

Joseph Lstiburek, Ph.D., P.Eng, ASHRAE Fellow

Building Science

Adventures In Building Science

www.buildingscience.com

Buildings Get Wet From The Outside
Buildings Get Wet From The Inside
Buildings Start Out Wet
Wet Happens

Buildings Must Be Designed To Dry

Buildings Can Dry To The Outside

Buildings Can Dry To The Inside

Buildings Can Dry To Both Sides

2nd Law of Thermodynamics

Heat Flow Is From Warm To Cold

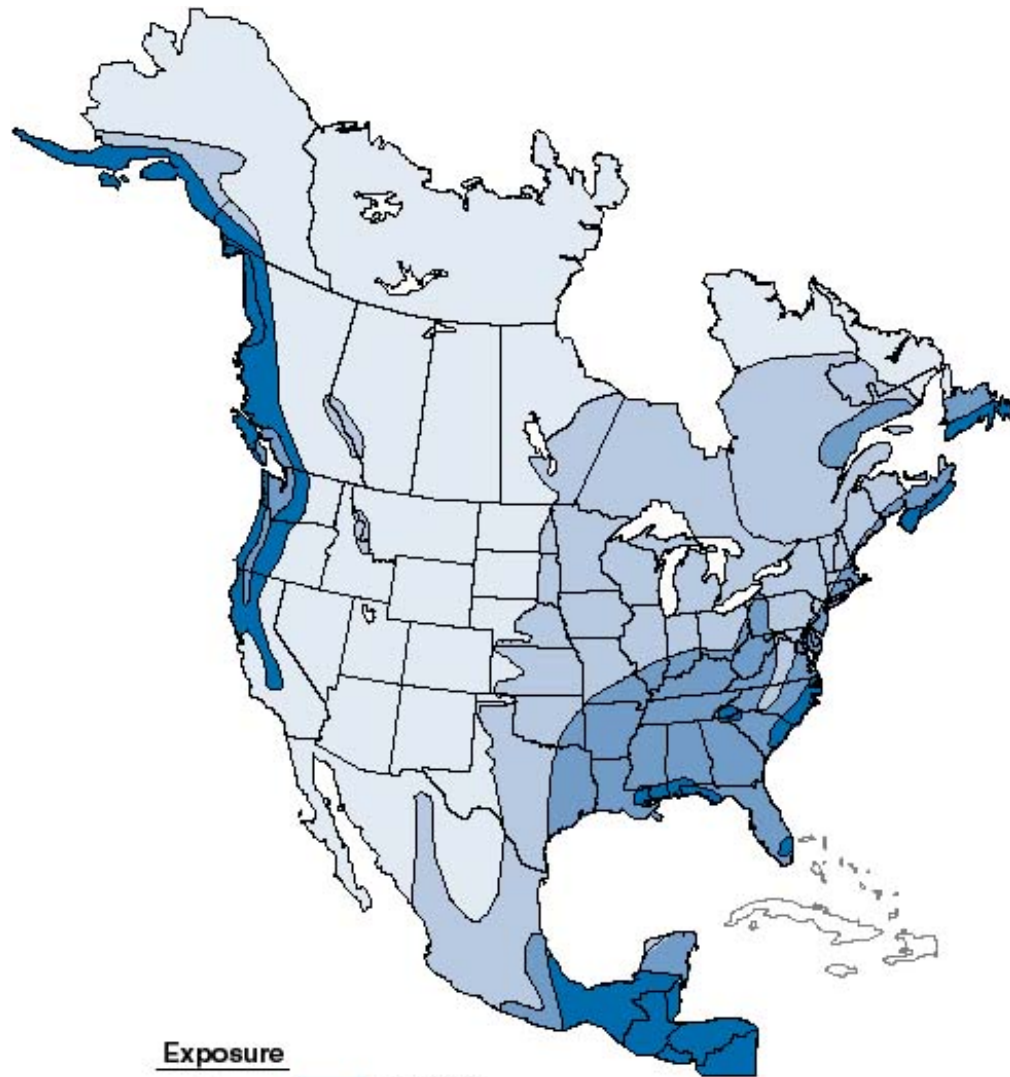
Moisture Flow Is From Warm To Cold

Moisture Flow Is From More To Less





Air Flow Is From A Higher Pressure to a
Lower Pressure

Gravity Acts Down





Exposure

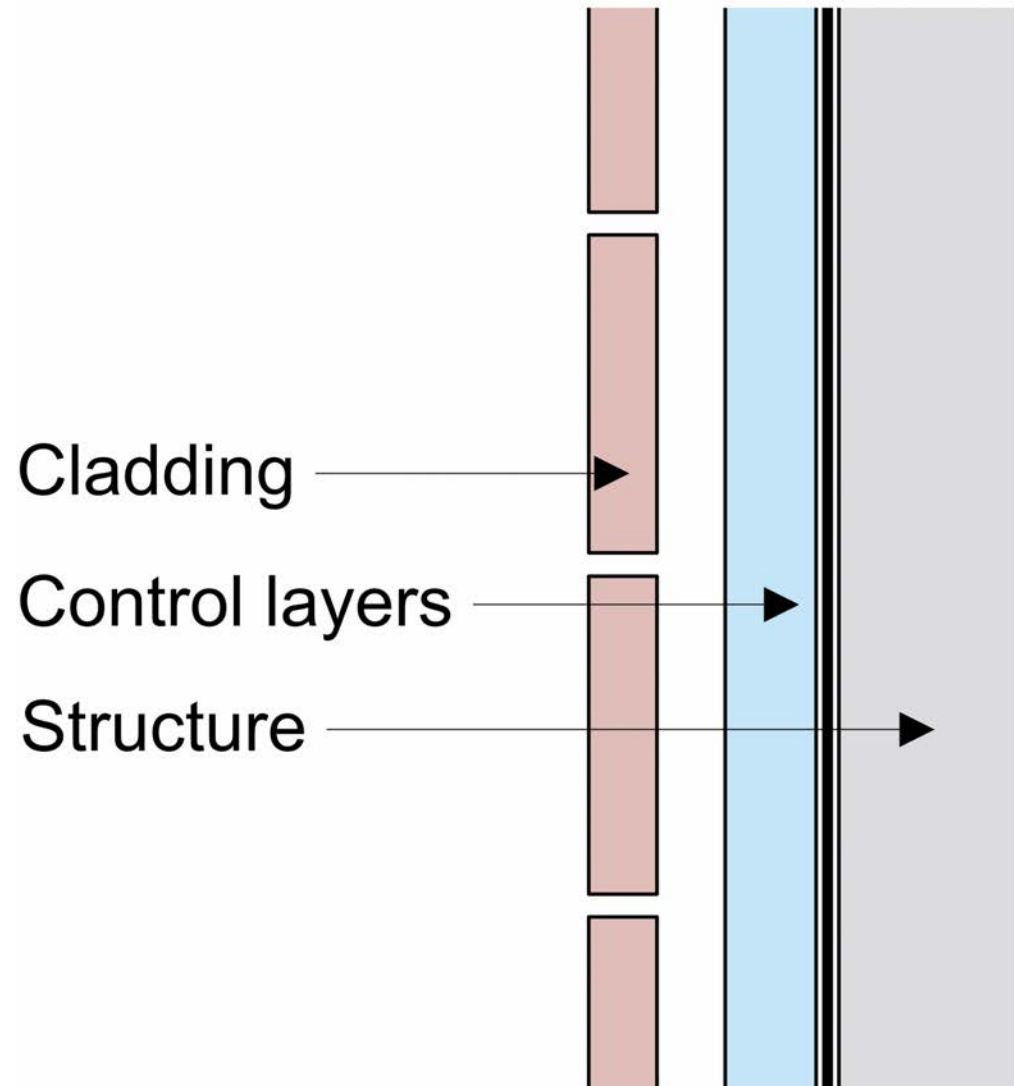
Extreme		Over 60'
High		40' - 60'
Moderate		20' - 40'
Low		Under 20'

