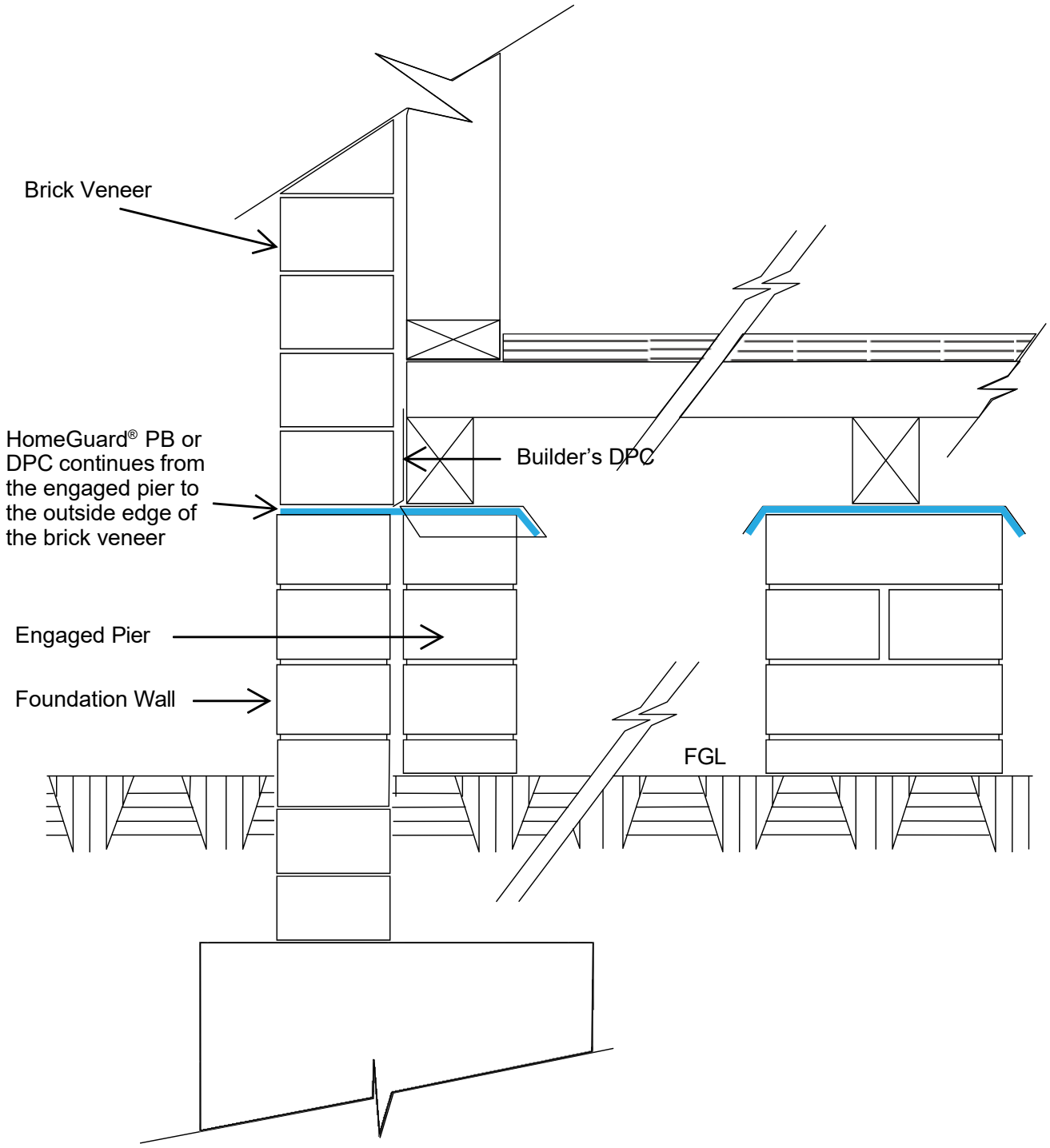
Notes:

Suspended Floors and Piers

Suspended floors

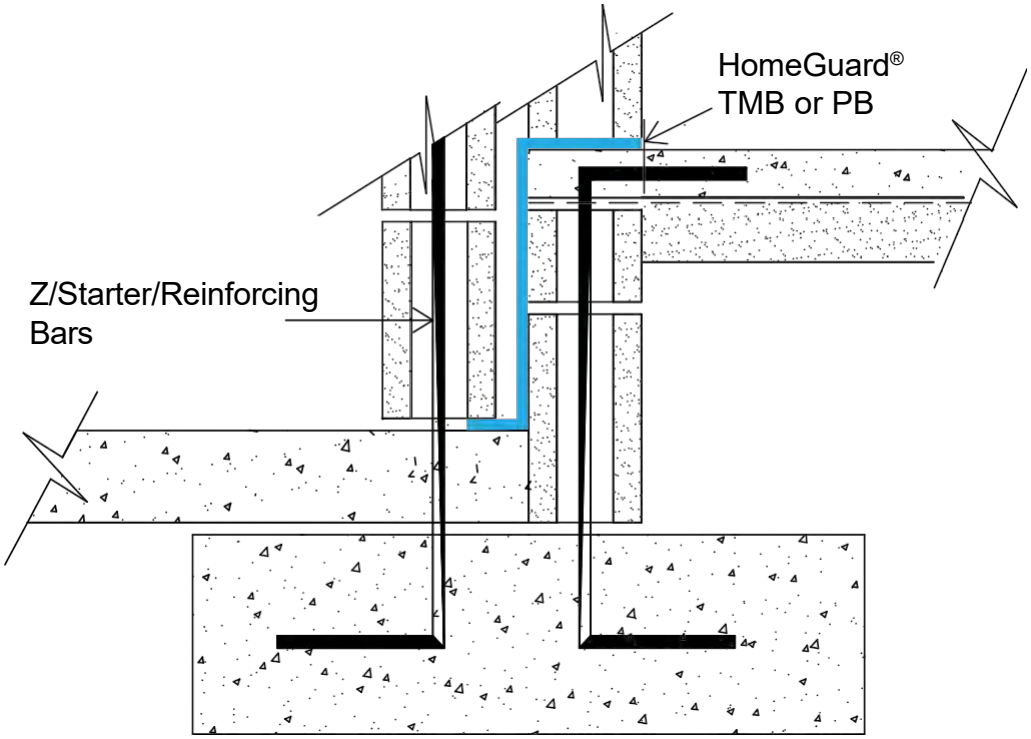
Suspended Floor and Ant Capping Requirements

- For suspended floors and beams HomeGuard® DPC or HomeGuard® PB should be cut to allow 40 mm overhang that complies with AS 3660 series.
- If stumps have a pin or thread in the centre, make a hole slightly smaller than the pin in the sheet and force it down over the pin.
- Do not nail the sheet to the stump, only use HomeGuard® Termiflex.
- HomeGuard® sheet must have an overhang of 40 mm on all sides of piers.
- If HomeGuard® DPC is installed as an ant cap, there is no requirement for any other material to be installed.
- If HomeGuard® PB is installed, then an aluminium ant cap is required.



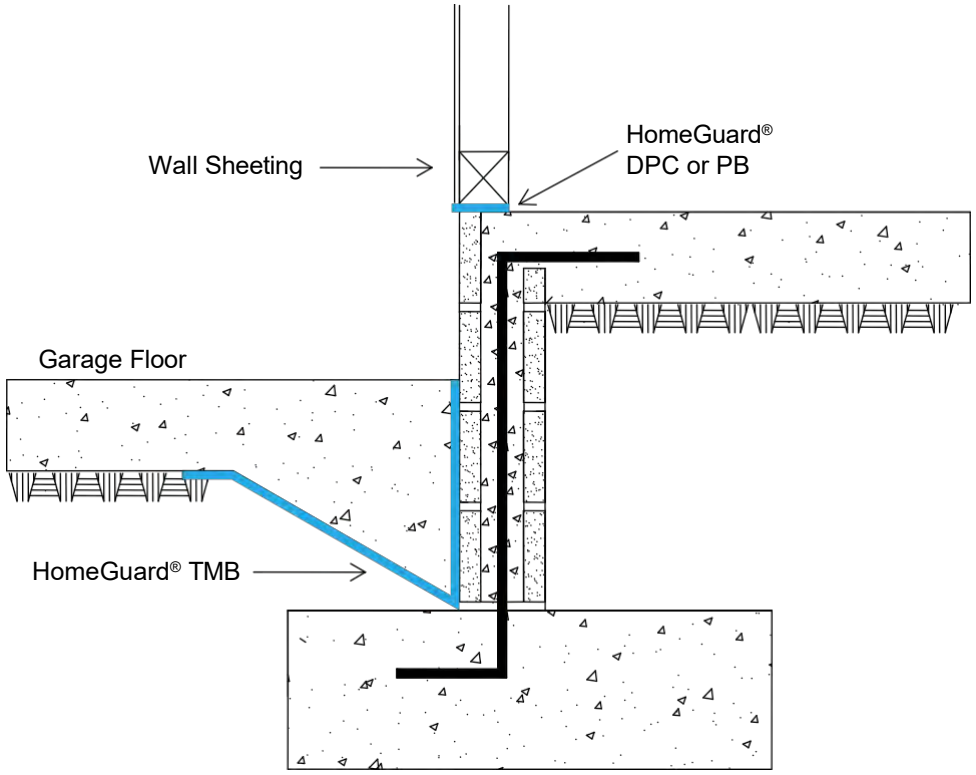
Step Down Slabs

Garage Step-Down - Block Construction



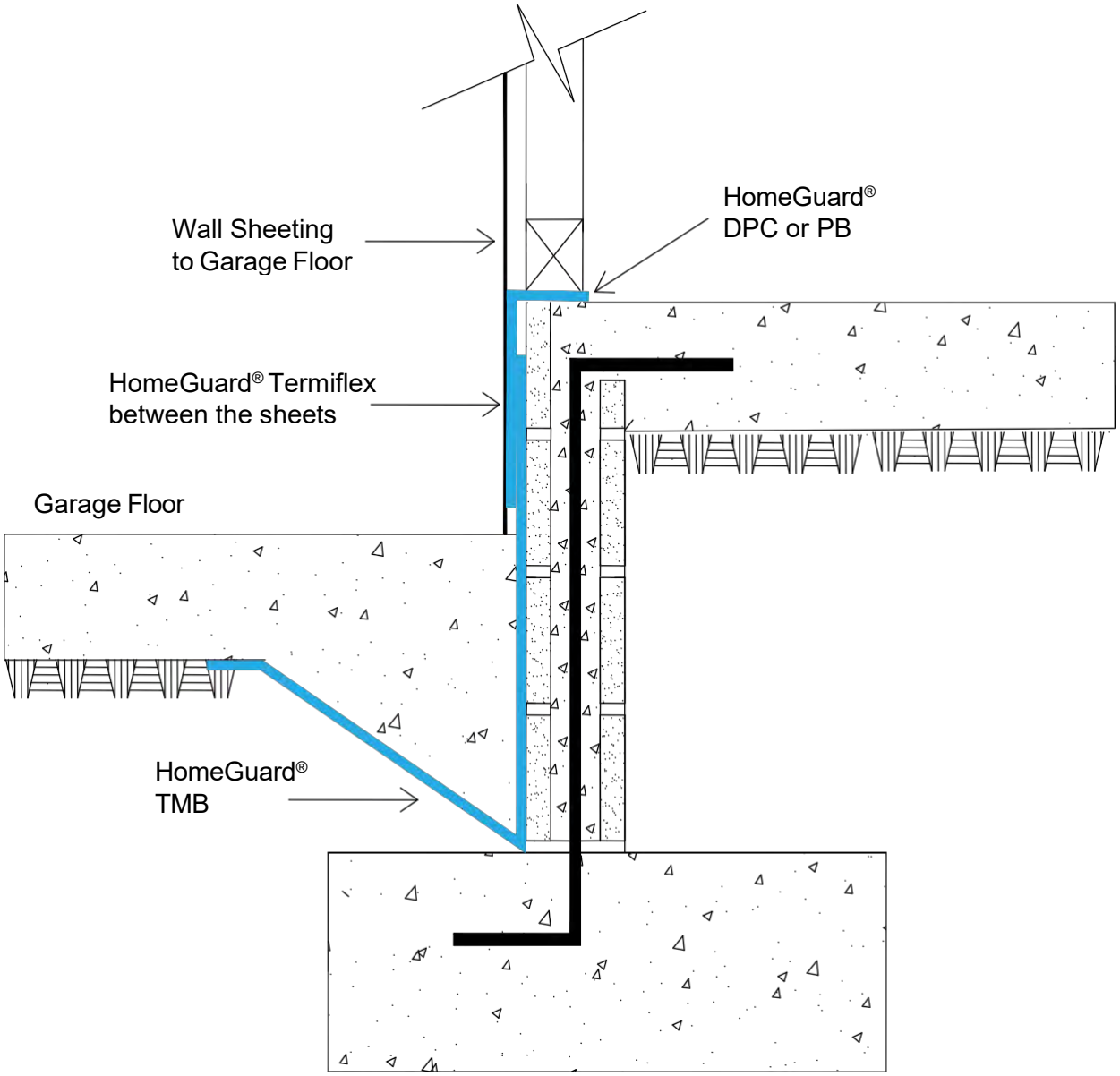
Garage step-down – Block Construction Variation One

- If inspection zone is present (i.e. no wall sheet covering the face of the bricks) install HomeGuard® TMB under the lower slab to a minimum of 300 mm back under the slab.
- Place 100 mm wide piece of HomeGuard® DPC or HomeGuard® PB over the critical joint of the upper slab so that both the wall sheeting and the bottom plate of the timber wall frame are sitting on the HomeGuard® product.



Garage step-down – Block Construction Variation Two

- If wall sheet covers the face brick, ensure that the TMB from under the lower slab extends up the wall so to overlap with the DPC or PB that is under the bottom plate on the upper slab.
- HomeGuard® TMB and HomeGuard® DPC/PB joints must over lap by 200 mm.
- To ensure a continuous termite barrier all joins require a generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to fuse sheets and to be held in place with a 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.

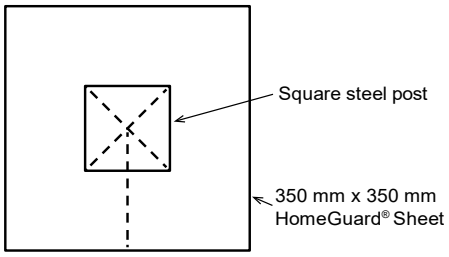


Steel post collar installations

Material to use - This process can be completed using ant of the HomeGuard® PB, DPC or TMB Sheet products.

Create penetration collars as per round floor service penetrations with the following variations:

1. Cut a 350 mm x 350 mm sections of HomeGuard® PB or DPC Sheet.



2. Trim a strip 350 mm x 50 mm from the side of one of the sheets.
3. Cut sheet as indicated by the perforated lines on the drawing.

4. Make the central cut slightly smaller than the diameter of the post so that the material stretches around the post making a vertical lip in contact with the post so as not to leave any gaps between the post and the concrete.
5. Fit the sheet and tape the horizontal seam with 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape.

6. Wrap the 50 mm strip around the post and secure the end with a small piece of construction duct or cloth tape – ensuring that the bottom edge is lapped onto the horizontal surface and join the upper surface of both the horizontal and vertical sheets with 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.

7. Tape the horizontal exposed seam with 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape.
8. Fix three zip ties around the steel post – 1st at the joint between the horizontal and vertical surfaces and the 2nd around 2/3 of the distance up the wrap on the post and a 3rd at the top of the wrap.

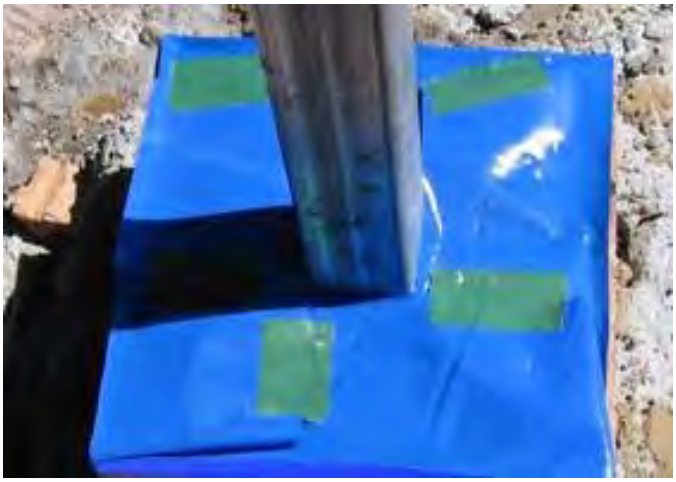
NOTE: Duct tape can NOT be used with TMB as it does not allow for expansion or movement.

Pier protection using HomeGuard® GT

To protect the cavity within brick piers:

- Request that the bricks are installed to the same level as the damp proof course on the adjoining structure (so to allow for a 75 mm inspection zone above all finished surface levels).

- Fill the cavity with HomeGuard® GT level with the top of the bricks.

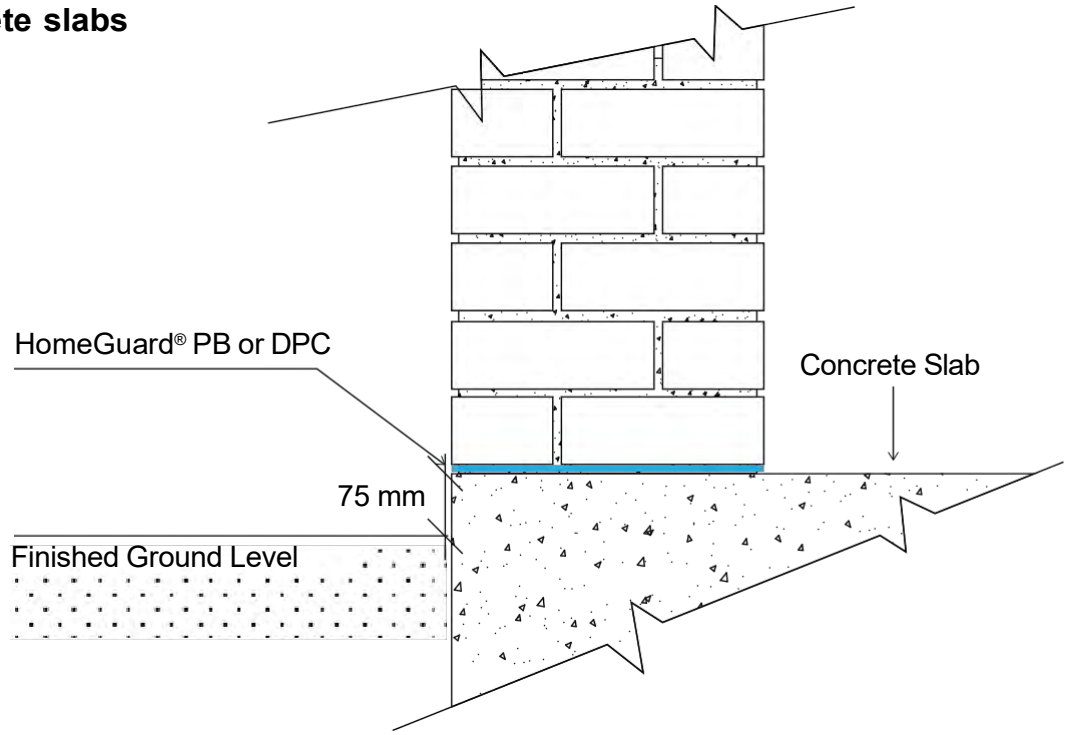


- Install a cover strip of HomeGuard® DPC or HomeGuard® PB so to cover the entire width of the bricks.
- All joins require a generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to fuse sheets and to be held in place with a 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.

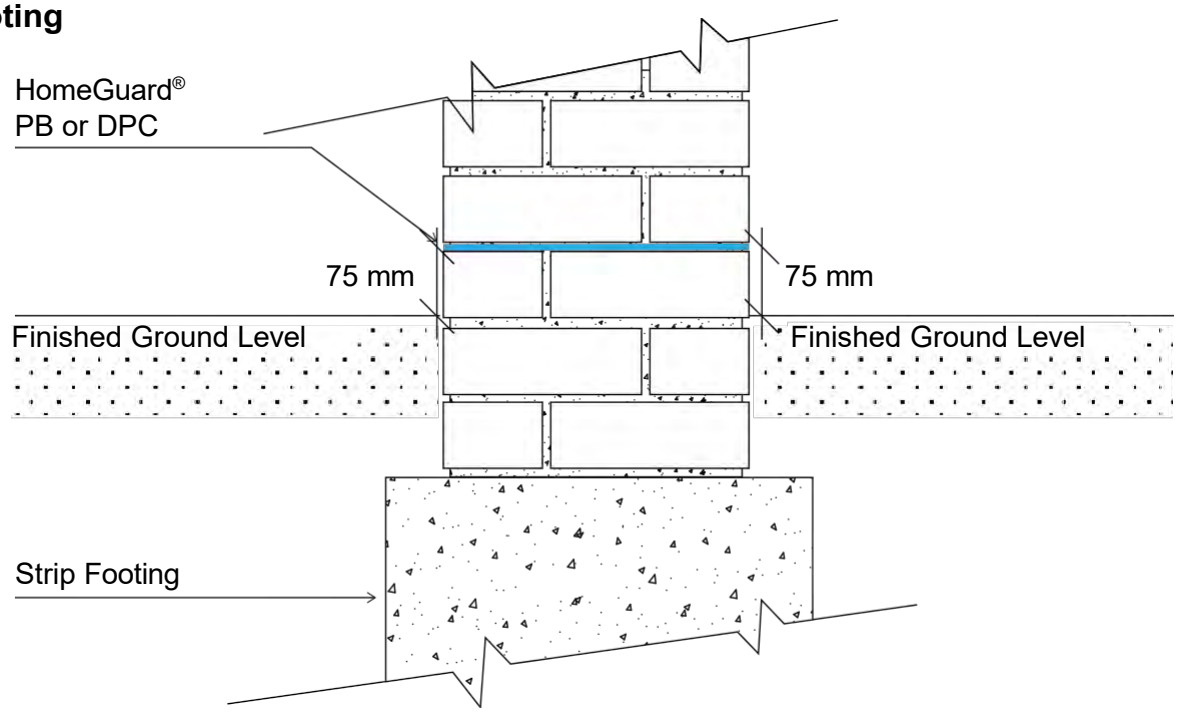
HomeGuard® Installation Pier Pads

- HomeGuard® PB or HomeGuard® DPC can be used for this installation.
- Ensure surface is clean and free of debris, apply 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails or 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10, to secure the product into place prior to the installation of brickwork, if a clout or gas fired nail is used to help secure the product ensure to cover all nail heads with HomeGuard® Termiflex.
- If bricks are on site, place a brick on-top of the installation in the event the installation is impacted by high winds.
- Be mindful that the installed product should be visible between the slab and brickwork or between the brick courses if the pier is a brick pier on a strip footing.

Concrete slabs

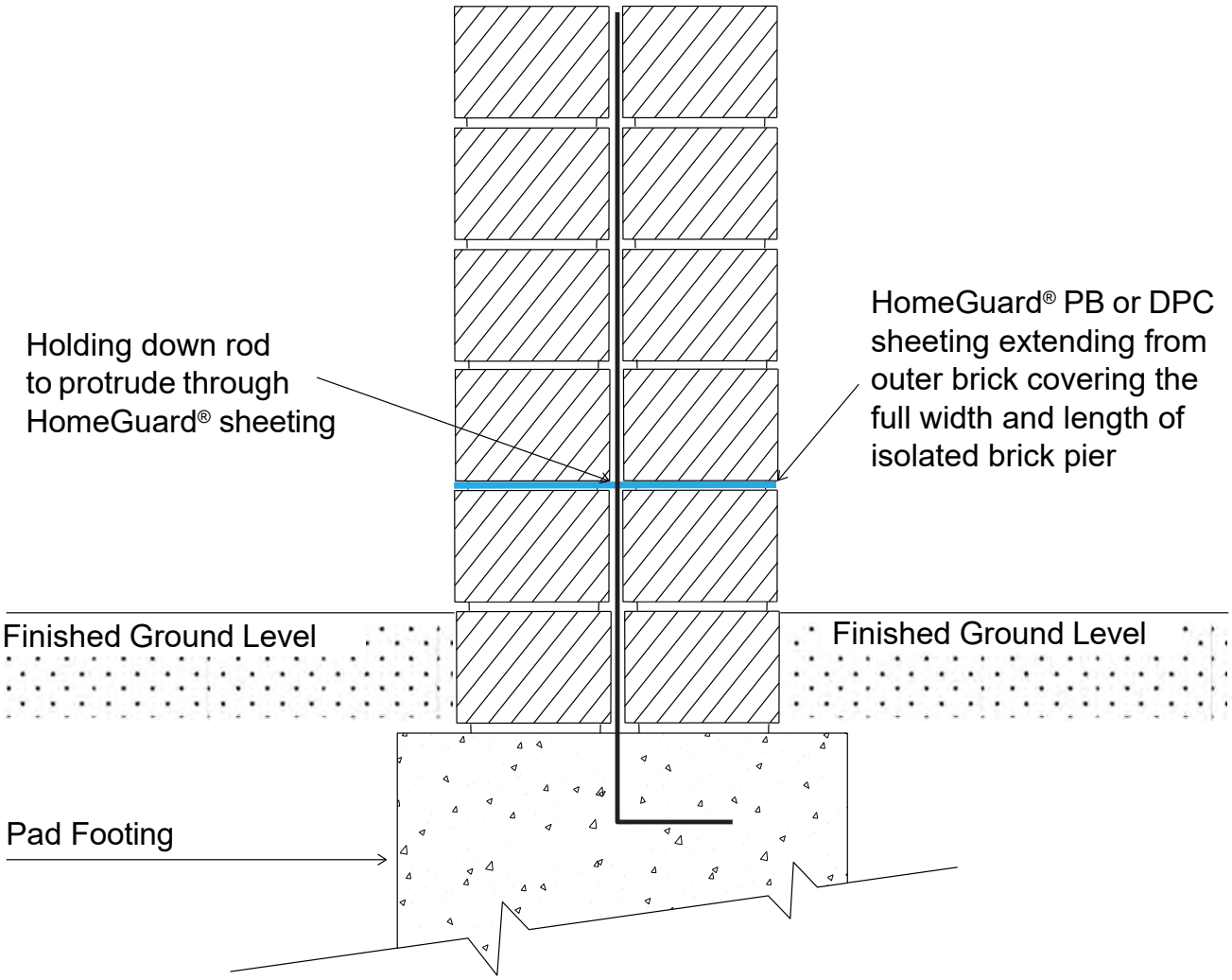


Strip footing



Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

Non-Engaging Brick Pier



Notes:

Notes:

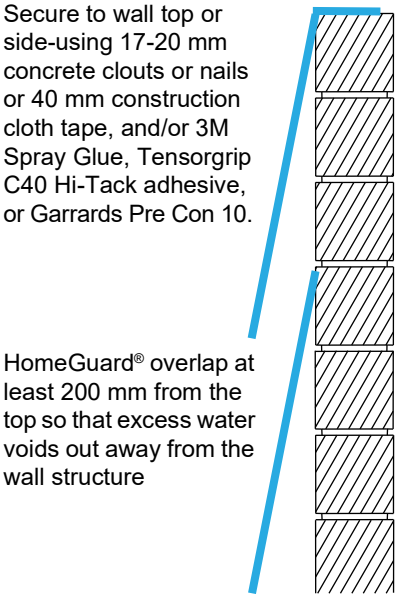
Retaining Walls

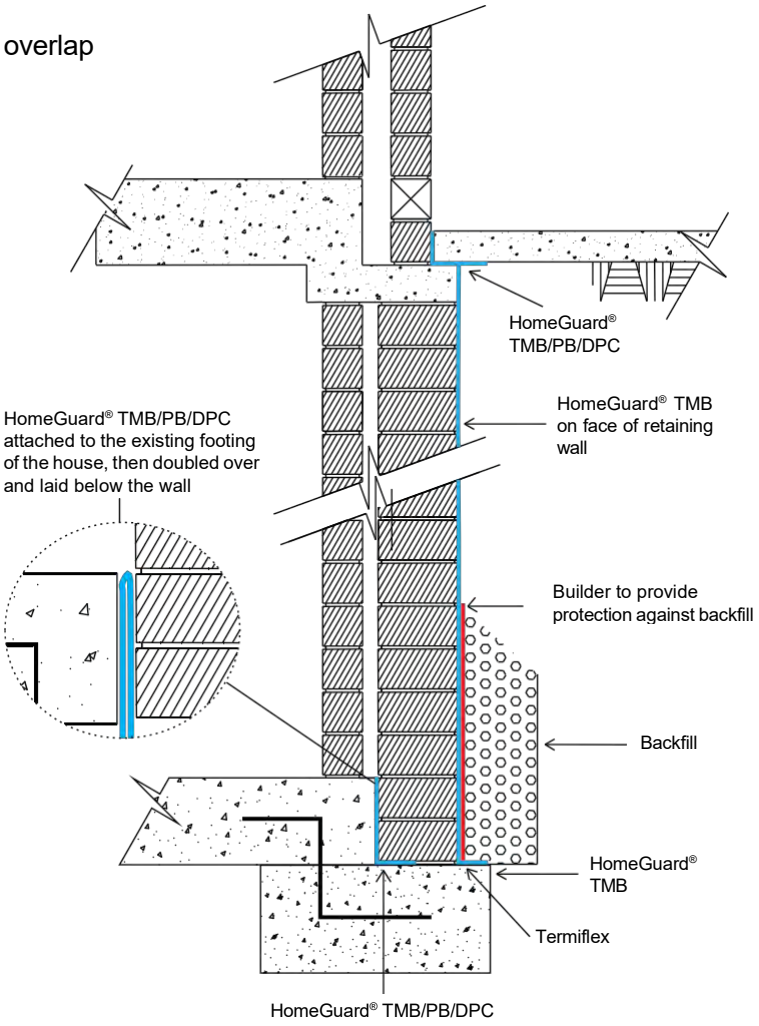
Structural Retaining Walls

Installation notes for retaining walls

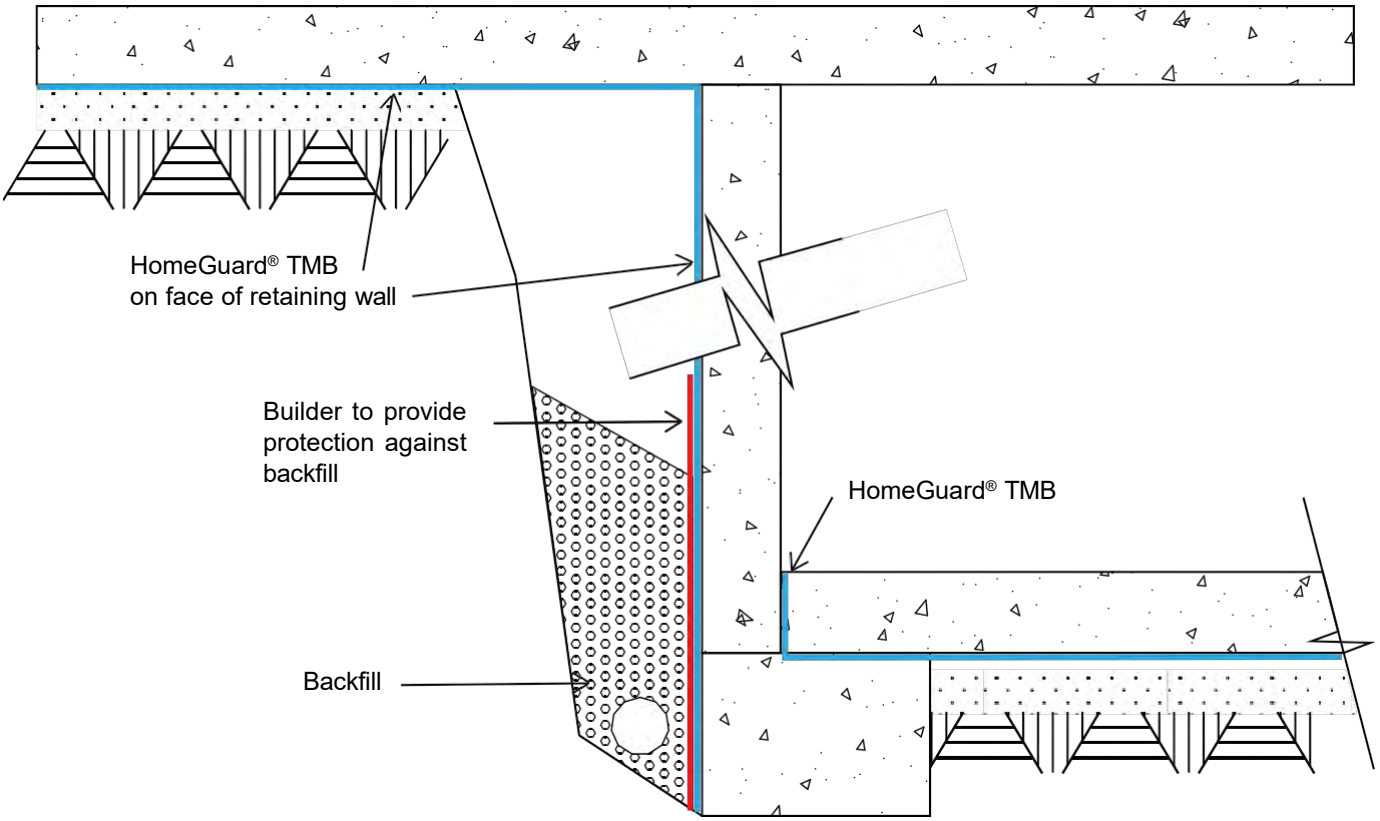
Best practice is to install termite management system to the outside of the retaining walls:

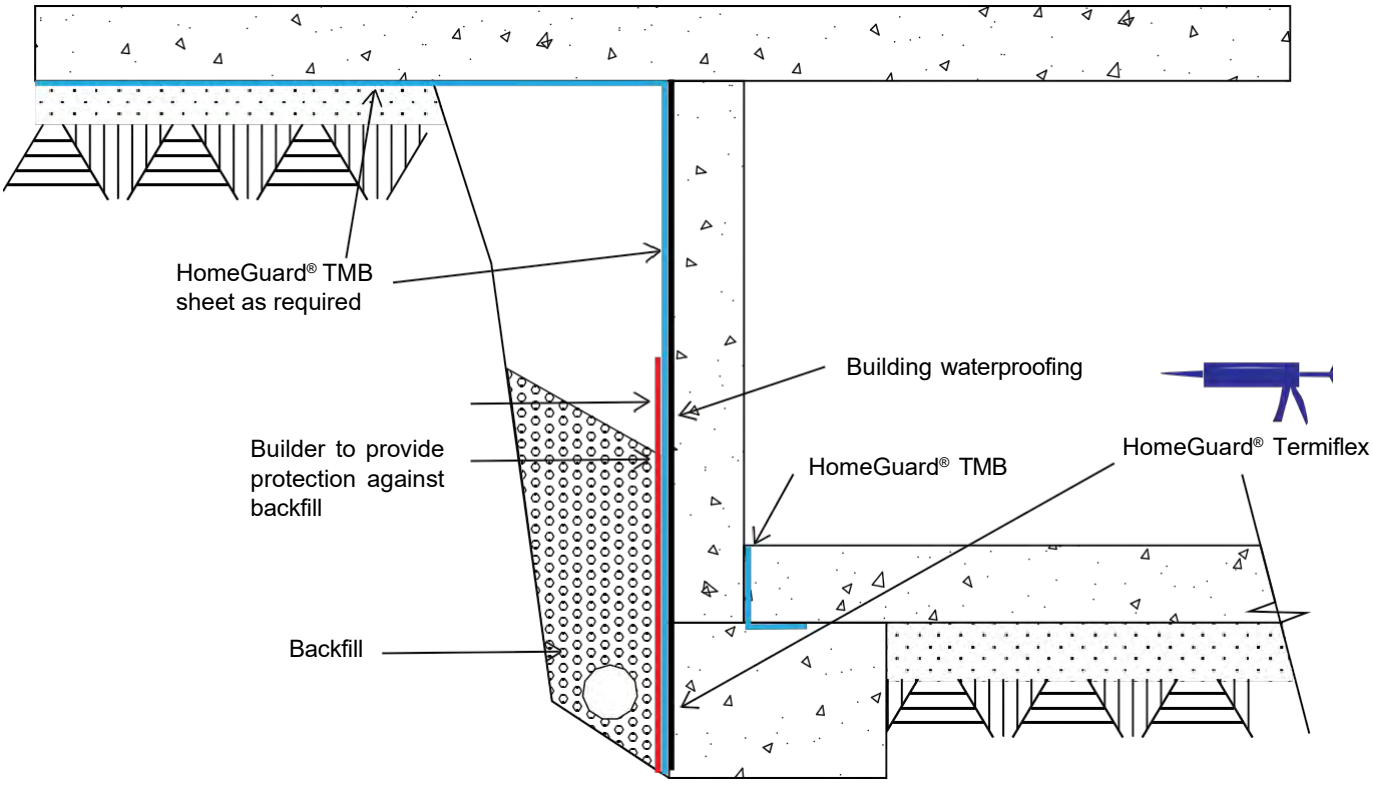
- Any of the HomeGuard® sheet range can be used as a termite management measure when installed against a structural retaining wall.
- HomeGuard® can be used as an approved moisture barrier or in conjunction with a builders water proofing material/substance.
- HomeGuard® product should always be laid after the builders waterproof material has been attached to the back of the retaining wall.
- HomeGuard® should be installed down to the base of the wall with Termiflex plus 200 mm across the footing, in order to cover the base course mortar joint, and secured to the external concrete/brickwork.
- All joints require a generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to be held in place with a 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.
- Attach the top edge using 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails, 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10, (Do not use duct tape with TMB as it does not allow for expansion or movement).
- Any nails or piercings in the sheet need to be covered with HomeGuard® Termiflex.
- HomeGuard® TMB is especially suited to large workings and is a viable cost effective option.
- Work from the bottom of the wall up so that any water that builds up behind the wall voids to the outside of the structure.
- Plastic corflute material is used by the builder as an impact insulation material before the backfill is poured into the void behind the wall. This material or a similar barrier material should be used on all structural retaining walls to reduce the chance of damage to the HomeGuard® termite barrier and/ or moisture barrier materials.
- If an overlap is required, the top sheet should overlap the bottom sheet (see below).



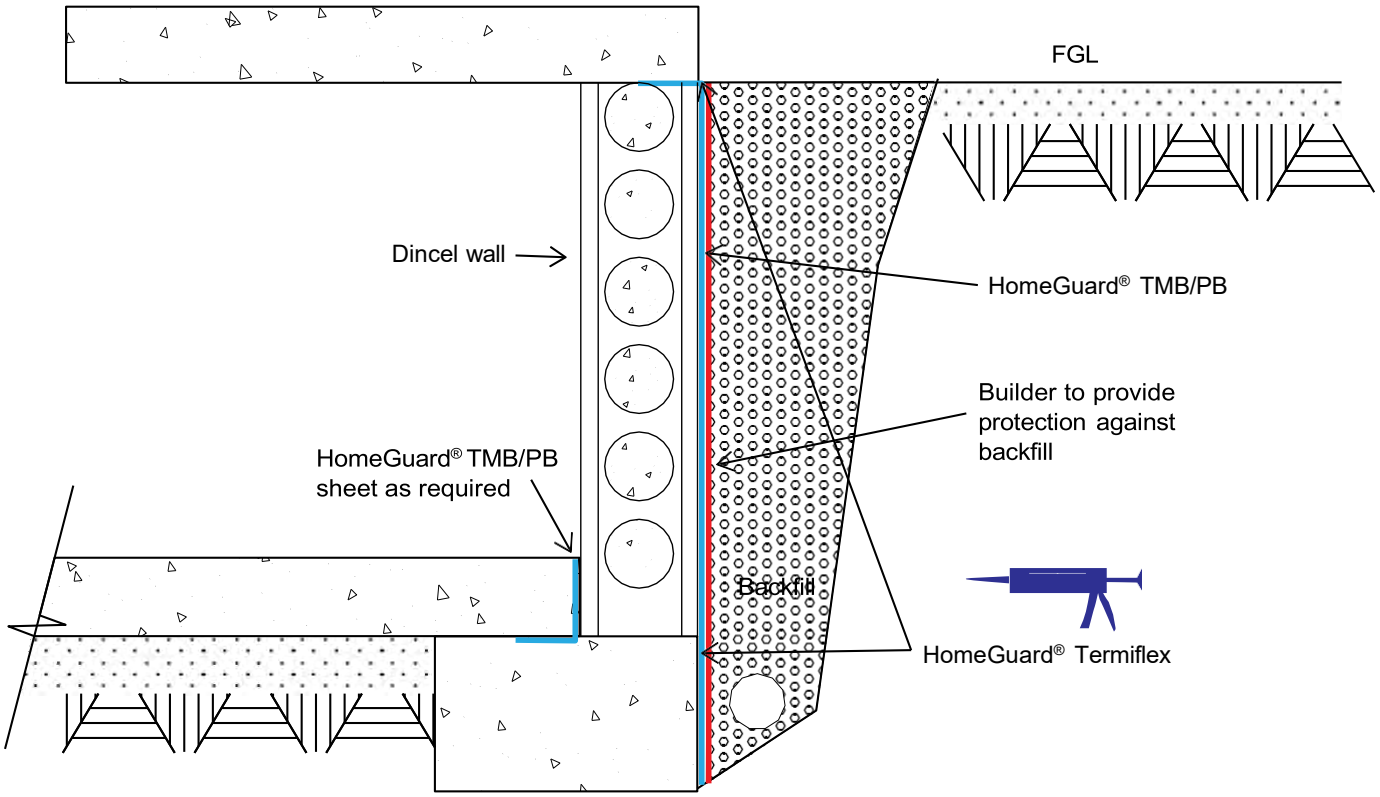


Retaining wall





Dincel retaining wall



Retaining wall

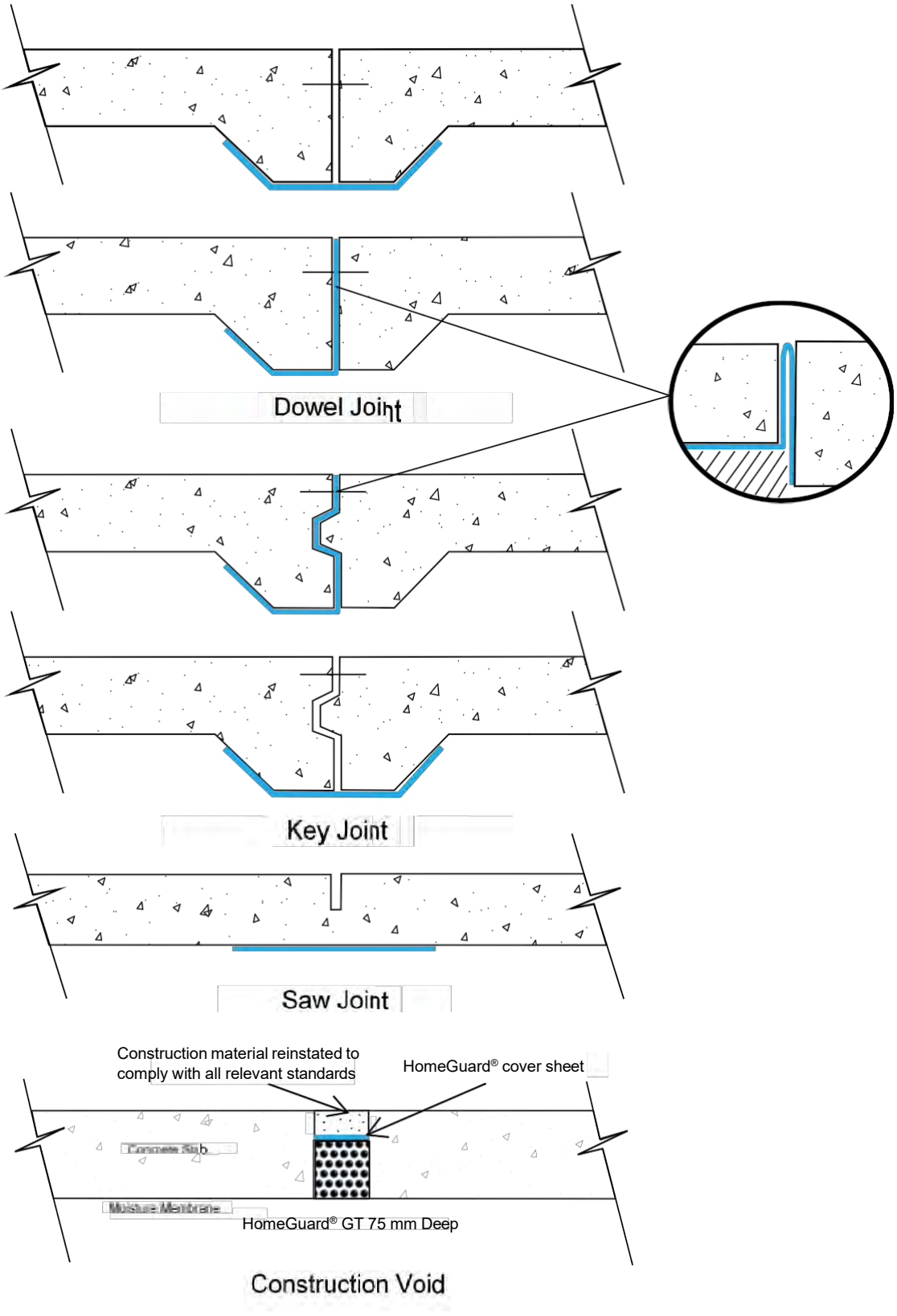
Notes:

Joints

Critical Joints

Construction joints

- Install a minimum 300 mm wide strip of HomeGuard® TMB or HomeGuard® PB immediately under the construction joint by adhering it to the moisture membrane using 40 mm construction cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.
- Ensure that all vertical joins are protected using an folded envelope of HomeGuard®.



Notes:

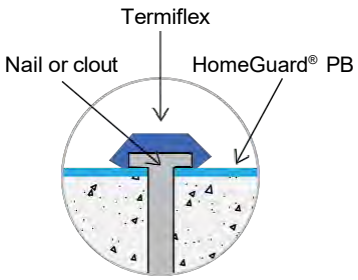
Notes:

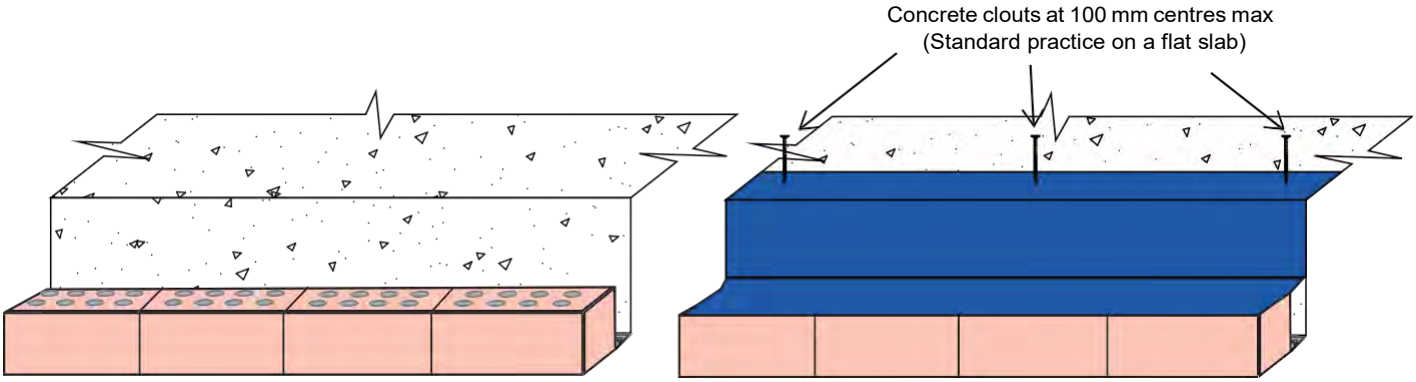
Perimeter Cavity

Perimeter Cavity Installations

Perimeter

- Fix the HomeGuard® PB sheet to the top of the slab at 70 mm from the edge using adhesives or fixings such as Termiflex, 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails, 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.
- Ensure that all nails or clouts are sealed with Termiflex as illustrated.
- Use of a string line will aid in keeping the sheet straight.
- Ensure there is enough sheet to allow visibility in the mortar under the weep hole.

