



AIRSTOP DIVA Vapour Retarder



Is a moisture-variable vapour retarder for use in the air-tight layer. The functional membrane changes its diffusion resistance depending on the current humidity. During the winter months room atmosphere is generally dryer. The sd-value of the vapour retarder increases. This process results in the penetration of only a little water vapour into the construction and/or into the insulation. In summer, when there is sufficient solar insolation, the relative humidity behind the membrane is higher as a result of reverse diffusion. The water molecules are stored in the membrane. The sd-value sinks, causing more water vapour to escape from the construction and into the rooms and the building element becomes dryer.

Advantages

- transparent
- moisture-variable with a very high sd-value range
- printed cutting line

Field of application

- flat roofs
- construction components with permeable and impermeable outer shell in new constructions and refurbishment

Recommended products

	AIRSTOP SPRINT Sealant
	AIRSTOP ELASTO Adhesive Tape
	AIRSTOP KB Adhesive Tape
	OMEGA FROZEN Adhesive Paste
	AIRSTOP SOLO Adhesive Tape
	AIRSTOP FLEX Adhesive Tape

Available dimensions

Article number	Roll width	Roll length	Rolls / Pallet	Total area
2DIVA3	3 m	100 m	16 rolls	4800 m ²
2DIVA32	3.2 m	40 m	20 rolls	2560 m ²

Technical data

sd-value	0.5-30 m	Material composition	Fleece composite made of polymers
Elongation (EN 12311-1) lengthwise	68 %	Elongation (EN 12311-1) crosswise	79 %
Tensile strength (EN 12311-1) lengthwise	180 N / 50 mm	Tensile strength (EN 12311-1) crosswise	125 N / 50 mm
Tear propagation resistance (EN 12310-1) lengthwise	140 N	Tear propagation resistance (EN 12310-1) crosswise	150 N
Temperature resistance	-40-80 °C	Weight	86 (± 5 %) g/m ²
Colour	Transparent white with blue print	Storage	cool and dry

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Info

Vapour barriers can be used with wall, roof and ceiling construction elements as an airtight layer and as a vapour retarding layer. Airtight membranes and adhesives are generally not permanently UV-resistant and must therefore be covered with cladding or otherwise protected.

(1) Mechanical attachment of the vapour barrier

The vapour barrier is usually attached transverse to the position of the rafters, joists or beams with the smooth and/or printed side facing the installer. The lengths are fixed mechanically to the construction's wood with approx. 10cm overlap using tacking staples. For metal C-studs a temporary attachment using double-sided adhesive tape or even a spray-on contact adhesive is a possibility.

(2) Airtight adhesion

Airtight adhesion of the joints, connections and penetration points must be carried out using the AIRSTOP Adhesion system.

(3) Transverse lathing / Mounted at intervals

The laths underneath the vapour barrier have to be mounted before the cellulose is blown in. The centre distance shall be less than ≤ 30 cm. The joints of the vapour barrier also have to be covered by an additional lath. Glued connections and joints that were under tension have to be mechanically secured. The membrane has to be applied without tension.

(4) Longitudinal lathing

When no transverse lathing is used, e.g. if formwork is installed on longitudinal lathing, the vapour barrier must be placed parallel to the rafters or to the construction. The joints must lie on the wood of the construction and be stapled overlapping and sealed using AIRSTOP adhesive tape. Before the insulation is blown in the longitudinal lathing must be mounted to provide mechanical relief of the joints.