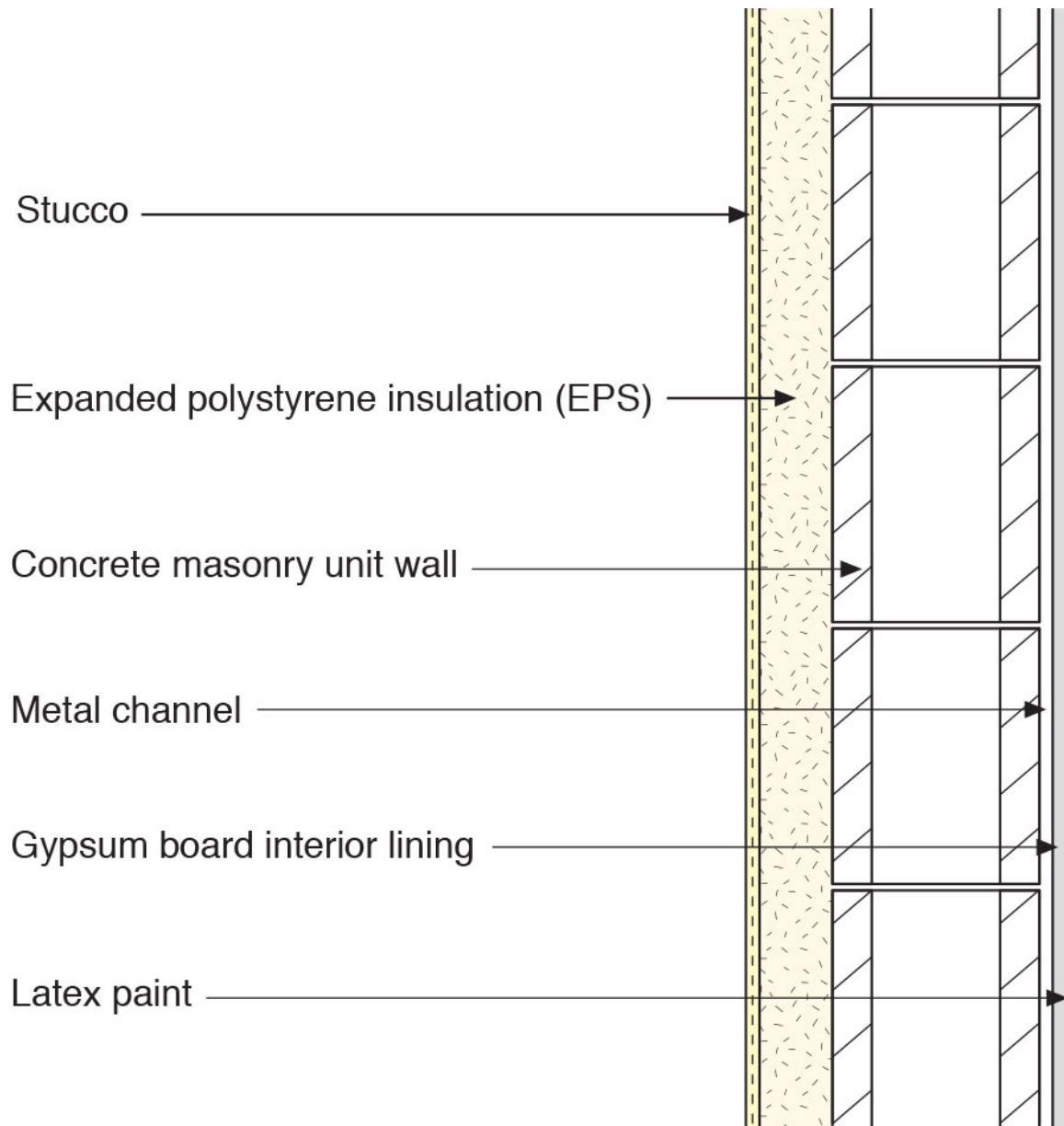
Water Control Layer