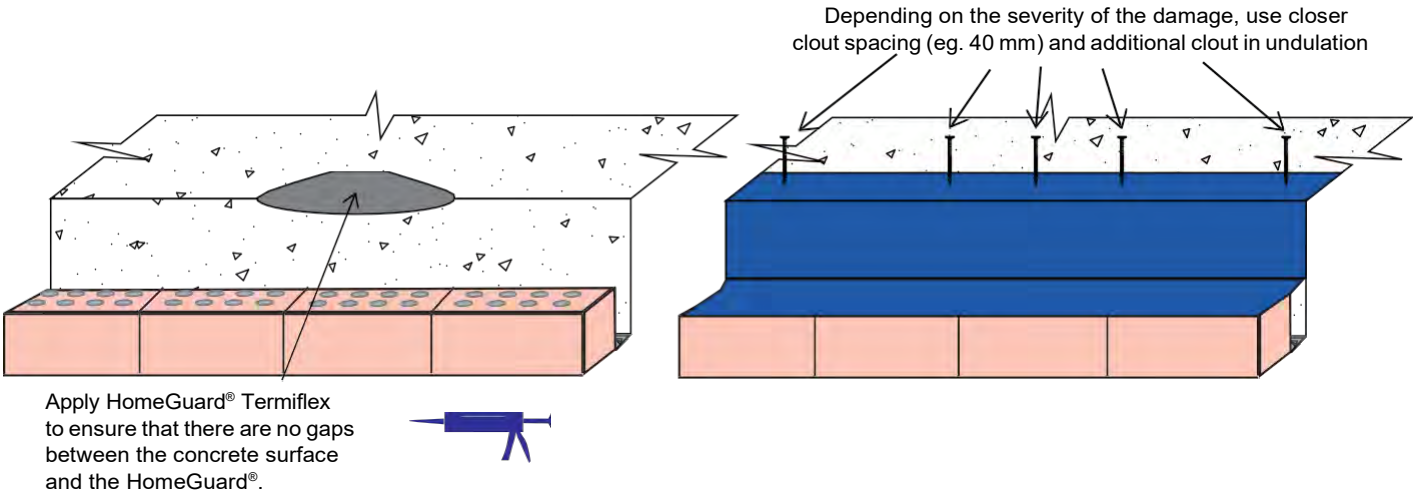




Perimeter with damage

In cases where the concrete slab is not constructed to the Australian Standards and there are undulations in the slab edge; follow the steps set out below to ensure that a complete and continuous barrier is maintained:

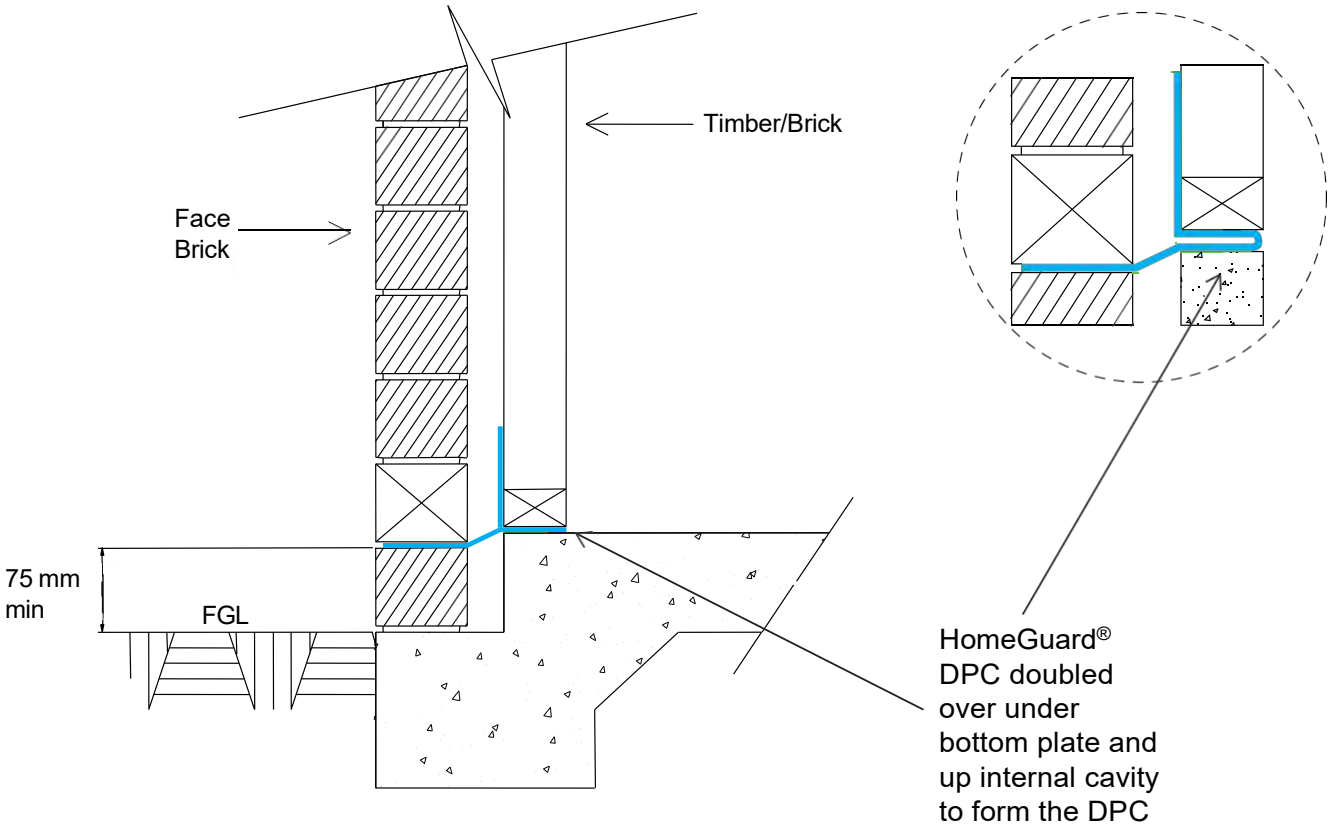
- Inspect slab, recognise and mark areas of undulation of slab edge.
- Apply HomeGuard® Termiflex to ensure that there are no gaps between the concrete surface and the HomeGuard® PB.
- Depending on the severity of the damage, use closer clout spacing, (e.g. 40 mm) and an additional clout in the undulation.
- Ensure that all nails or clouts are sealed with Termiflex as illustrated.



Note: Termiflex is a sheet bonding agent not a gap sealer, if slab is not indicative of the images above and damaged deeper than 6 mm contact contractor to repair.

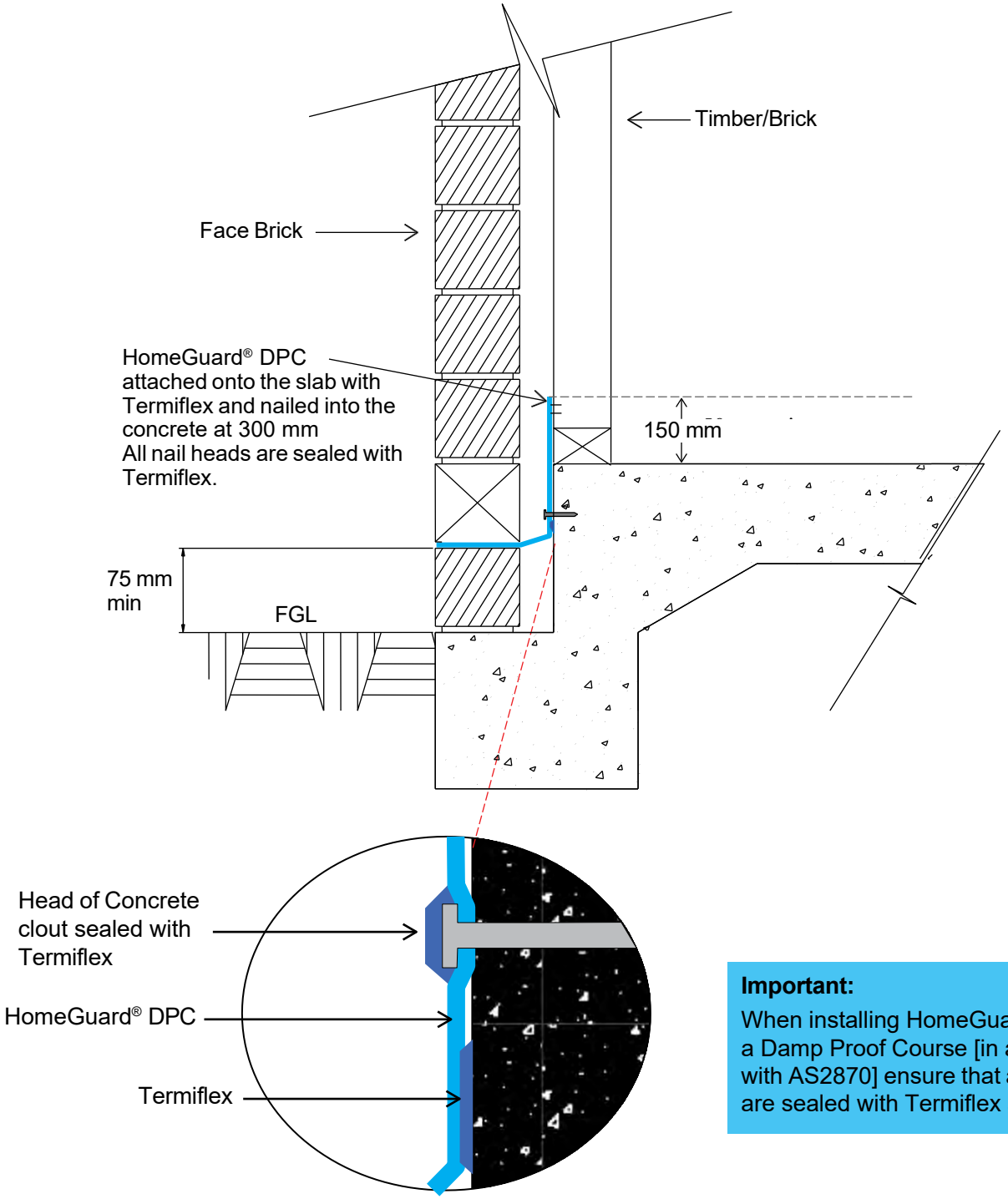
Perimeter Cavity Detail Installations using HomeGuard® DPC as an approved Damp Proof Course

- Calculate the required width of DPC based on width of brick, height of rebate, envelope under bottom plate,+150 mm up the frame above finished floor level.
- Double the HomeGuard® DPC over and affix to the concrete slab using concrete 17- 20 mm concrete clouts or nails (1M spacing maximum and ensure that all nails or clouts are sealed with Termiflex) or Termiflex, 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.
- Ensure that the fold passes fully under the bottom plate.
- One leading edge of the sheet should extend across the perimeter cavity and tie into the external brickwork. The other leading edge of the sheet should be extended vertically against the timber stud and pinned to the timber wall studs, as the commercial DPC would be installed (150 mm up the frame and fixed with 17- 20 mm concrete clouts or nails at a maximum 300 mm intervals and ensure that all nails or clouts are sealed with Termiflex).



Side Fixing using HomeGuard® Termiflex for HomeGuard® DPC

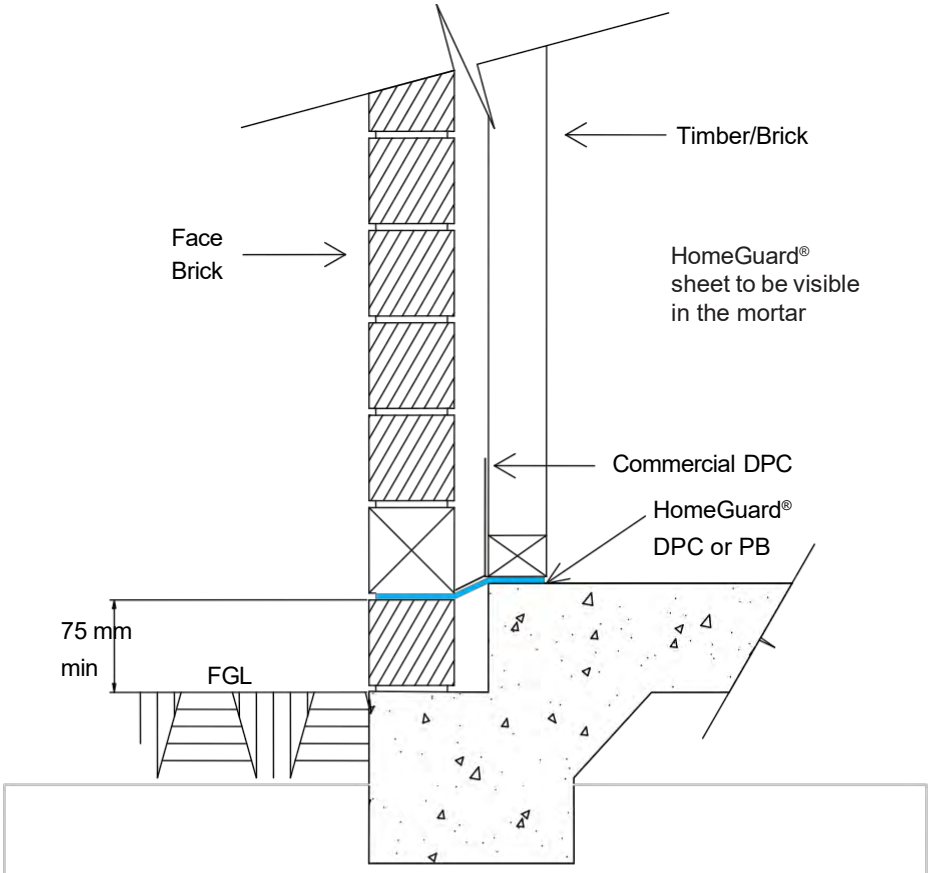
This type of installation will comply as a Damp Proof Course



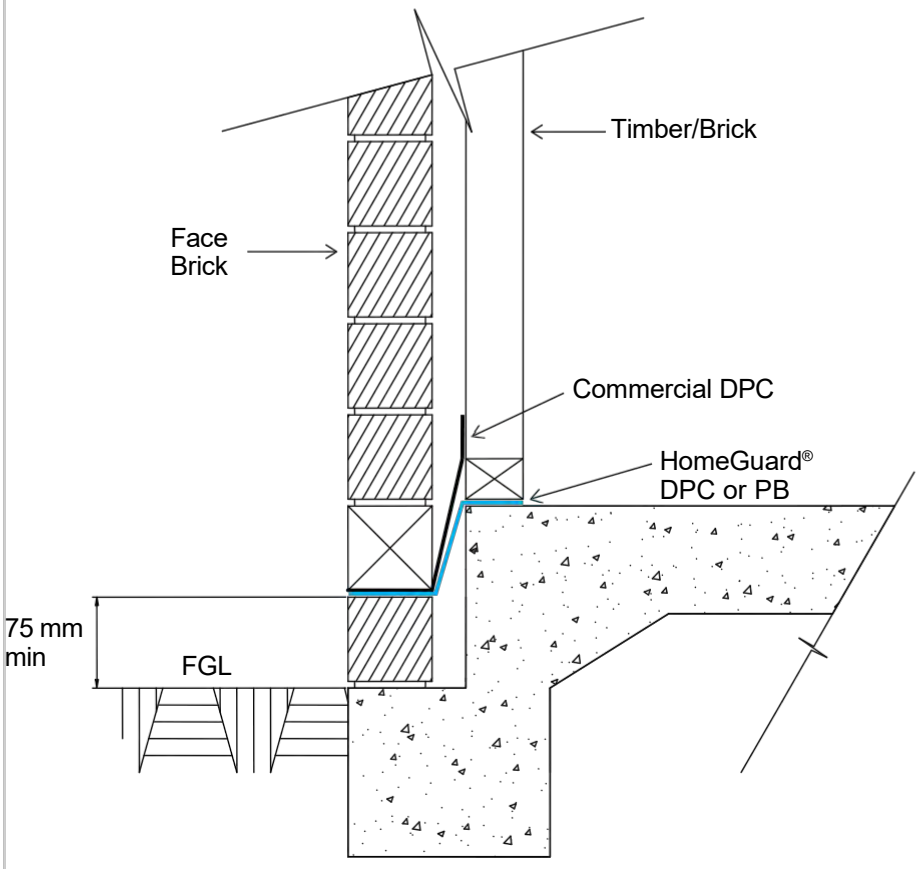
Important:

When installing HomeGuard® DPC as a Damp Proof Course [in accordance with AS2870] ensure that all nail heads are sealed with Termiflex as illustrated

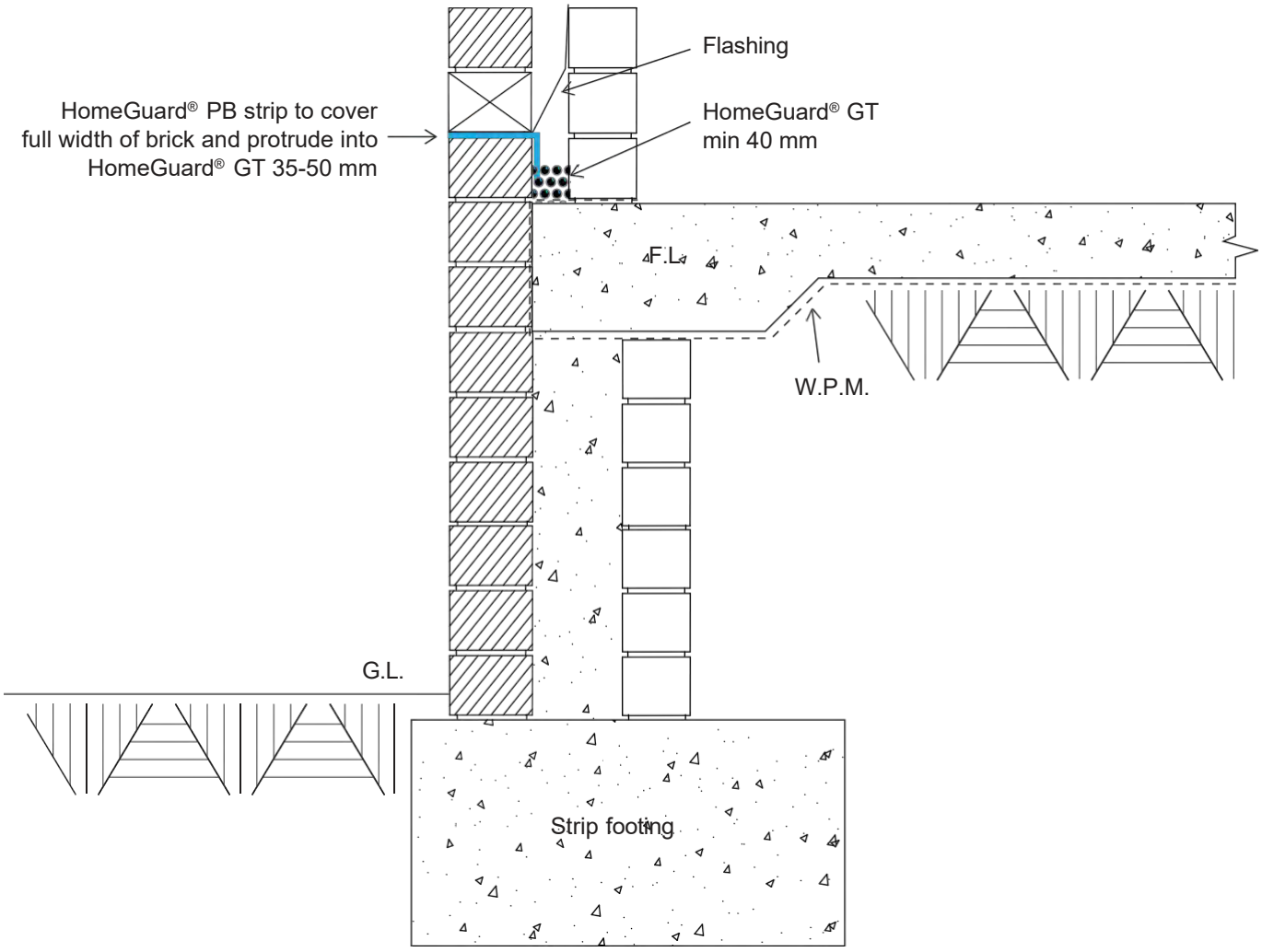
Perimeter cavity detail – single rebate



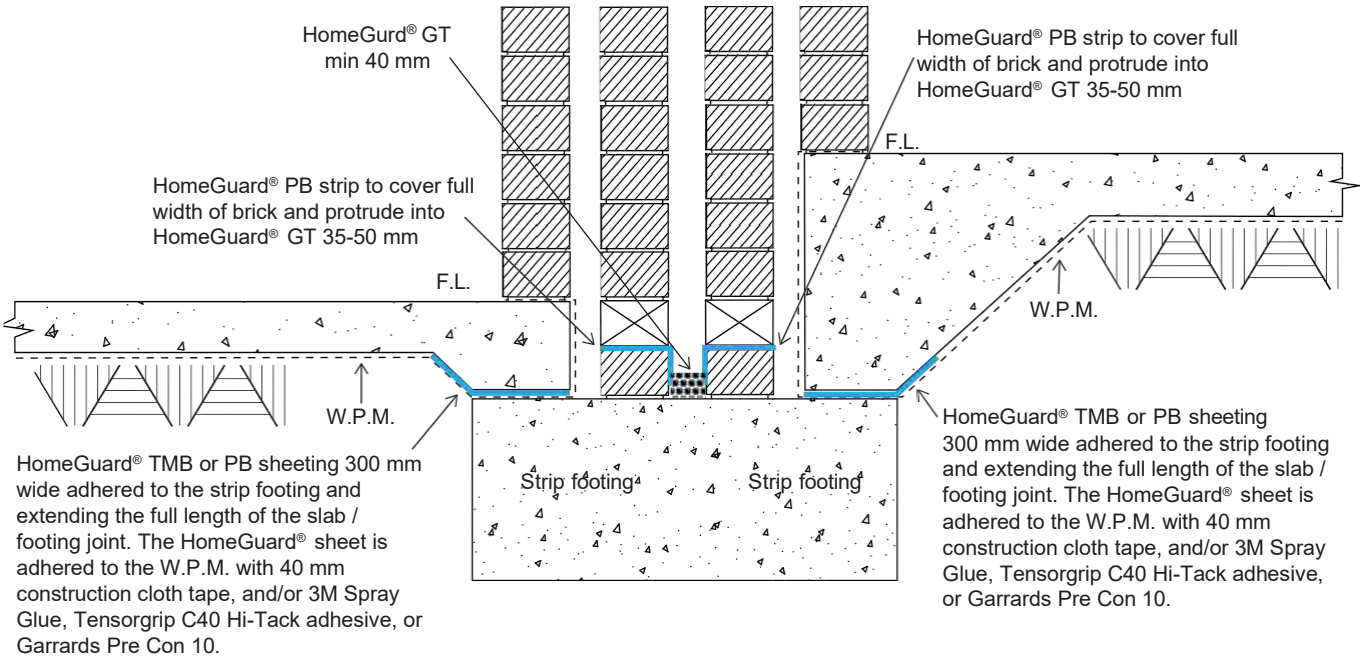
Perimeter cavity detail – multi rebate



Cavity filled wall



Double boundary wall installation



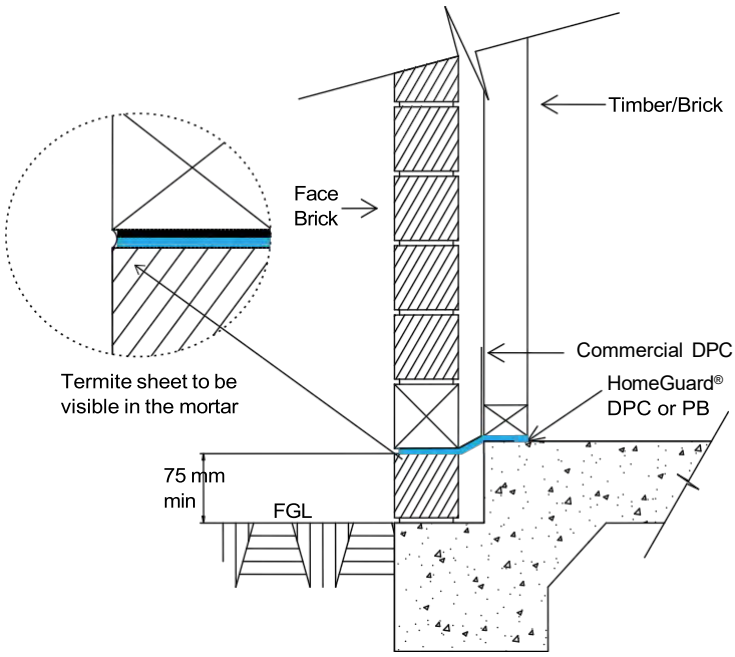
Perimeter cavity detail - Render

- NB: Only Rendered Bricks require a strike joint. Bagged Bricks do not require a Strike Joint.

When installing HomeGuard® DPC or PB sheet material in a brick wall it is important to ensure the HomeGuard® sheet is always visible within the mortar.

The key reason for this is Termites can forage through mortar, so the sheet material needs to visible to prevent potential concealed entry of termites to the building.

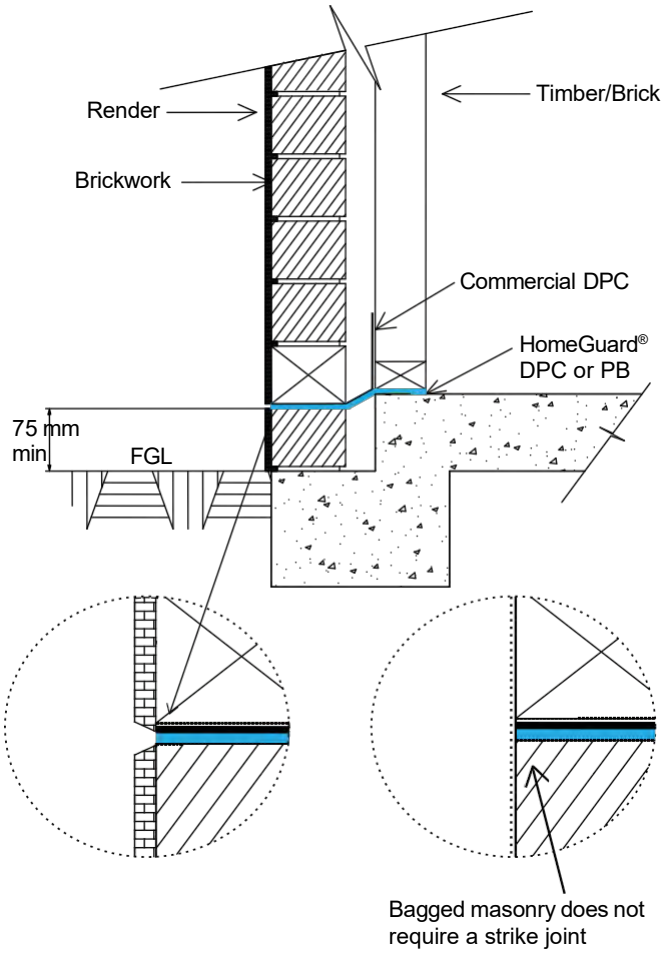
Perimeter cavity detail – single rebate



HomeGuard® sheet to be visible in the mortar.

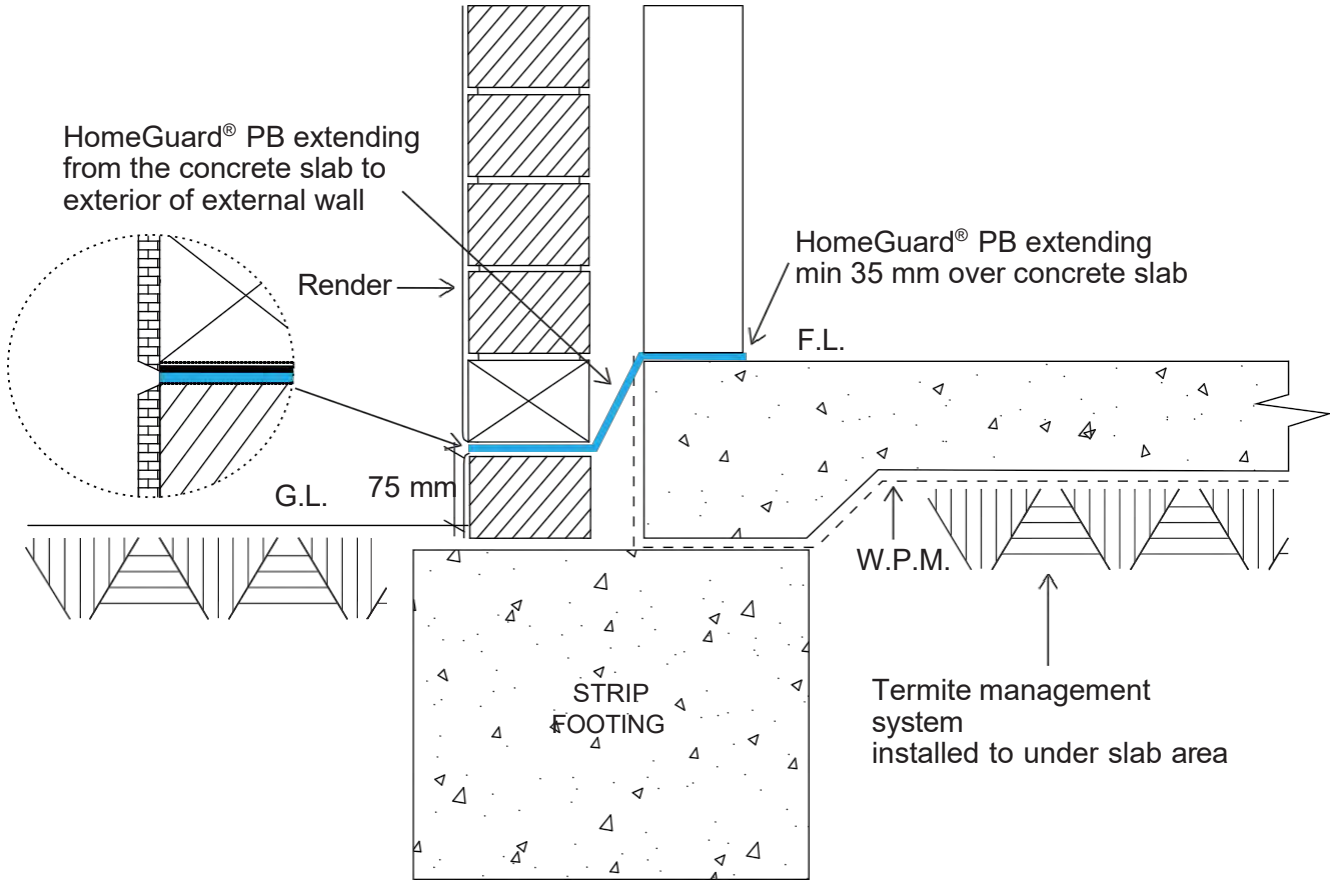
Perimeter cavity detail – Render

When the wall is rendered strike a line in the render to reveal the HomeGuard® sheet.

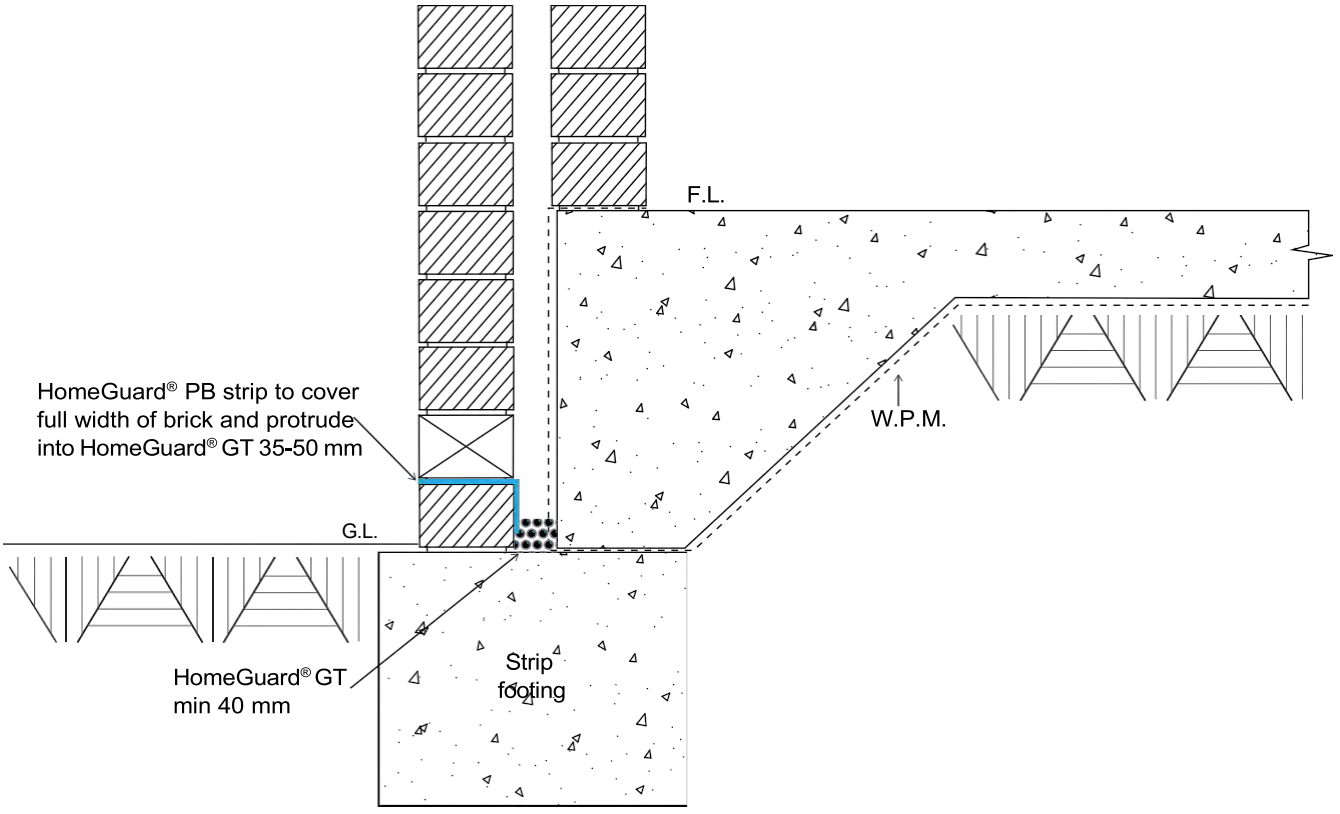


NB. Only rendered walls require a strike joint. Bagged walls do not require a strike joint

Rendered cavity wall perimeter

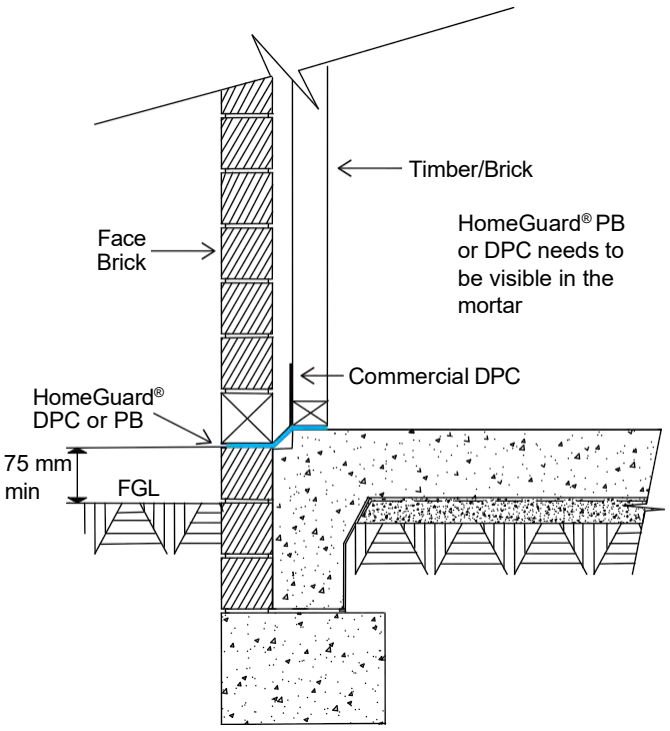


Dropped footing to cavity



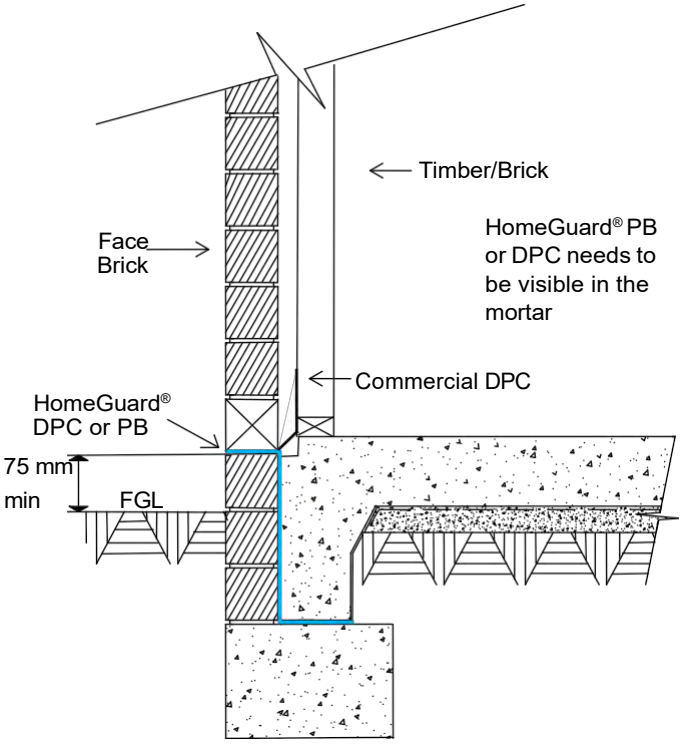
Perimeter cavity detail - non-monolithic infill

Option A

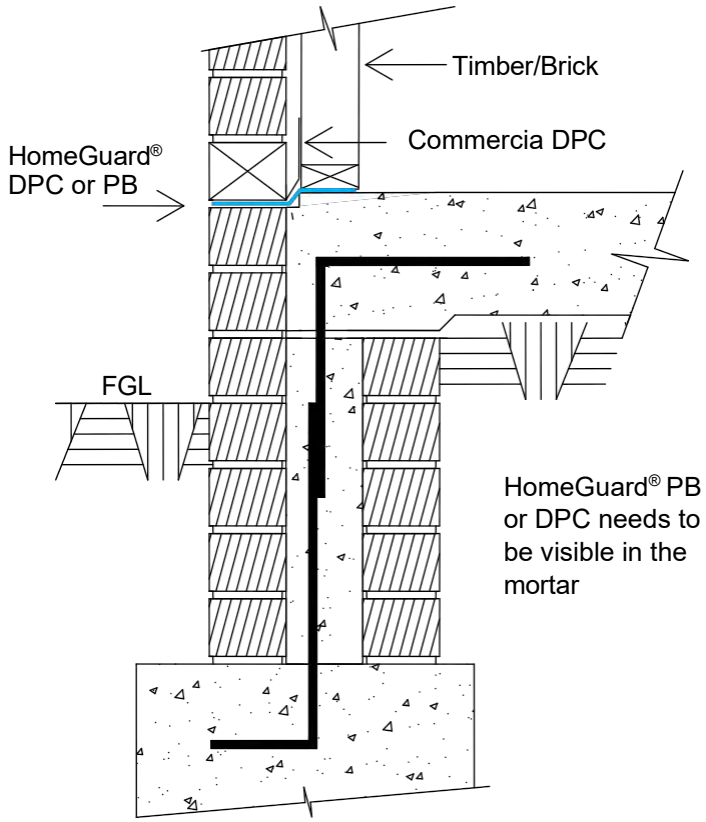


Option B

(refer to corner section for corner detail)

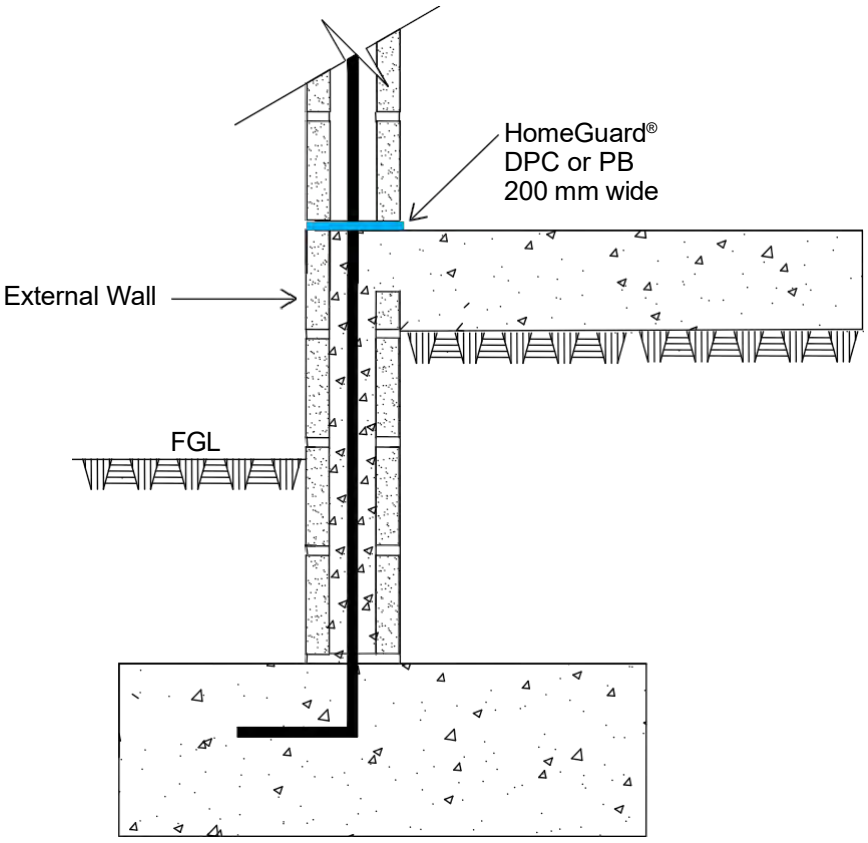


Stiffened raft slab – with edge beam



Perimeter cavity detail – Concrete Block

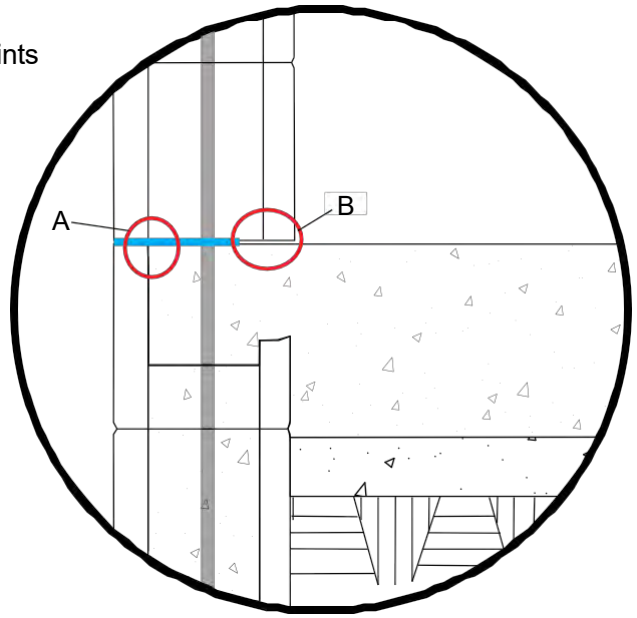
- Place a 200 mm wide strip across the width of the perimeter block.
- If a cold joint is required, make the strip narrower (15 – 20 mm) but ensure that the HomeGuard® DPC or PB sheet extends at least over the joint where the knock-out block meets the slab (refer to detail A).
- Ensure the HomeGuard® DPC or PB sheet is installed flush with the slab edge – no cold joints on the external face wall.



Detail A (Cold Joint)

A – DPC or PB covering the slab joints

B – Cold joint



Cyclone Tie-down Rods

Use the following steps to install patches over starter bars in perimeter situations.

1. Remove all loose and rough pieces of concrete along the perimeter, especially around the Tie-down rods.

2. Unroll the HomeGuard® DPC or PB sheet on top of the slab, along the wall that it is to be installed.

3. Mark the location of each tie-down rod on the sheet.

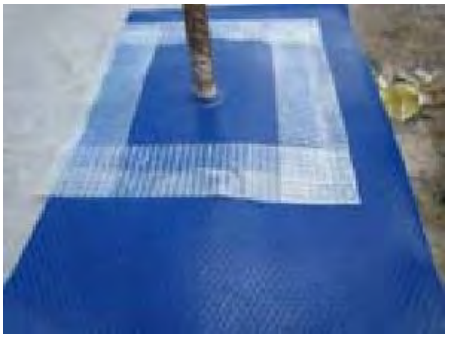
4. Measure the distance that the rod is in from the outer edge of the block wall and transpose this distance onto the HomeGuard® sheet.

5. Using an 8 mm wad cutter, cut a hole in the HomeGuard® sheet.

6. Using a pair of scissors slit the HomeGuard® sheet from the INNER EDGE to the hole.

7. When all holes have been cut and slit, slide the HomeGuard® sheet into place from the external side edge of the block wall.

8. To make a patch, cut a piece of HomeGuard® sheet 200 mm x 150 mm mark and cut a hole in it with the 8 mm wad cutter.



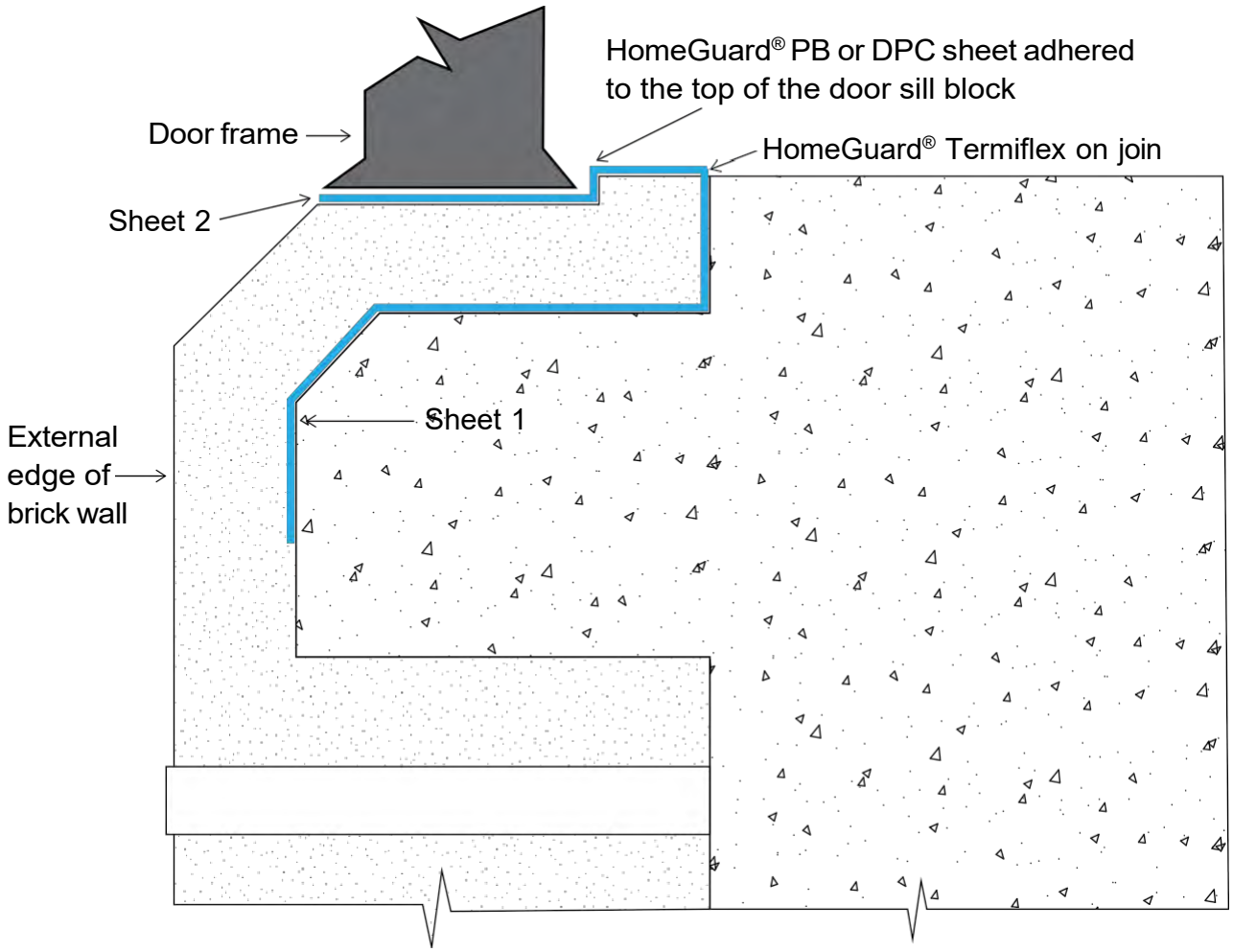
9. Carefully feed the patch over the tie-down rod and slide it down over the wrap.

10. Apply a generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to fuse sheets and hold in place with a 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.

Installation of Perimeter Cavity across Door Sill Blocks - Block Construction

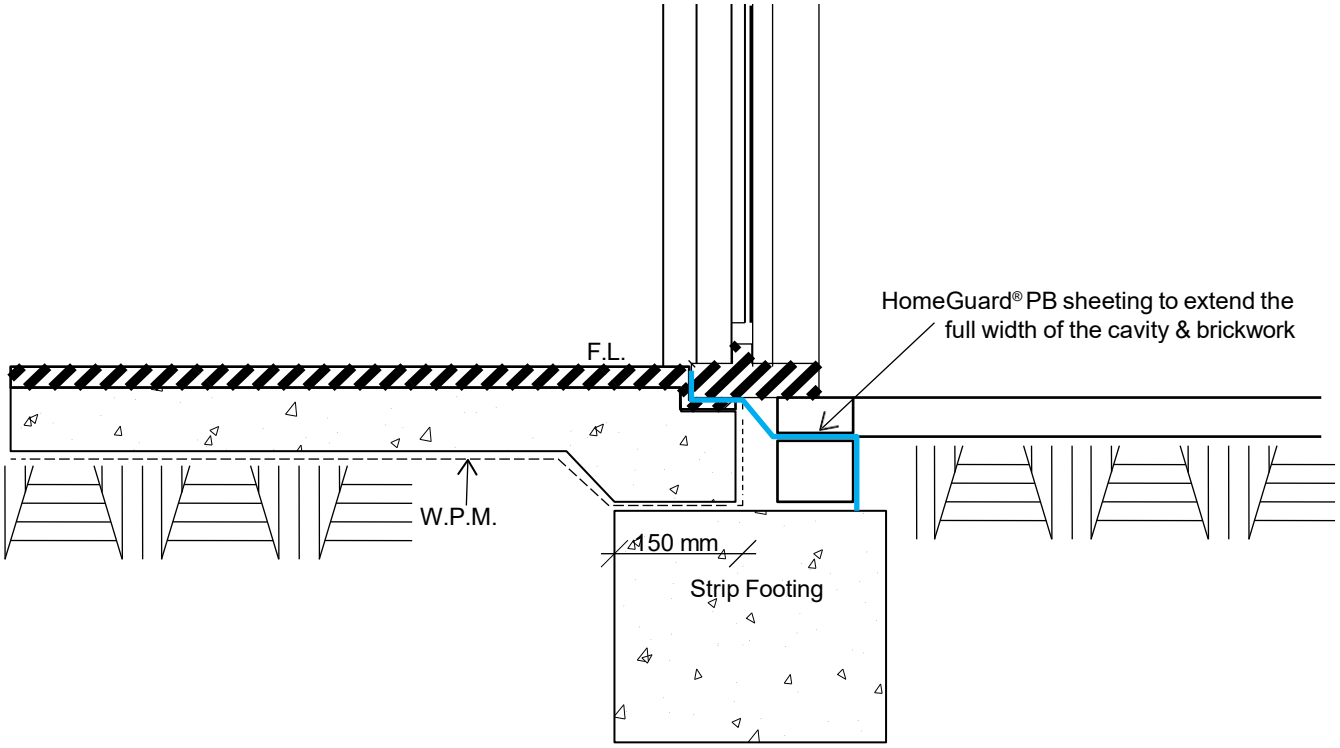
1. Trim any excess HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet from the horizontal top surface of the block and remove all loose concrete and sand from the slab and block surface.
2. Install the perimeter HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet so that it finishes at the edge of the doorway block.
3. A second piece of HomeGuard® sheet is then fitted to the profile of the doorway blocks, starting beneath the first sheet. Apply HomeGuard® Termiflex to join. Push the sheet back into the corners, a hammer head is useful for this.
4. It is important to ensure that an excellent bond is obtained between the sheet and the sill blocks. A 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 must be used for this purpose. To reduce the possibility of tiles drumming, apply 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to the top side of the sheet and sprinkle sand over the sheet.

N.B: This should only be undertaken prior to the door frames being installed to reduce the possibility of damage to the sheet.



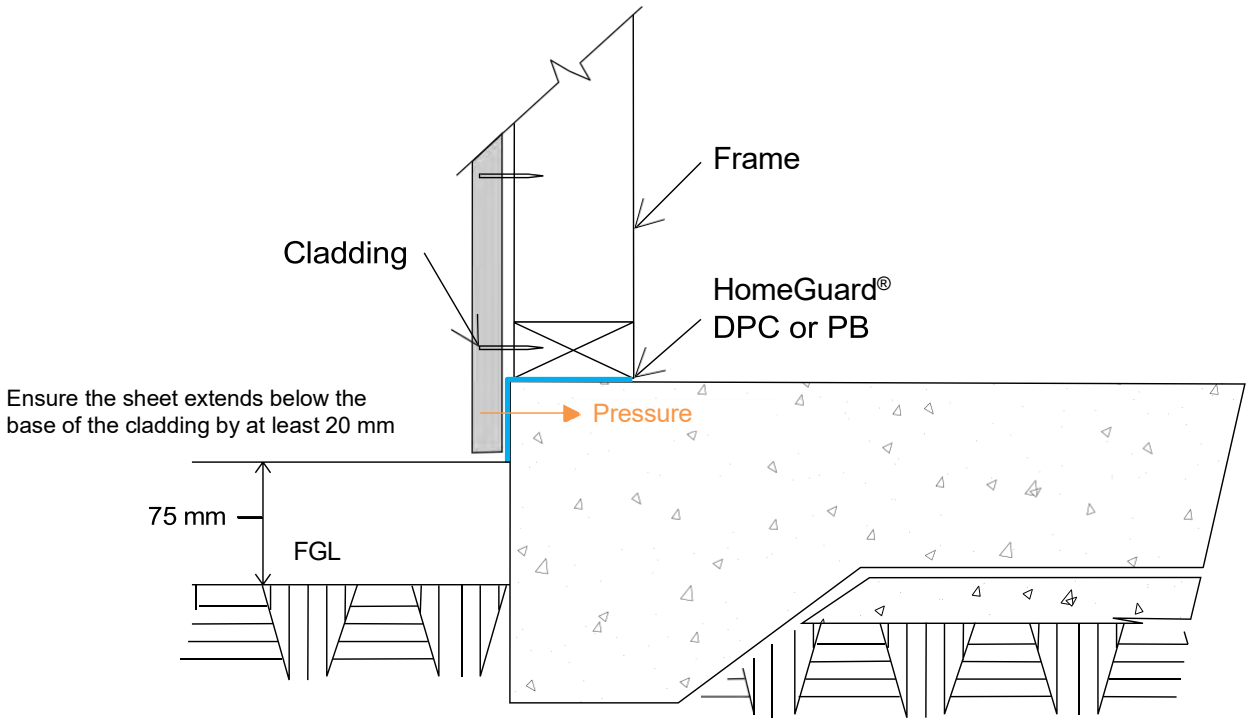
Schematic diagram showing the positioning of the HomeGuard® sheet over the top of the sill and under the door frame

Recessed Door Frame



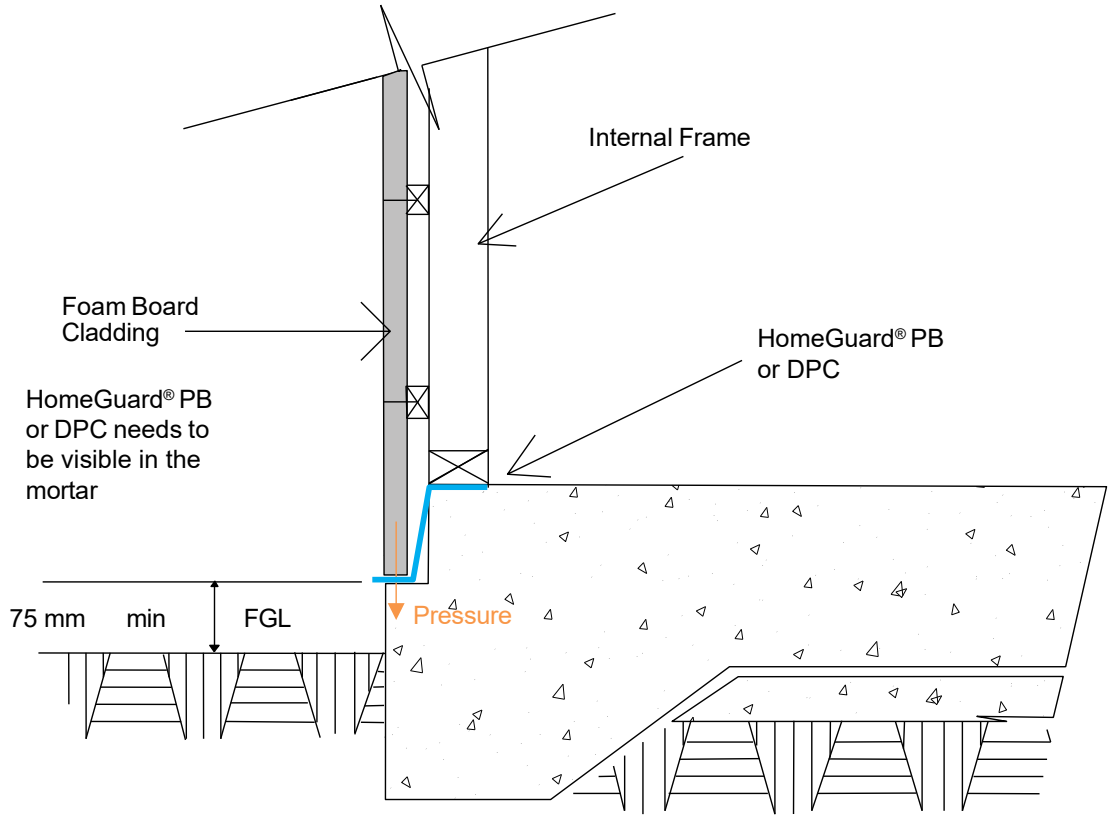
Cladding Design

- Ensure that the cladding is pressing firmly against the concrete slab of the house.



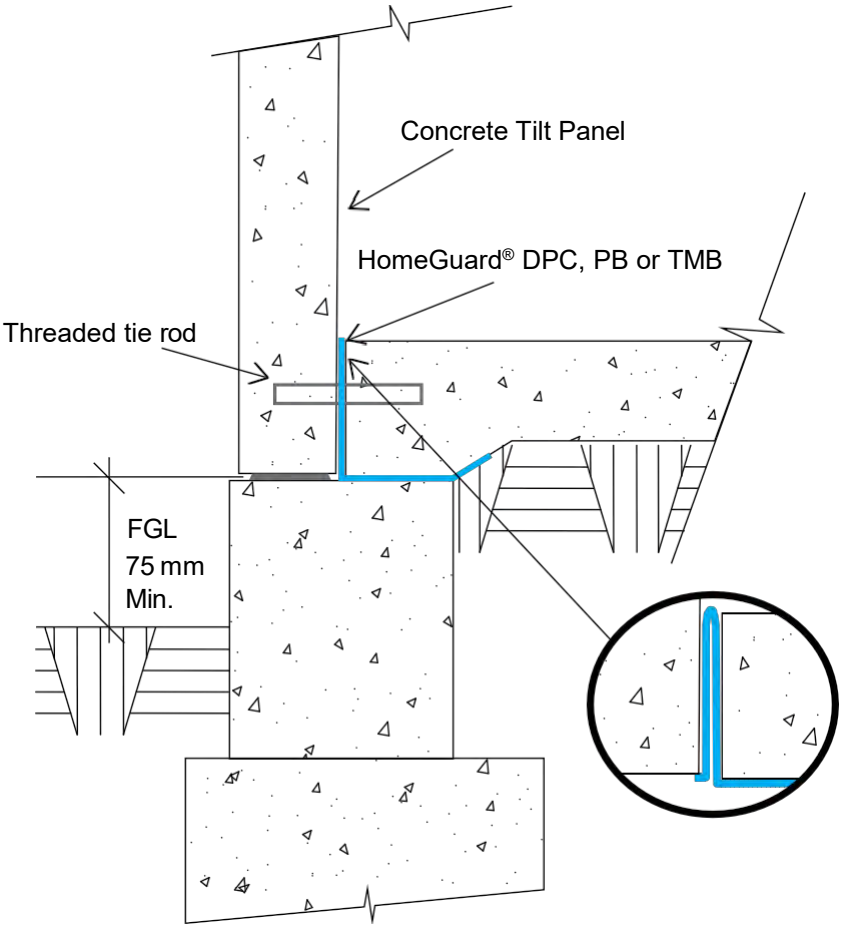
Cladding Design

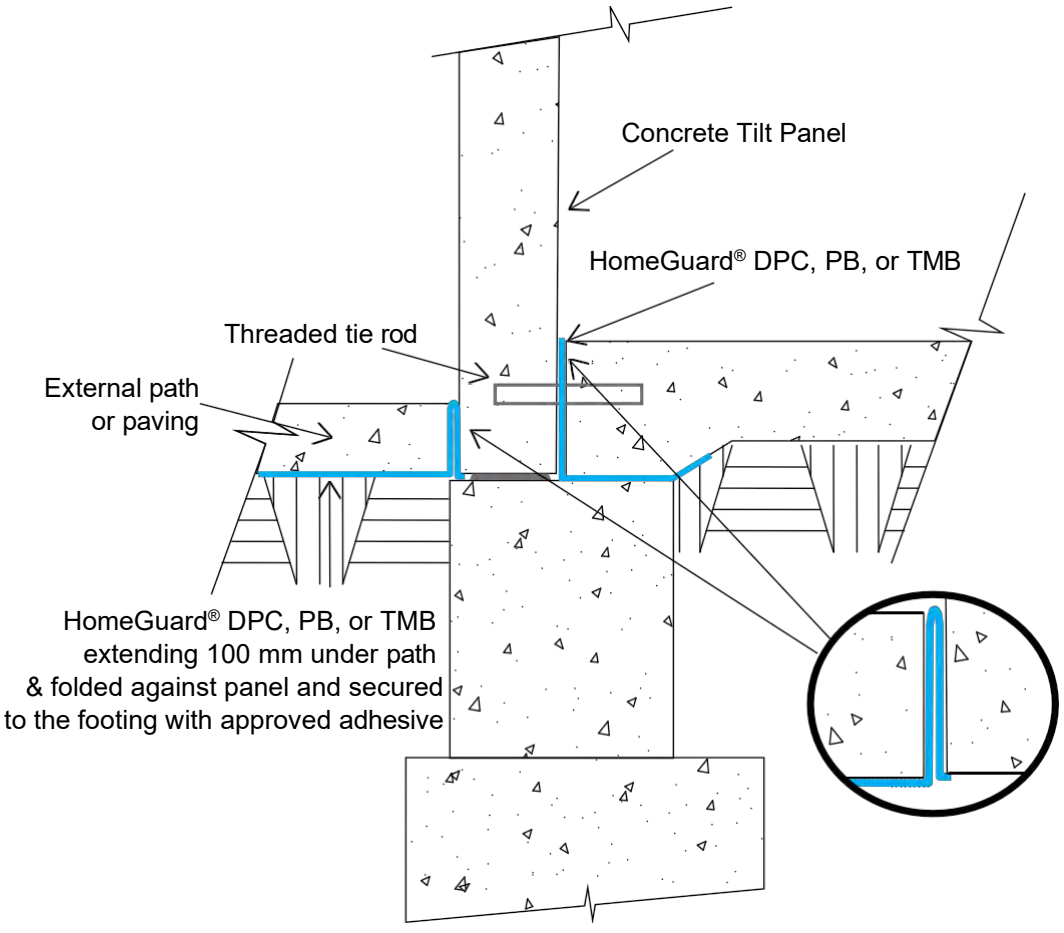
- Ensure that the cladding panels are pressing firmly down onto the rebate of the slab



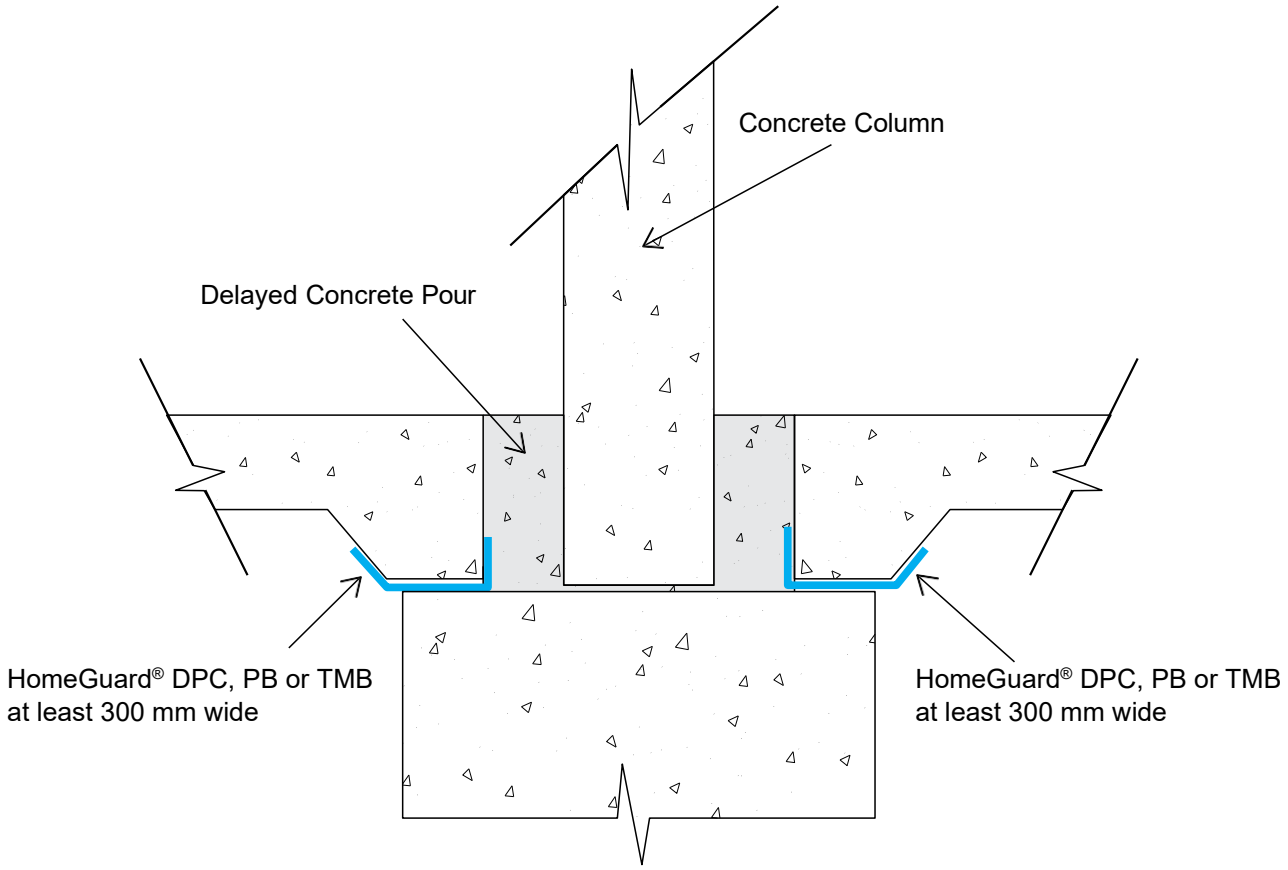
Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

Commercial Detail – Concrete Tilt Panels

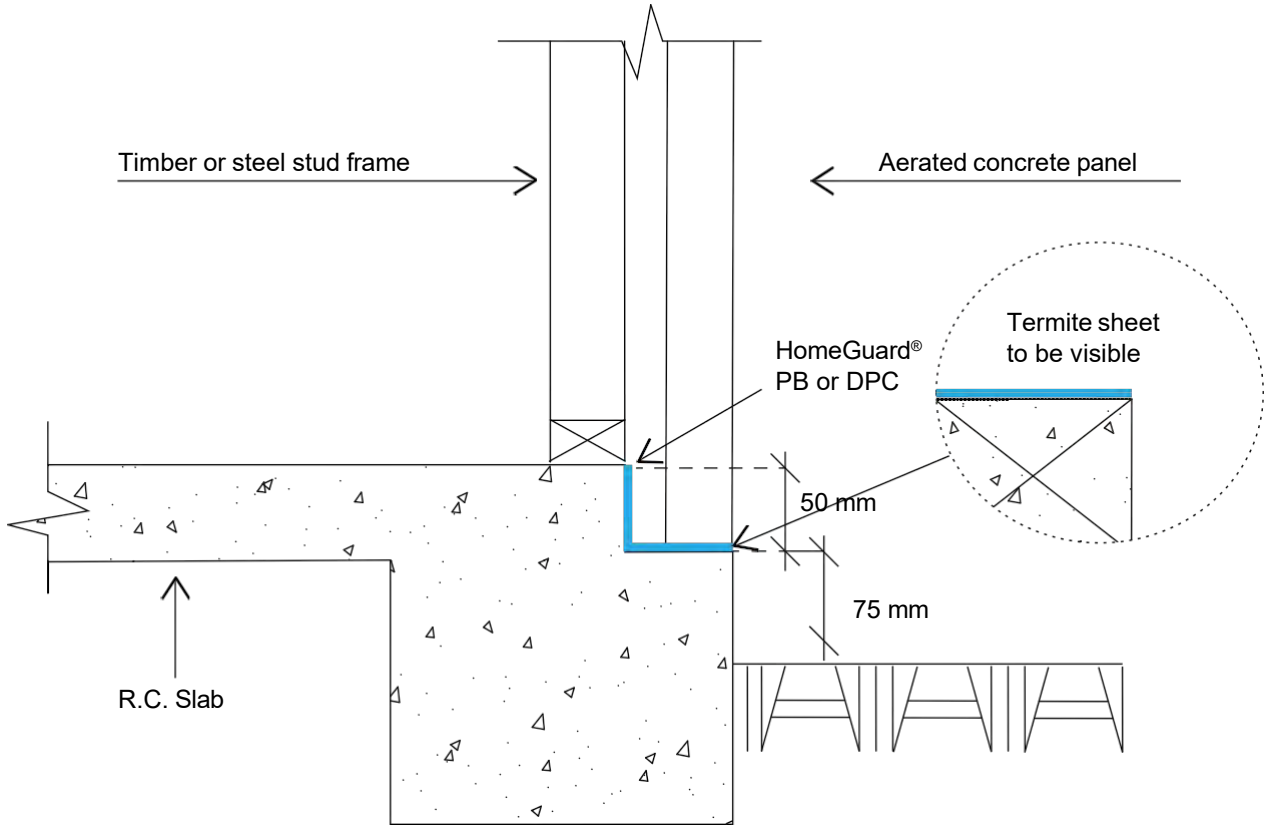




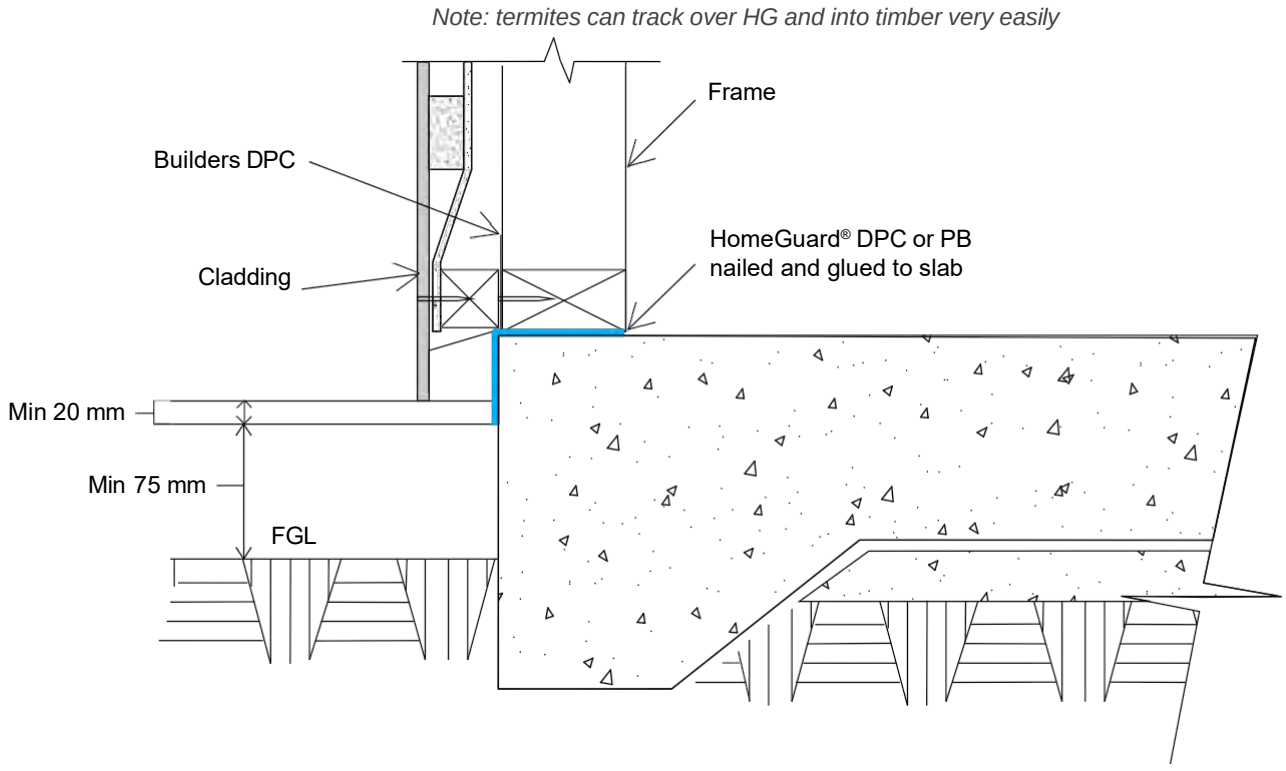
Commercial Detail – Concrete Tilt Panels - internal walls



Lightweight Concrete Panel details

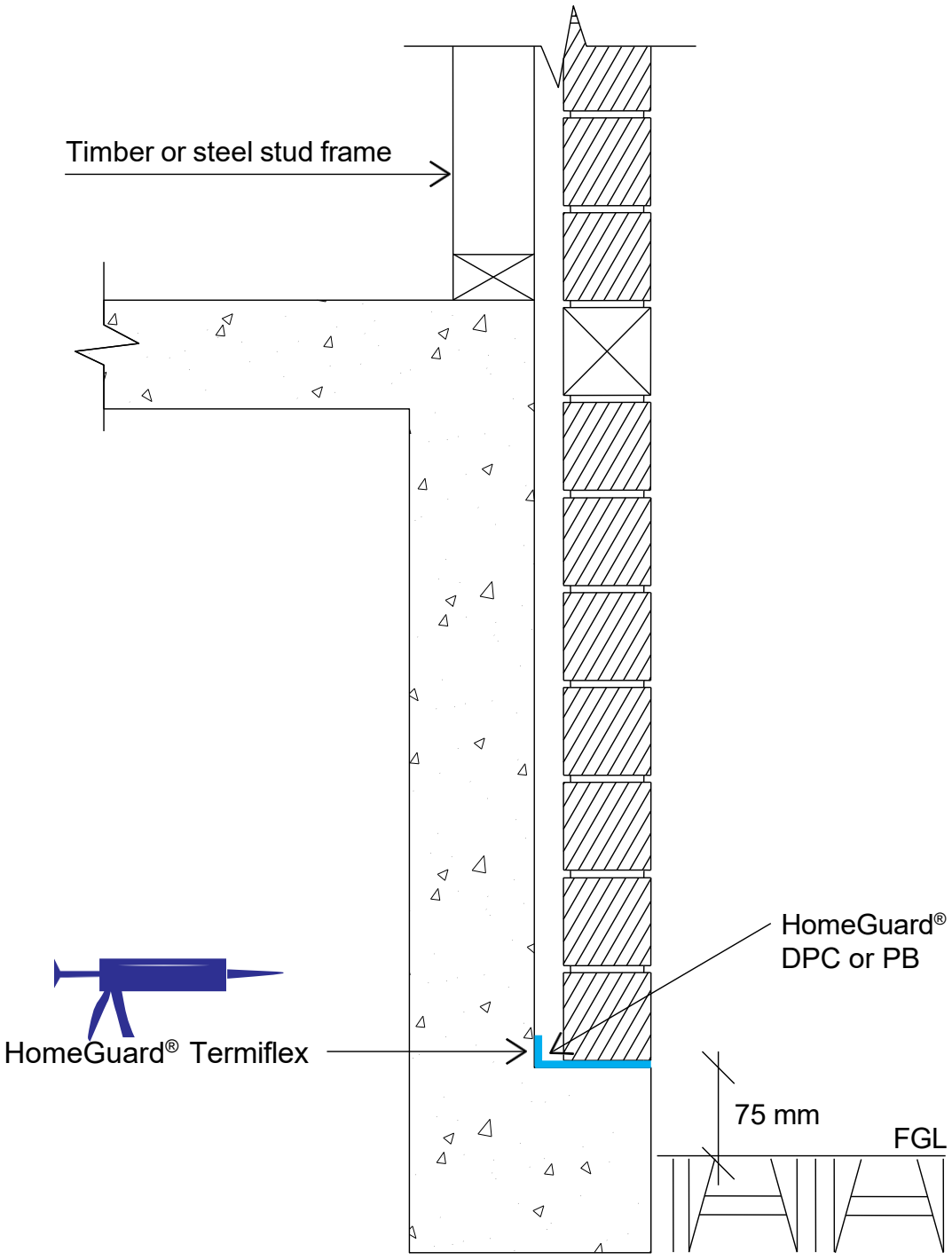


Cladding and Weatherboard Design

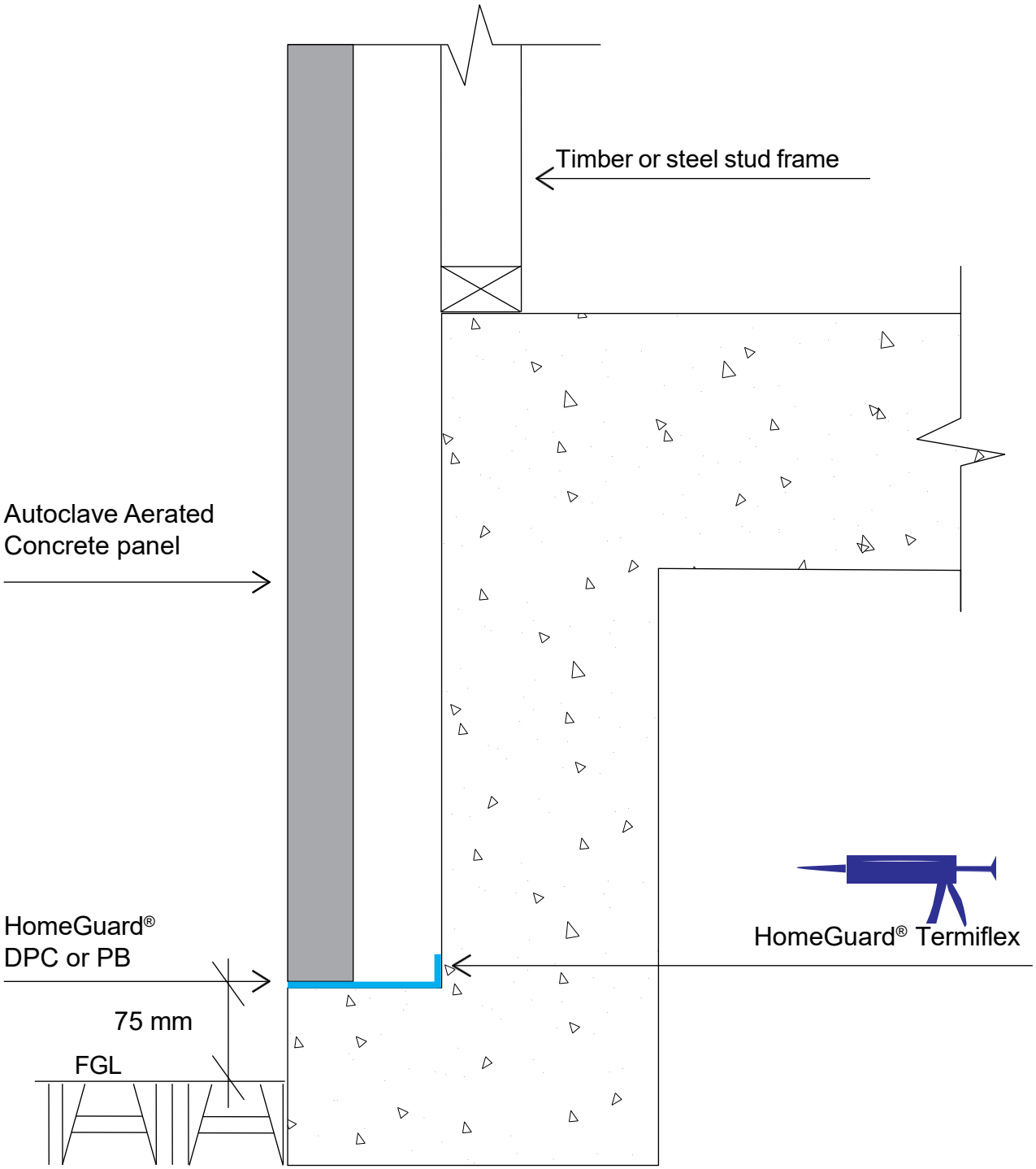


Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

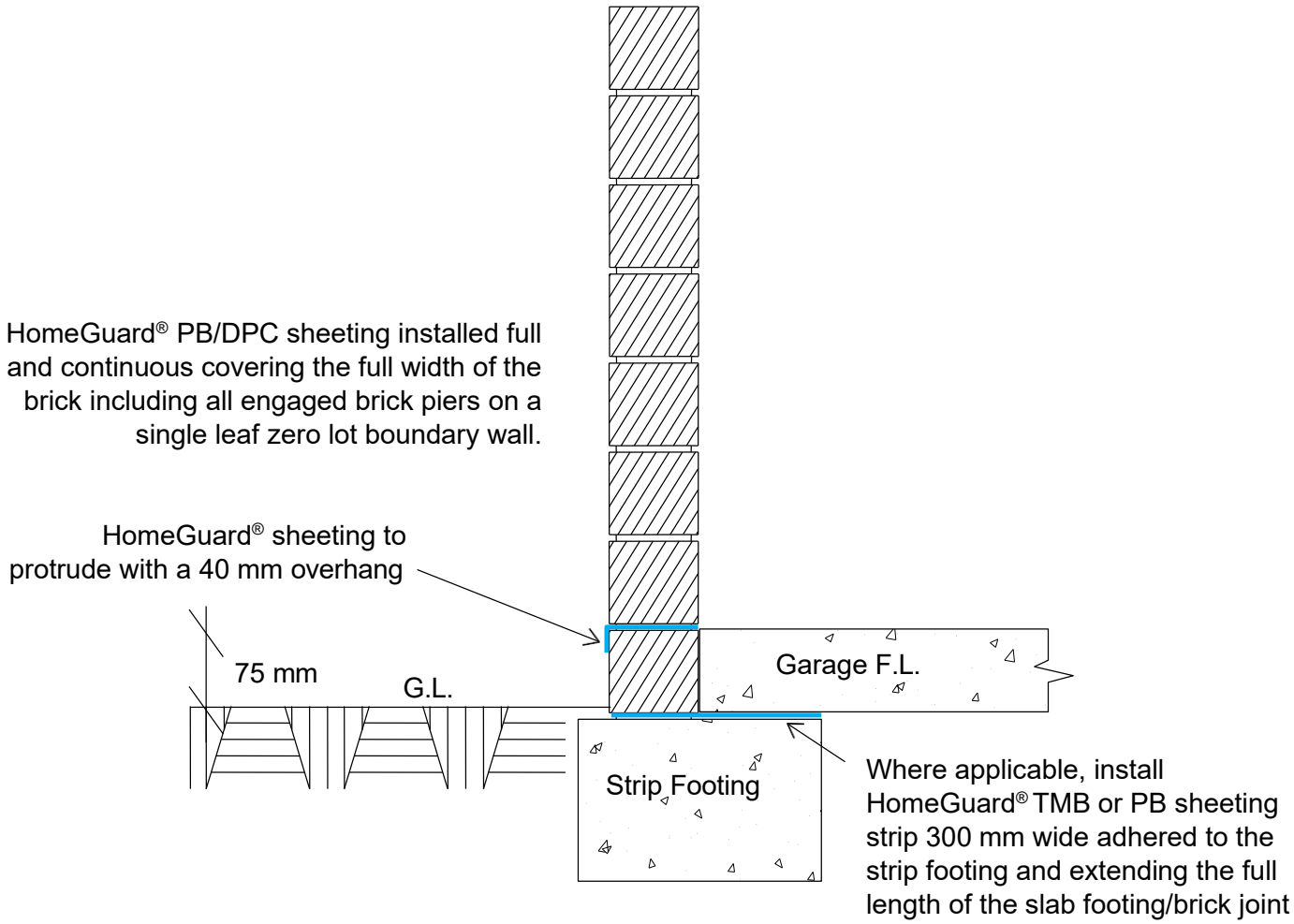
Drop edge beam



Drop edge beam



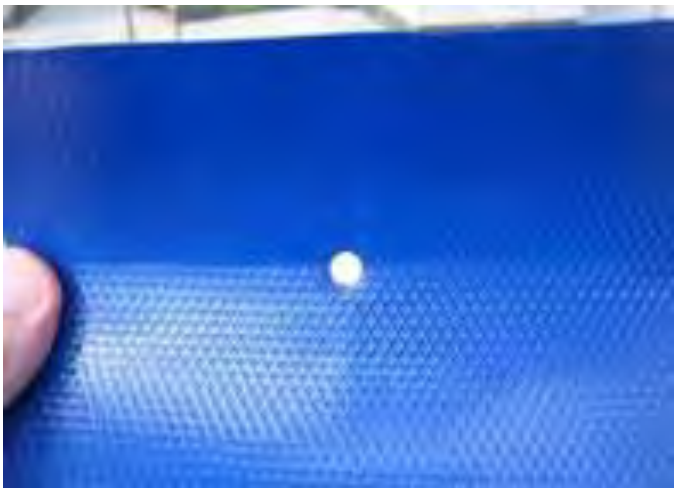
Single Leaf Wall On Zero Lot Boundary



Perimeter Corners- (Block Construction with Starter Bars)

- Corners with starter bars are formed by installing the first sheet of HomeGuard® PB or DPC as previously described.
- The second sheet of HomeGuard® DPC or PB is laid along the next perimeter edge and placed over the first sheet at the corner. Use HomeGuard® Termiflex between the sheets and 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to hold in place.

- Cut a piece of HomeGuard® sheet (same material as that being installed) 200 mm x 150 mm mark and cut a hole in it with the 8 mm wad cutter.
- Slide the patch over the starter bar and place it on top of the second sheet.

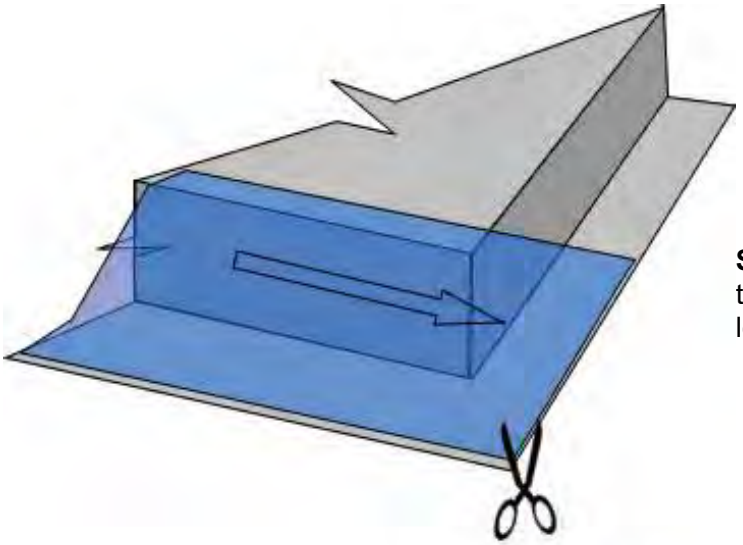


- Use HomeGuard® Termiflex to securely join the patch to the perimeter sheets of HomeGuard® and 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to hold in place.

Notes:

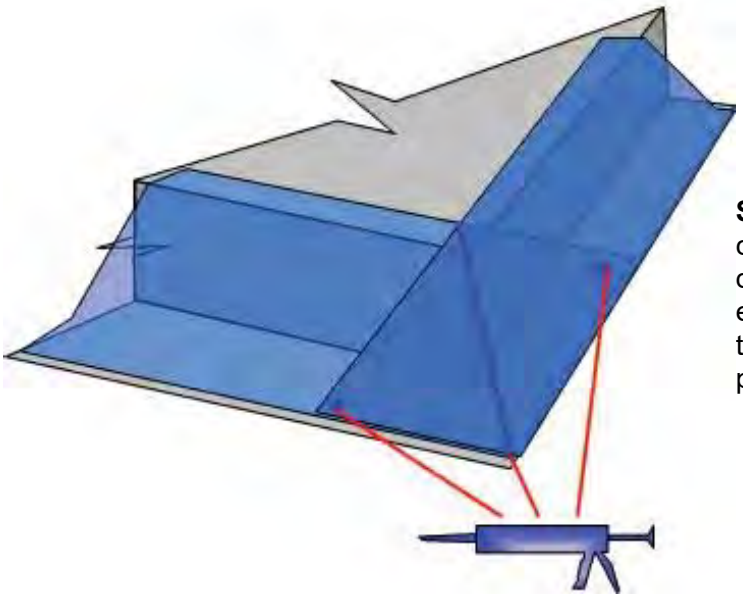
Corners

HomeGuard® Termiflex - Cut and Glue Corners



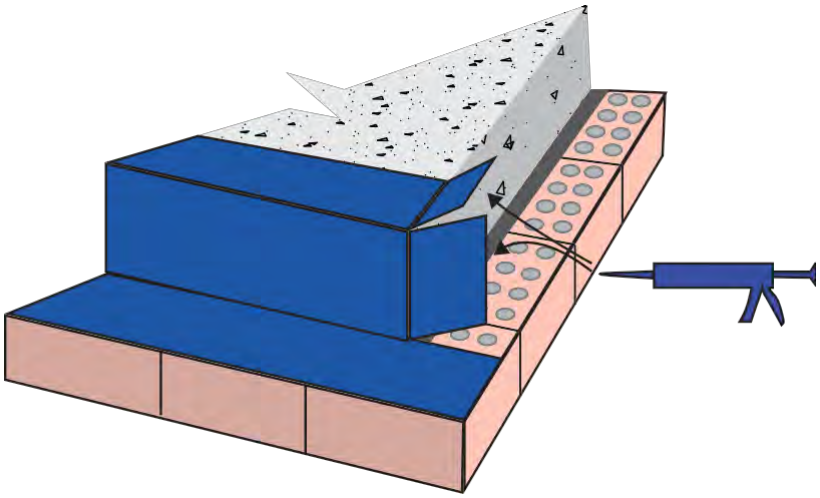
Step 1: Secure HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet to the slab as usual. Cut the sheet, leaving enough length to reach the external edge of the slab.

Step 2: Overlap the adjacent sheet and trim to the correct length so that it will continue to the external edge of the slab.



Step 3: Between the two sheets, apply a continuous bead of Termiflex (approx 5 mm wide) diagonally across from the internal corner to the external corner. Also place a dollop of Termiflex on the opposite corners of the over lapping sheets as per the illustration.

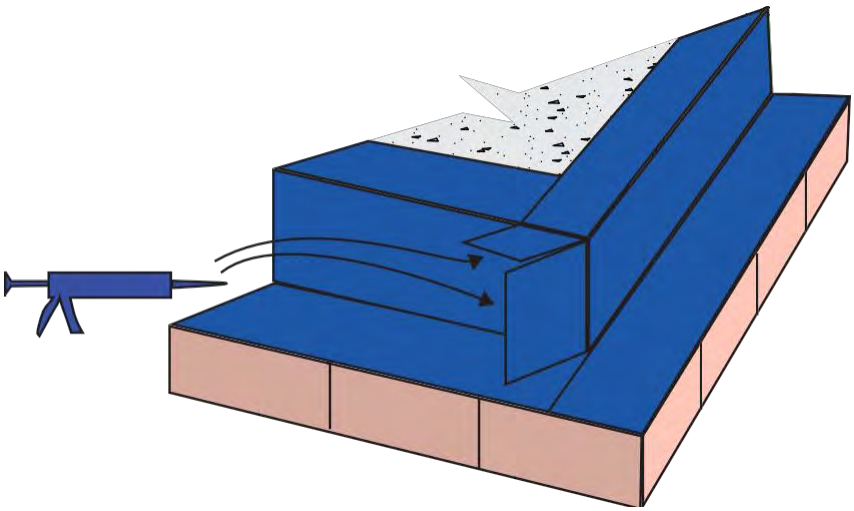
HomeGuard® Termiflex - Cut and Glue Corners



Step 1:

Secure HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet to the slab as usual. Cut the sheet, leaving enough length to reach the finish of the face brickwork.

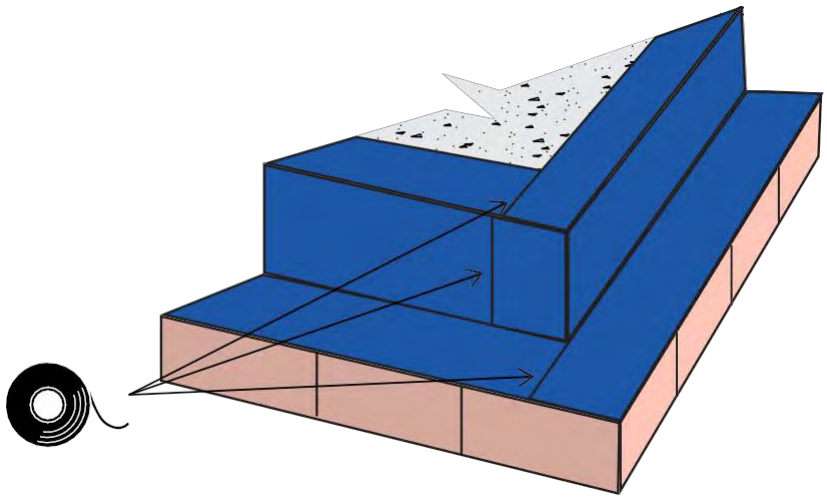
Spray 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 construction spray adhesive to the corner of the slab to hold sheet in place.



Step 2:

Overlap the adjacent sheet and trim it to the correct length so that it will continue to the finish of the face brickwork.

Between the sheets, apply a continuous bead of Termiflex (approx 5 mm wide) diagonally across from the internal corner to the external corner.

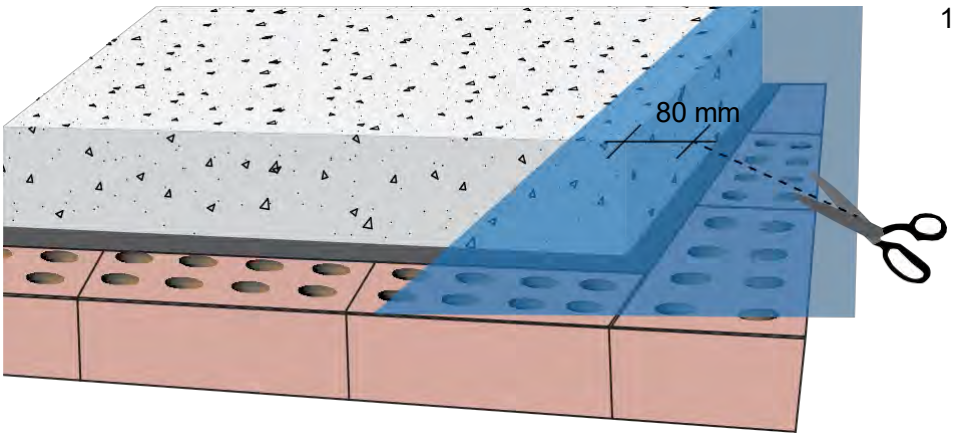


Step 3:

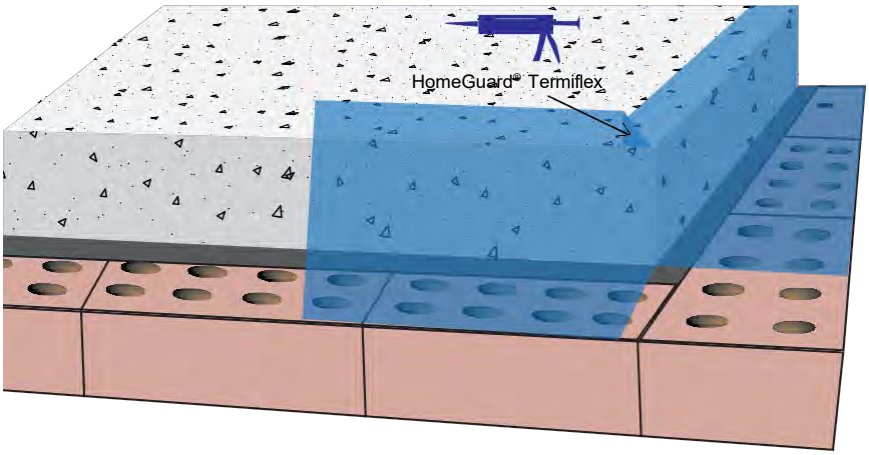
Use 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to secure sheet joins.