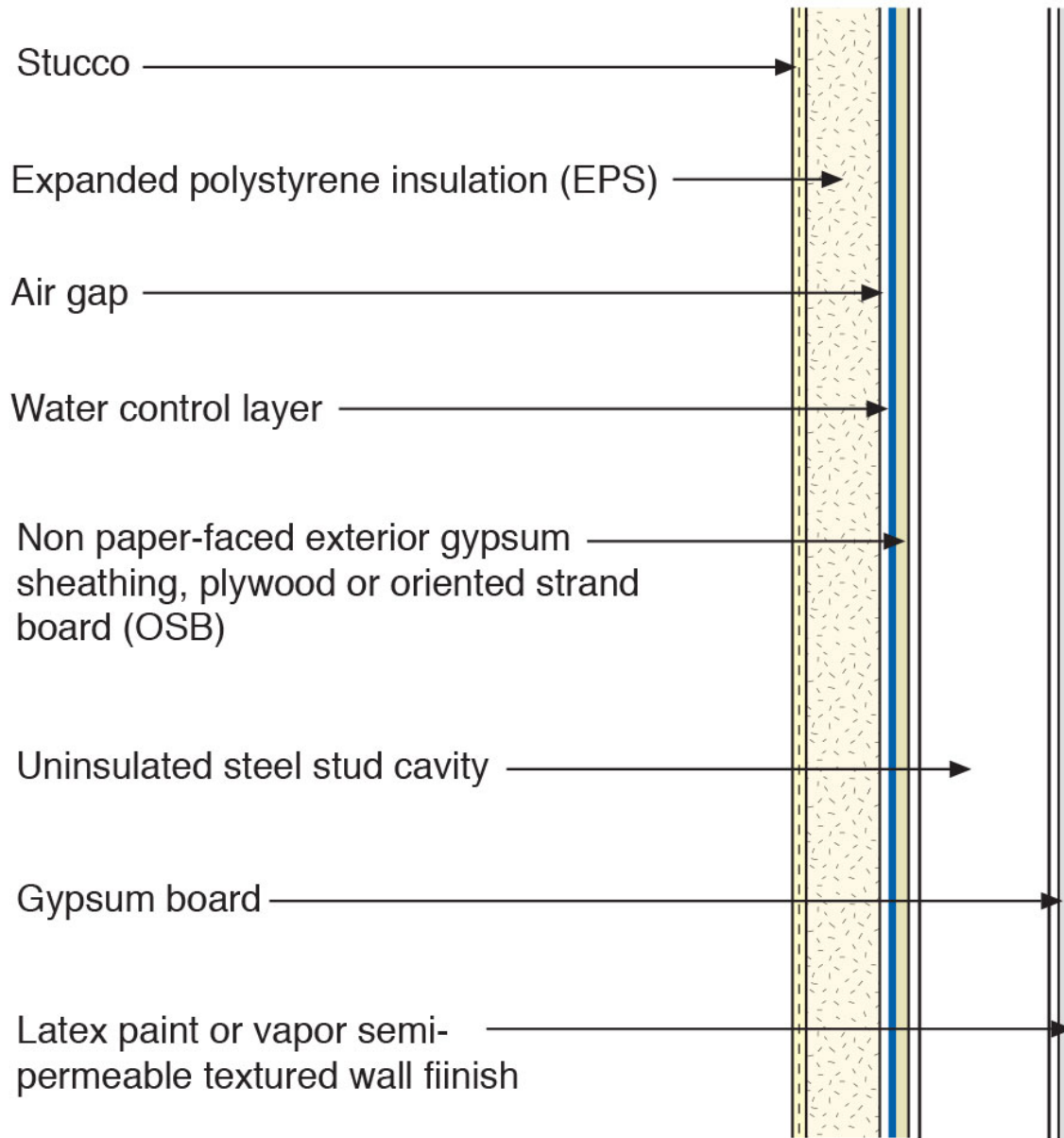
Air Control Layer

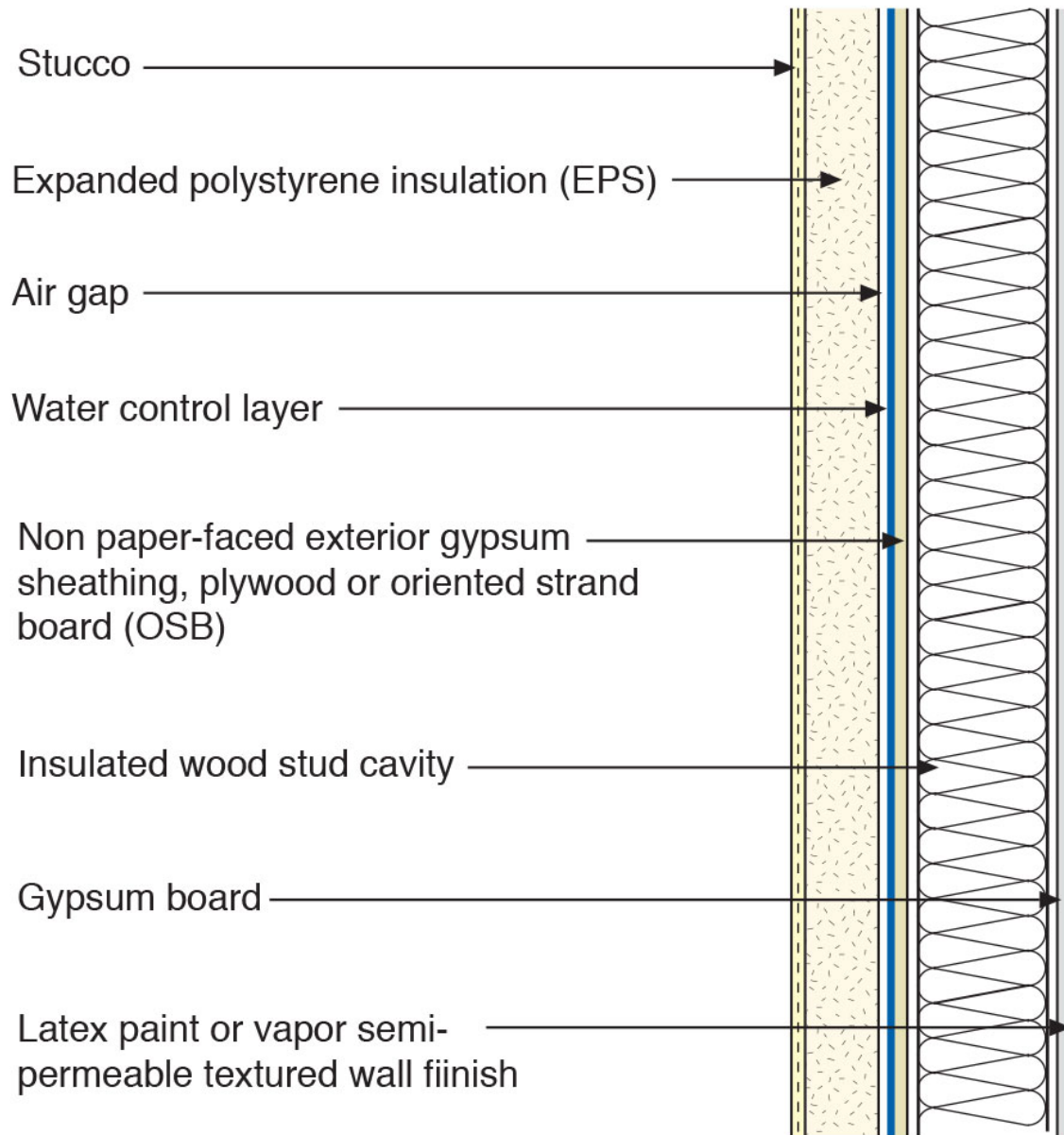