Note: A mix of approved fixings/adhesives can be used to create a compliant corner e.g. clouts.

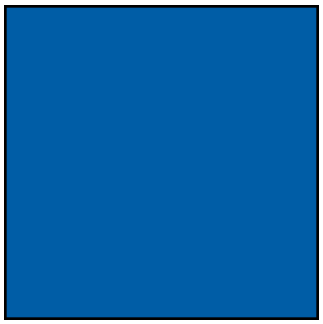
External corner



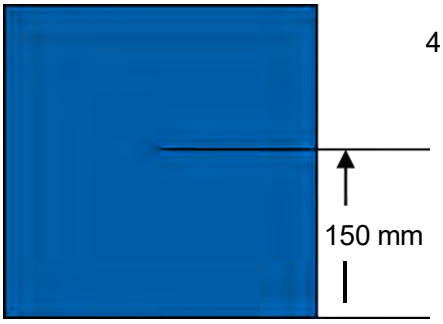
1. Run the HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet along the slab edge to the corner - measure and mark 80 mm from the corner top.
   Cut the sheet diagonally from the outer edge to this mark.



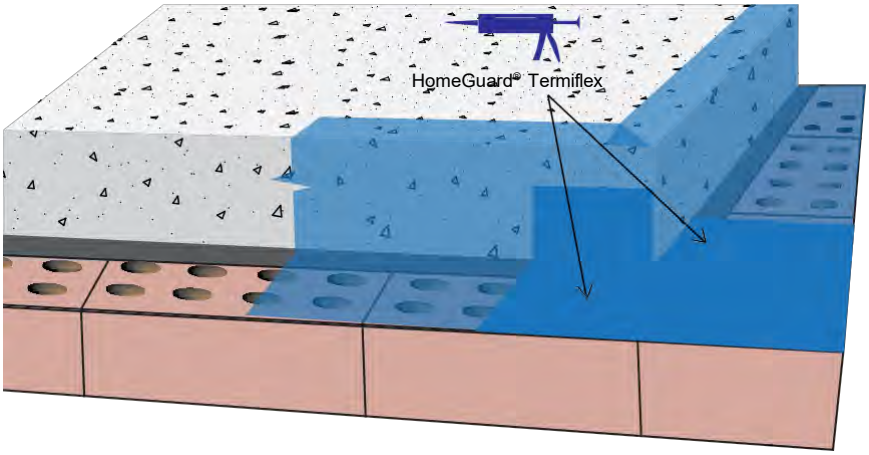
2. Allow the sheet to continue around the corner - this will create a folded pleat along the top edge and open up the cut line allowing it to sit flush to slab and brickwork.
   Apply Termiflex and use 17 - 20 mm concrete clout or nail where it is folded over itself on the top of the slab.
   Ensure that all nails or clouts are sealed with Termiflex.



3. To prepare the patch - cut a strip of HomeGuard® 300 mm x 300 mm.

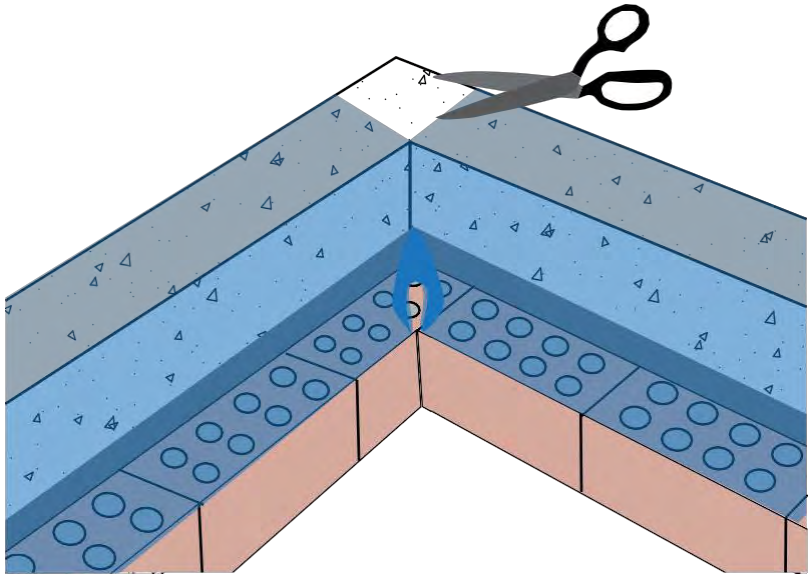


4. Cut 150 mm from half way along the edge to the centre of the patch.

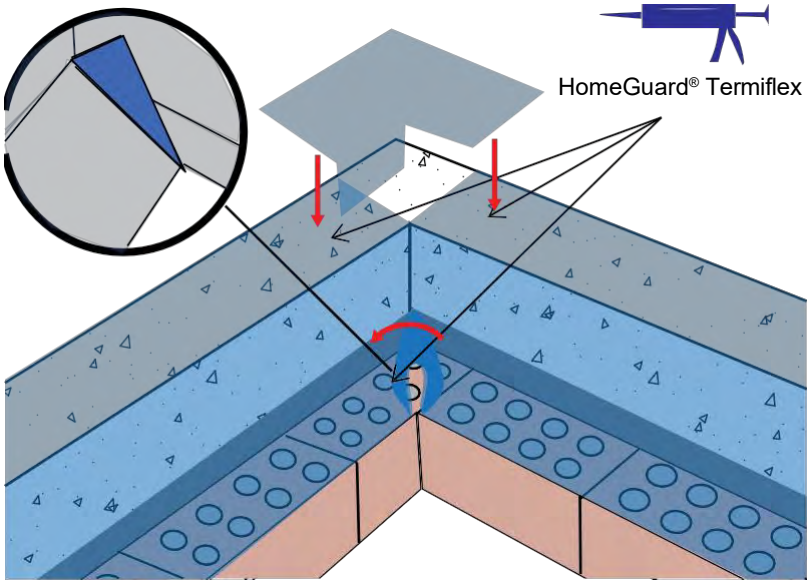


4. Apply Termiflex to join area then patch ensuring that the inside corner lines up with slab corner, and outer edges cover brickwork on both sides.
   Apply 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to folds and joins.

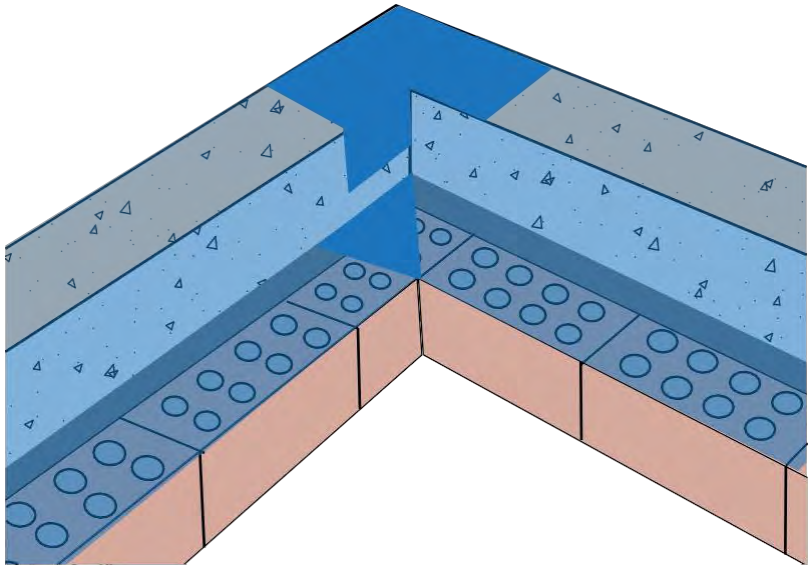
Internal Corners



1. Roll out HomeGuard® PB or DPC sheet along the slab edge allowing for 60-70mm to be secured to the top edge of the slab.
   Cut the top of the sheet at the corner 60-70mm to allow the sheet to continue around the corner.



2. Create a patch 300 mm x 300 mm and cut from the centre of one side to the centre (150 mm) and apply to the top of corner with Termiflex.
   Apply 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to hold in place.

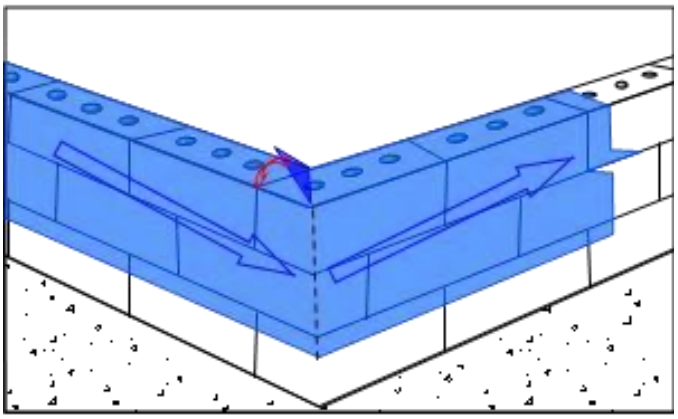


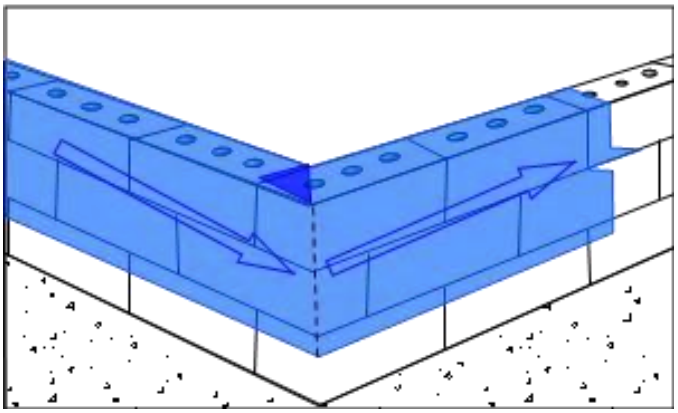
3. Secure the flab where sheet sits over the brick to one side with Termiflex.
   Apply 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to hold in place.

Corners for Infill Slabs

- When using these corners to form, only use HomeGuard® DPC or HomeGuard® PB, as this installation is classified as a perimeter installation and not a full under installation (i.e. HomeGuard® TMB should not be used for this function as it is a classed as a perimeter protection)

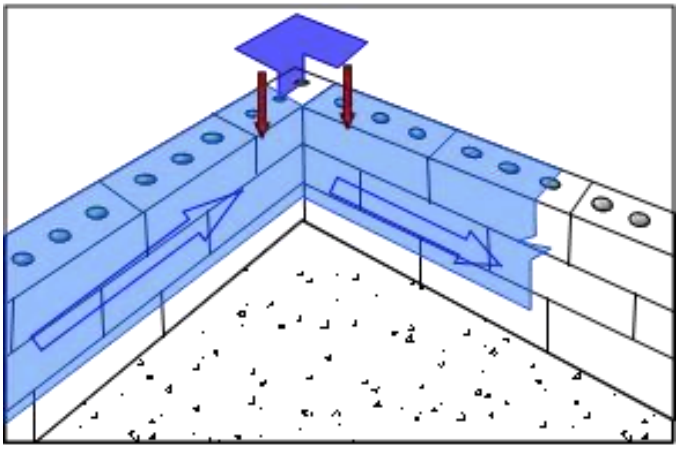
Internal Corners

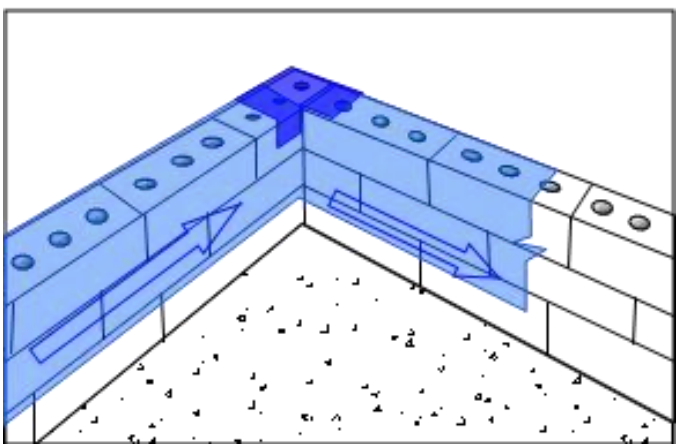




- Ensure that all surfaces are clean of any debris (e.g: mortar etc.)
- Wrap the HomeGuard® around the external corner ensuring that the edge of the sheet is in line with the external edge of the bricks.
- When the corner is formed, there will be a envelope of sheet appear at the top of the Brickwork.
- Glue the corner envelope of sheet back down onto the rest of the barrier sheet.
  NB: Ensure that the sheet is thoroughly adhered to the brick work using an 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10. Especially where the sheet sits on top of the bricks. Do not nail into bricks as this may cause damage.

External Corners





- Ensure that all surfaces are clean of any debris (e.g: mortar etc.)
- Wrap the HomeGuard® around the internal corner ensuring that the edge of the sheet is in line with the external edge of the bricks.
- At the corner, cut a slit perpendicular to the sheet, enough to allow the sheet to be folded down onto the top of the bricks.
- Create a patch by cutting a square of the same sheet (DPC or PB) used for the perimeter 220 x 220 mm
- Then cut a slit in the middle of the patch to half way through the patch.
- Using Termiflex glue the patch over on top of the continuous sheet to ensure that the gap created by the corner cut is securely covered and overlapping. Secure in place using 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10.

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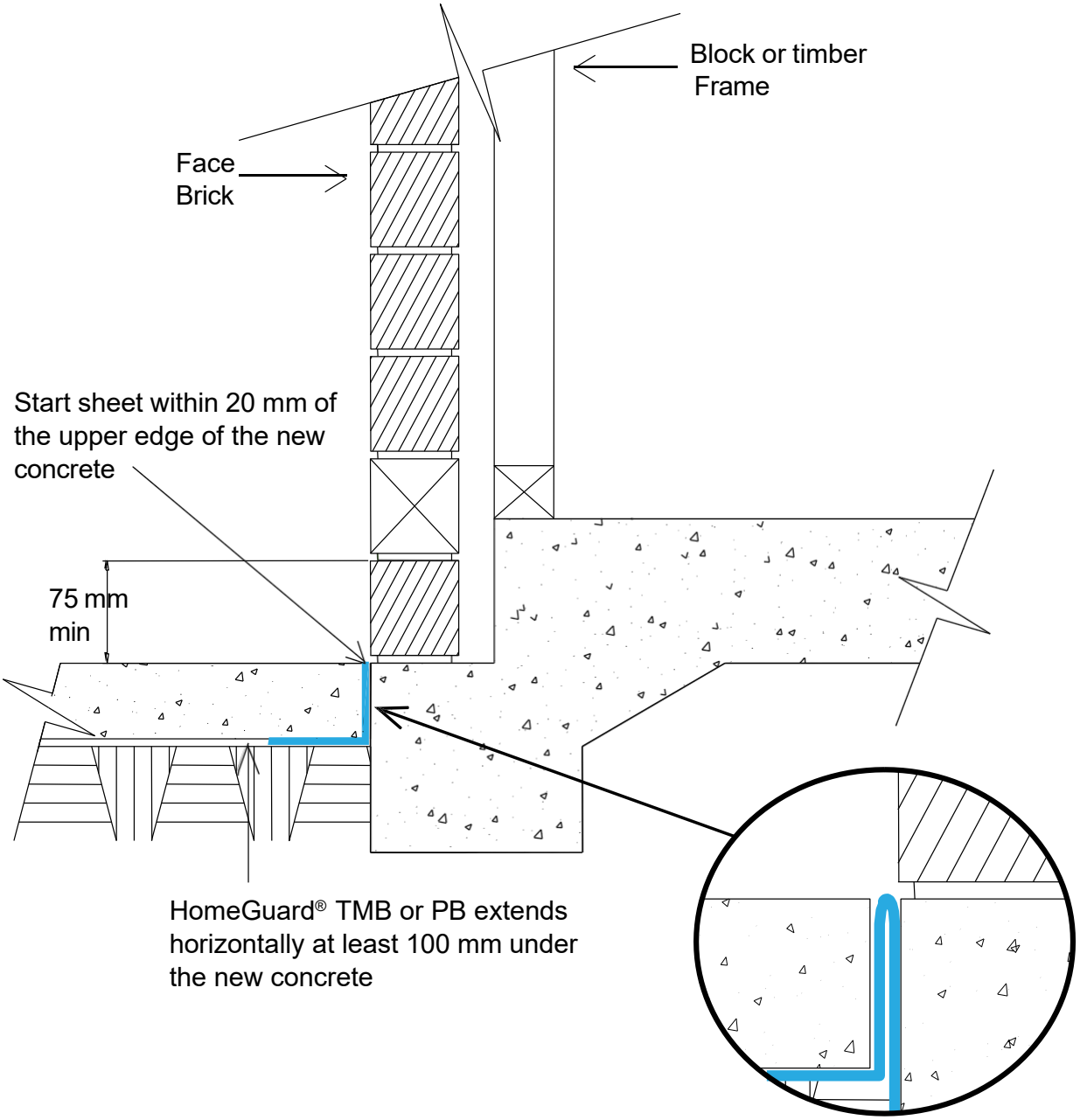
Paths and Additions

Paths and Additions

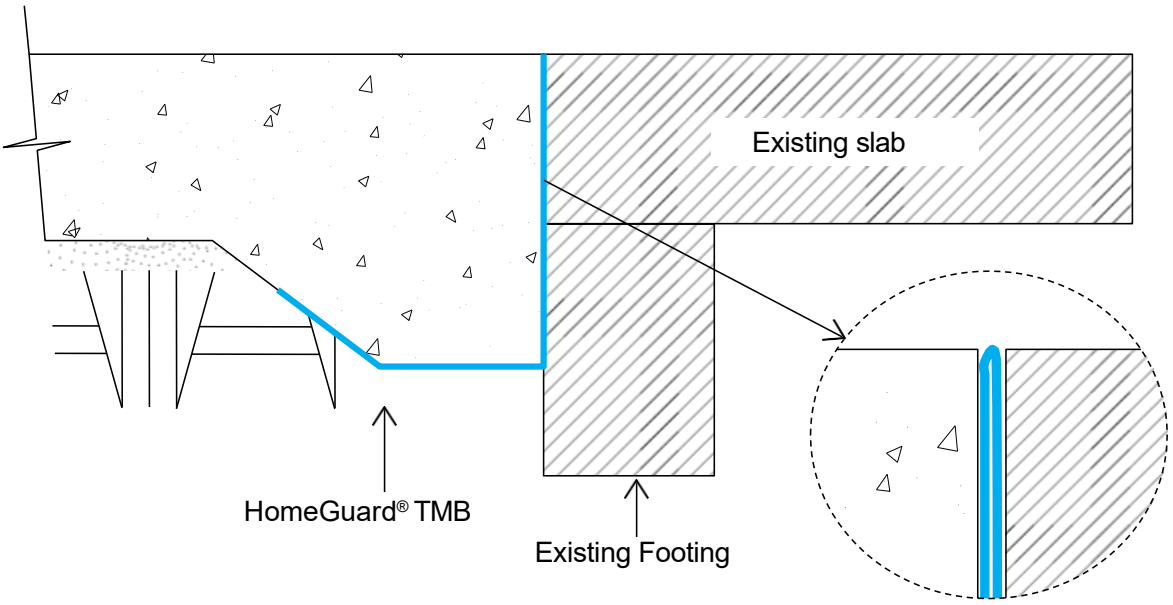
For existing masonry to new concrete joints – including additions, paths, etc.

External Perimeter Detail – Paths

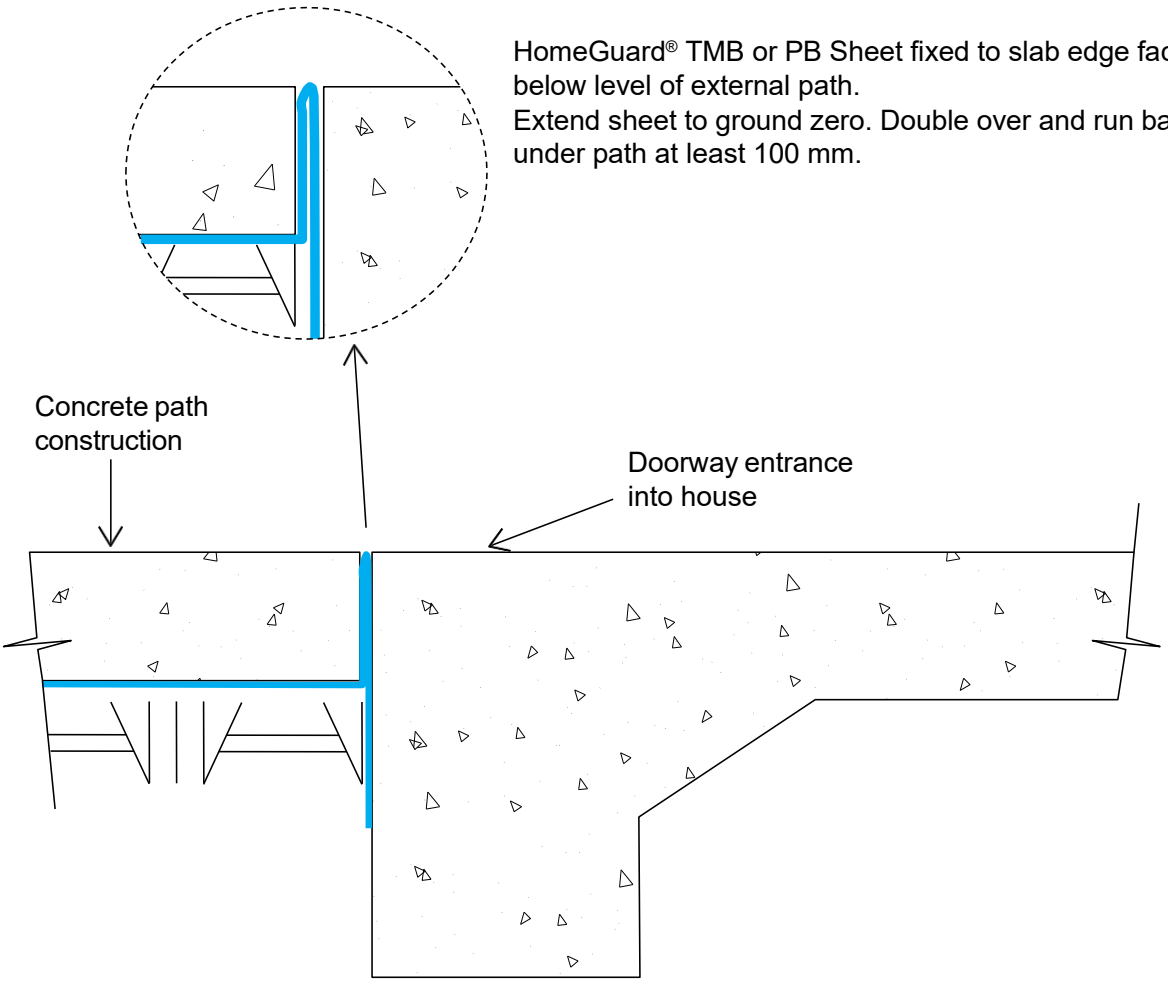
- Using appropriate filler, fill mortar joints and uneven surfaces for a vertical distance of 25 mm and within 20 mm of the upper edge of the new concrete.
- Fix one edge of the HomeGuard® TMB or PB sheet to the existing vertical edge surface using a continuous bead of Termiflex and 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails, 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/ or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to hold in place while curing. (ensure that all nails or clouts are sealed with Termiflex).
- Start the HomeGuard® Sheet within 20 mm of the upper edge of the new concrete. Adhere all joints and ensure that the HomeGuard® sheet remains continuous along the footing and for 100 mm horizontally under the new concrete.



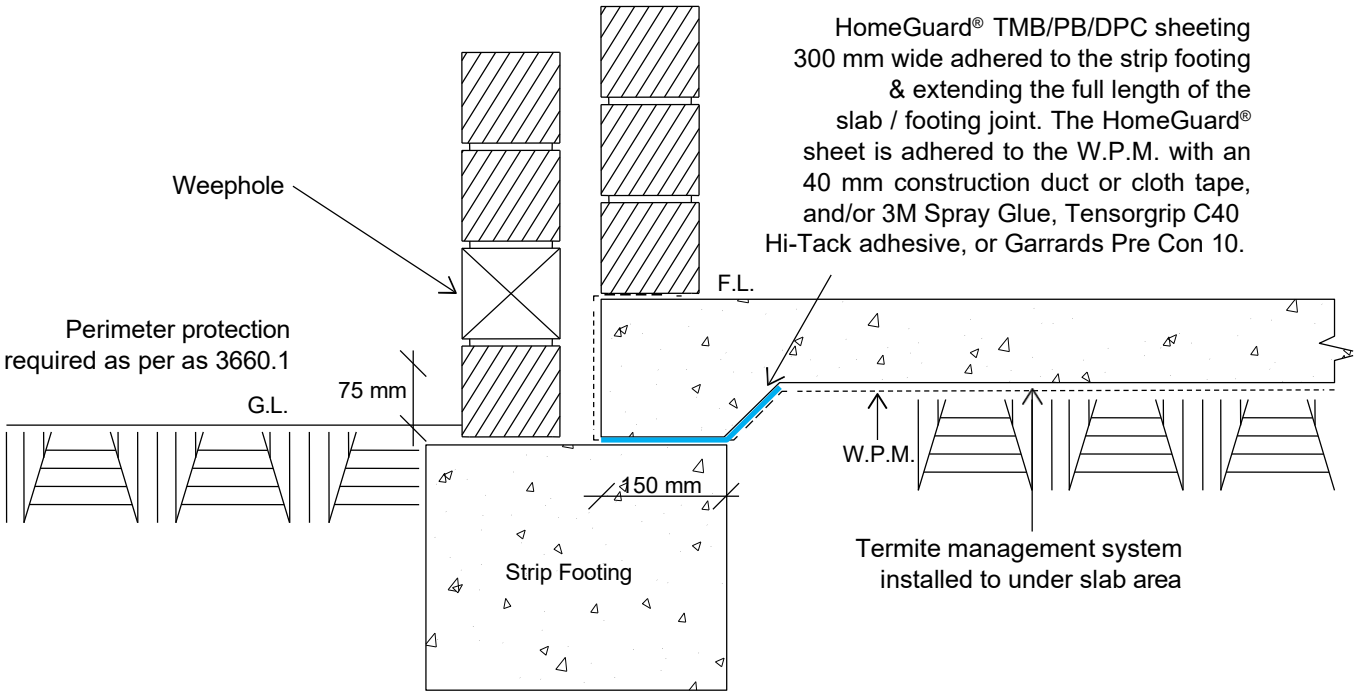
External perimeter detail – additional footing slab



Stepless entry

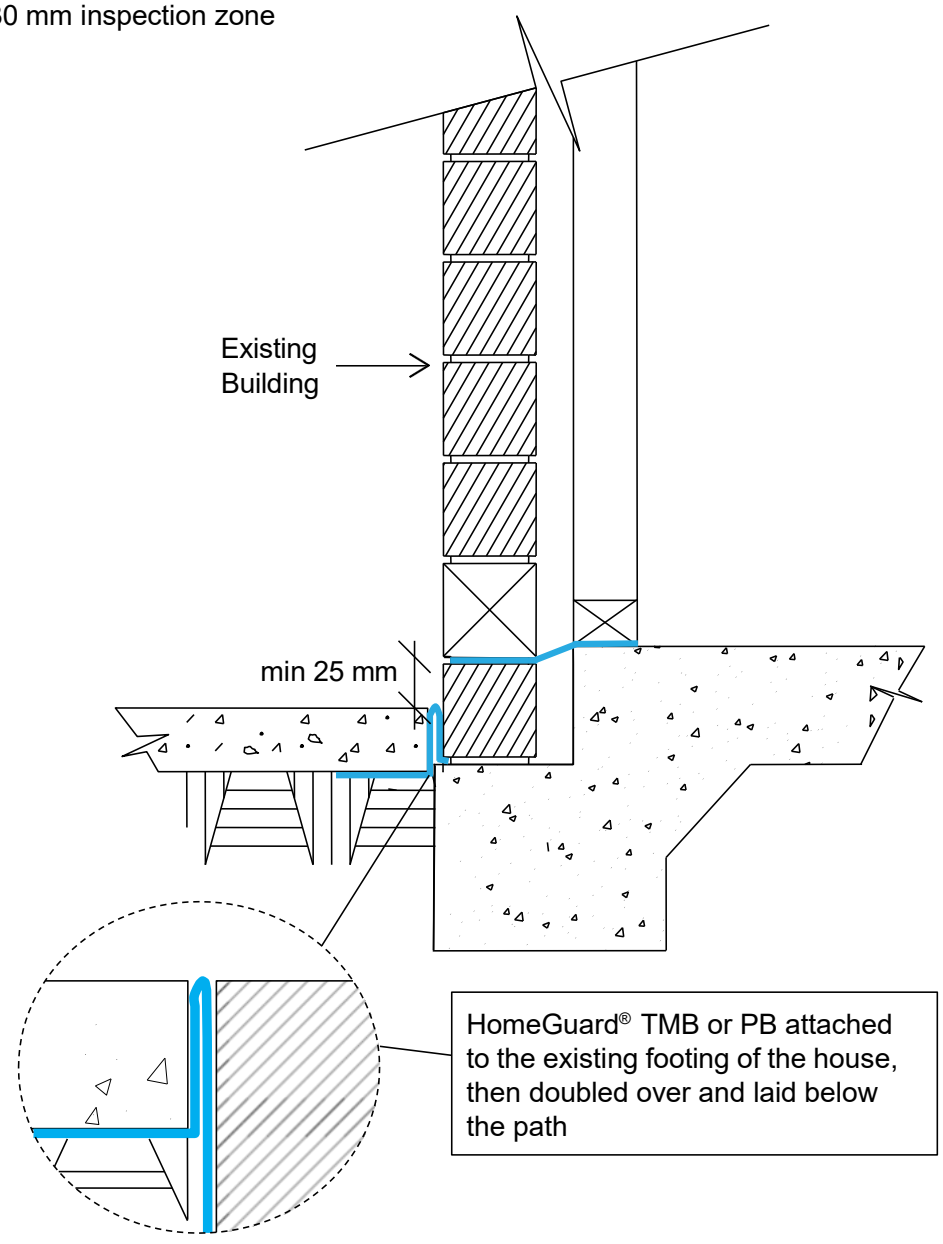


Slab and Footing Internal Construction Joint



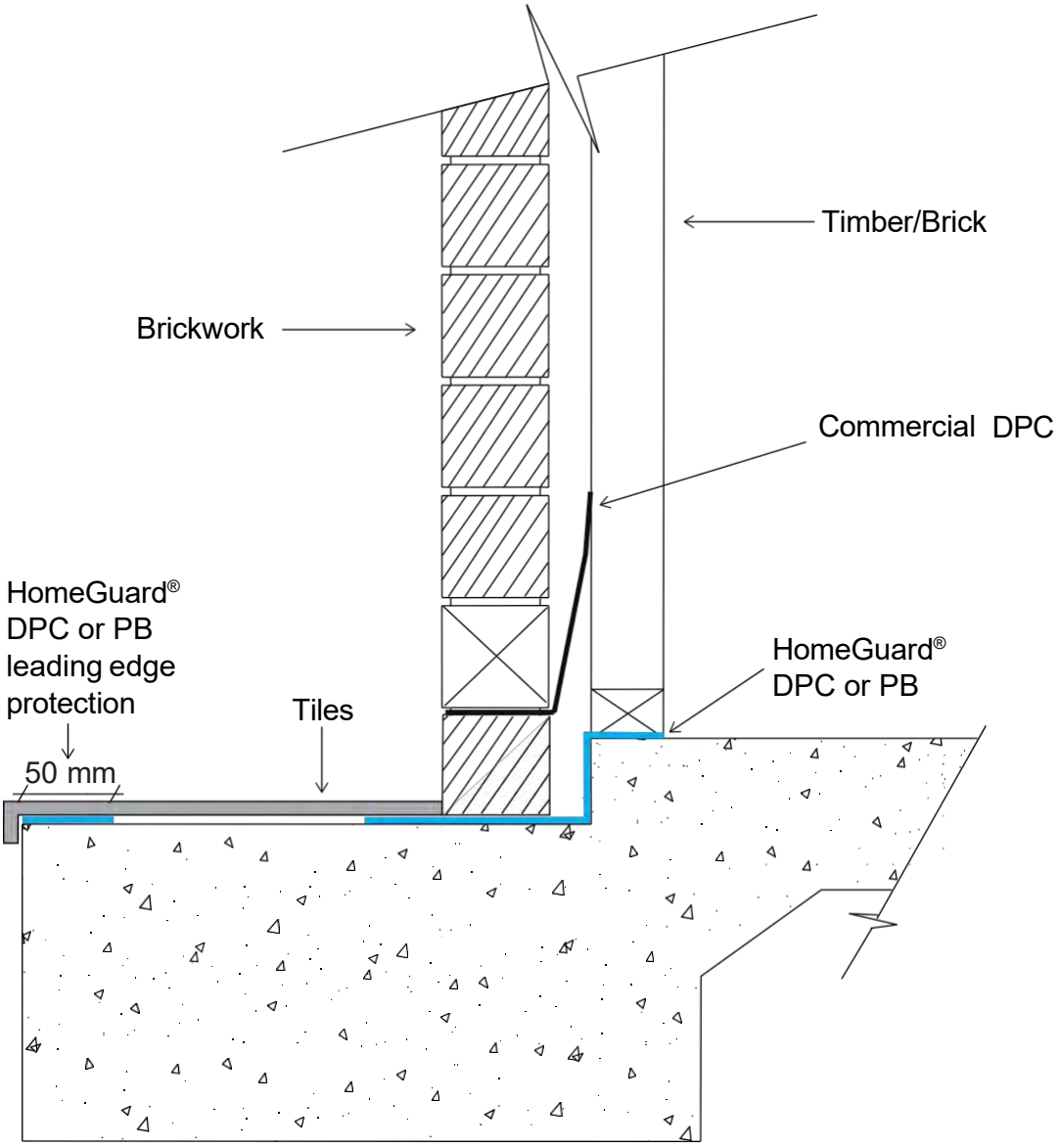
External perimeter paths and drives with less than 75 mm inspection zone

- Clean debris from the top of any exposed footings and face surfaces.
- Install HomeGuard® TMB or PB completely under the path or step width 50 mm down past the upper leading edge of the footing and extend to within 10 mm of the upper finished level of the path.
- The HomeGuard® TMB or PB is then doubled over and fed down the side of the existing wall and attached to the existing footing with using a continuous bead of Termiflex and 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails, 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 to hold in place (ensure that all nails or clouts are sealed with Termiflex).
- Once the path is poured the TMB or PB is enveloped between the wall and the path.
- When protecting larger concrete areas abutting the structure e.g. patios and driveways, install TMB or PB to at least 1 m in width, or in accordance with local authority requirements, and extend to within 10 mm of the upper finished level of the concrete section abutting the structure and then folded down along the existing footing.
- After the concrete has been poured there must be a minimum visual inspection zone of 30 mm, to the bottom of the weephole level.
- For driveways, install HomeGuard® TMB or PB 200 mm wider than the garage door opening on each side to create a 30 mm inspection zone



Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

Step down with no inspection zone



Notes:

Notes:

Termiflex

HomeGuard® Termiflex Adhesive and Sealant

HomeGuard® Termiflex adhesive and Sealant combines the properties of a proven, high quality, polymer based, construction adhesive with a proven, synthetic pyrethroid termiticide, bifenthrin. It has been developed to be used in conjunction with other HomeGuard® products:

- To join HomeGuard® sheet products to each other (e.g. Joining HomeGuard® TMB sheets to achieve sheets > 4 m wide and joining HomeGuard® PB sheets and HomeGuard® DPC at joints and corners), and

- To aid installation of HomeGuard® sheet products by attaching them to structural elements of buildings such as concrete slabs, and/or timber framing, and

- To ensure barriers are complete and continuous by ensuring there are no gaps in joints; e.g. between HomeGuard® PB/DPC under the “bottom plate” when the concrete slab is uneven, or through piercing such as nails and clouts and

- As HomeGuard® Termiflex contains a flexible polymer it can also be used in ‘stand-alone’ roles, such as barriers in control joints in concrete slabs to prevent concealed termite entry and where there is no easy method to seal cracks and joints; and

- HomeGuard® Termiflex can also be used to create “plugs” around electrical cables to prevent termites making concealed entry via electrical conduits; and

- Repairing and patching HomeGuard® sheets and installing HomeGuard® sheet collars.

HomeGuard® Termiflex adhesive is a solvent based clear gel product. It is insoluble in water and excess material on working surfaces, tools and hands can be removed by wiping with a rag or cloth dipped in turpentine {see cleaning up with other solvent based building adhesives).

To ensure trouble-free use, and to prevent damage, sausages should be stored in closed original containers in cool, dry, well ventilated situations away from children, animals and food.

Do NOT store HomeGuard® Termiflex in high temperature situations such as “ute” boxes or tool boxes.

Do NOT store in direct sunlight.

Using and applying HomeGuard® Termiflex:

HomeGuard® Termiflex is applied with standard caulking guns. To avoid problems user should purchase better quality guns and keep them well maintained; ensure that the plunger is properly aligned.

1. Fit the sausage into the barrel of the gun and cut off the sealing clip; fit a fresh nozzle.

2. Ensure that the piston/plunger is correctly aligned before applying pressure.

3. Cut off the tip of the nozzle at angle of 45º and adjust until a 6 mm bead is achieved.

4. Ensure that surfaces to be joined are free from dust, loose particles and soap residues.

5. Apply HomeGuard® Termiflex by pumping the adhesive firmly into the joint or onto a surface, in a continuous, steady flow to form a continuous bead of approximately 6 mm diameter; push the adhesive/ sealant ahead of the nozzle.

6. When applying to wet materials, keep nozzle very close to the surface so that the adhesive/sealant is in contact with the surface and forces water away. If adhesion to wet materials is difficult, wipe the surface to be glued with a rag or cloth soaked in acetone and apply the Termiflex to the partially dry substrate. Adhesion may be achievable on a wet porous substrate such as some concrete and some wood.

7. For effective adhesion the adhesive/sealant must start drying shortly after application.

8. For a neat, smooth finish, smooth sealant surface immediately with a suitable spatula dipped in turpentine.

9. When using Termiflex to fix HomeGuard® sheet to a surface, ensure that a ‘skin’ does not form before the sheet is applied. The time for a skin to form varies from 3 to 7 minutes depending on weather conditions and time of day.
   Do NOT apply Termiflex until the site is prepared and you are ready to install the HomeGuard® sheet onto the freshly applied bead of Termiflex; for best results apply Termiflex in manageable length and then attach the HomeGuard® sheet before ‘skinning’ occurs. Initially install shorter beads of Termiflex, until experience and understanding of flowability and “skin” time has been gained.

10. If the entire sausage is used in the application dispose of as per instructions in ‘cleaning up’ below.

11. If the product is only partially used and the remainder is expected to be used in the next 2/3 days seal the nozzle with a nail or similar and “cling wrap” or “Al foil”. When reusing warm the container in the sun before use. Remove and discard used nozzle and clear any dry or hardened adhesive from the nub. Fit a new nozzle and cut as above.

HomeGuard® Termiflex - Cleaning up

Clean tools, hands and spills, before adhesive/sealant cures, with a cloth dipped in mineral turpentine or white spirit.

- When empty, dispose of sausage foils in an industrial waste container/skip.
- DO NOT allow the product or the used containers to get into creeks, rivers, dams, drains or other waterways.

Storage and Handling

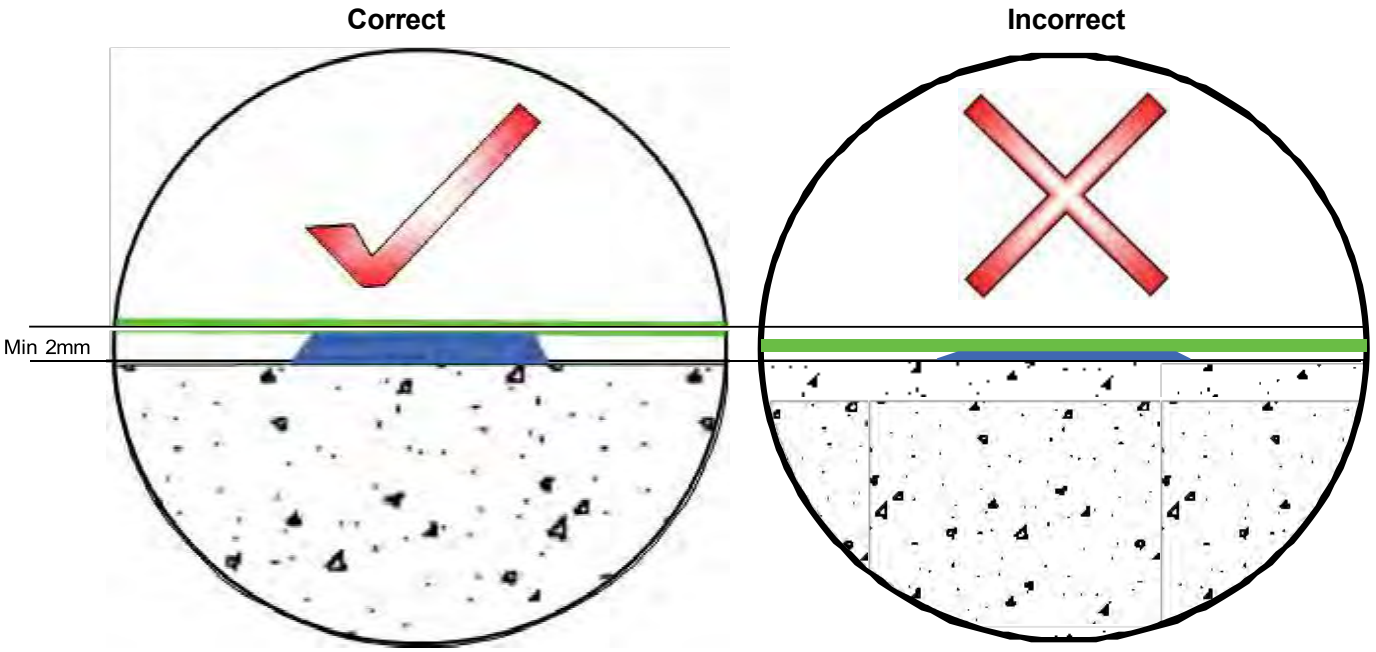
- Under cool conditions Termiflex may thicken and become difficult to push out of the nozzle. If possible warm the sausage in the sun or by sitting on a warm surface (e.g. hot motor etc.) for a period before use.
- DO NOT heat with a naked flame.
- Similarly under very warm conditions the contents may become excessively liquid. Keep in cool shady situations conditions until ready to use.
- DO NOT store in tool boxes, Ute boxes or similar.

Limitations

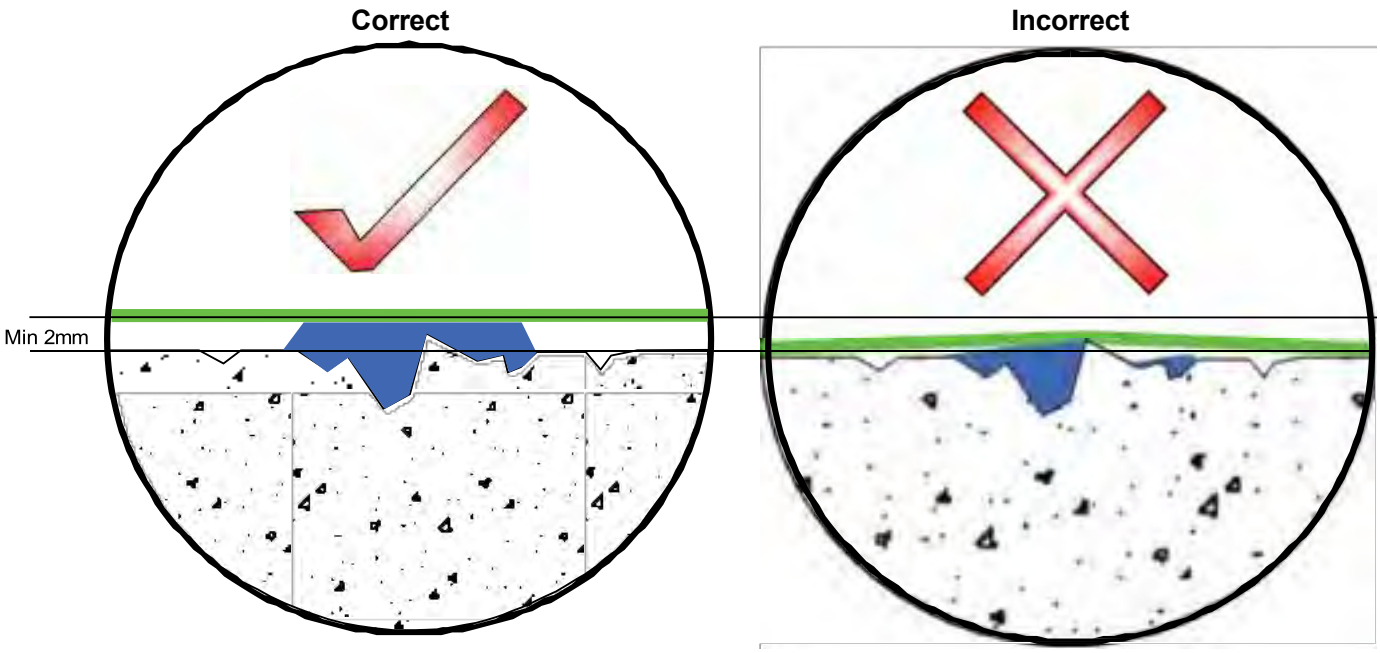
- HomeGuard® Termiflex cannot be used on polystyrene foam (e.g. Waffle pods).
- HomeGuard® Termiflex should not be used in an enclosed space without ventilation.
- HomeGuard® Termiflex may not adhere to some wet absorbent surfaces or to old wet metals.
- In very cold weather HomeGuard® Termiflex may be difficult to force out of the nozzle. In these situations warm the sausage (to room temperature) before use.
- DO NOT use excessive force to push Termiflex out of the nozzle.

Correct Application for Concrete/Sheet Adhesion

- The following diagrams illustrate the desired application of HomeGuard® Termiflex to achieve good adherence of HomeGuard® sheets. The Termiflex bead must be at least 2 mm thick once the HomeGuard® sheet is pressed against the applied bead.



The same application is required on rough or uneven surfaces. The HomeGuard® Termiflex bead must remain at a constant height above the surface and at least 2 mm thick



Left: Generous beads of Termiflex provide complete adhesion and a continuous termite barrier.

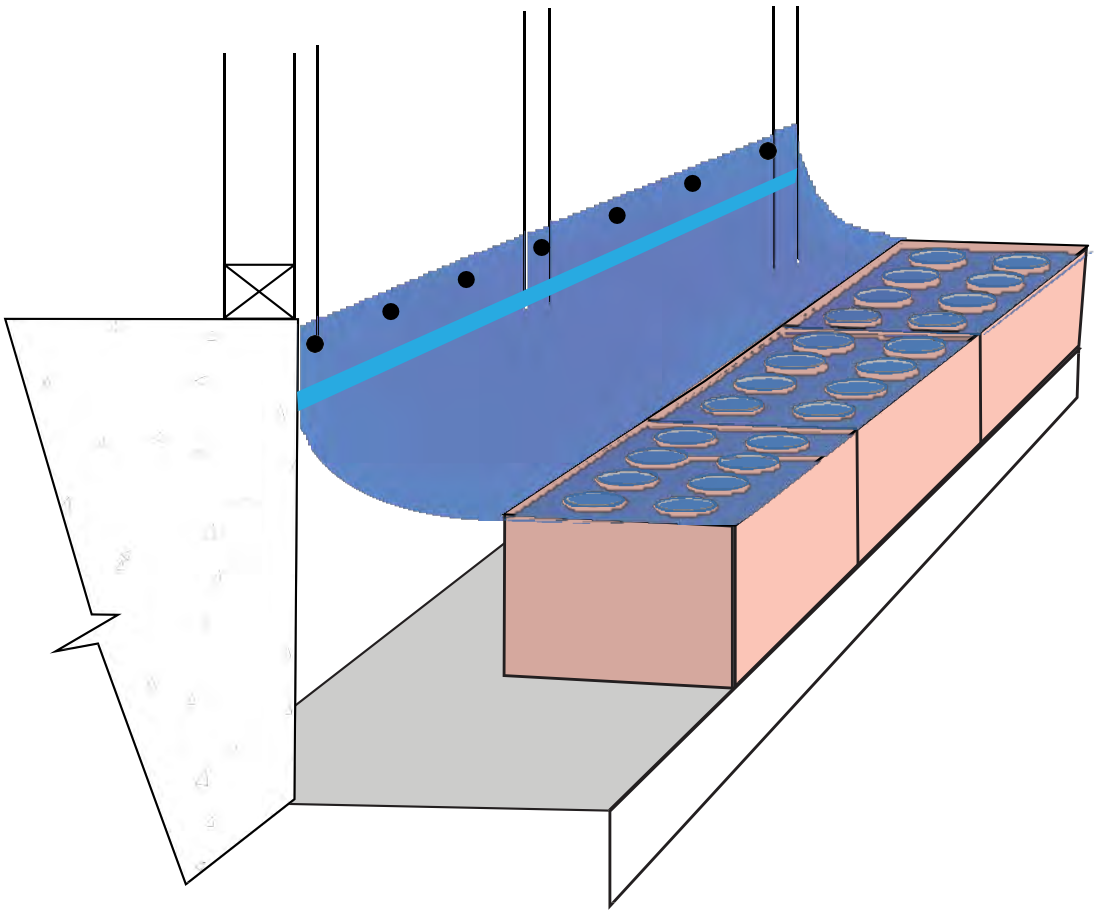
Right: Insufficient Termiflex may not ensure adhesion or a continuous termite barrier.

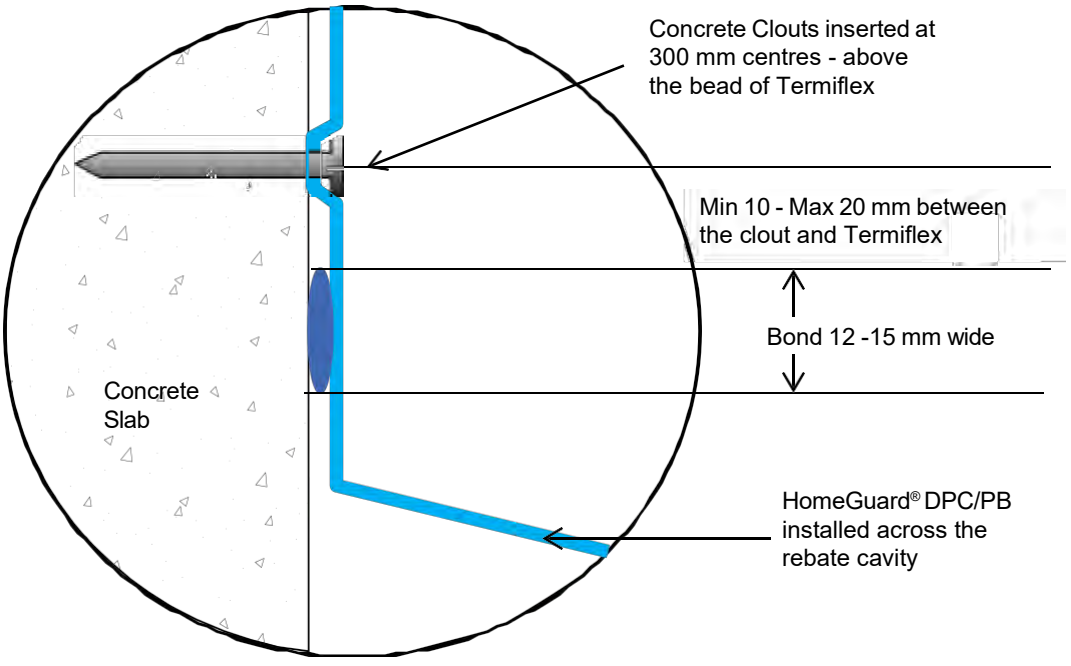
Note: Termiflex is a sheet bonding agent not a gap sealer, if slab is not indicative of the images above and damaged deeper than 6 mm contact contractor to repair.

Notes:

Termiflex Installations

Side Fixing: Using HomeGuard® Termiflex to attach HomeGuard® DPC or PB sheets to concrete slabs





Details showing the relationship between the Termiflex bead and the concrete clouts

HomeGuard® Termiflex - Perimeter Cavity Installations

- The process of fixing HomeGuard® DPC or HomeGuard® PB to the side of a slab, using HomeGuard® Termiflex, can only be completed after the required brick courses have been installed by the bricklayer.

- Ensure that the slab is dry, cured, clean, dust free and free of large lumps of concrete, mortar or any other substance which may interfere with the HomeGuard® Termiflex adhering to the concrete surface.
  Note: HomeGuard® Termiflex adheres best to dry concrete surfaces.

- Ensure that HomeGuard® Termiflex is used to create a complete, uniform and continuous bond and seal.

- Apply a generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to the edge of the slab (approximately 5-8 mm wide). Press the HomeGuard® sheet onto the Termiflex bead along its entire length; this will create a complete and continuous bond and seal (12-15 mm wide) between the HomeGuard® sheet and the Concrete. The Termiflex bead at the finished bead/sheet interface should be at least 2 mm proud of the surface.

- To complete the installation drive concrete clouts through the sheet into the concrete. The clouts should be inserted 10 - 20 mm above the bead of HomeGuard® and no more than 300 mm apart.

- Never nail the clouts on the glue line as the termite barrier could be disrupted by concrete ‘Blow out’ due to nailing.

- Note: The HomeGuard® sheet must be placed onto the HomeGuard® Termiflex bead before a skin is formed on the surface of the Termiflex bead.

- 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10 can be used to hold in place while Termiflex cures.

Key Points

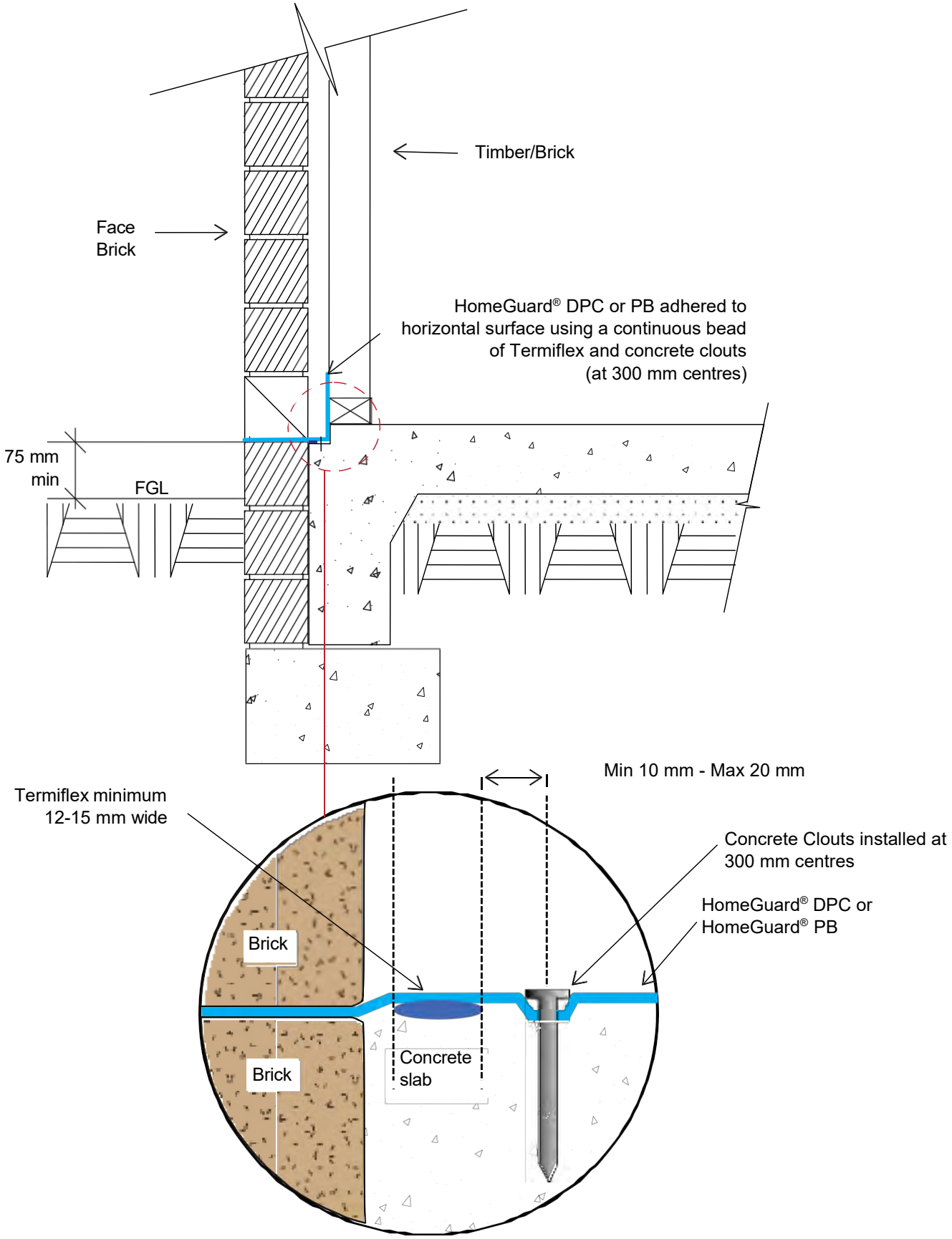
- HomeGuard® Termiflex must be applied as a complete and continuous bead when fastening HomeGuard® Sheets to the sides of concrete.

- Apply generous bead of HomeGuard® Termiflex to ensure the formation of a termite barrier at LEAST 2 mm thick after the HomeGuard® sheet has been attached.

- The solvent in Termiflex can cause softening of HomeGuard® sheets, at the point of contact, which may result in some localised buckling/”puckering” of the sheet. It can also damage some plastics such as polystyrene.

Note: Envu will not warrant gaps in the barrier caused by extensive slab movement in the control joint.

Side Fixing using HomeGuard® Termiflex – Infill Slab

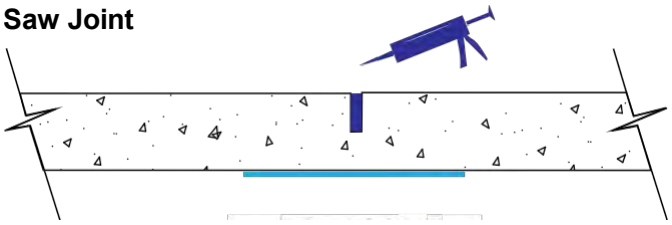


HomeGuard® Termiflex - Miscellaneous Applications

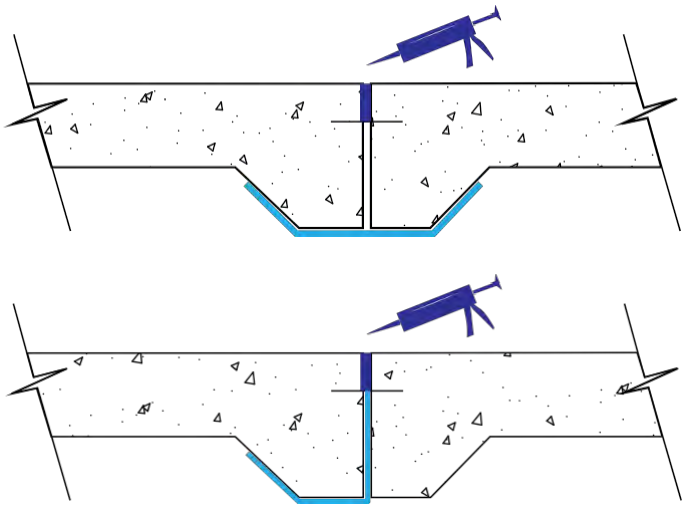
Control Joints:

HomeGuard® Termiflex can be used to form part of a complete and continuous termite management system in control joints. Control joint gaps **MUST** be filled with Termiflex to a depth of at least 20 mm.

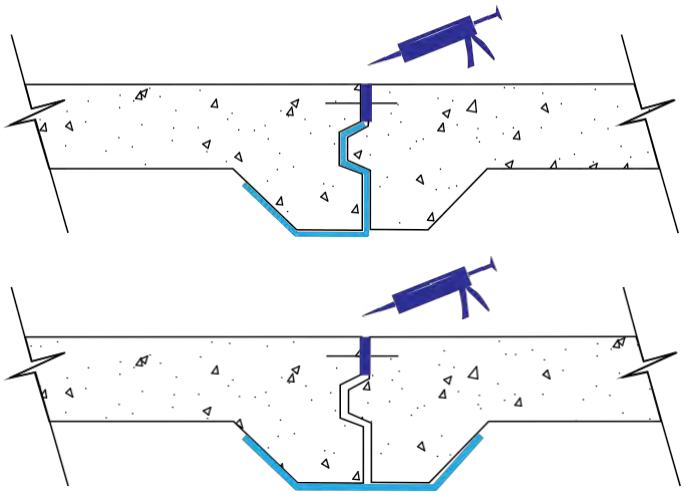
Saw Joint



Dowel joint



Key joint



APPLICATION

1. Surface must be clean, dry, free from dust, loose particles and soap residues. If required clean with turpentine.
2. Cut tip of nozzle at 45º to form a bead 4-6 mm in diameter.
3. Apply firmly onto surface or into joint by pushing sealant ahead of nozzle, making a thick continuous bead.
4. If necessary, smooth sealant immediately with tool dipped in turpentine. Refer to the HomeGuard® Product Manual for further installation instructions.

Do not use on cracks larger than 6 mm as this may require an alternative joint sealer.

Drying Time: Skins immediately, maximum toughness achieved over several days.

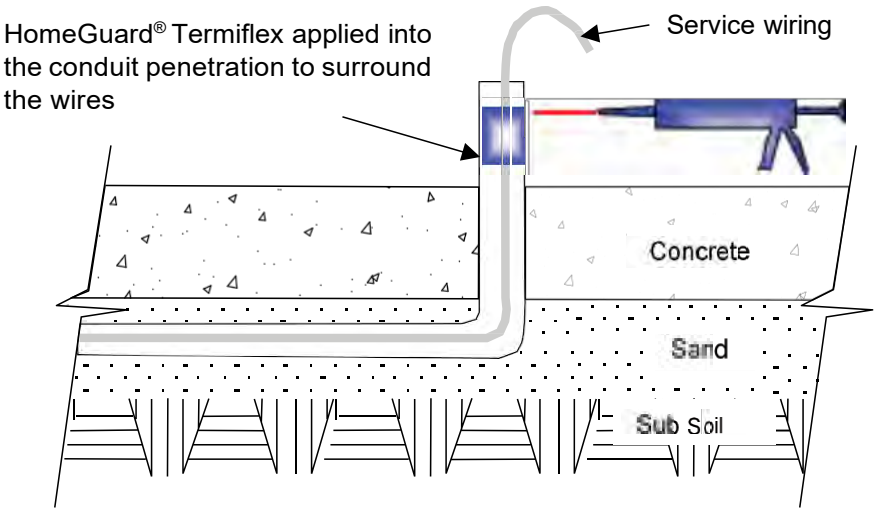
Clean Up: Turpentine. Remove dried sealant from skin by gently rubbing with petroleum jelly.

Notes: May damage some plastics e.g. polystyrene, polycarbonate. Not for permanent water immersion. When cold, store at room temperature for easier use.

Envu will not warrant gaps in the barrier caused by extensive slab movement in the control joint.

Using HomeGuard® Termiflex to Install barriers in Conduits:

Entirely fill void between wires and conduit
(Always get building supervisors permission before undertaking this application)



Using HomeGuard® Termiflex to seal nail heads: HomeGuard® Termiflex can be used around and over nail heads to ensure there are no tears or gaps that could provide termites access.

Using HomeGuard® Termiflex to seal starter bars: A bead of HomeGuard® pushed into the gap between starter bars and concrete footings (complete circumference) seals gaps and fissures to prevent concealed termite access.

Sheet Repair: HomeGuard® Termiflex can be used to seal small spot holes in HomeGuard® sheets AND to adhere and seal patches over large tears and cuts in HomeGuard® sheets.

Notes:

Notes:

Protectacote

Protectacote

HomeGuard® Protectacote and Primer provide total termite protection for awkward places.

HomeGuard® Protectacote is a high impact, acrylic polymer latex, and termiticidal paint product which contains Bifenthrin. It is approved in accordance with AS 3660.1 and AS 3660.3 – Termite Management. The purpose of HomeGuard® Protectacote paint is to deter termites from gaining concealed access so as to provide whole of building protection.

STEP 1	ALWAYS prepare surface and apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer	

Non Construction Joint		
STEP 2		Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Termite Barrier
STEP 3		Apply 2nd & 3rd coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote Termite Barrier

Construction Joint		
STEP 2		Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Termite Barrier
STEP 3		Install non-woven fibreglass cloth
STEP 4		Apply 2nd & 3rd coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote Termite Barrier

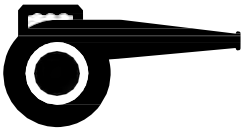
CMI CERTIFICATION
CODEMARK Australia
Certificate CM40156

Tools required

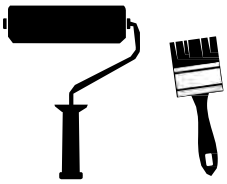
Protectacote

Broom or brush

Primer



Blower
for cleaning slab



Paint brush/roller

Wire brush

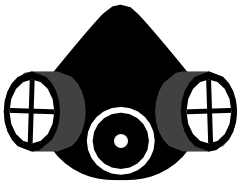
Turpentine for cleaning

Protective gear required

Cotton overalls buttoned
to the neck and wrist
(or equivalent clothing)

Elbow-length chemical
resistant gloves

Face shield, goggles or
safety glasses



Respirator

Wash hands after use

HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer

A specially formulated polymer based foundation product for application to concrete and masonry that is applied prior to the application of HomeGuard® Protectacote Termiticide barrier. The product is a ready mixed coating primer, blue in colour, which can be applied by brush, roller or spray to the point of run-off.

NB: The purpose of HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer is to form a precursing chemical bond into porous surfaces so as to ensure the top coat (HomeGuard® Protectacote Termiticide) is firmly embedded by capillary action. Failure to not use the Primer will result in the top coat not embedding well and potentially peeling off in strips.

HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer

- Is a ready to use solution.
- HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer must be applied on all applications prior to the first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote, especially to older or contaminated, porous and friable surfaces that have been cleaned.
- Application is by brush, roller or spray gun and has a coverage rate of 10 M 2/L, and at normal ambient conditions is touch dry in 10-15 minutes.
- Shake well before use.
- Is available in a 5 L container.

HomeGuard® Protectacote

Product description:

A thick, viscous, dark grey liquid, water based formulation that contains the active ingredient Bifenthrin at 0.65 g/L. In accordance with direction for use it can be applied by brush, roller or spray around and under buildings.

This liquid compound is a highly engineered acrylic polymer latex composition with a high loading of inorganic fillers. On curing, the product concentrates to contain 0.1% Bifenthrin and forms a tough, flexible, termite resistant film.

HomeGuard® Protectacote:

- Is a ready to use product, do NOT add water.
- Can be applied by roller, brush or heavy- duty airless spray gun at a rate of 1.5 litres per square metre. Applications are for use on masonry, concrete and fibre board.
- HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer must be applied first.
- Multiple coats of product can be applied depending on situation and thickness requirements. Additionally thickness and re-enforcing can be increased by incorporate non-woven fibreglass cloth for joints and corners.
- Has a shelf life of one year when stored in a dry place between 10 and 23°C.
- When fluid it can be cleaned with water. After curing, it can be removed by mineral turpentine, toluol or lacquer thinners.
- Upon completion of application, it should be left to cure for a least one-day before tiling or backfilling.
- Is supplied in 15 litre/22 kg pails.

HomeGuard® Protectacote Features and Benefits

Features	Benefits
Versatile paint on termiticide which contains termiticide properties.	Compliments existing range of HomeGuard® products. Provides wider and more comprehensive termite management solutions for the Home Owner.
Water based formulation containing Bifenthrin at 0.65 g/L.	Proven powerful termiticide that you can confidently recommend to your clients.
Easy to paint on, roll or spray. Easy clean up in water.	The product is easy to work with, apply and clean up. You achieve a professional robust job.
APVMA Registered.	Pre-construction and post-construction termite protection for domestic, commercial and industrial buildings and other slab-on-ground structures.
CodeMark Accredited.	Product meets the Building Code of Australia (BCA). When used as directed under AS3660.1.2014 certification is assured. CodeMark certified; CMA-CM40156.
Proudly Australian Manufactured	Locally produced with reliable supply.

HomeGuard® Protectacote Product Images

HomeGuard® Protectacote 15L

HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer 5L

HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer 5 L

Installation Procedures

Surface Preparation

Correct surface preparation is essential for proper adhesion of HomeGuard® Protectacote. If the surface to be coated is not new or has been cured or contaminated, a hydrocarbon-based solvent must be used. After application of the solvent, immediately scrub down the treated area with a wire brush.

Make sure the solvent is used in a well ventilated area and kept away from heat, sparks and naked flames.

Ensure that all surfaces are clean and free from dirt, soil, mortar, cracks, gaps and fissures. To help clean brick base and slab edge use a broken brick to remove excess mortar and to help smooth rough surfaces then sweep surfaces clean from residual dust and dirt prior to installation.

Priming

After proper surface preparation has been completed, HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer is to be applied.

HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer must be applied to all surfaces prior to application of the first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote.

Special Precautions

- All surfaces must be cleaned and primed before any application.
- All joints must be reinforced with non-woven fibreglass cloth strips.
- In floor areas, feather the edges of control joints to a smooth curved finish so as to prevent a line forming on any subsequent floor cover (e.g. Carpeting).
- Use masking tape and drop cloths in areas where a clean professional job is required. Protectacote sticks firmly to masonry and it is difficult to remove drops and spills.
- Cover job if rain is imminent.
- DO NOT wash brush in around open drains, wash tools or equipment in bucket. Dispose of reinstates onto soil around site, ideally covered later with back fill.

Application and Thickness of Film

HomeGuard® Protectacote when applied as a film will shrink up to 40% upon curing. To quickly and effectively build up film thickness, apply liberal coats.

Brush-on

Load brush and apply one forward stroke and one backward stroke so as to leave a thick film. DO NOT feather film (i.e. use repeated brush strokes back and forth) as this will spread film too thinly and more applications will be required.

Roll-on

Using a wool roller, load roller then apply one forward (or up) and one backward (or down) stroke so as to leave a thick film. DO NOT continue to roll back/forth or up/down as this will spread film too thinly and more applications will be required. DO NOT USE FOAM ROLLER.

Spray-on

Only recommended for very large jobs. Specific application equipment is required. Check with your FMC Representative for latest recommendations.

Curing Time

How quickly HomeGuard® Protectacote cures depends on temperature, humidity and air movement. Elevated summer temperatures, low humidity and high air flow will result in rapid curing within 10 to 15 minutes of application. Under cold, winter conditions, high humidity and no air flow, curing may take up to 24 hours in extreme cases.

Notes:

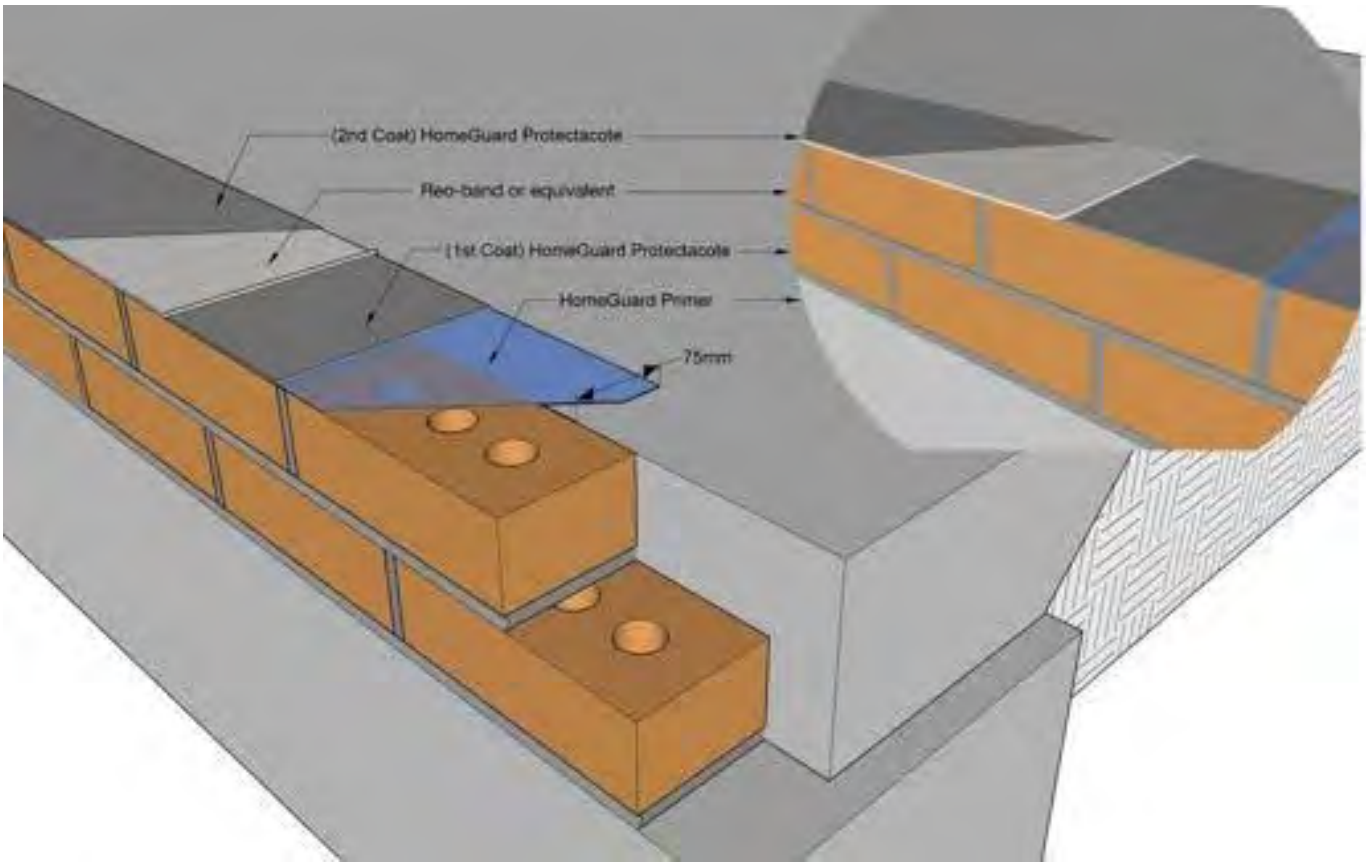
Notes:

Protectacote Installations

Application Instructions

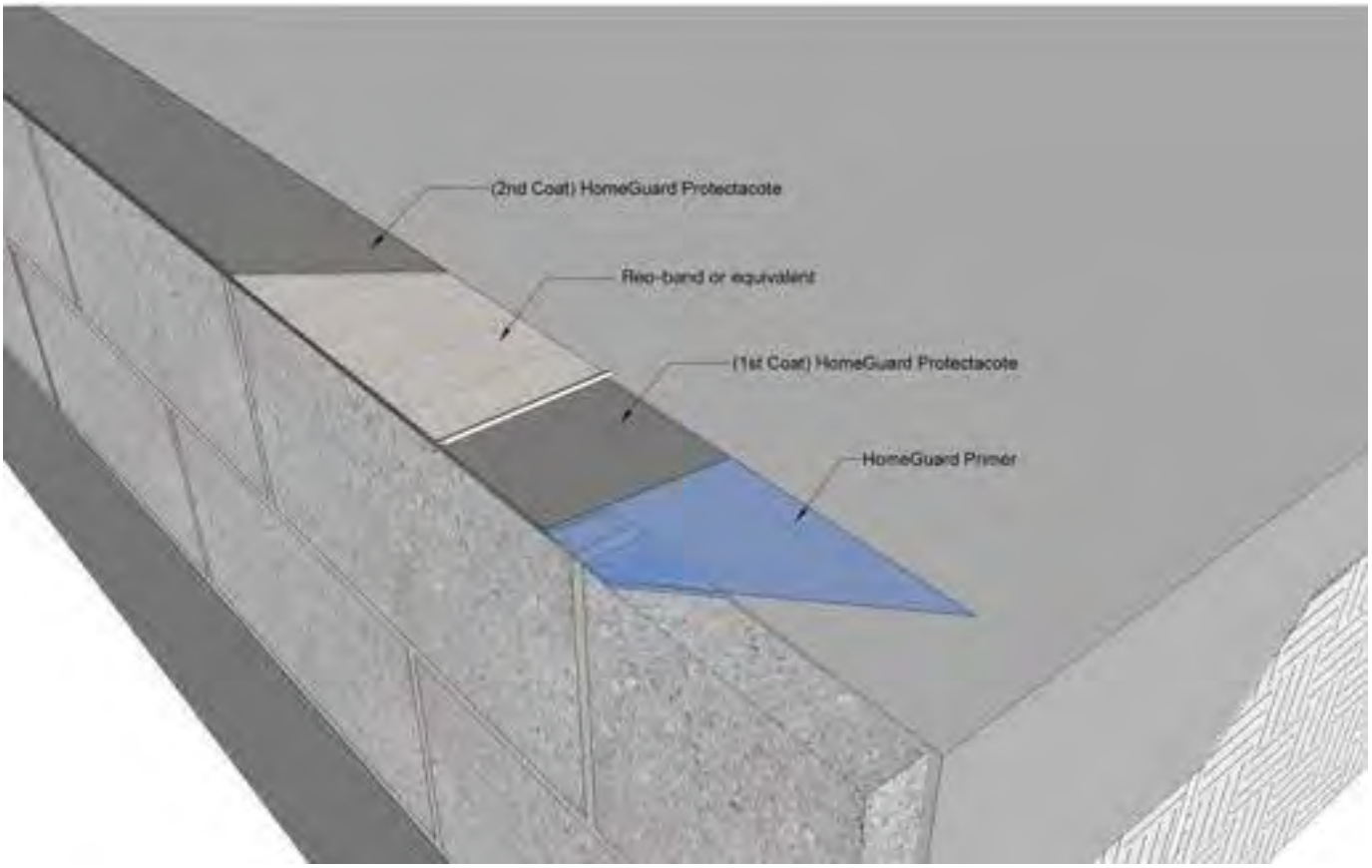
Infill Slab

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleared away along brickwork and concrete joint of infill slab.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer to brick course, control joint and top of concrete slab. HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer should be applied up to point of run-off.
3. Apply 1 coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote to the brick course, control joint and top of concrete with a brush, ensuring the coat is even and 75 mm wide along top of concrete.
4. After applying first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote, roll in non-woven fibreglass cloth (such as Reo-band or equivalent) to the brick course, control joint and top of concrete slab and meld it into the HomeGuard® Protectacote ensuring all cloth is embedded with no creases or bubbles.
5. After embedding in the cloth, apply a second coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote Termite along the brick course, control joint and top of concrete.
6. If the coatings are not applied correctly and cloth is showing then a third coat will need to be applied along joint to cover cloth completely.



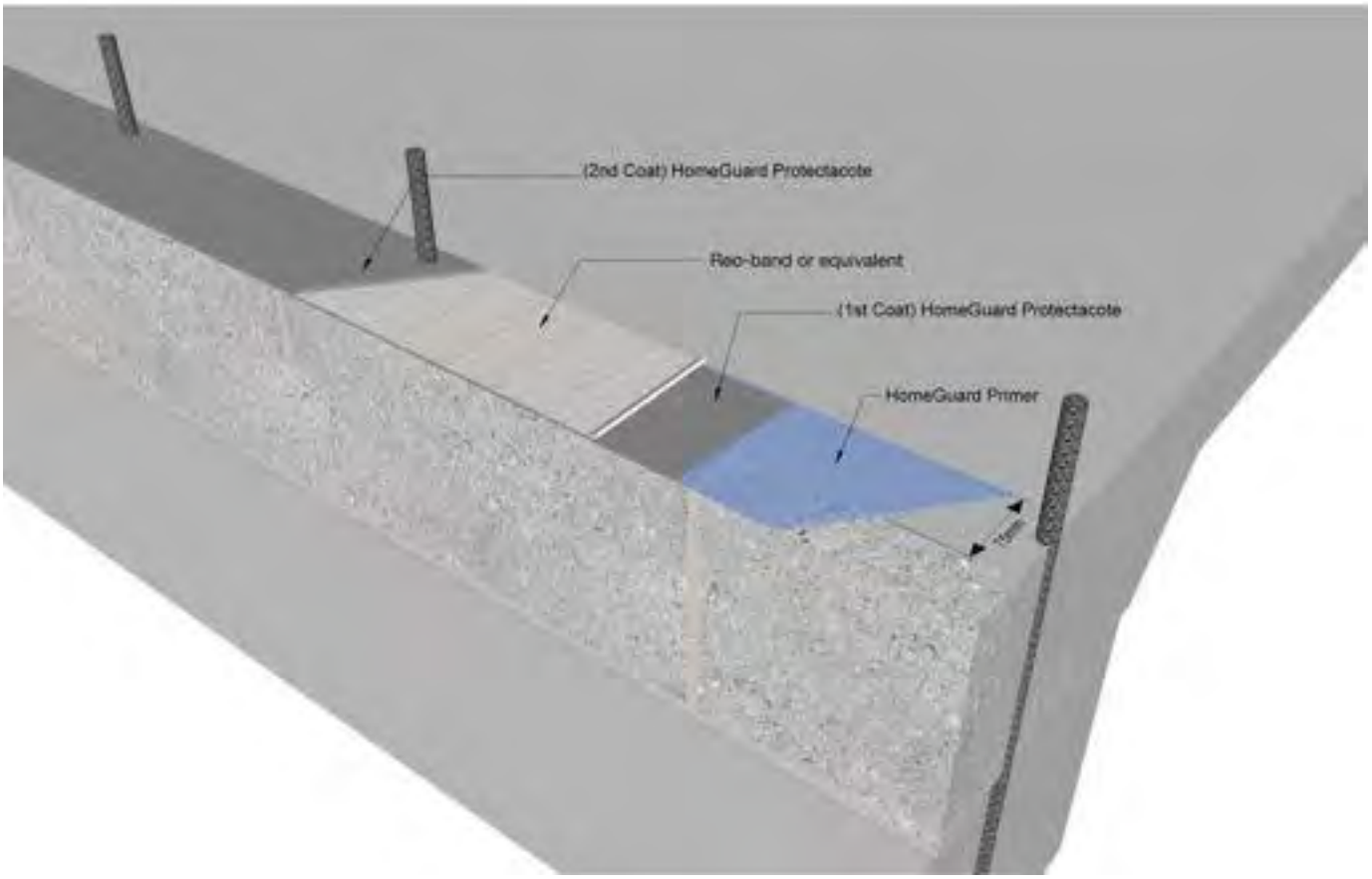
Concrete Block

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleared away along concrete block, control joint and top of concrete.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer to concrete block, control joint and concrete slab. HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer should be applied up to point of run-off.
3. Apply 1 coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote to the concrete block, control joint and top of concrete with a brush, ensuring the coat is even and 75 mm wide along top of concrete.
4. After applying first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote, roll in non-woven fibreglass cloth (such as Reo-band or equivalent) to the entire concrete block, control joint and top of concrete and meld it into the HomeGuard® Protectacote ensuring all cloth is embedded with no creases or bubbles.
5. After embedding in the cloth, apply a second coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote along the concrete block, control joint and top of concrete.
6. If the coatings are not applied correctly and cloth is showing then a third coat will need to be applied along joint to cover cloth completely.



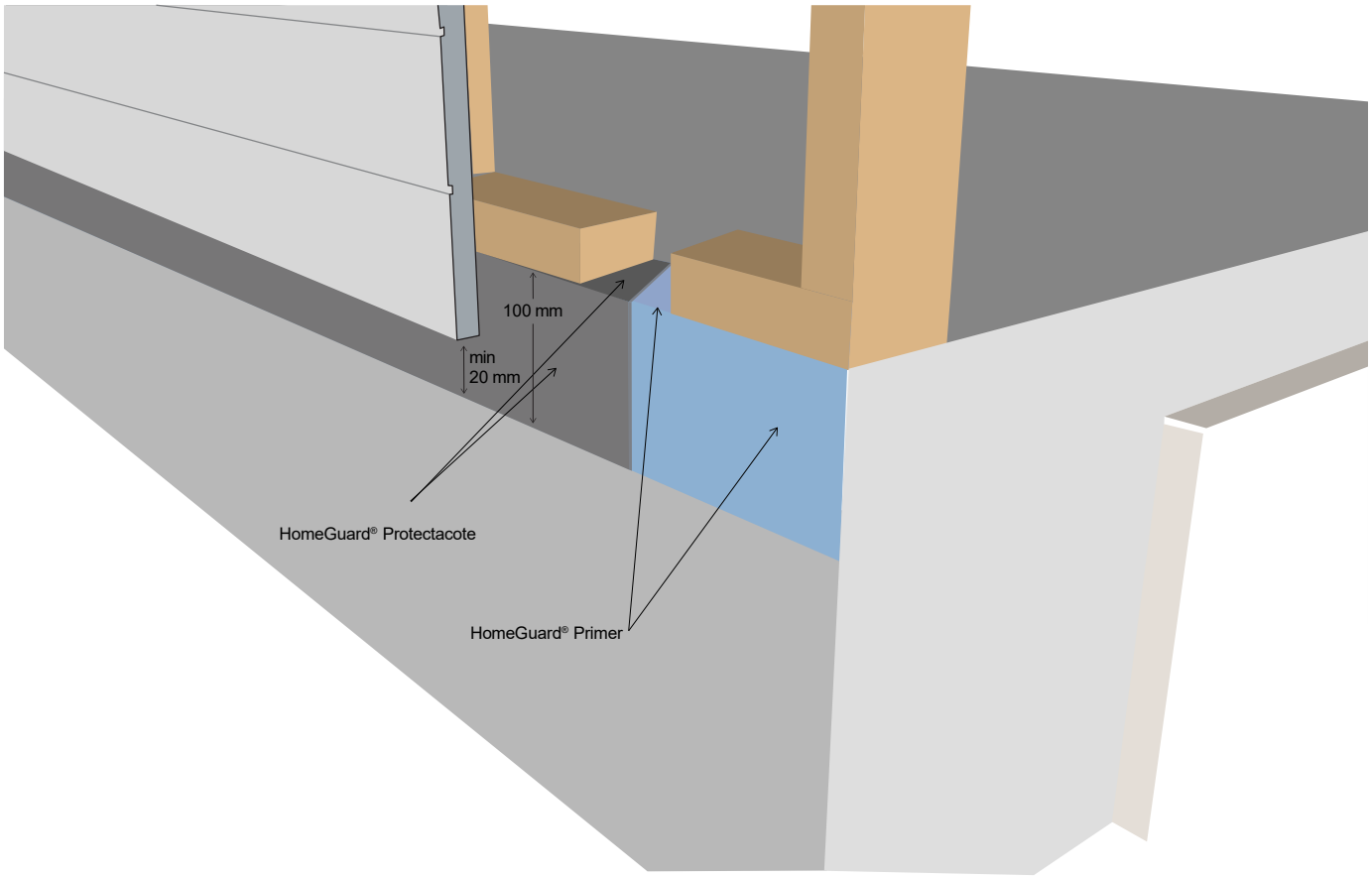
Cyclone Tie Down Rods

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleared from along concrete block, control joint, top of concrete and reo bars.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer concrete block, control joint, concrete slab and reo. HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer should be applied up to point of run-off.
3. Apply 1 coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote to the concrete block, control joint, top of concrete and reo bars with a brush, ensuring the coat is even and 75 mm wide along top of concrete.
4. After applying first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote Termite and Waterproofing Barrier, roll in woven fibreglass cloth (such as Reo-band or equivalent) to the entire concrete block, control joint, top of concrete and reo bars and meld it into the HomeGuard® Protectacote ensuring all cloth is embedded with no creases or bubbles.
5. After embedding in the cloth, apply a second coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote along the concrete block, control joint, top of concrete and reo bars.
6. If the coatings are not applied correctly and cloth is showing then a third coat will need to be applied along joint to cover completely.



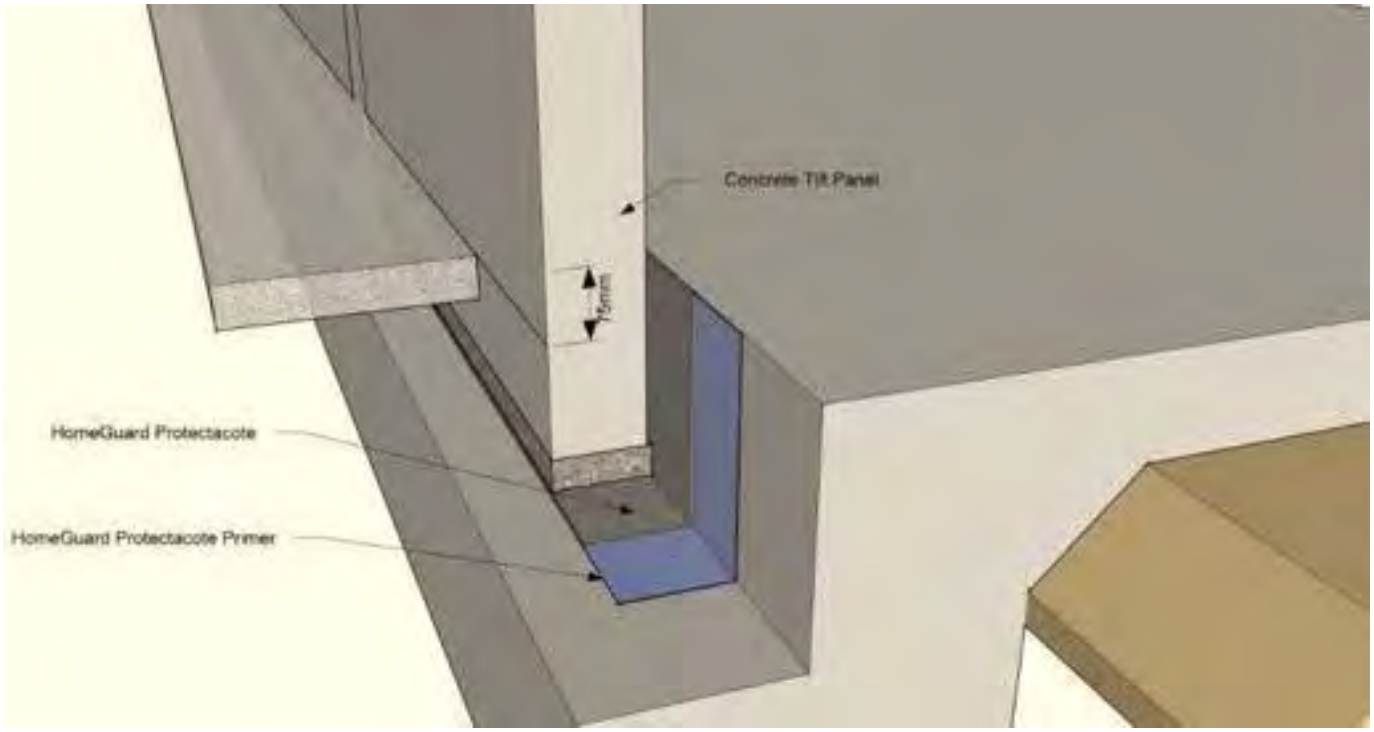
Cladding Design

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleared from footing edge.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer to concrete footing. HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer should be applied up to point of run-off.
3. Apply of HomeGuard® Protectacote to the joint with a brush, ensuring the coat is even, a minimum of 75 mm wide along footing edge with additional 20 mm below cladding level.
4. Multiple coats of HomeGuard® Protectacote will be required until a minimum 1.3 mm thick is achieved.



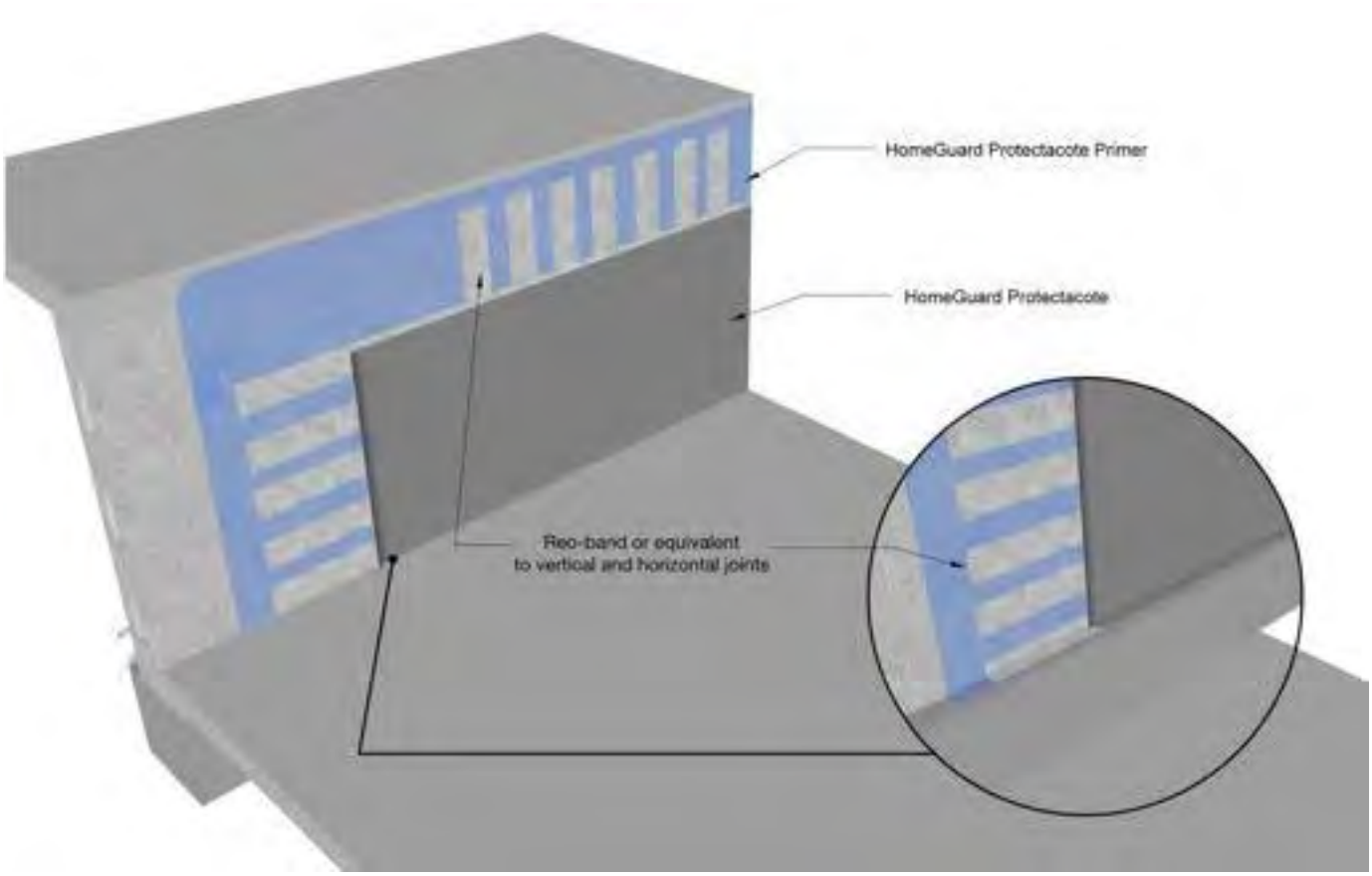
Concrete Tilt Panels

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleaned from along footing edge.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer to concrete footing. HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer should be applied up to point of run-off.
3. Apply 1 coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote to the joint with a brush, ensuring the coat is thick and even and 75 mm wide along footing edge.
4. After applying first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote, roll in non-woven fibreglass cloth to the entire footing edge and meld it into the HomeGuard® Protectacote ensuring all cloth is embedded with no creases or bubbles.
5. After embedding in the cloth, apply a second thick coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote along the footing edge.
6. If the coatings are not applied correctly and cloth is showing then a third coat will need to be applied along joint to cover cloth completely.