Vapor Control Layer

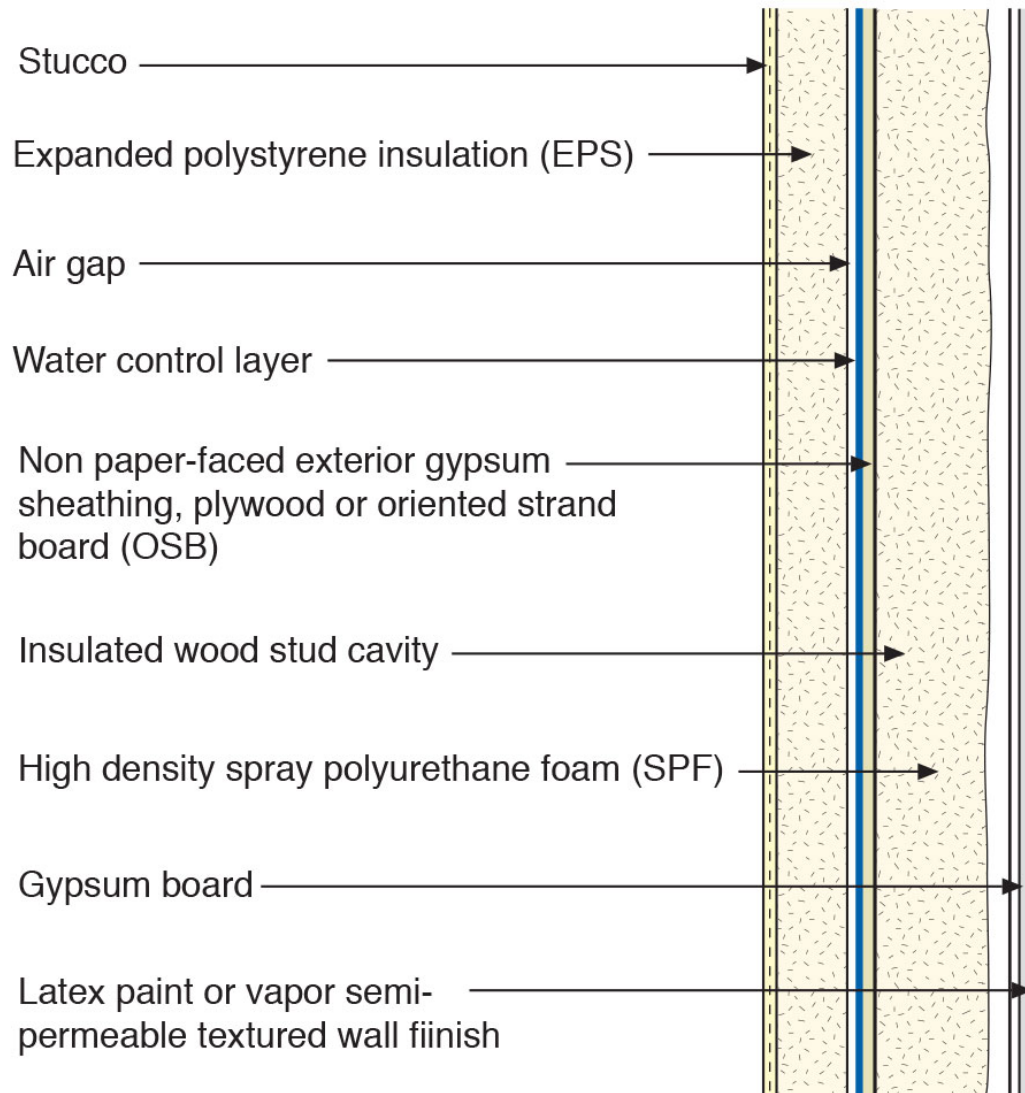
Thermal Control Layer











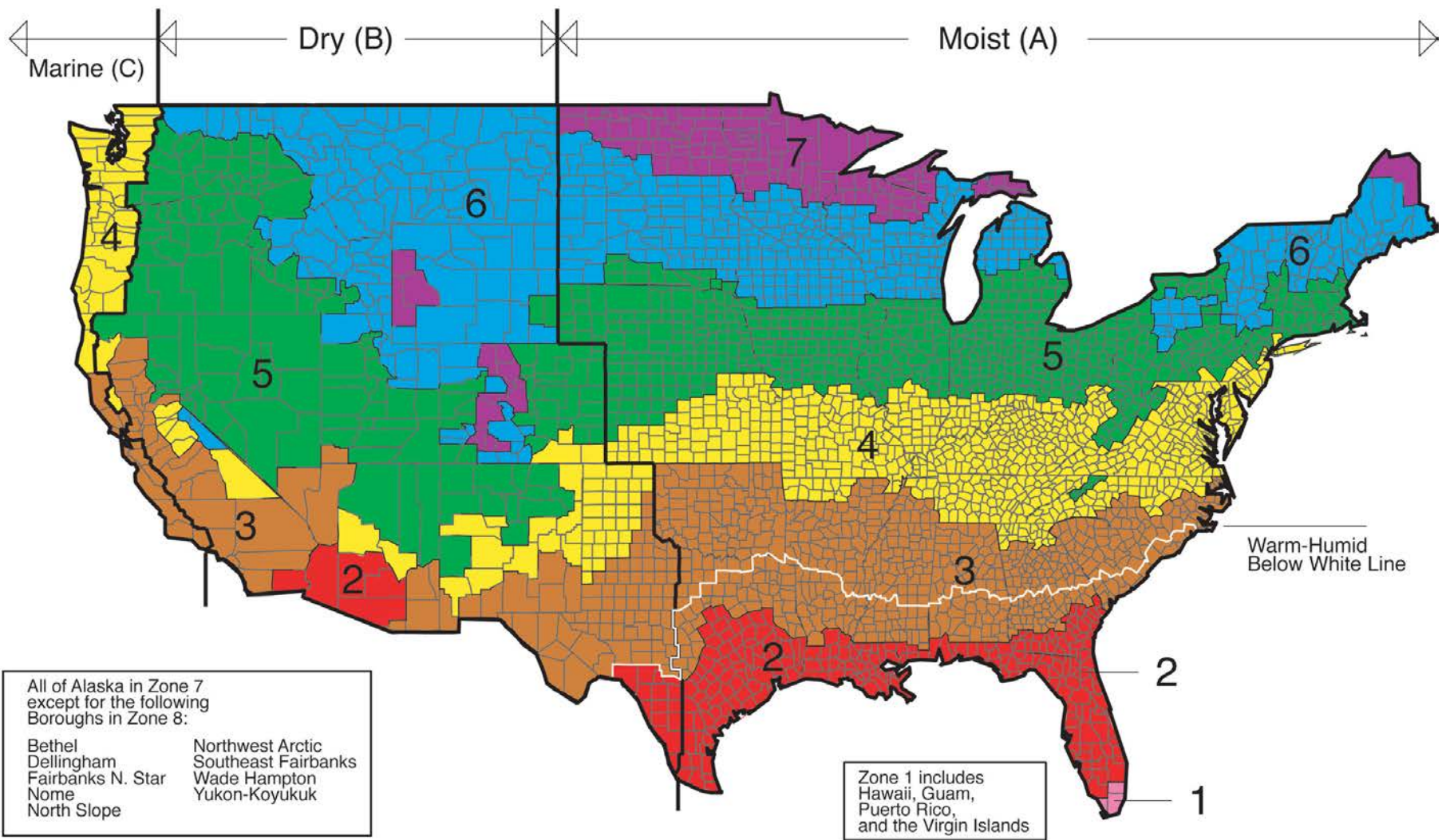