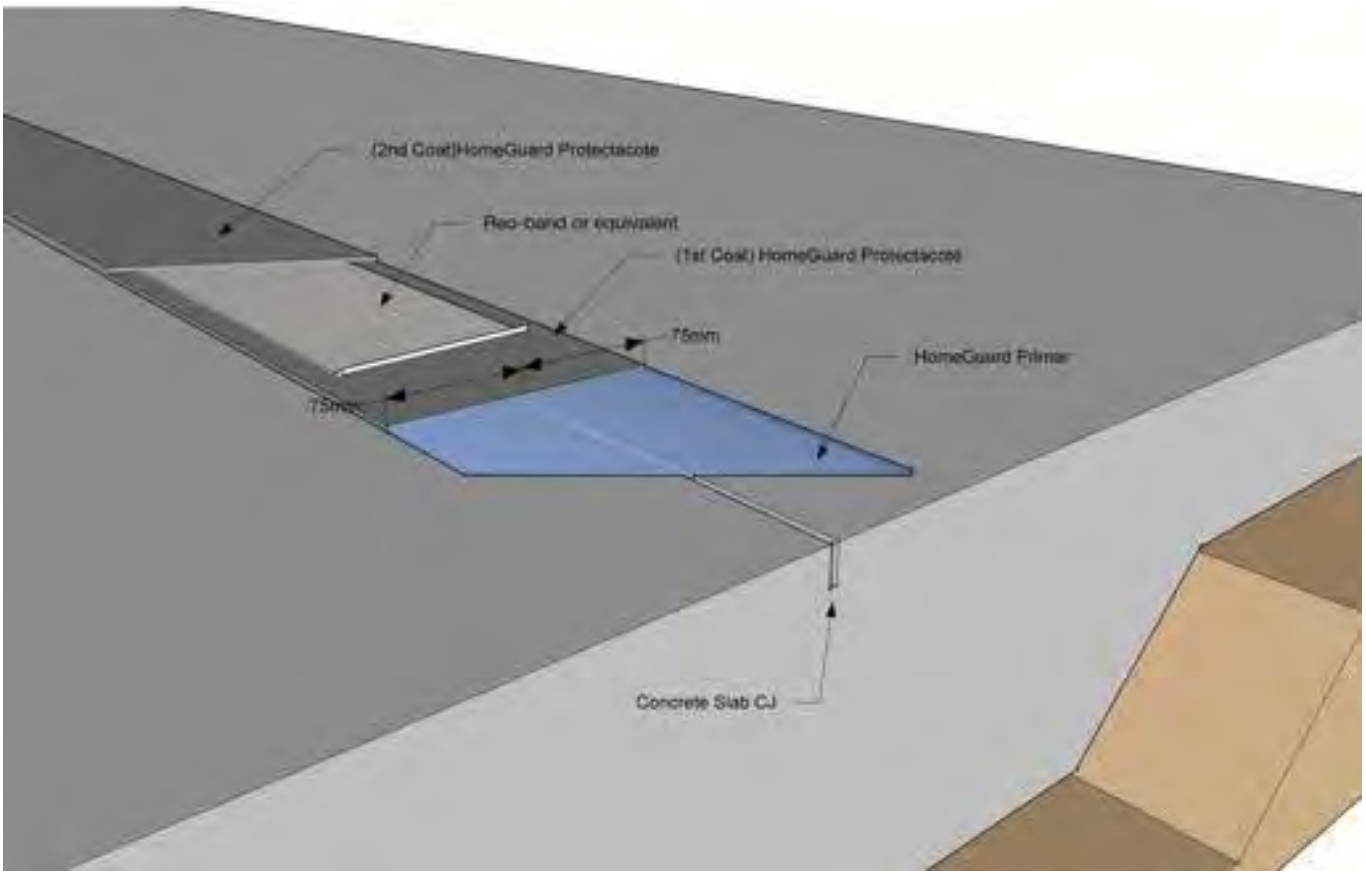
Backfilled Retaining Walls

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleaned from wall.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer to all walls, joints and concrete slab.
3. Apply first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote by brush, roller or spray gun at cover of 10 m^2 per Litre.
4. Apply non-woven fibreglass cloth 130 mm wide across all joints.
5. Apply a second coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote to entire wall. This will ensure no separation of membrane from structural movement.
6. Allow to dry and cure for 48 hours.



Control Joints

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleaned from control joint.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer to concrete area of control joint. HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer should be applied up to point of run-off.
3. Apply 1 thick coating of HomeGuard® Protectacote to the joint with a brush, ensuring the coat is thick and even and 50 mm either side of the joint.
4. After applying first coat of HomeGuard® Protectacote, roll in non-woven fibreglass cloth (such as Reo-band or equivalent) to the entire joint and meld it into the HomeGuard® Protectacote ensuring all cloth is embedded with no creases or bubbles.
5. After embedding in the cloth, apply a second thick coating of HomeGuard® Protectacote along the joint.
6. If the coatings are not applied correctly and cloth is showing then a third coat will need to be applied along joint to cover cloth completely.



Notes:

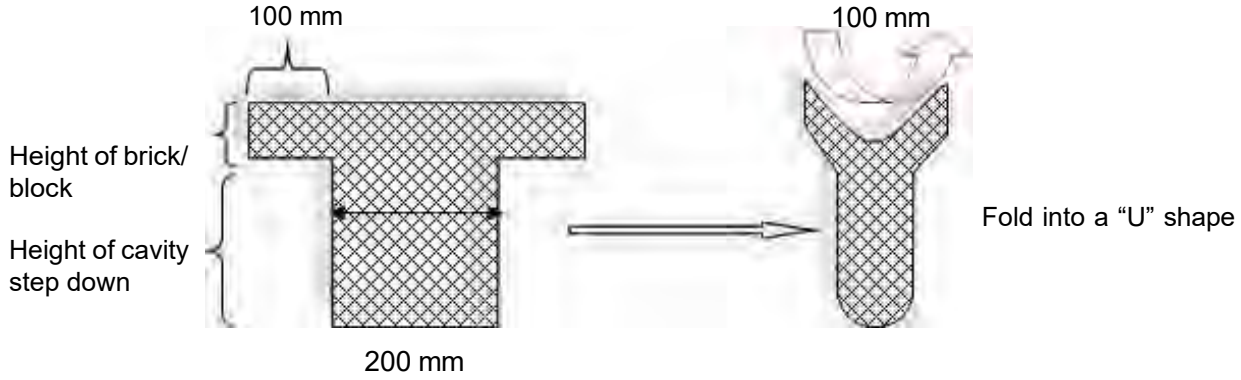
Notes:

Granular Termiticide (GT)

HomeGuard® GT

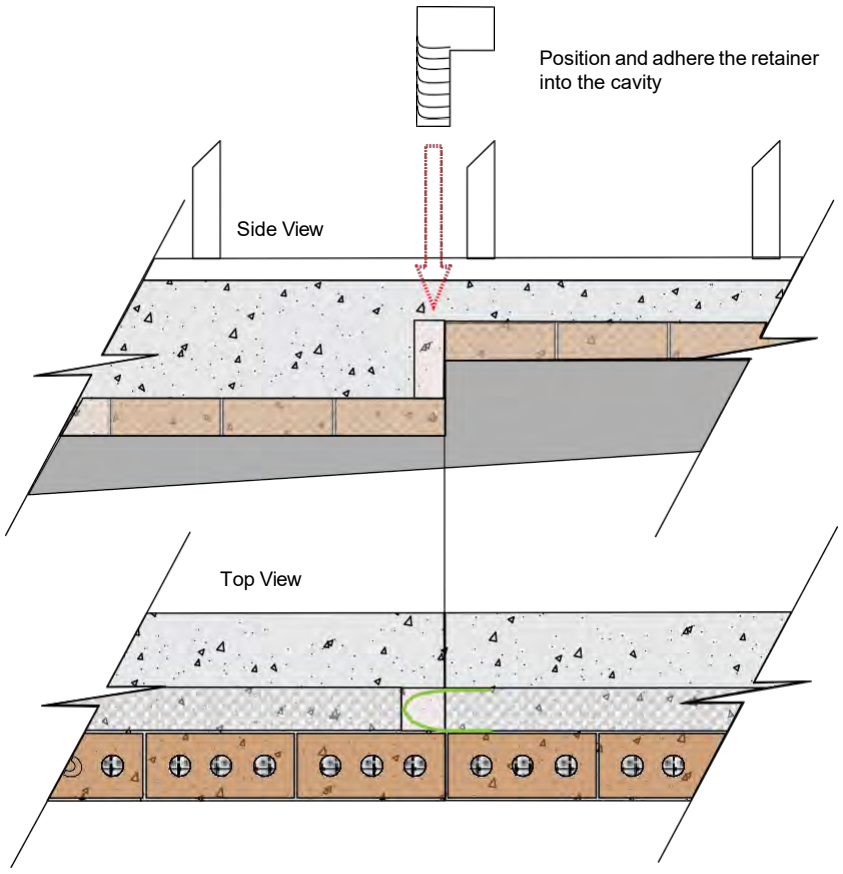
Cavity Step-downs using HomeGuard® GT

- If the slab steps down within the cavity when using HomeGuard® GT – Cut a piece of HomeGuard® DPC in the shape of a “T” as illustrated below.
- Make the horizontal section of the “T” the same height as the brick or block (e.g: 75 mm if the wall is being constructed using standard 75 mm high bricks). Make the vertical of the “T” as long as the height of the rebate.
- The “T” piece is then bent into a “U” shape, ready to be used as a retainer.



Above: Dimensions of a retainer for HomeGuard® GT in a cavity step down situation.

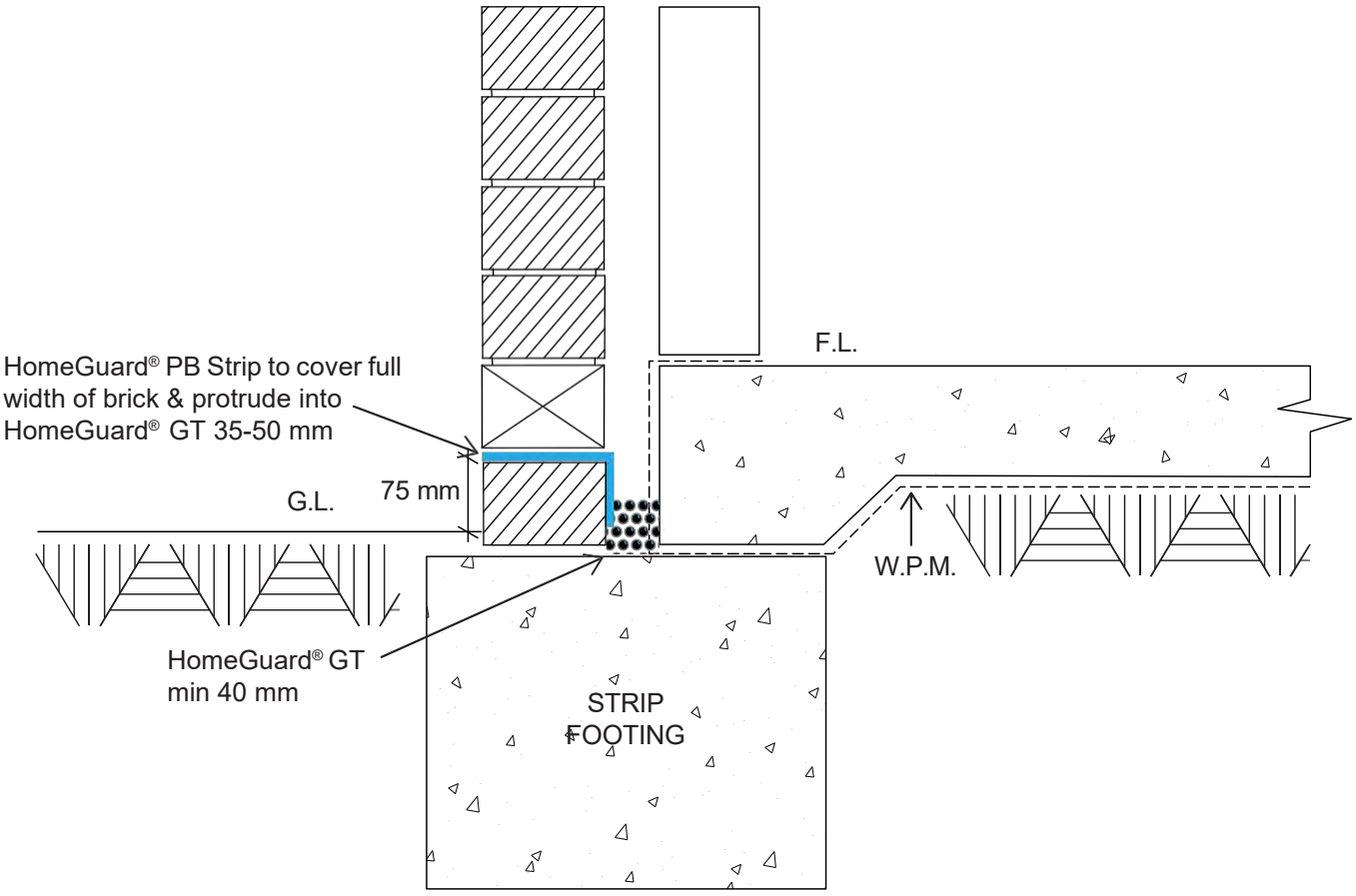
- Place an approved adhesive on the internal side of surfaces (i.e. Bricks and cavities on both levels).
- Insert the retainer and ensure that there is a strong bond between the DPC sheet and the slab and bricks (see diagram below).
- Once the adhesive is cured, pour the HomeGuard® GT in and around the retainer so to ensure there is a continuous barrier of HomeGuard® GT.
- Install the HomeGuard® sheet cover strip as per usual.



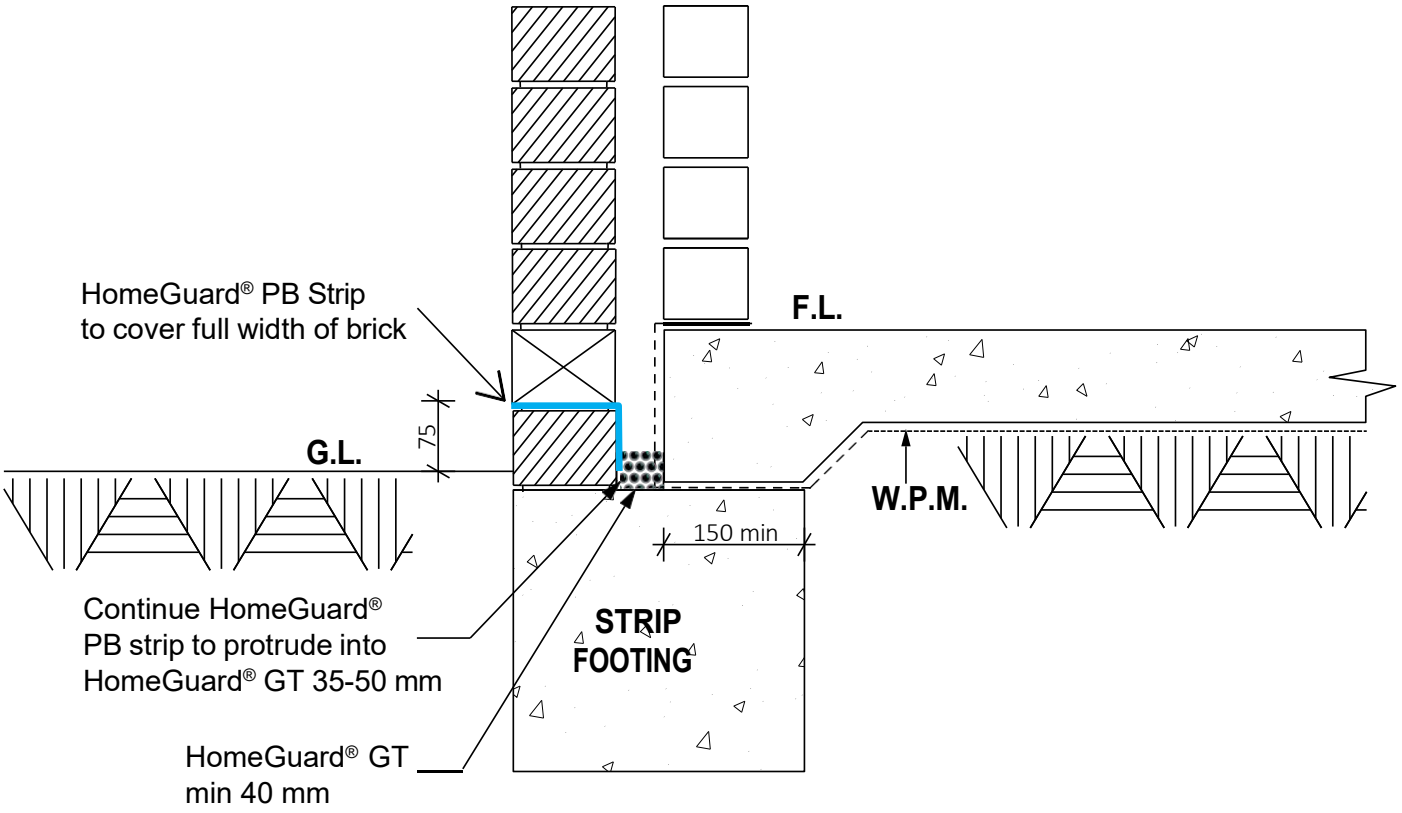
Above: Showing the side (top) and overhead (bottom) detail of a cavity step down protected with HomeGuard® GT.

Perimeter cavity detail – single Rebate

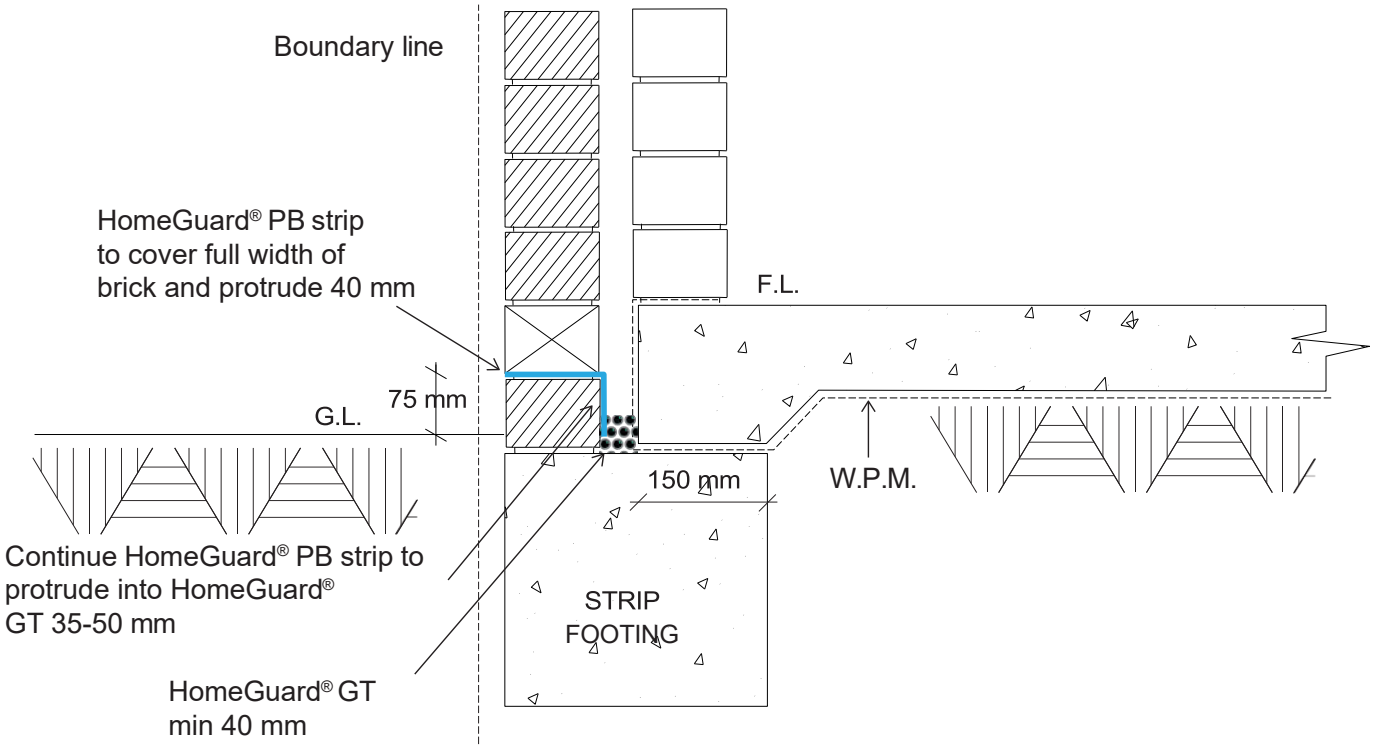
- The perimeter cavity can either be entirely filled with HomeGuard® GT or partly filled with compacted sand or crusher dust. In either case, the finished height of HomeGuard® GT must be the same height as the HomeGuard® cover strip.



Cavity installation



Zero lot boundary cavity wall

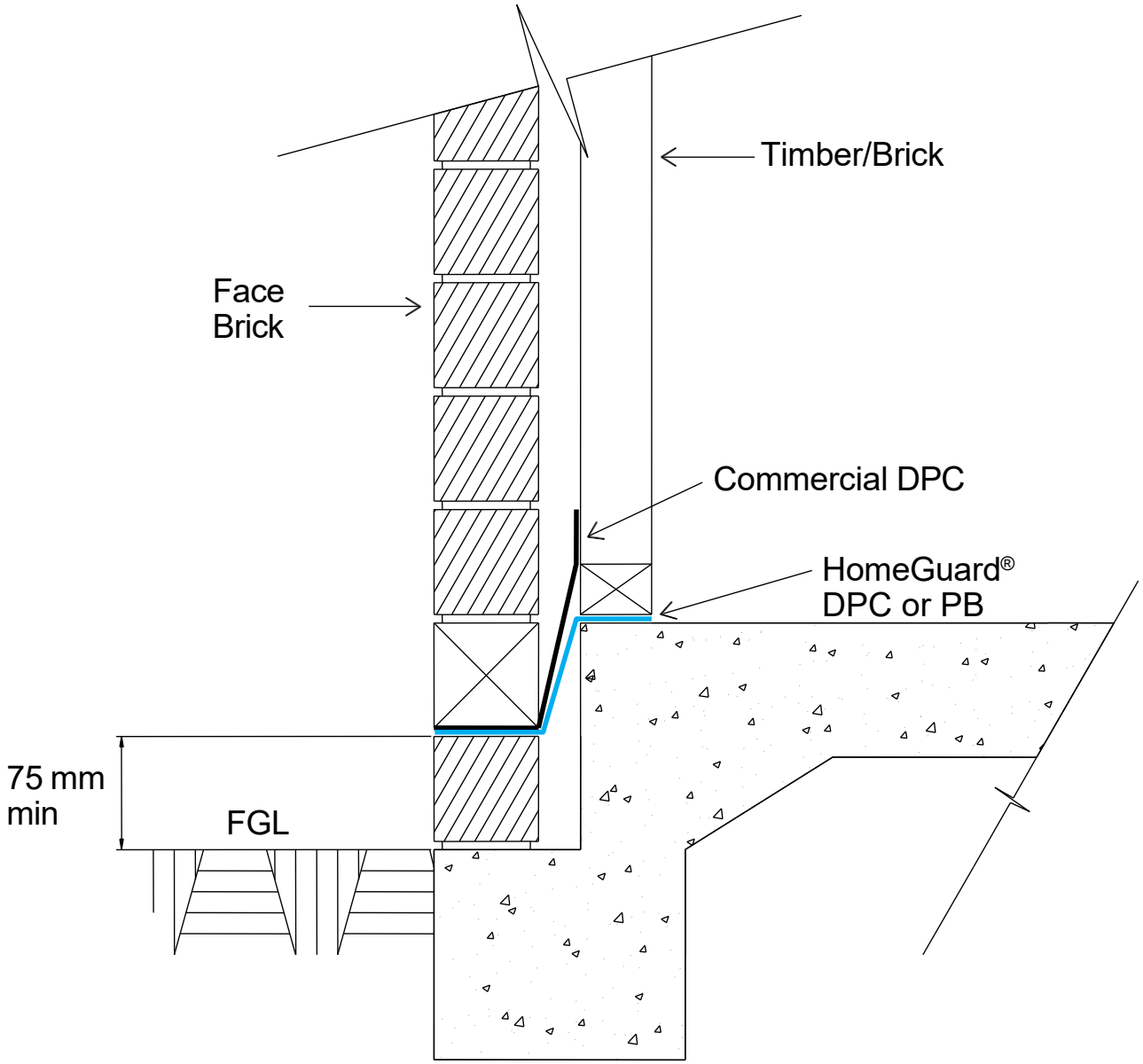


Notes:

South Australia

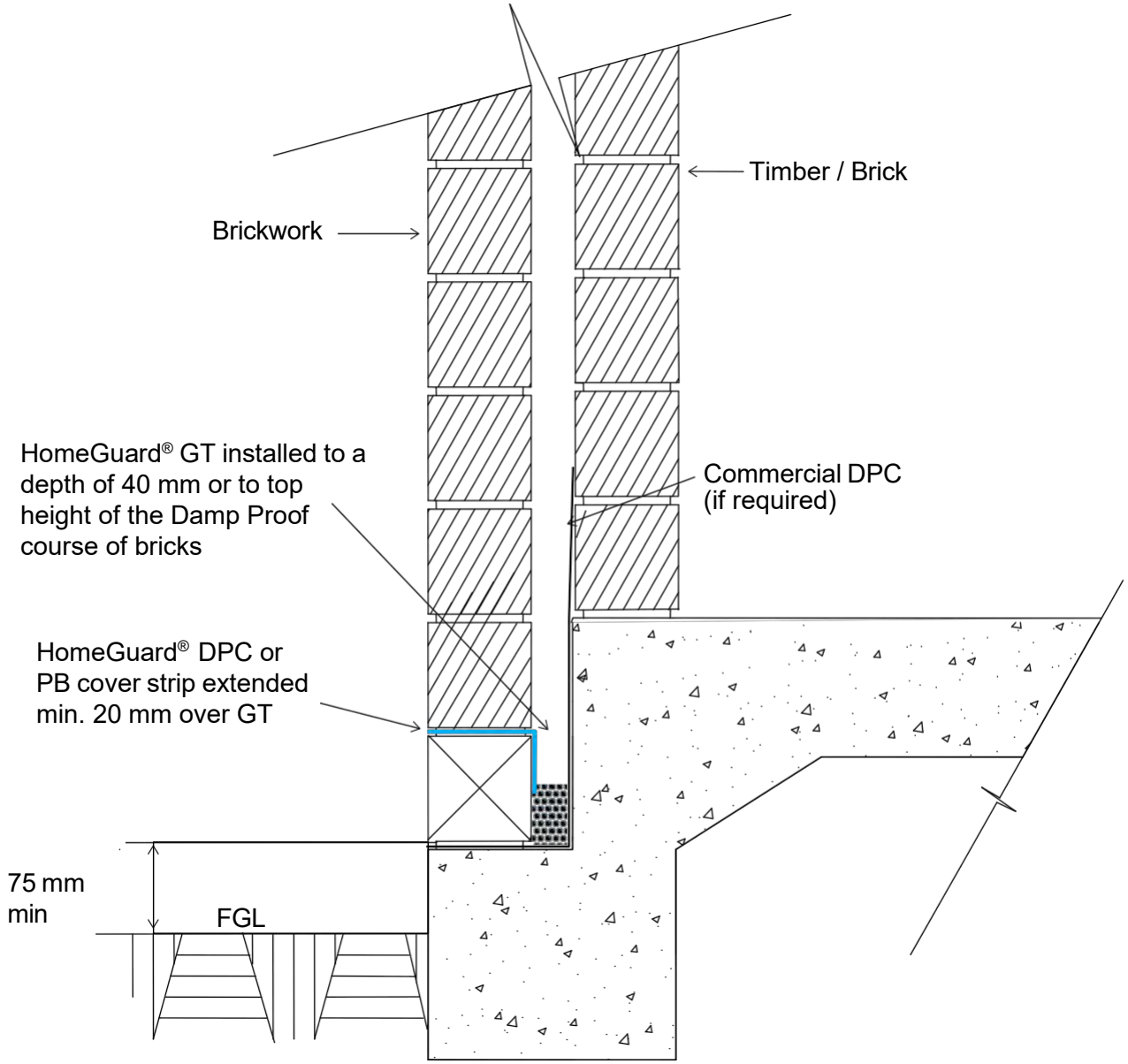
South Australian Only

Perimeter cavity detail – single rebate



Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

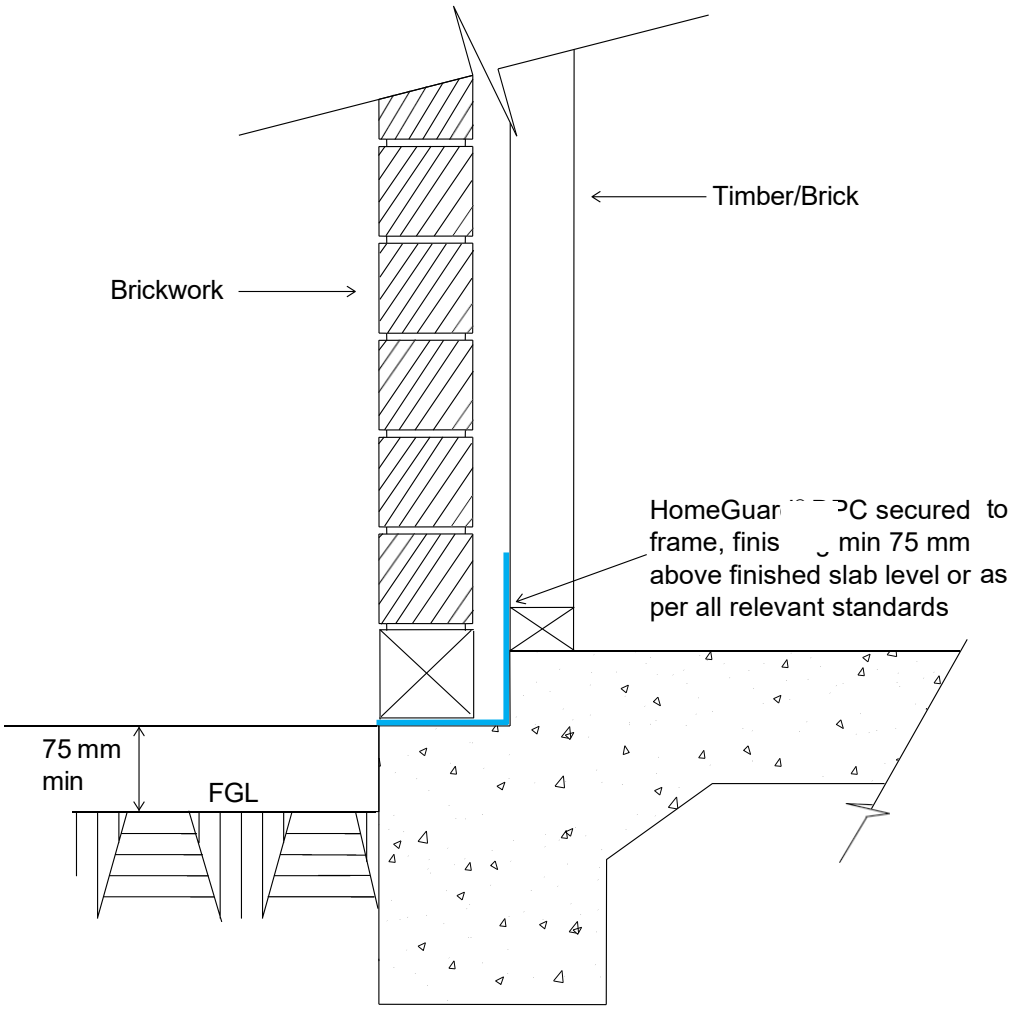
Perimeter cavity detail – multi rebate



Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

Perimeter cavity detail - SA DPC Installation

- Install HomeGuard® DPC to the correct height specifications from the finished slab height (e.g: 75 mm) in accordance with the BCA and other relevant legislations.
- Nail HomeGuard® to the rebate at 1 m centres using 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails, then cover nail heads with Termiflex.
- No additional commercial DPC will be required if using HomeGuard® DPC.
- Use the instructions for South Australian Corner construction.



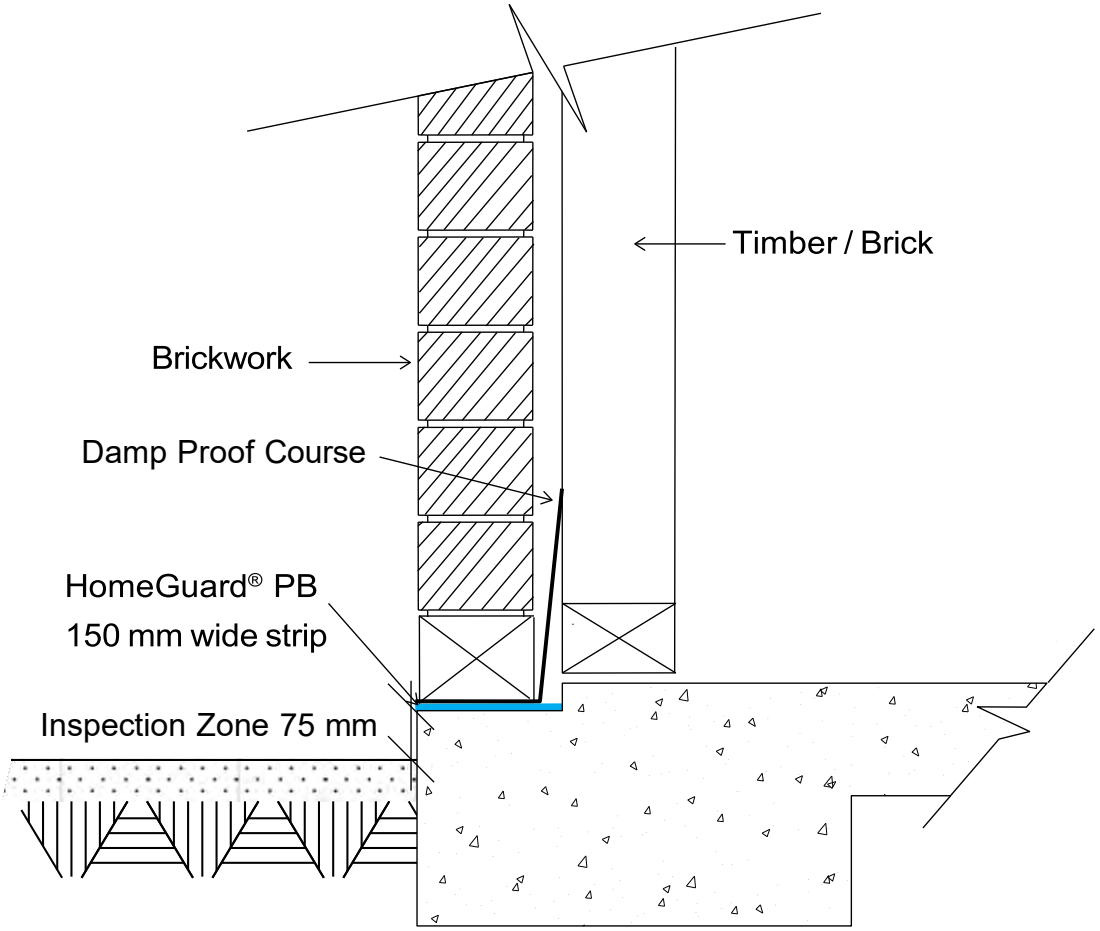
Important:

When installing HomeGuard® DPC as a Damp Proof Course (in accordance with AS2870) ensure that all nail heads are sealed with Termiflex.

Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

Perimeter cavity detail 150 mm

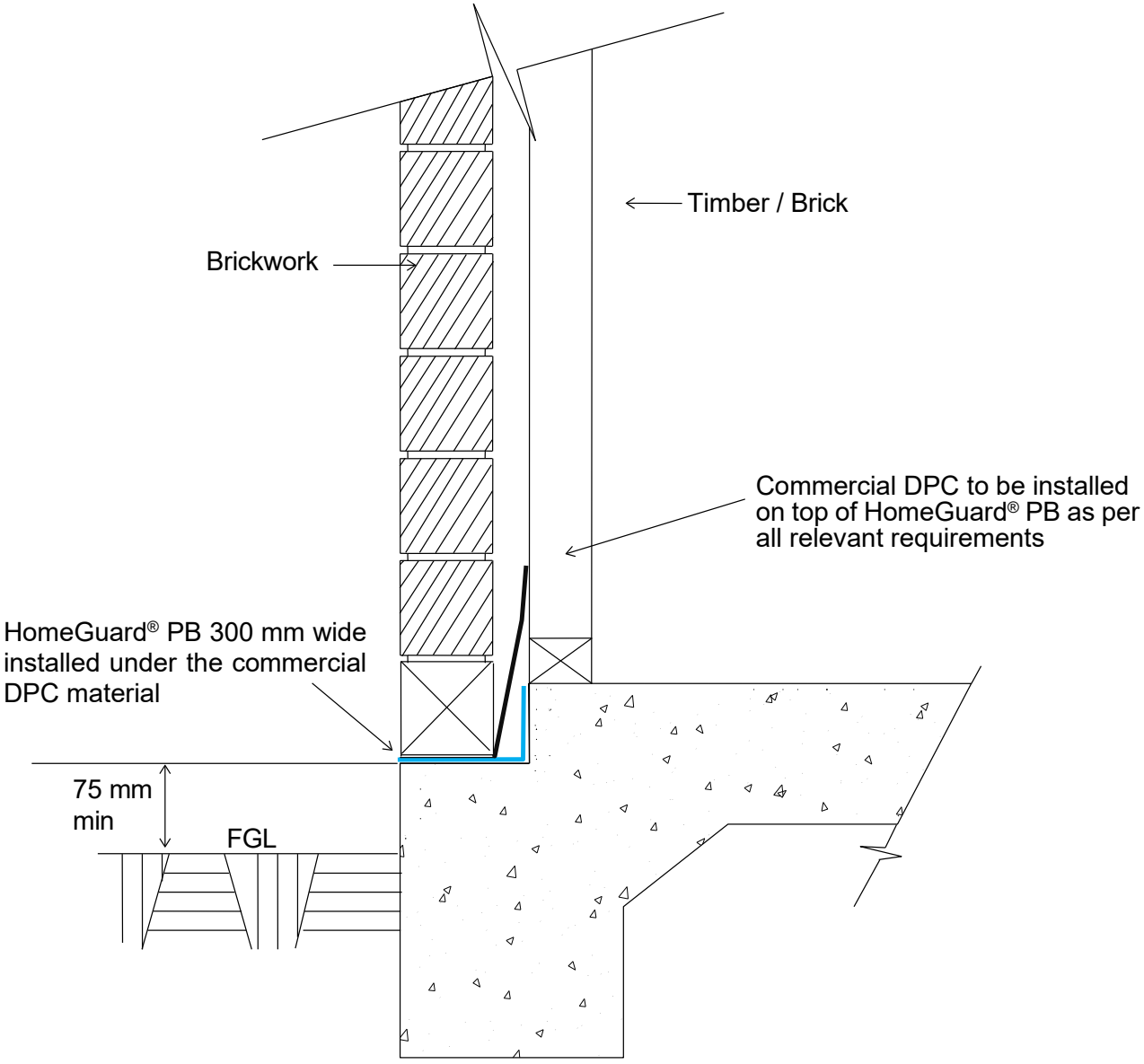
Where used, the entire width of the external walls, including any cavities in the wall, shall be sheeted to the outside wall face and the sheeting shall be continuously visible at the exterior. When the external wall is rendered, the sheet shall be finished flush with the outside face of the render.



Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

Perimeter cavity detail – South Australia Rebate

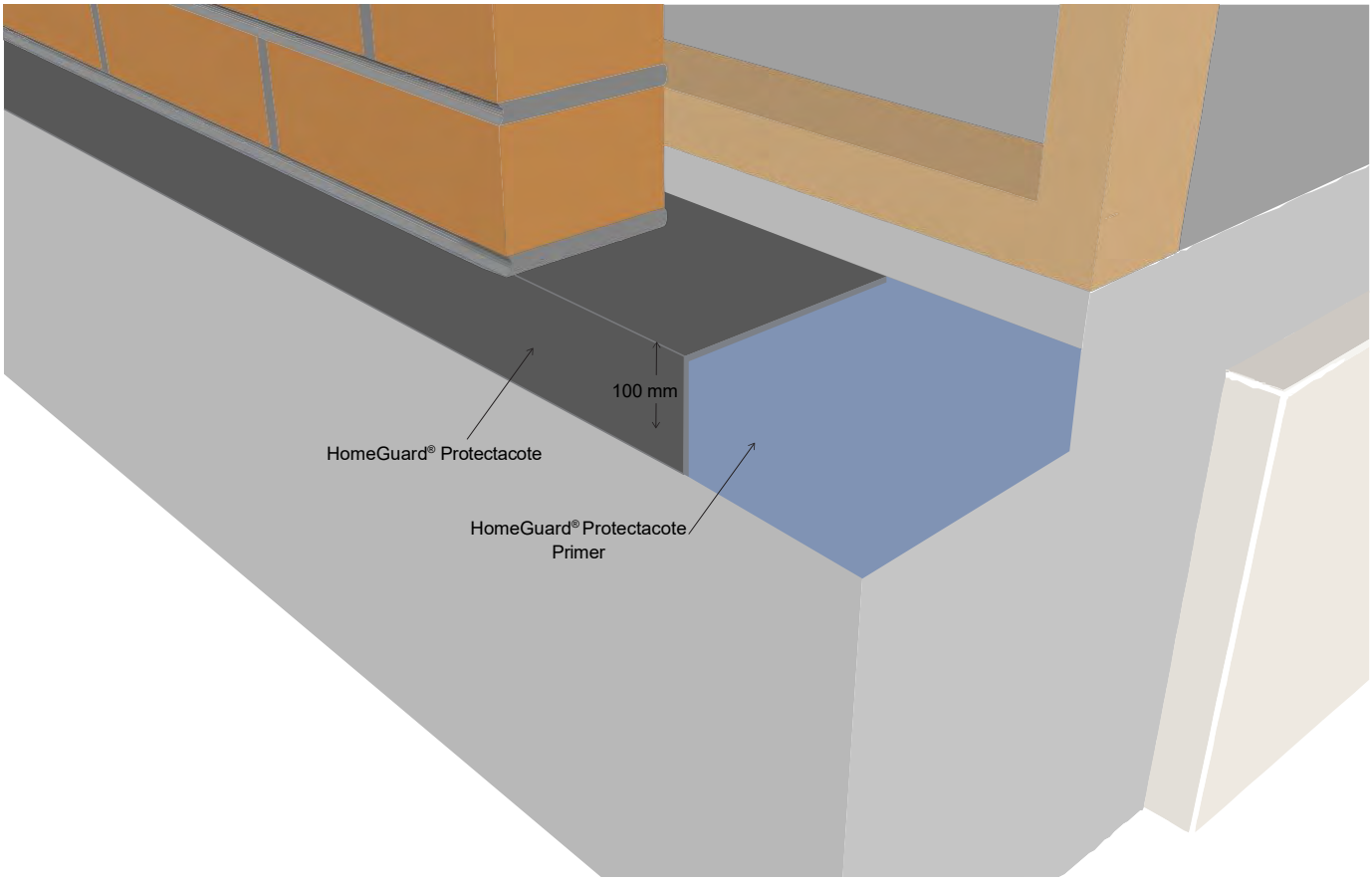
- Install HomeGuard® DPC to the correct height specifications from the finished slab height (e.g: 75 mm) in accordance with the BCA and other relevant legislations.
- Nail HomeGuard® to the rebate at 1 m centres using 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails, then cover nail heads with Termiflex.



Note: The minimum inspection zone in this situation is 75 mm or 25 mm when it abuts a hard surface.

South Australian Rebate

1. Ensure all dirt and debris is cleared from along the footing edge.
2. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer to concrete footing. HomeGuard® Protectacote Primer should be applied up to point of run-off.
3. Apply HomeGuard® Protectacote to the entire width of the rebate and a minimum 100 mm down the face of the slab.
4. Multiple coats of HomeGuard® Protectacote will be required until a minimum 1.3 mm thick is achieved.



Notes:

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Installations

Tiling across doorways

Often the laundry door-way does not have a frame bottom plate. Rather the tiles of the laundry area are simply run to the outer edge of the block work.

In this situation the HomeGuard® sheet that covers the critical joint is to be trimmed to a width of 100 mm across this doorway only. The sheet is then adhered to the slab surface using an 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails, 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape, and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10. Please note that no water based silicon glues will adhere to the DPC product.

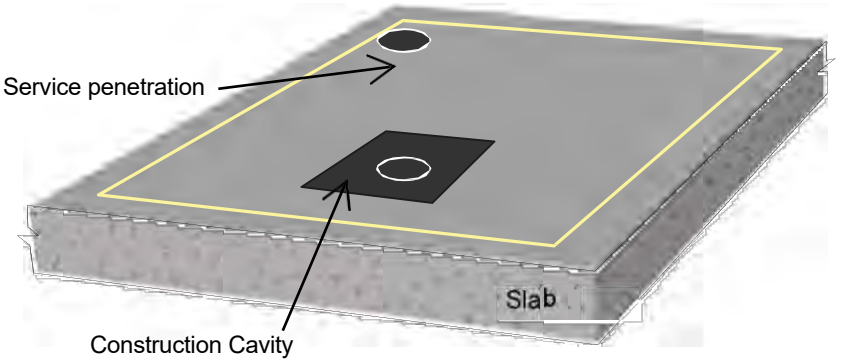
This installation should be done just prior to the tiles being laid. If the installation is done earlier than this, inspections are required by the accredited installer to make sure that the integrity of this part of the installation is maintained during the construction phase of the residence. If workers have damaged this section during general building works it must be replaced with a new piece 100 mm wide just prior to tiling. If this is the case then ensure that there is an overlap between the new and old piece that can be taped in the corners of the doorway.

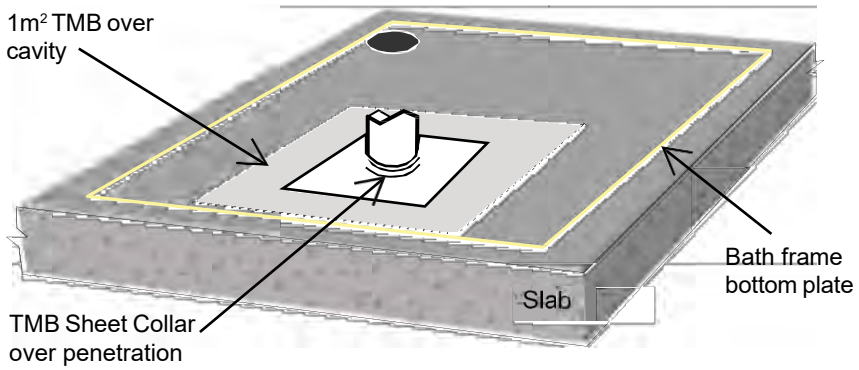
The tiler then simply lays a full width tile across the HomeGuard® including the traditional metal edge strip. Ensuring that a full sized tile is placed at the out edge upon the HomeGuard® so that a minimum of half of the tile is being bonded to the concrete slab surface.

Bath Block-out method

If protecting a void in the slab, follow these steps:

- Cover the cavity with a 1 x 1 m piece of HomeGuard® TMB and adhere to the concrete.
- Place a warning sticker onto the penetration.
- Install a standard HomeGuard® TMB sheet collar over the penetration (adhere it to the first piece).





Notes:

Notes:

Appendix

Appendices

Accessories:

HomeGuard® - Service penetration warning tape

Sold in self-adhesive rolls for service penetration installations

Adhesives

Installations should be made using quality 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape and/or 3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10. The brand of tape is irrelevant as long as its properties include easy pealing 40 mm tape that provides excellent binding qualities.

Installation tools


Tape measure


Chalk line


Hammer


Nail gun


20 or 17 mm concrete nails


Knife/cutting tool


Wire brush


Heavy Duty scissors


Pliers


Cloth tape

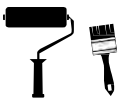

Zip ties


HomeGuard® material suited to job


HomeGuard® Termiflex


3M Spray Glue, Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive, or Garrards Pre Con 10


Turpentine for cleaning


Paint brush/roller


Broom or brush

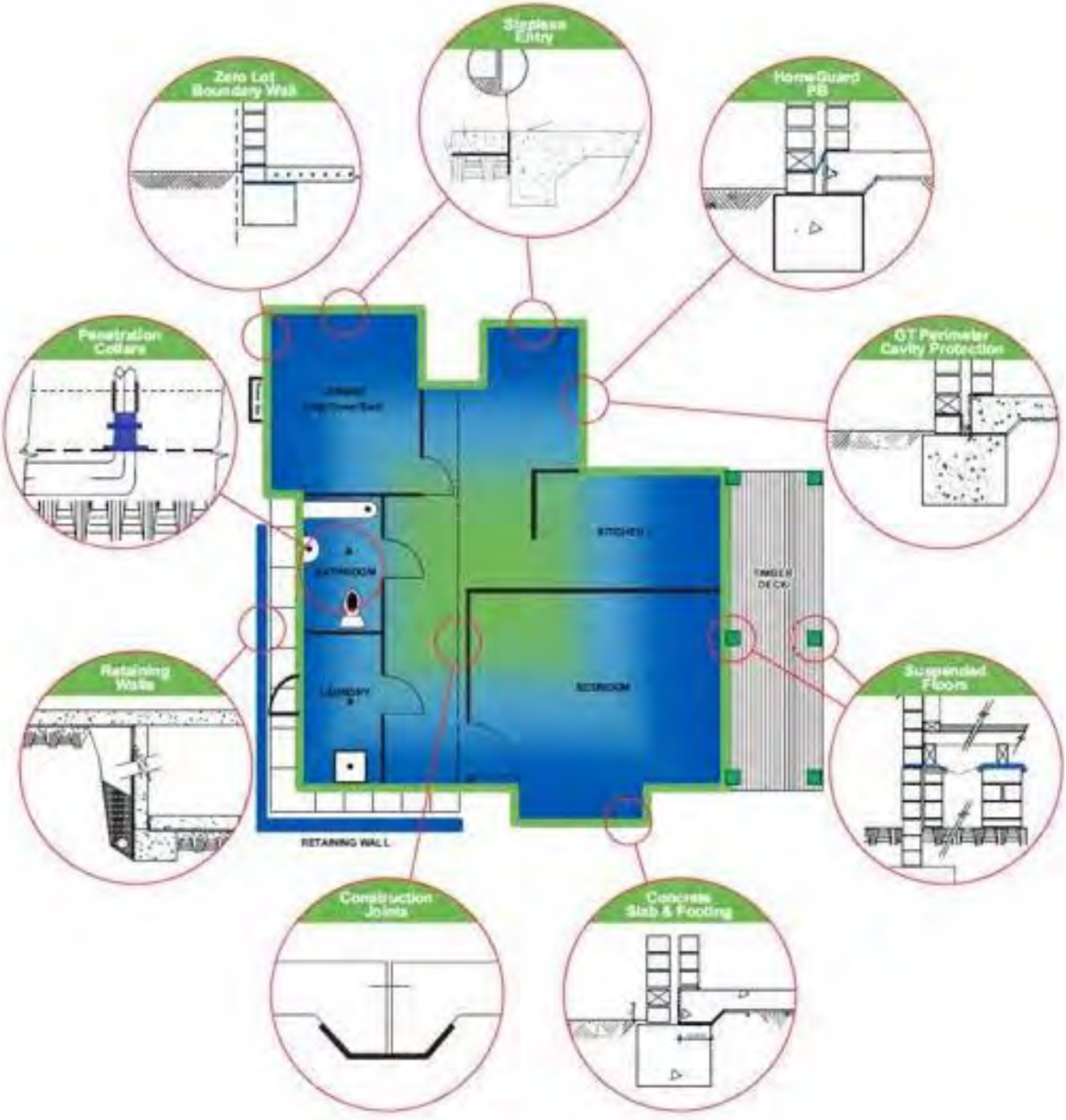

Blower for cleaning slab


Scraper for removing jagged edges


Warning tape for penetrations

HOMEGUARD®

Installation Overview



Other

Approved Adhesives

- HomeGuard® Termiflex Adhesive and Sealant
- 40 mm construction duct or cloth tape
- 3M Spray Glue
- Tensorgrip C40 Hi-Tack adhesive
- Garrards Pre Con 10
- 17 - 20 mm concrete clouts or nails

If the slab has NOT cured in accordance with AS2870 then hand nailing concrete clouts or nails 17- 20 mm may be required to hold down HomeGuard PB, DPC, or TMB to slab prior to the frame being installed.

If the slab has cured in accordance with AS2870 the use of a gas powered gun can be used with 17- 20 mm nails to hold down HomeGuard PB, DPC, or TMB to the slab prior to the frame being installed.

Additional Information

Additional information or amendments to accompany this manual may be found on the HomeGuard® website: https://www.au.envu.com/pest-management/products/homeguard-precision-termite-management-system

For further information on HomeGuard® please call your Area Sales Manager or email technicalsupport.australia@envu.com

Other ENVU products for termite management

A reticulation system is a series of below ground pipes that are positioned around the home, which are then filled with termiticide which slowly disperses into the soil. When applying liquid termiticides to soil to create a chemical termite barrier, there are many factors that can influence its performance. In all areas, professional pest managers are required to create a complete and continuous liquid chemical barrier. All registered termiticide labels state this. There are many different soil applied termiticides available and they are presented in two distinct formulation types, the SC or the EC.

The question is which formulation type is best suited for your situation?

FMC offers both formulation types. These are Biflex® Ultra-Lo-Odour 100EC and Biflex® AquaMax Water-based Insecticide and Termiticide 100SC. Both products have similar label claims but they are entirely different formulations. Each specifically designed to best suit specific delivery systems and use situations.

FMC discovered and developed bifenthrin and has for years researched many different formulations to deliver the best results. For any soil applied termite treatments and especially for charging and recharging reticulation systems we recommend the use of Biflex® Ultra. For general household pest control Biflex® AquaMax is our normal recommendation.

BIFLEX® AquaMax

BIFLEX® Ultra

Reticulation systems

FMC's Biflex® range including Biflex® Ultra and Biflex® Aqua can be used through reticulation systems to form horizontal and vertical chemical treated zones under and around structures and all service penetrations.

The reticulation system must be certified and be capable of distributing the termiticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. In situations using reticulation systems to form replenishable chemical treated zones around the perimeter and/or service penetrations only, a full pre-construction soil applied Biflex® Ultra horizontal barrier is recommended.

It is the responsibility of the builder and all relevant sub-contractors to ensure that all termite management systems are installed in accordance with the relevant product installation directions and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series.

Biflex is also the only termiticide that complies with the performance requirements of AS3660.1 -2014: Termite management .Part1 New building work .

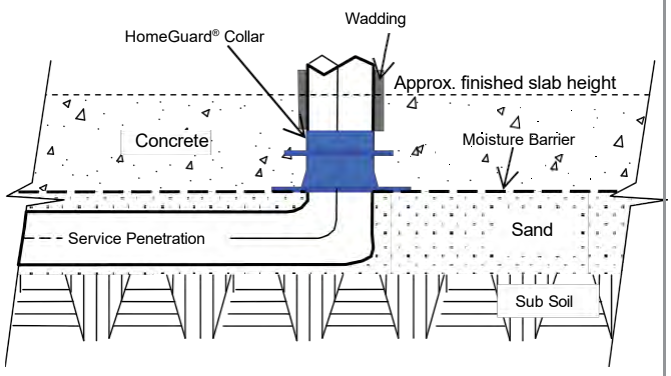
Reticulation System Perimeter and/or service penetration treatment only	• Biflex® AquaMax Insecticide must be used through a certified reticulation system to form and replenish perimeter barriers around buildings and service penetrations. The system must be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and be capable of distributing the termiticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. • Perimeter barriers consist of a horizontal barrier abutting a vertical barrier, which must reach down to the top of the footings. • Delivery pipes must be placed in such a position to ensure that the requirements for both horizontal and vertical barriers as specified in the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series are met. Special attention must also be afforded to the positioning of the delivery pipes to ensure that the resultant termiticidal barriers are continuous and complete. • Apply the prepared termiticide emulsion by pumping through the system according to the manufacturer's specifications. Use a minimum delivery volume of 100 L of emulsion per m3 of soil. This equates to a delivery volume of 5 L of emulsion per linear metre for a vertical barrier 300 mm x 150 mm in dimension. • Pre-Construction – For use in conjunction with full soil treatment horizontal barriers only: apply the diluted emulsion through the perimeter reticulation system as specified above. Follow instructions for Pre-Construction horizontal barrier formation.
Reticulation Systems Cavity infill & footing barriers	• Biflex® AquaMax Insecticide must be used through a certified reticulation system to form and replenish cavity infill and footing barriers. The system must be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications and be capable of distributing the termiticide emulsion according to the product label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. • Delivery pipes must be placed in such a position to ensure that the requirements for both horizontal and vertical barriers as specified in the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series are met. Special attention must also be afforded to the positioning of the delivery pipes to ensure that the resultant termiticidal barriers are continuous and complete. • Apply the prepared termiticide emulsion by pumping through the system according to the manufacturer's specifications with a delivery volume of 2 L of emulsion per linear metre of delivery pipe. • Note: Where this system is to be installed at the pre-construction stage, a full under slab pre-construction barrier, applied by either open wand application or suitably certified reticulation system, is also recommended. • The recommended rate of application is 2 L of emulsion per linear metre which equates to 2 L of emulsion per 0.0068 m3 or approximately 7 L of sand. Should the volume of fill in the wall cavity deviate from 7 L (0.17 m x 0.04 m x 1 m = 0.0068 m3) per linear metre of wall cavity, then the amount of Biflex® AquaMax emulsion applied per linear metre of wall cavity should be adjusted accordingly. As a guide, the target bifenthrin loading of treated sand/soil in a cavity infill situation is 110 mg/kg South of the Tropic of Capricorn and 220 mg/kg North of the Tropic of Capricorn. • To facilitate more even distribution of the Biflex® AquaMax emulsion in the wall cavity, ensure that the fill is evenly compacted at the time of installation. To further enhance distribution saturation of the sand/soil in the infill is recommended at the time of treatment.

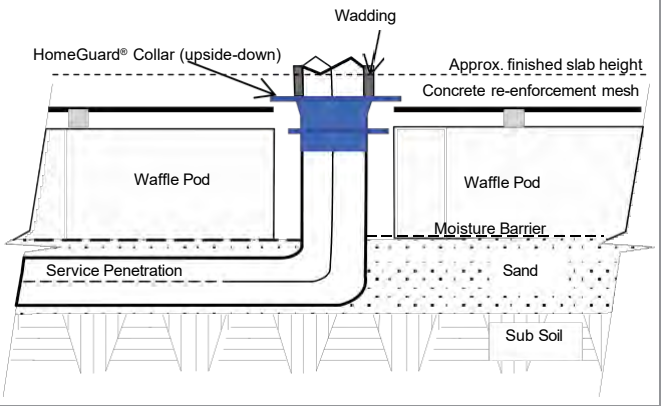
TABLE B: CRITICAL COMMENTS for use against SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

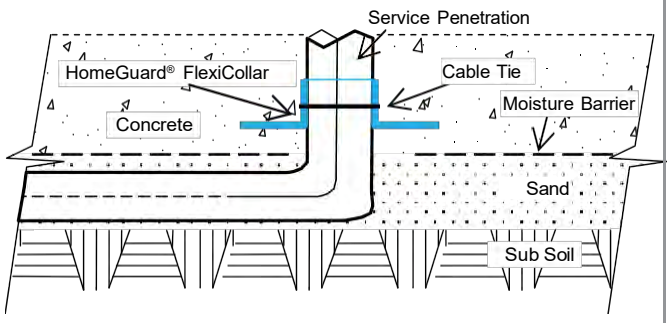
SITUATIONS	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pre-Construction Barriers Under slabs for protection of new buildings	• Apply with suitable application equipment to form a complete and continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) under the slab. The formation of the barrier may require a combination of conventional open wand application and soil trenching and/or rodding applications. Recommended rod spacing should be between 150 and 300 mm, as per soil type. For additional information refer to "CRITICAL APPLICATION DETAILS" on this label and the Australian Standard AS 3660 Series. • An external perimeter barrier (both horizontal and vertical) is an essential part of termite protection and must be installed at the completion of the building. Refer to "Perimeter Barriers" below, for further details. • Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.
Pre-Construction Barriers Under suspended floors	• For areas beneath suspended floors that have inadequate access (eg. less than 400 mm clearance), the entire sub-floor area should be treated as a continuous horizontal barrier, which completely abuts an internal vertical barrier around any substructure walls. Ideally, this operation should be done during construction of the building while access is more readily available. • For areas beneath suspended floors which have adequate access (eg. more than • 400 mm clearance), install perimeter barriers around each individual pier, stump, service penetration and substructure walls. • An external perimeter barrier (both horizontal and vertical) is an essential part of termite protection and must be installed at the completion of the building. Refer to "Perimeter Barriers" in this leaflet, for further details.
Perimeter Barriers For new and existing buildings	• Perimeter barriers (both horizontal and vertical, external and where required, internal or sub-floor) are an essential part of termite protection and must be installed at the completion of the building. Perimeter barriers should be installed around slabs, piers, substructure walls and external penetration points. • Apply with suitable application equipment to form a continuous chemical barrier (both vertical and horizontal) around the structure and to a depth reaching to 80 mm below the top of the footings, where appropriate. The formation of the barrier may require a combination of several application techniques, including soil trenching and/or rodding and open wand applications. • In some cases the use of wetting agents or foaming agents may be useful in overcoming non-wetting soils or getting a more even application in areas of difficult access or soil subsidence. • Chemical barriers that have been disturbed by construction, excavation and/or landscaping activities will need to be reapplied to restore continuity of the barrier.

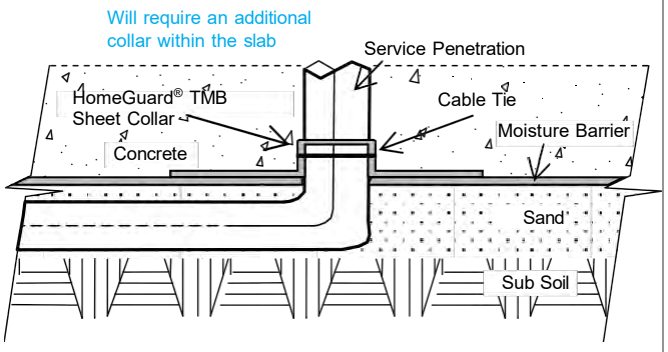
Installation Index

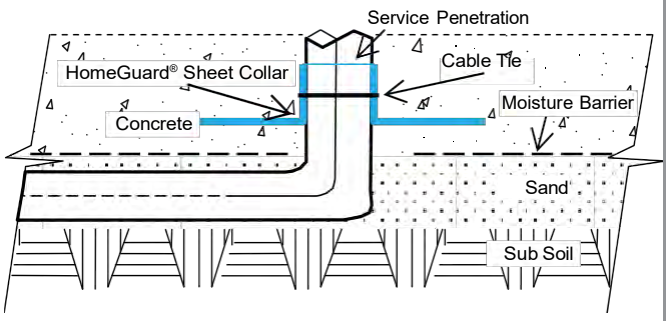
Service penetrations

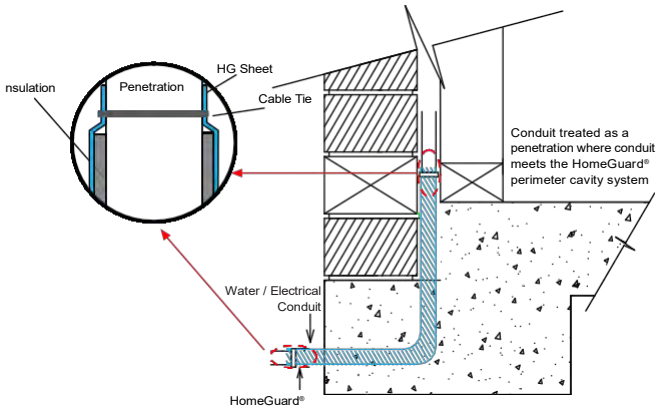


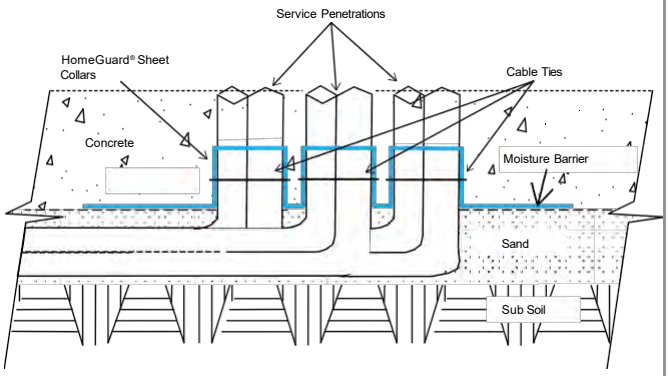


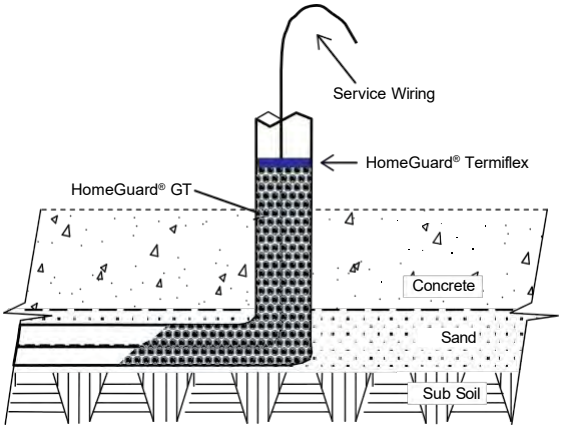












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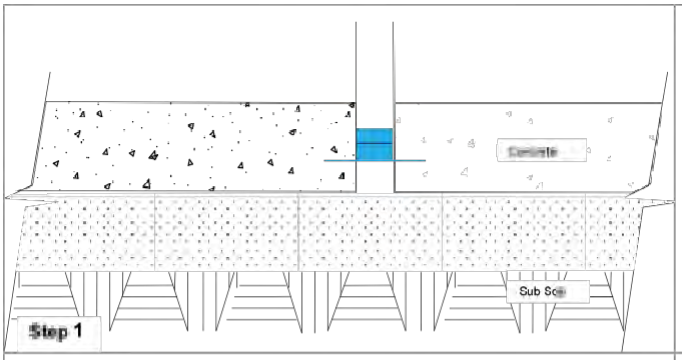
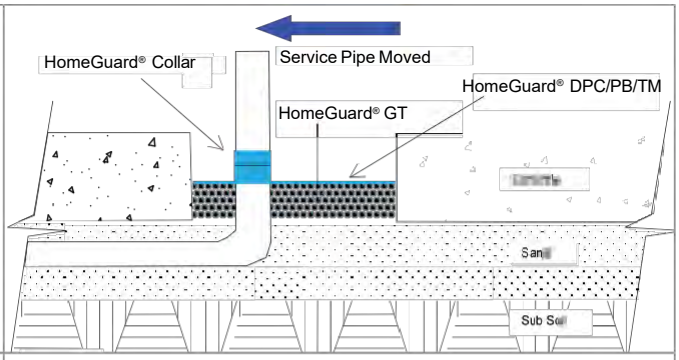
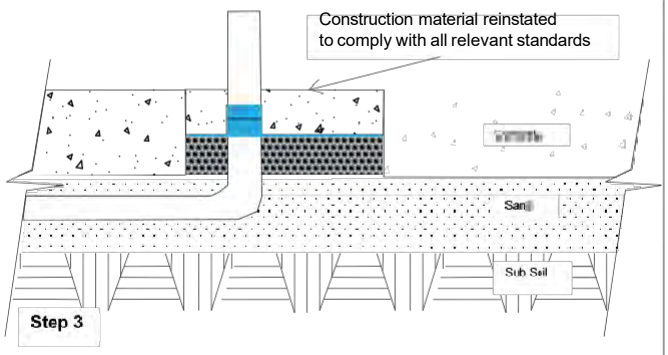
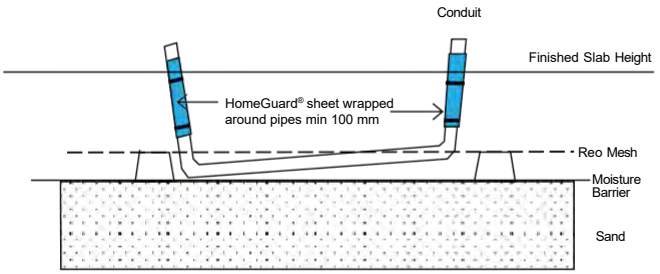
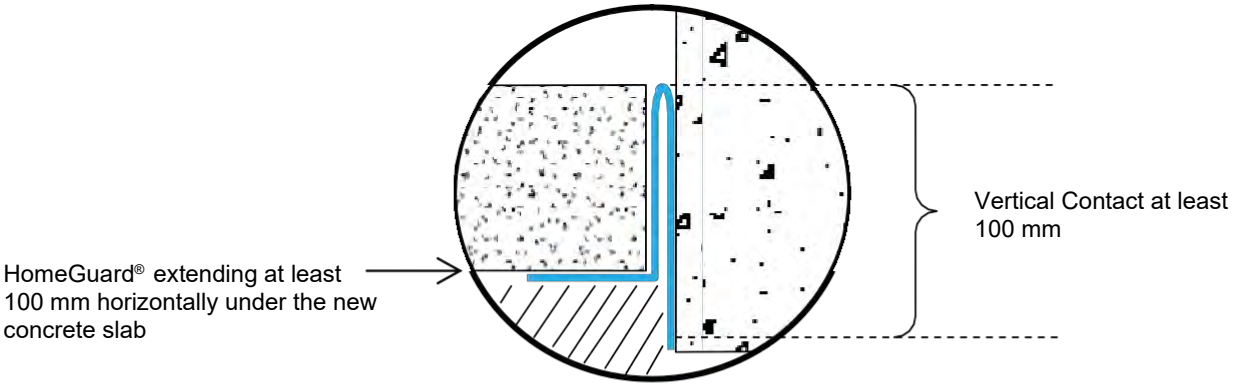


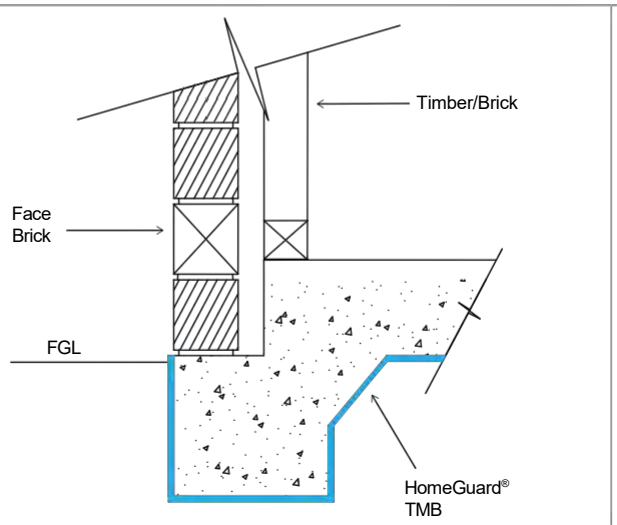


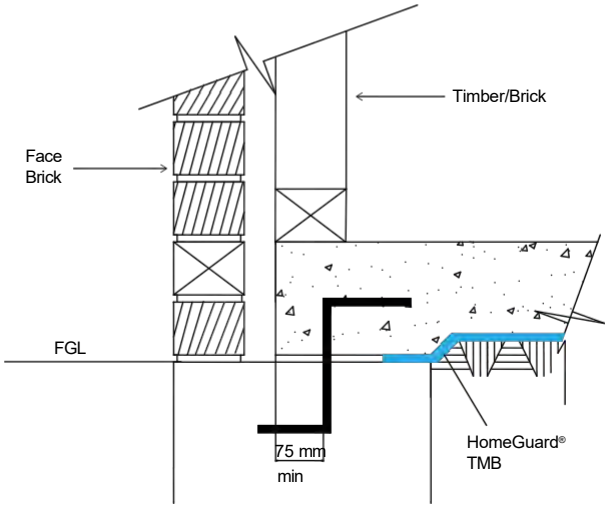




Under slab







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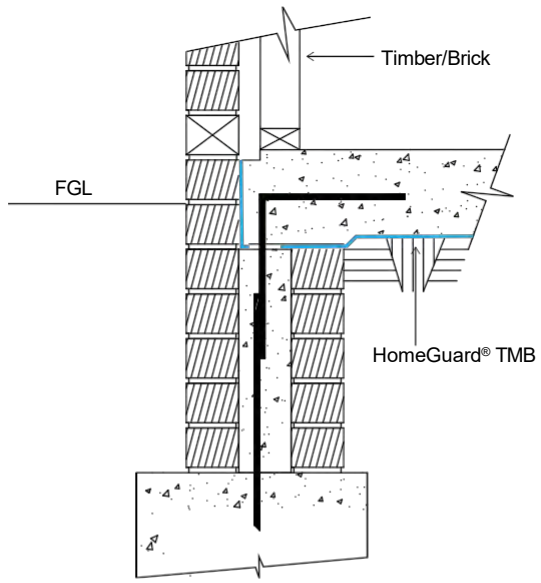

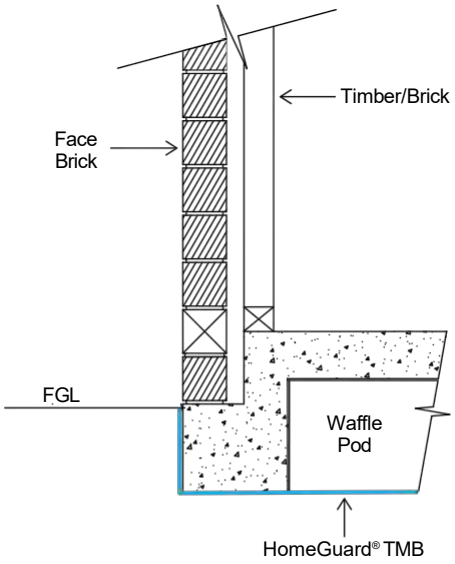

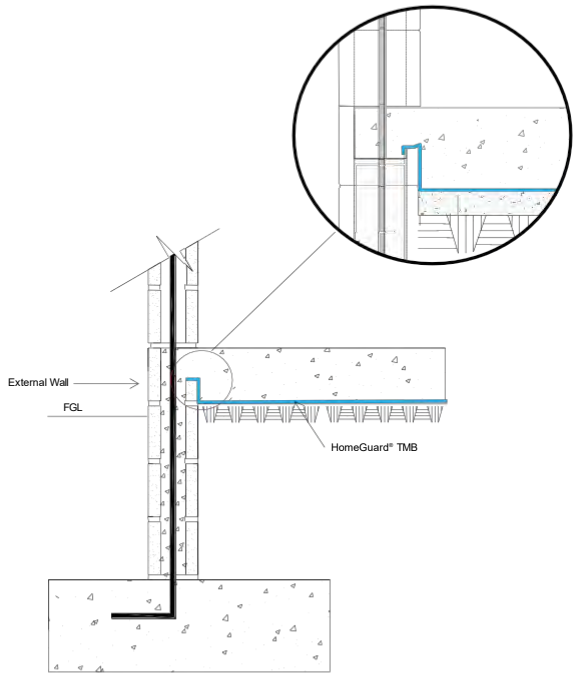

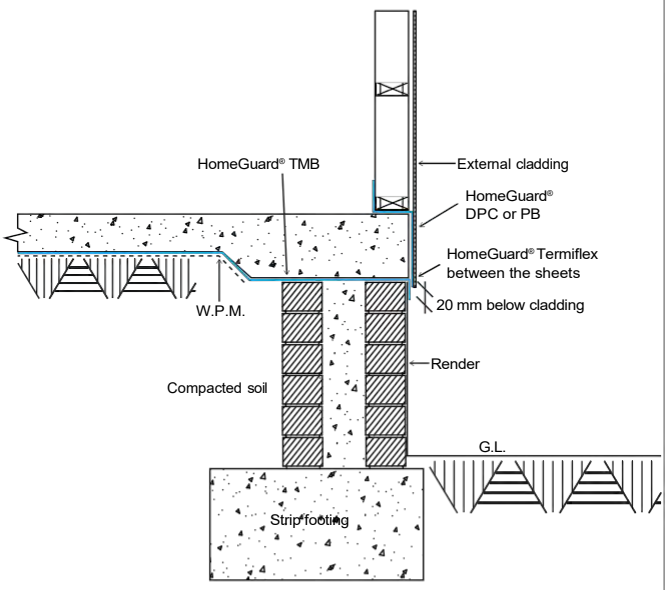

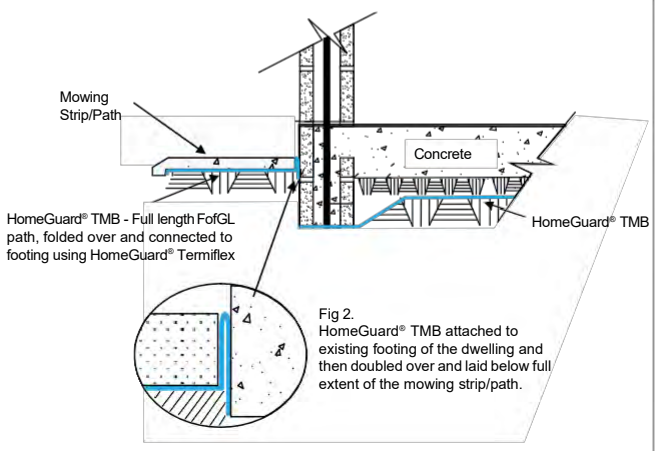

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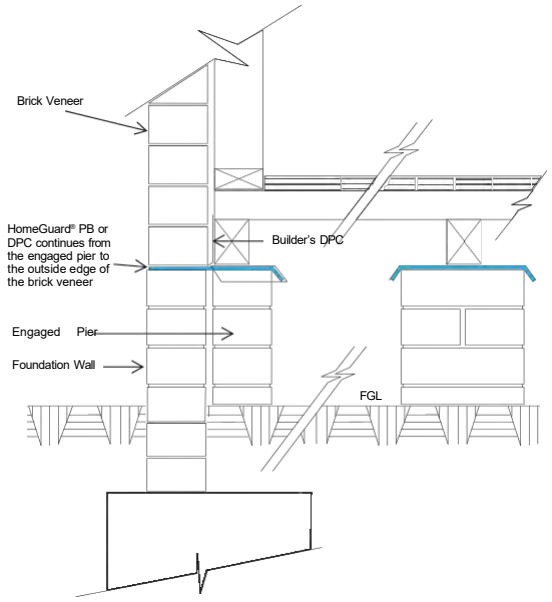
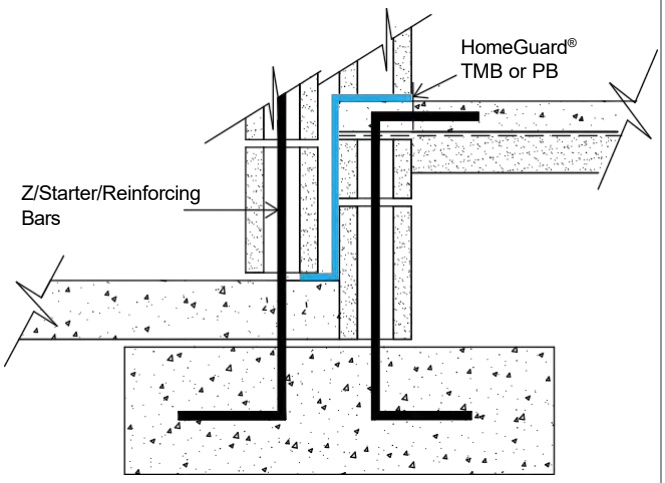
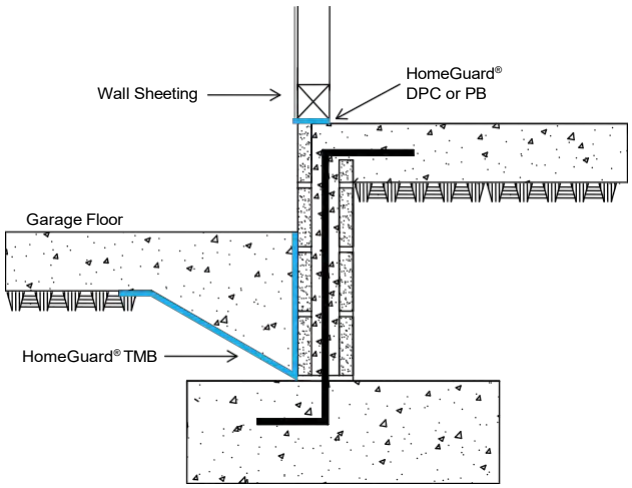
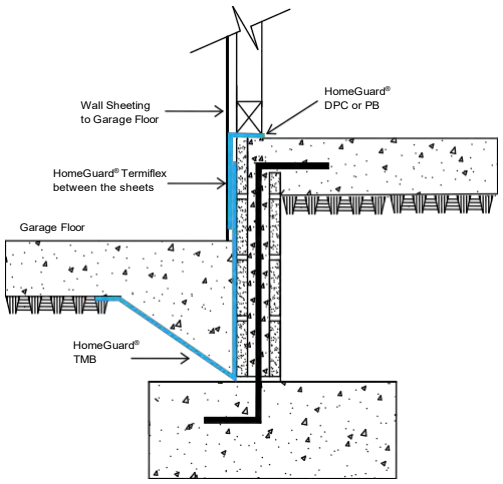
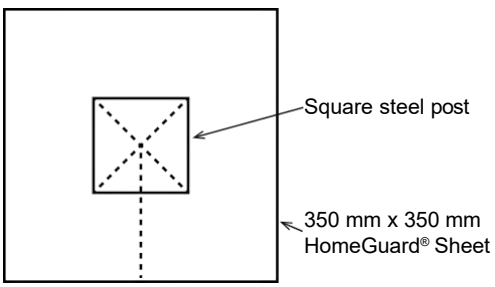
Suspended Floors and Piers

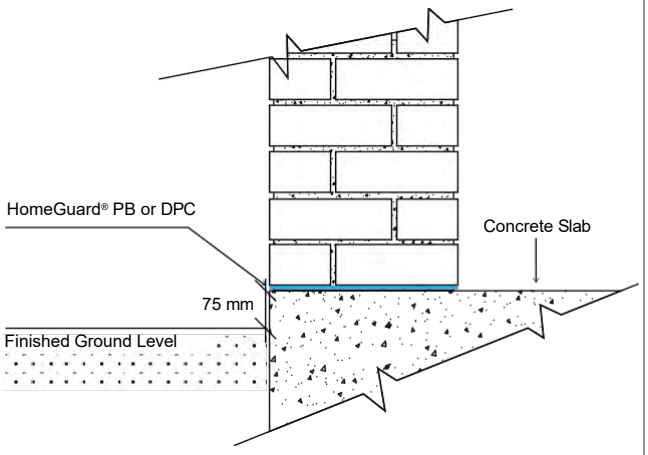












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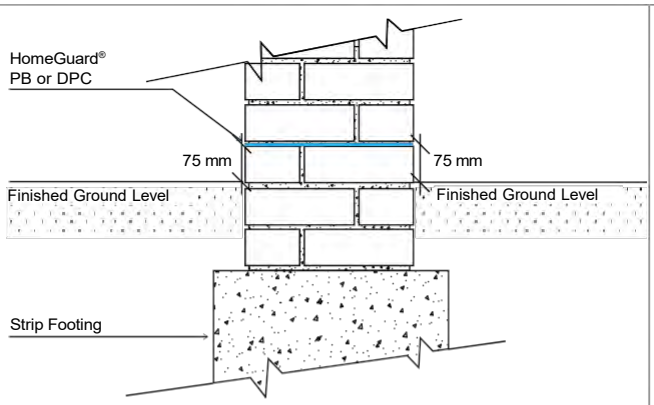
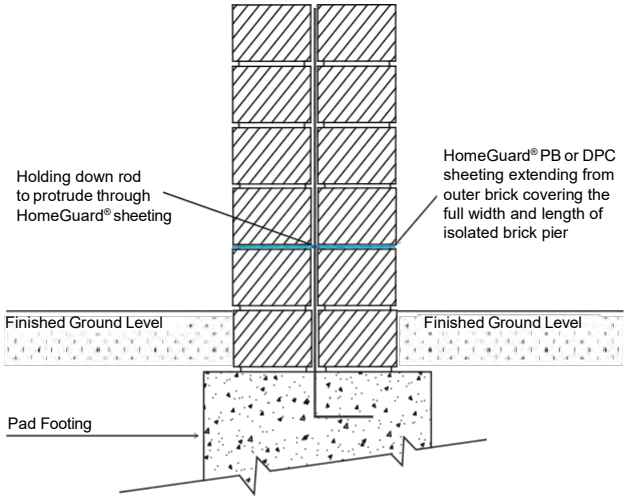
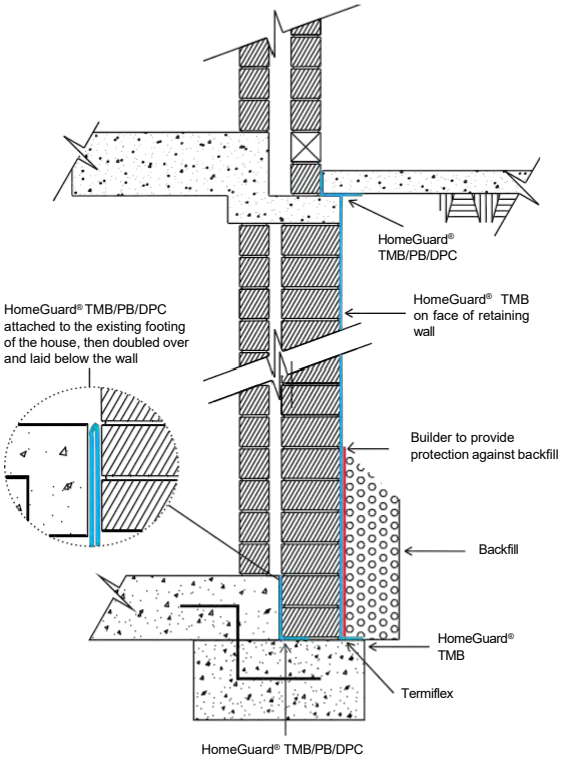


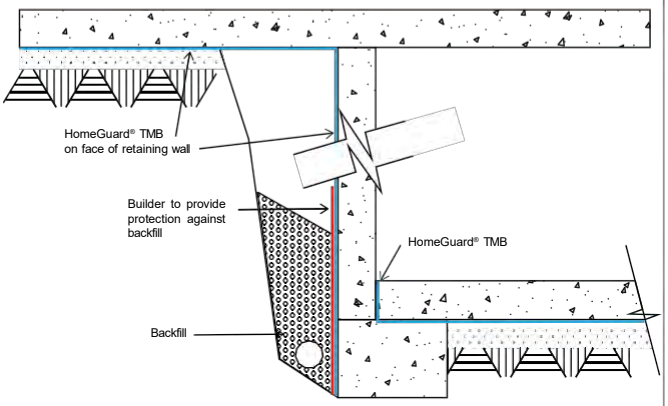
Pier Pad, concrete slabs 51

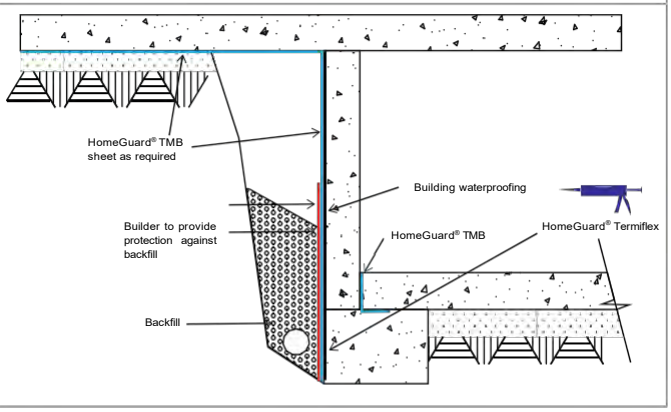


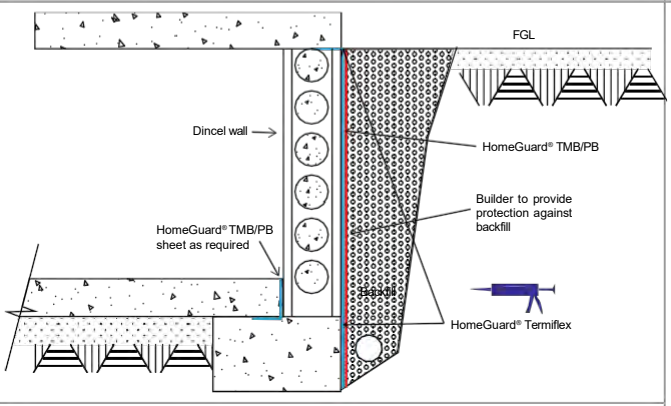
Non-Engaging brick pier 52

Retaining Walls









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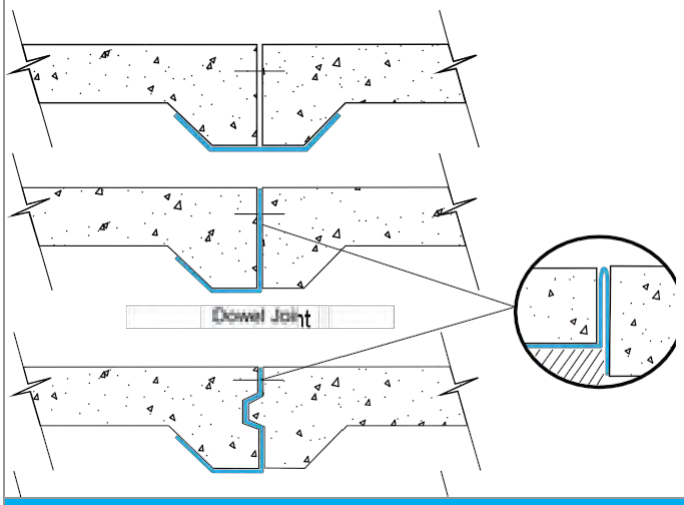
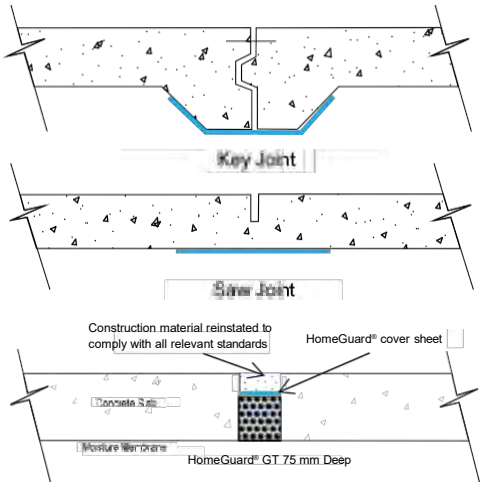
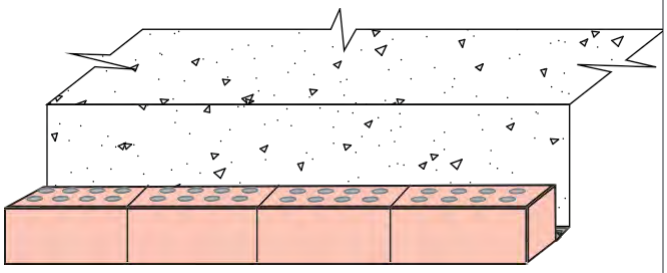
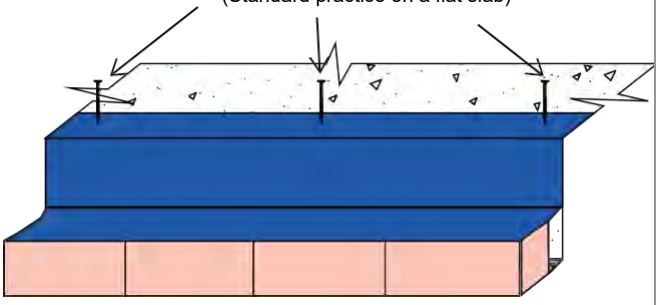
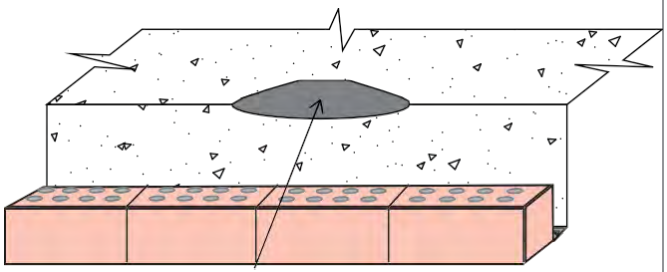




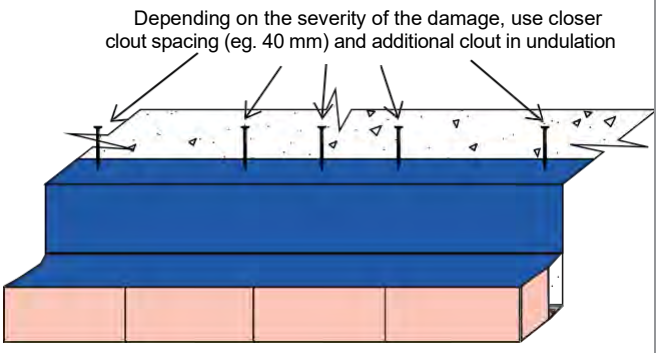
Perimeter Cavity

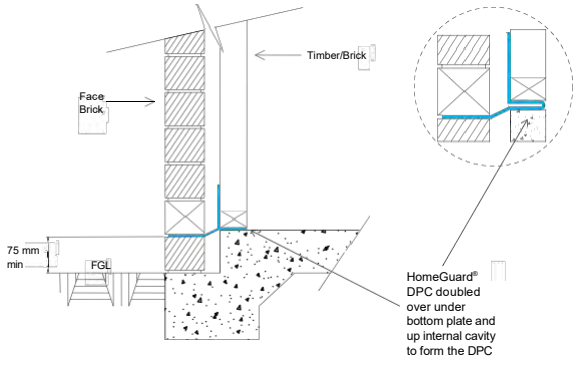


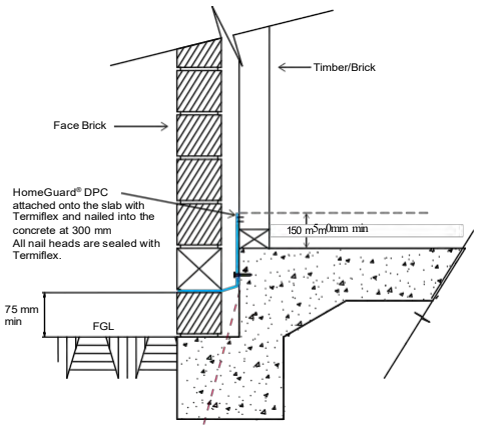




Apply HomeGuard® Termiflex to ensure that there are no gaps between the concrete surface and the HomeGuard®.







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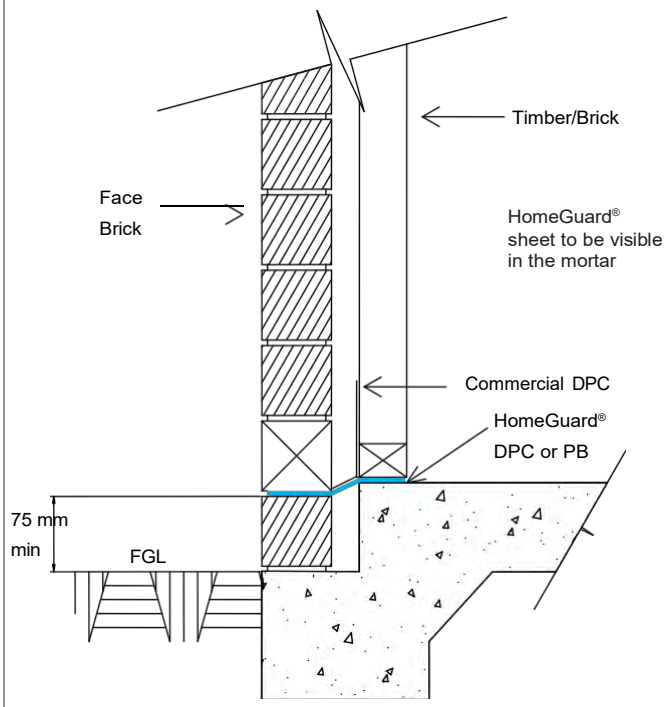
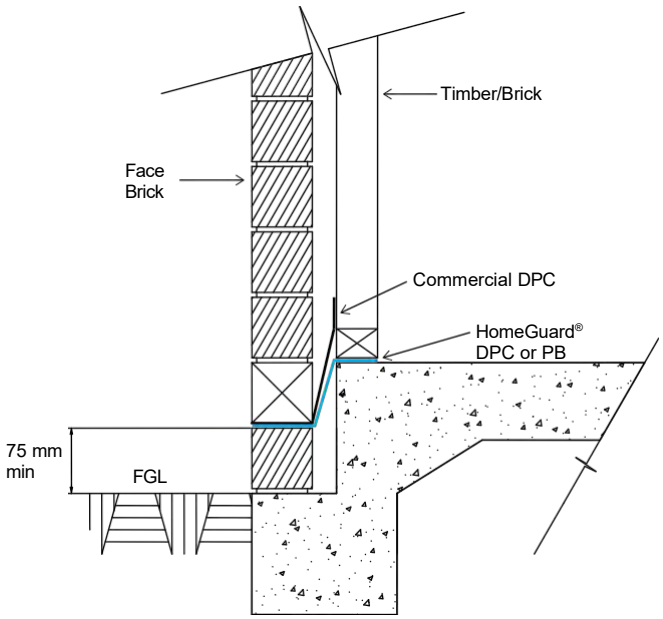
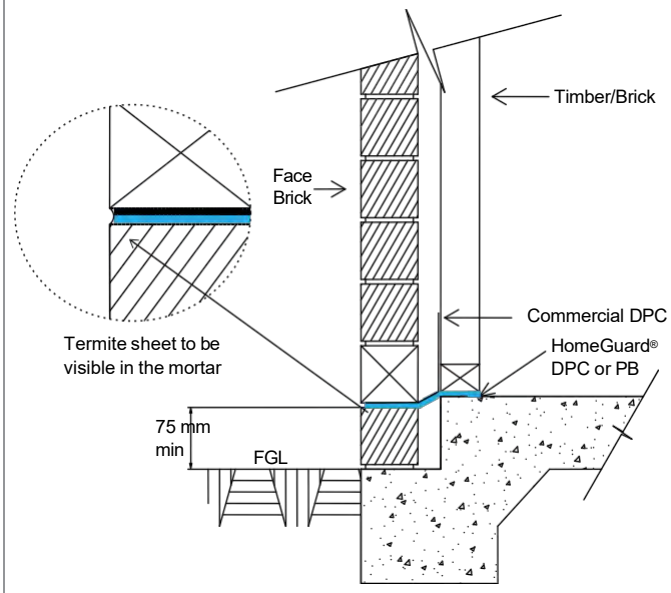


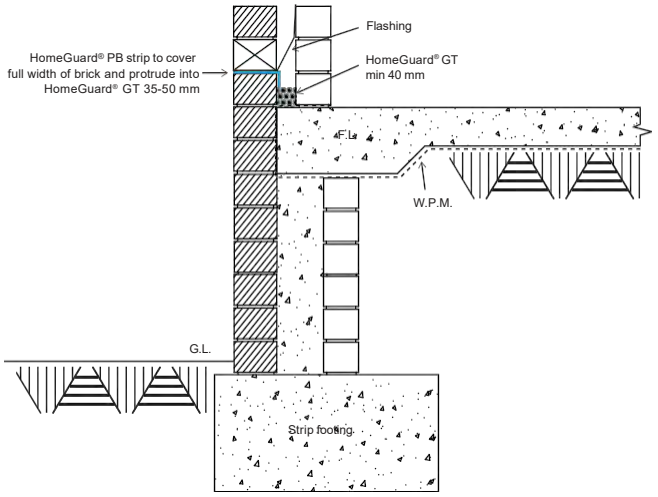
Single rebate 69



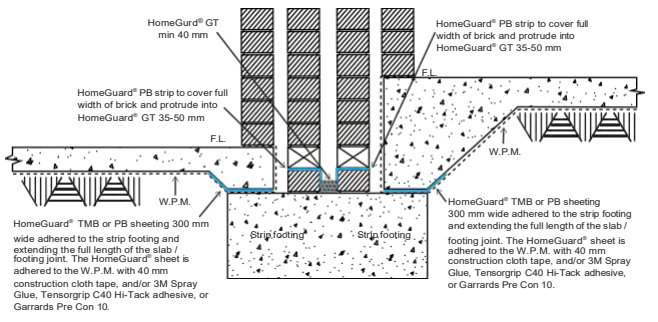
Multi rebate 69



Render - single rebate 71



Cavity filled wall 70



Double boundary wall 70

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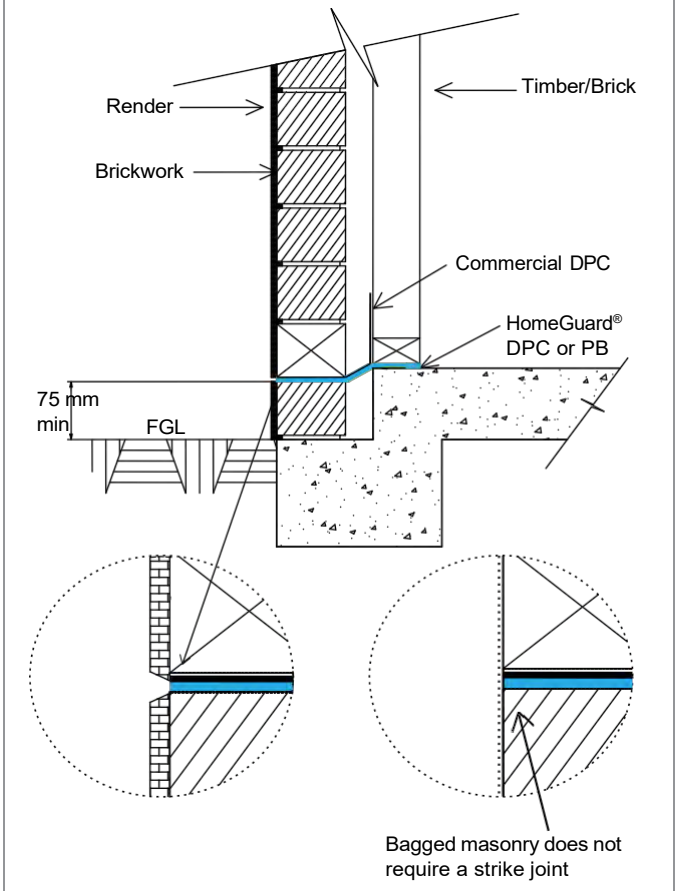
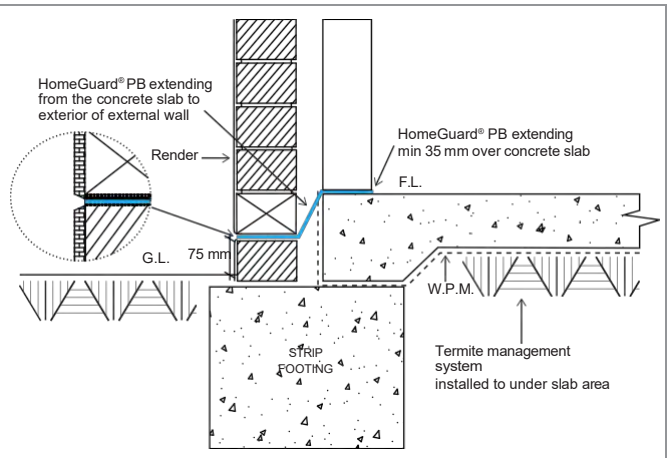
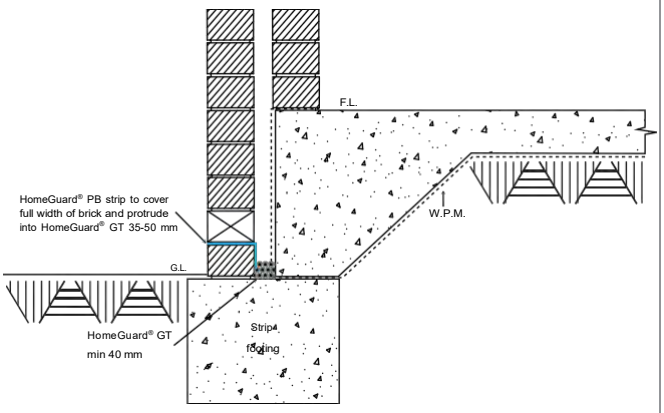


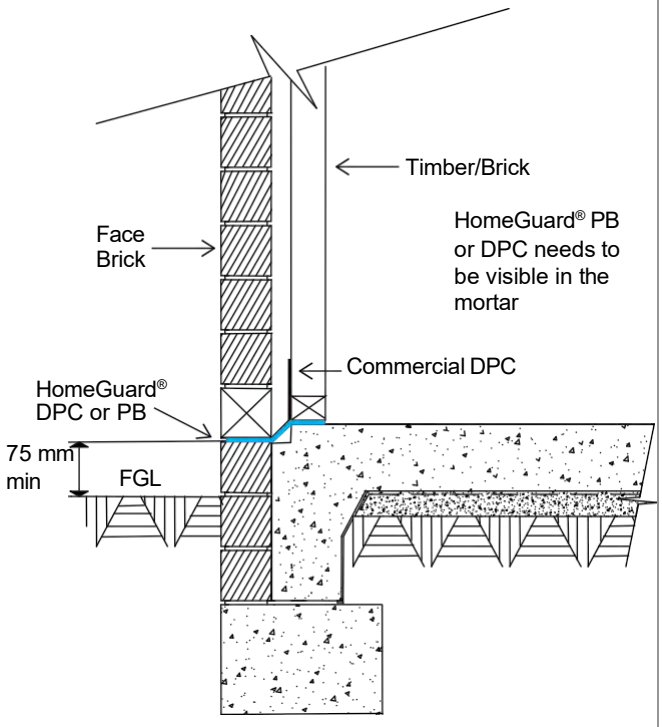
Rendered cavity wall 71



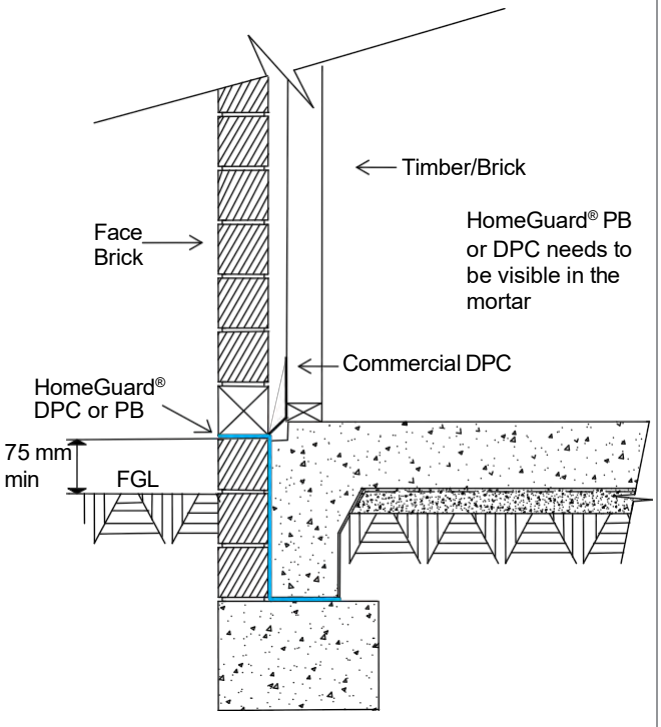
Rendered cavity wall 72



Dropped footing to cavity 72



Non-monolithic infill 73



Non-monolithic infill - variation 73

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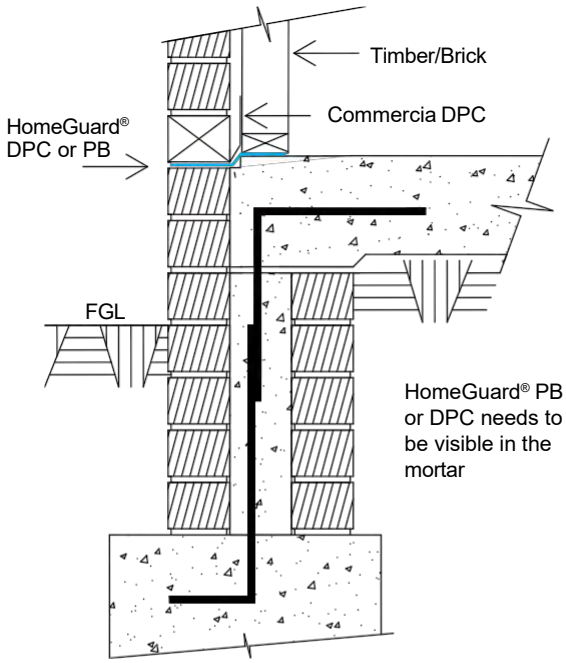
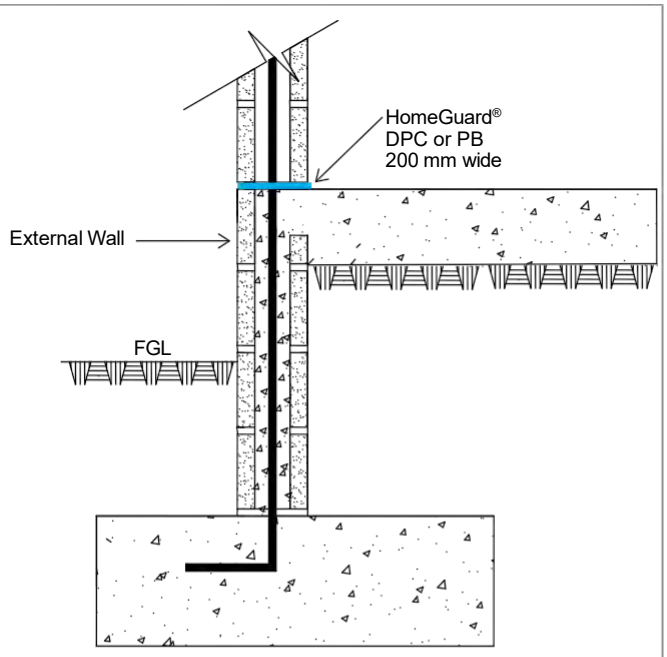
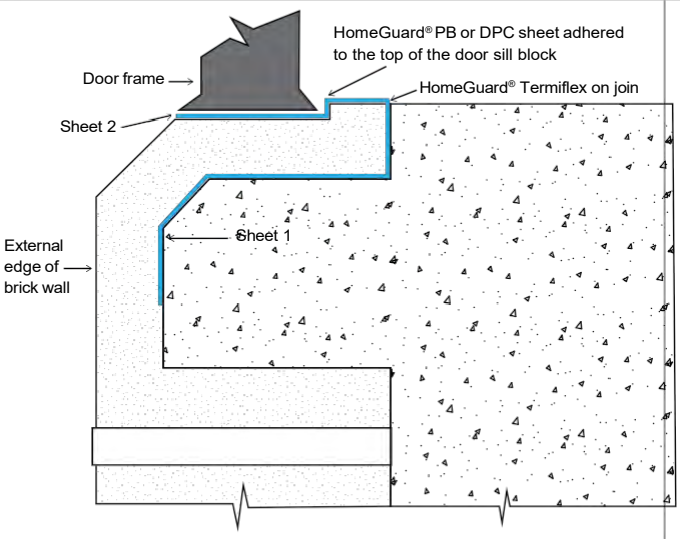


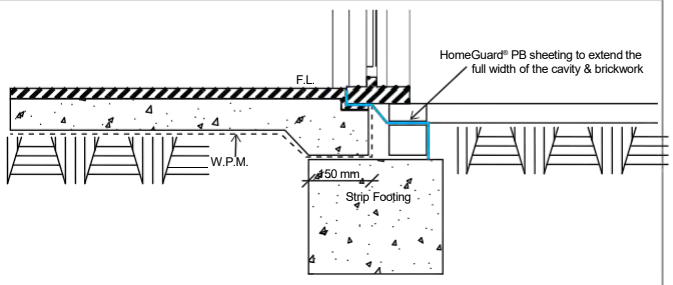
Stiffened raft slab - with edge beam 73



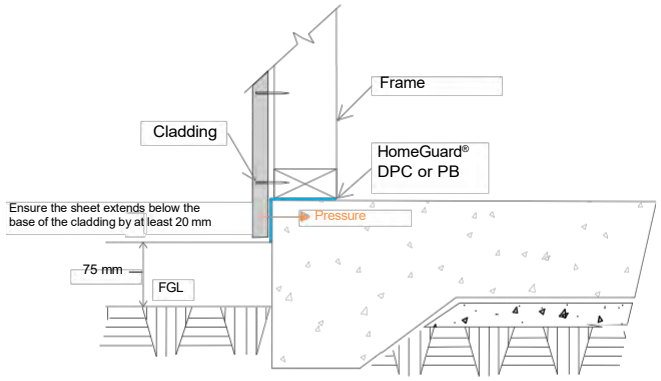
Concrete block 74



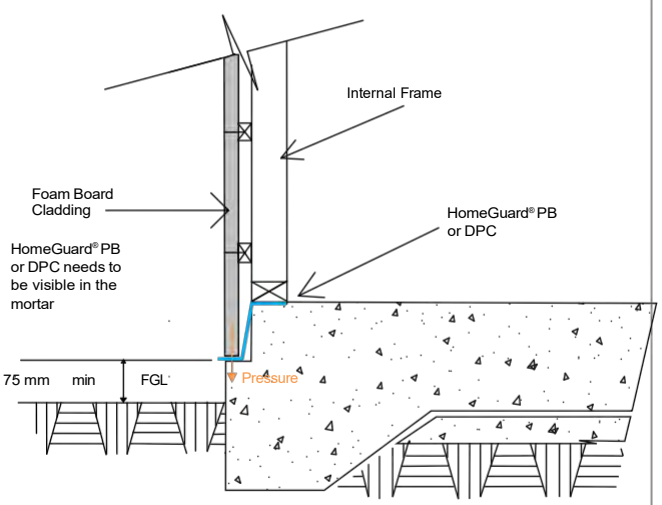
Door Sill Blocks 76



Recessed Door Frame 77



Cladding Design 78



Cladding Design 78

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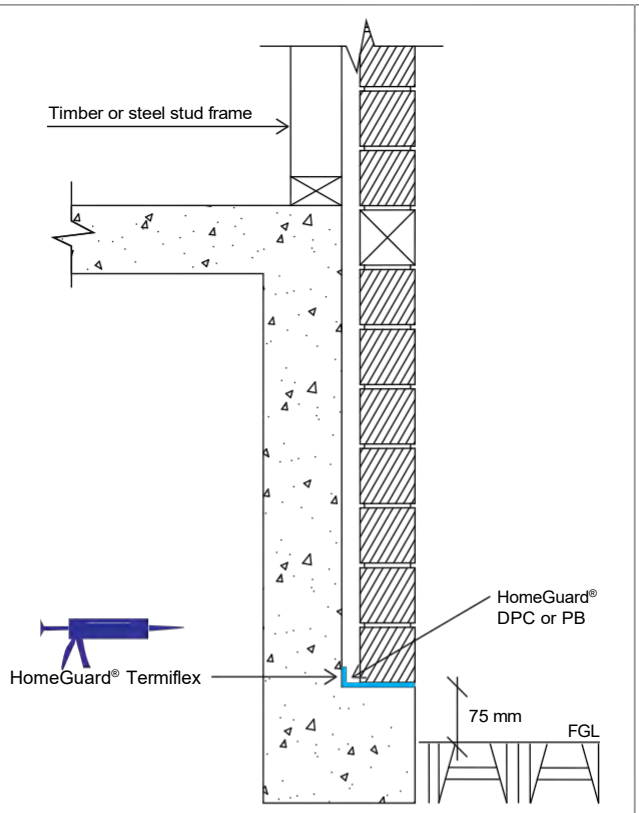
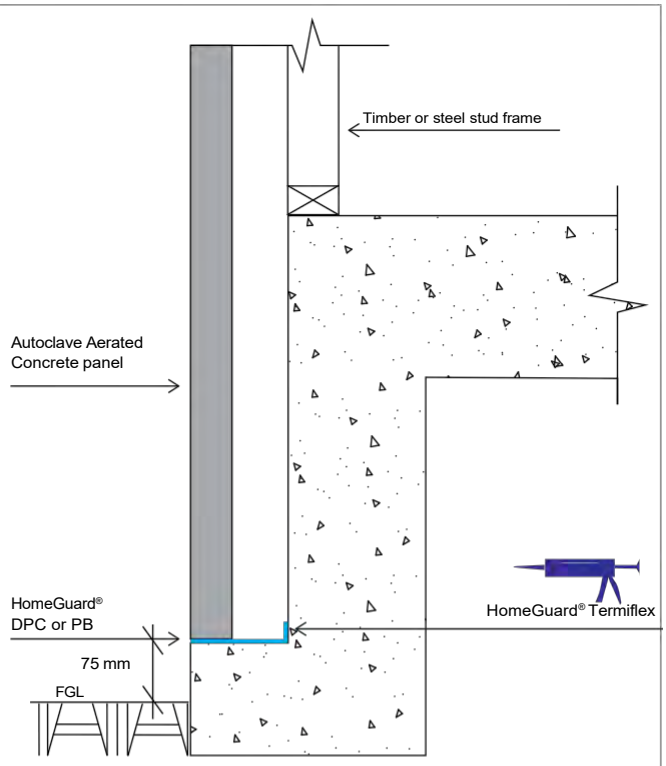
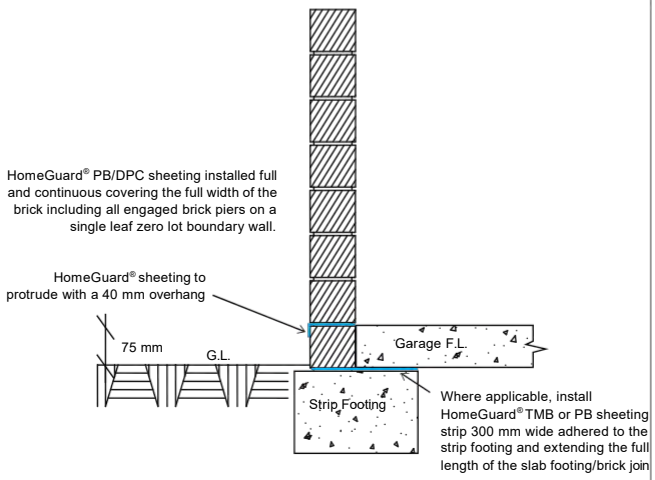


Drop edge beam 82



Drop edge beam 83



Single leaf wall on zero lot boundary 84

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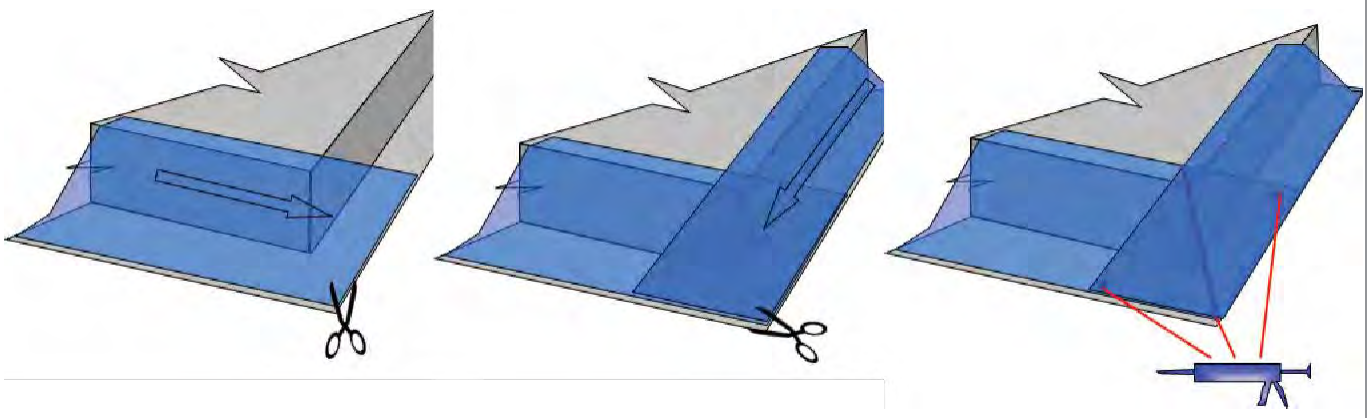
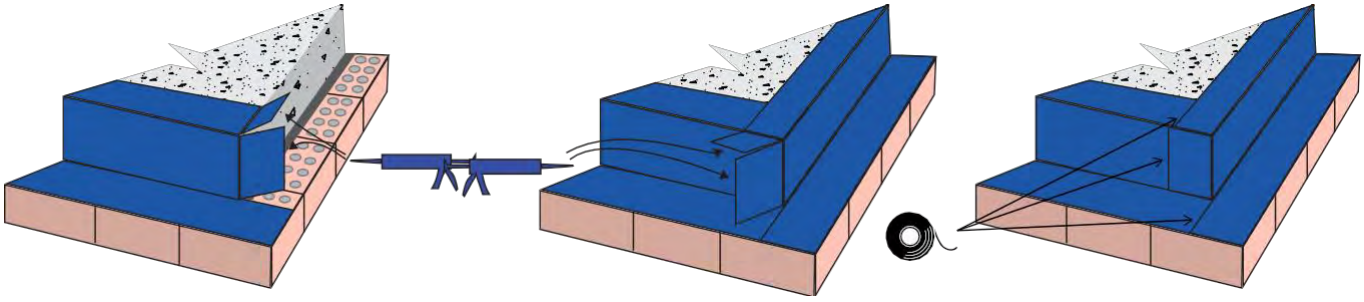
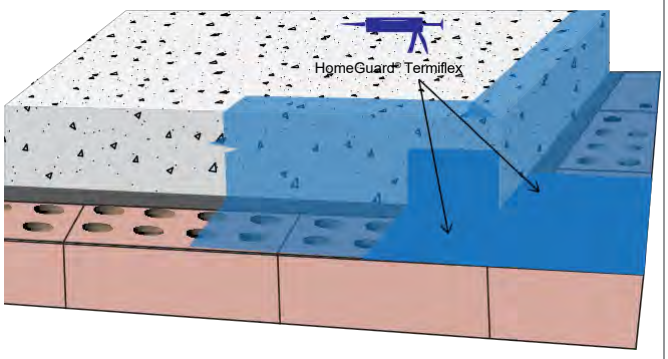
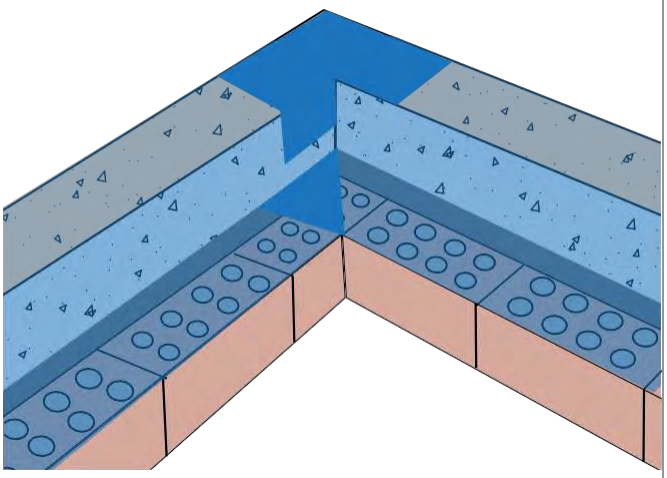
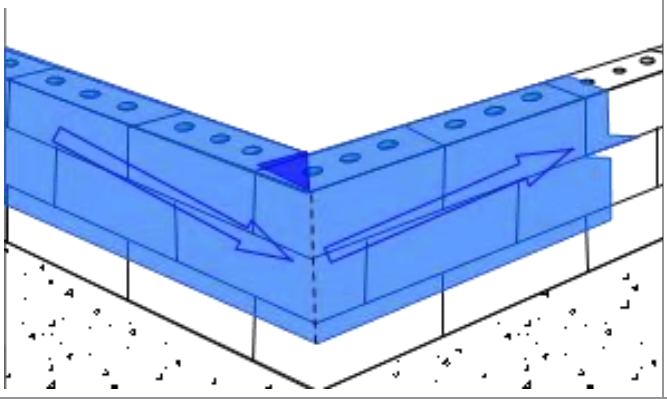
Corners

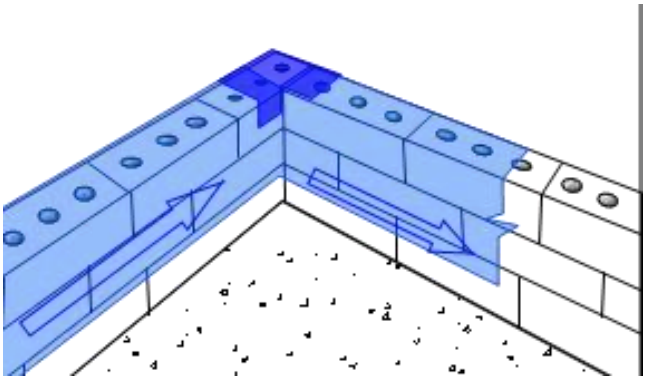












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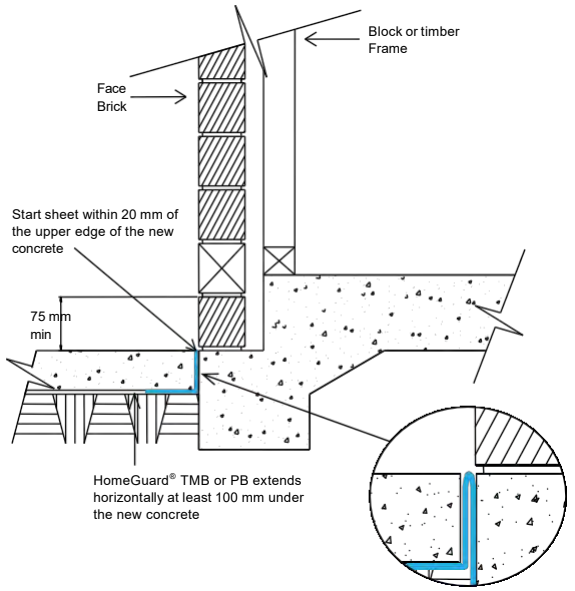
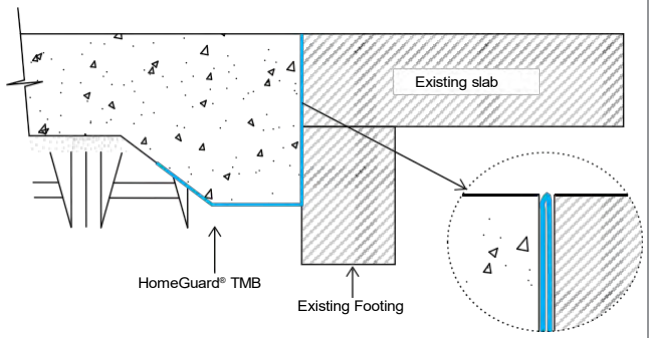
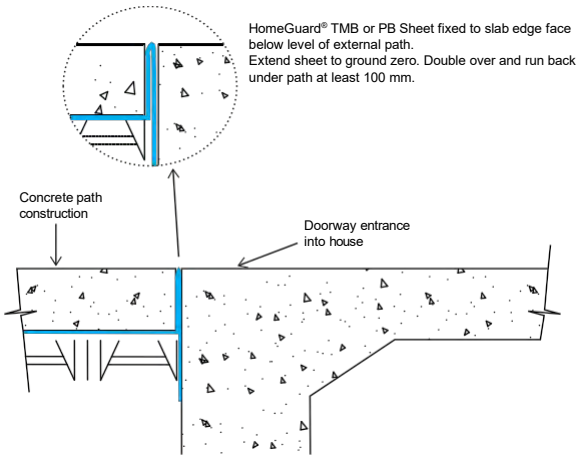
Paths and Additions



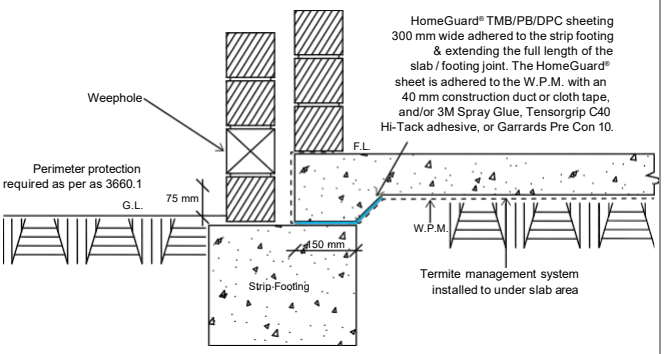
External Perimeter Details - Paths 96



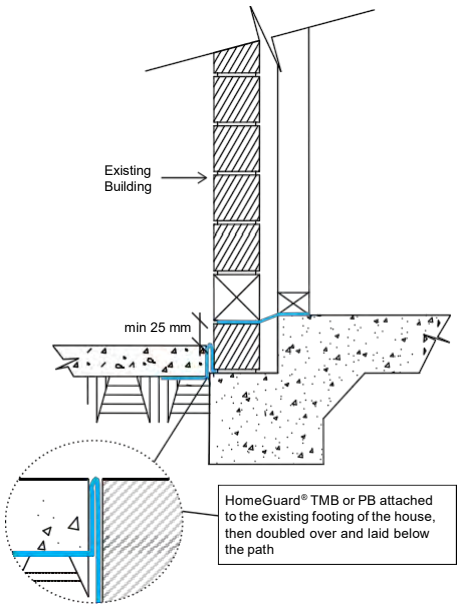
Additional footing slab 97



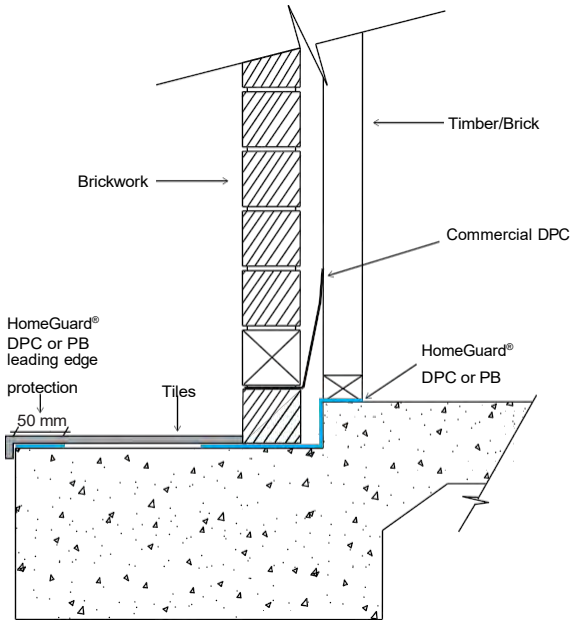
Stepless entry 97



Slab and footing construction joint 98



Less than 75 mm inspection zone 99



Step down with no inspection zone 100

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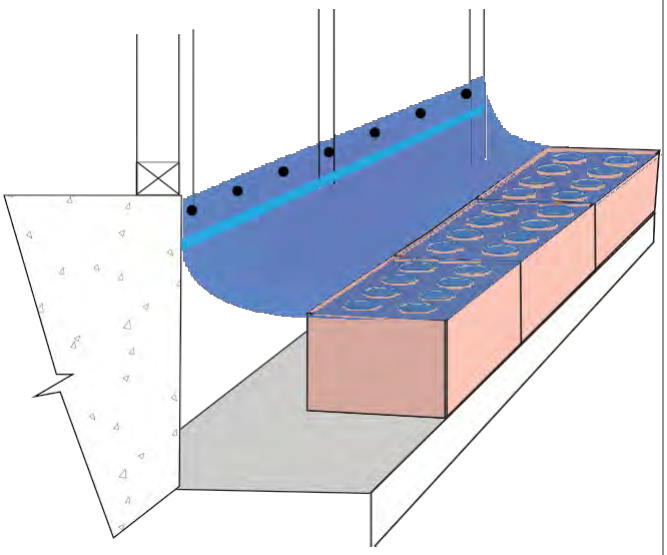
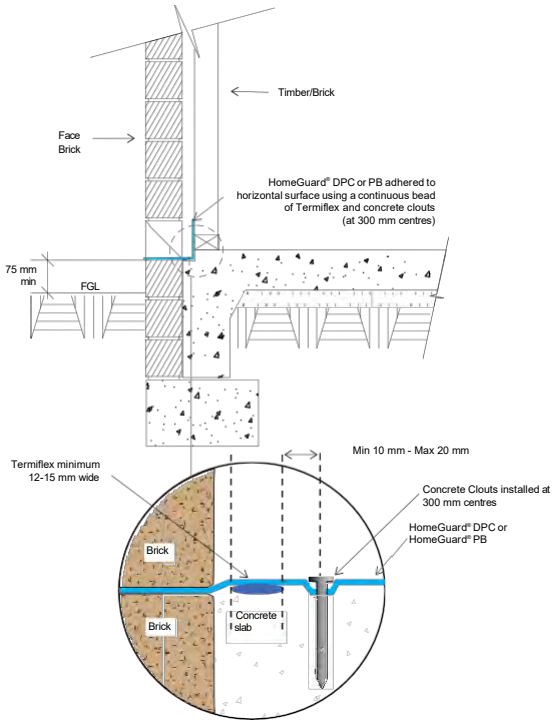
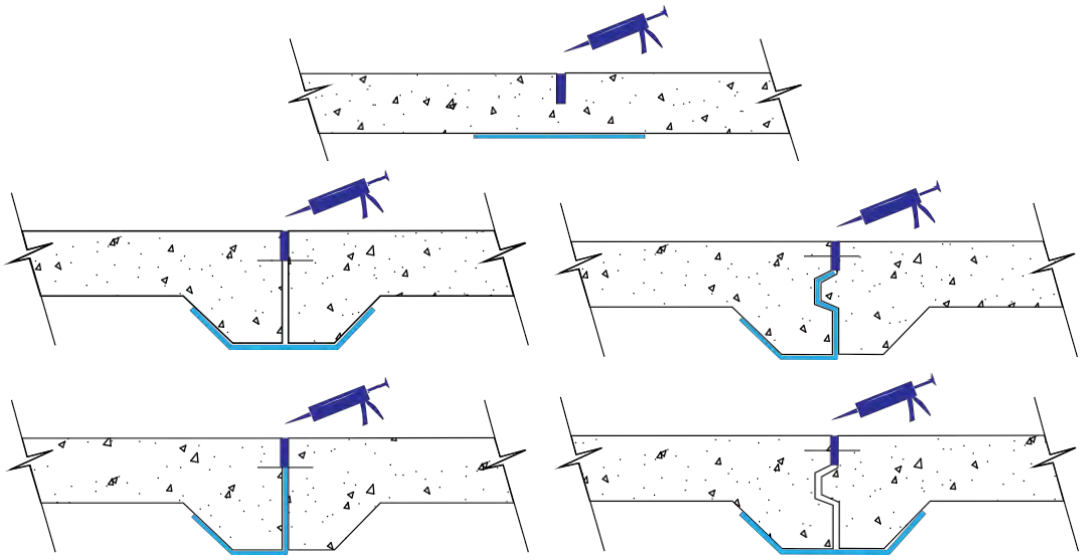
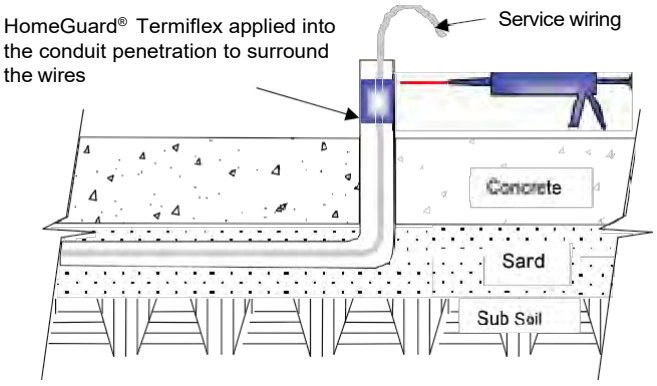
Termiflex









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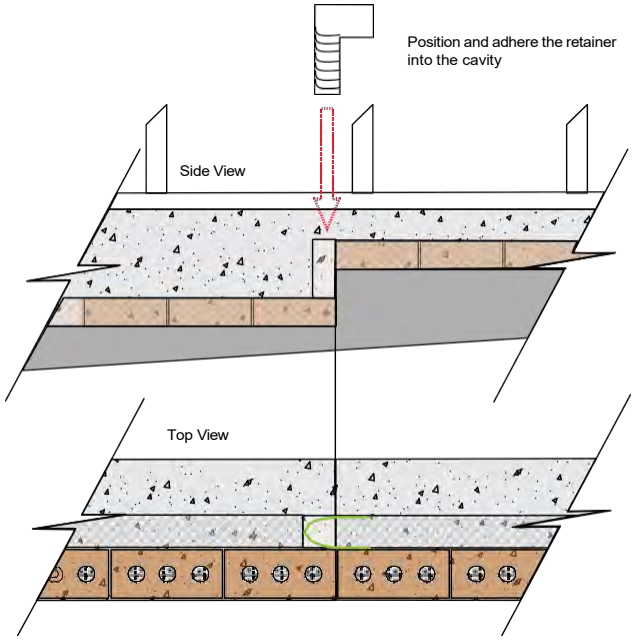

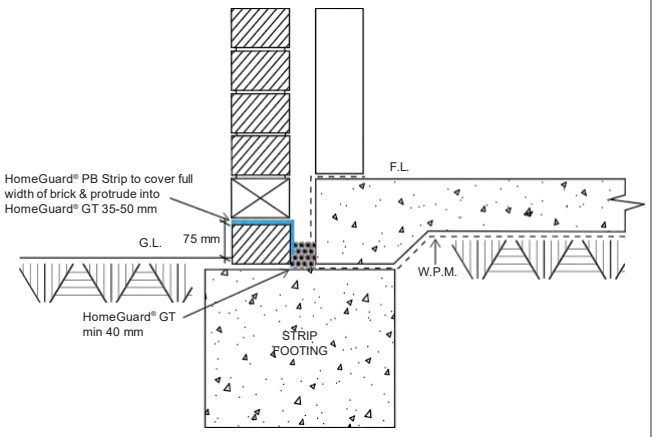

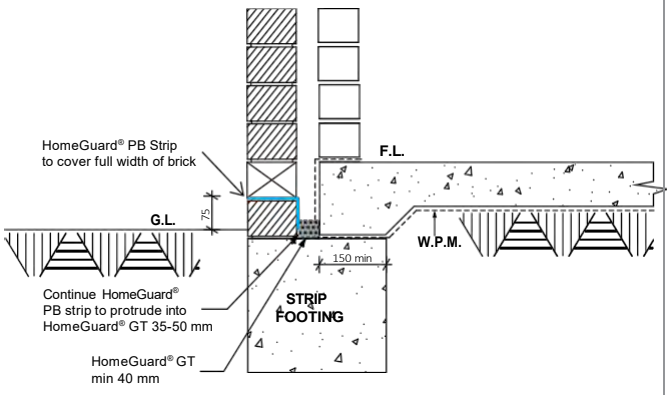

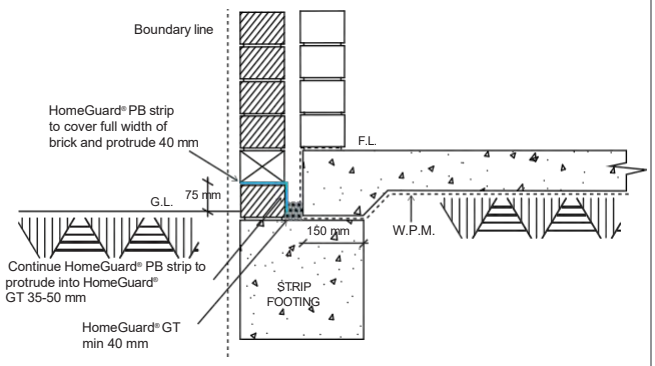

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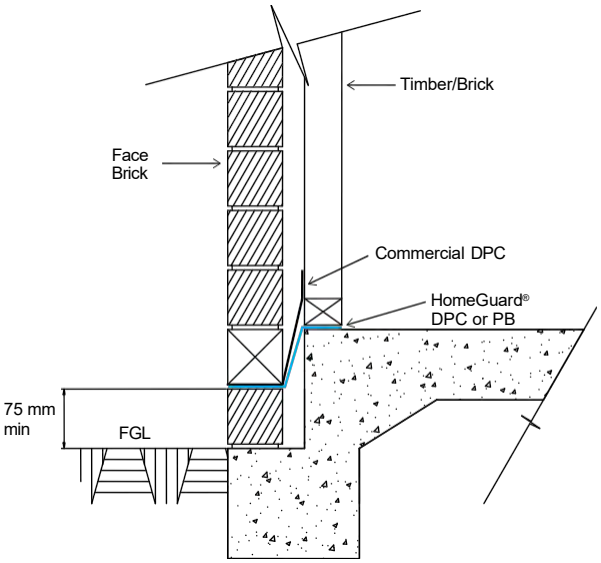
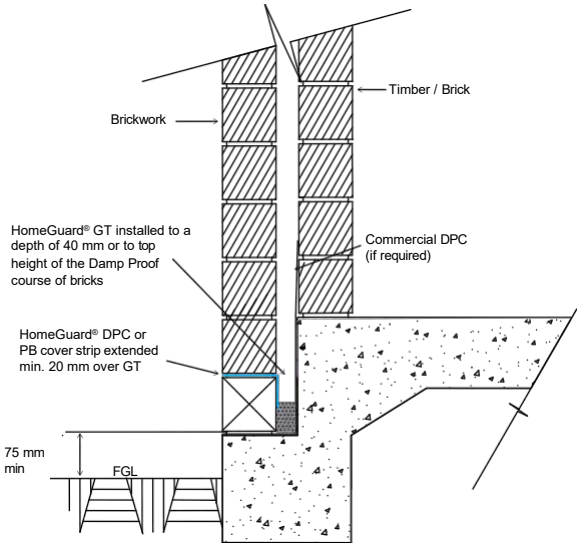
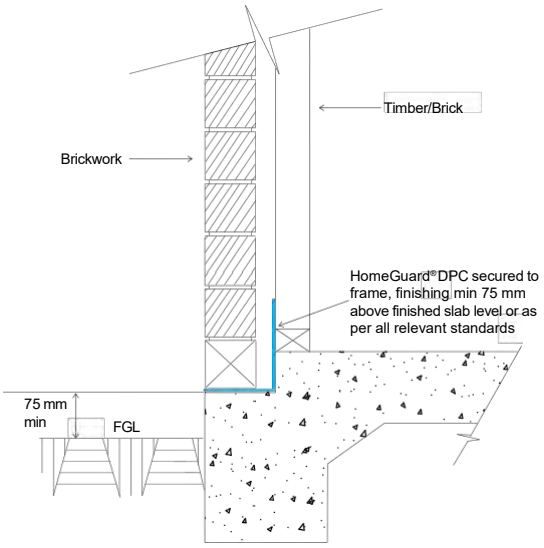


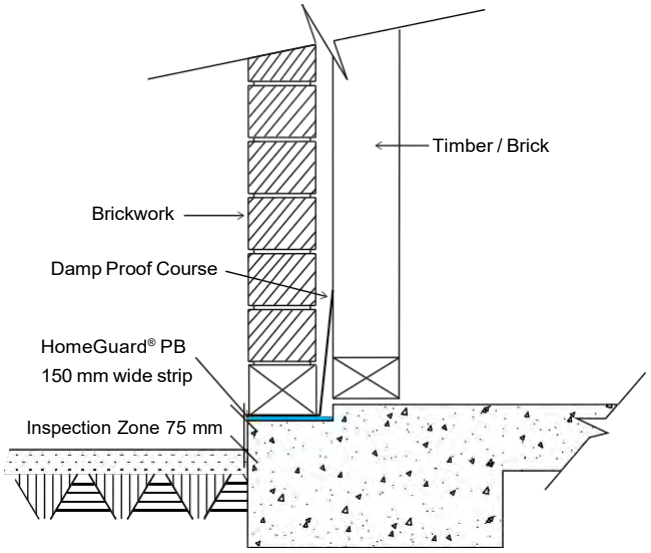
Perimeter cavity single rebate 144



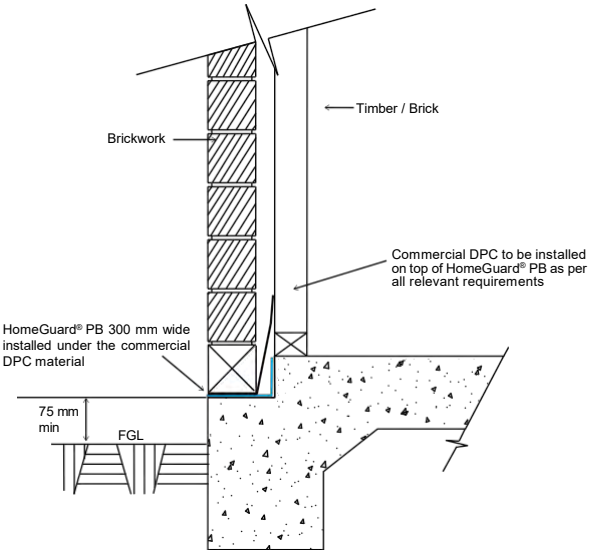
Perimeter cavity multi rebate 145



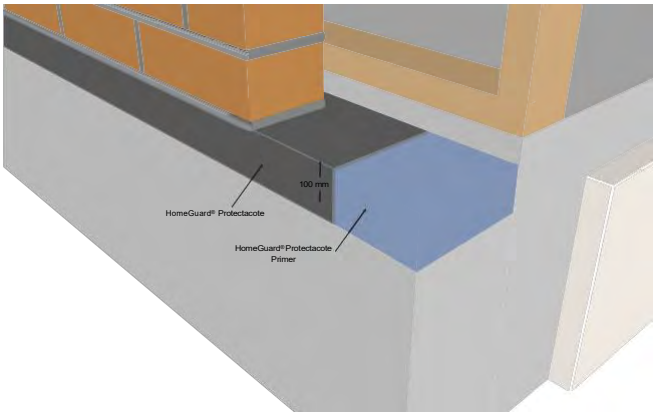
Perimeter cavity DPC installation 146



Perimeter cavity 150 mm 147



Perimeter cavity SA rebate 148



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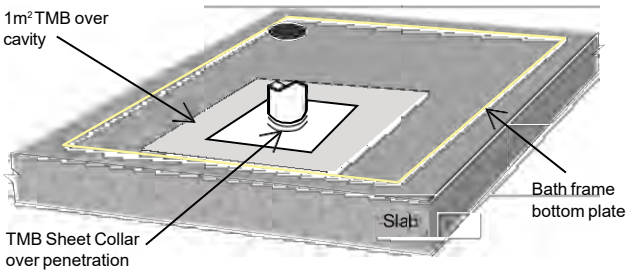
Miscellaneous



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