Don't Do Stupid Things



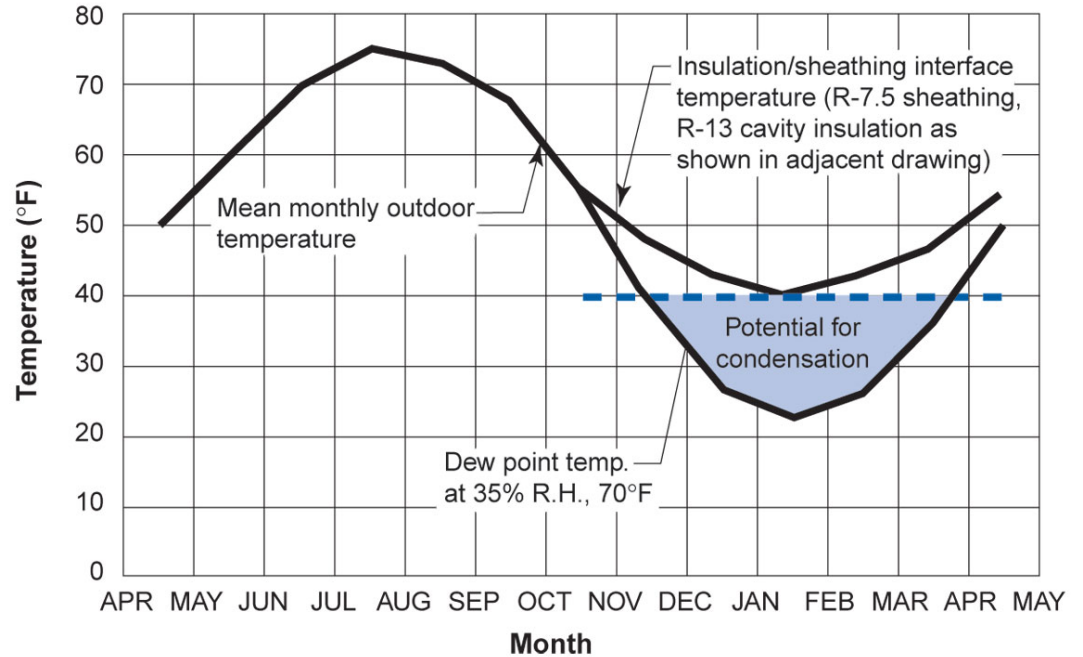
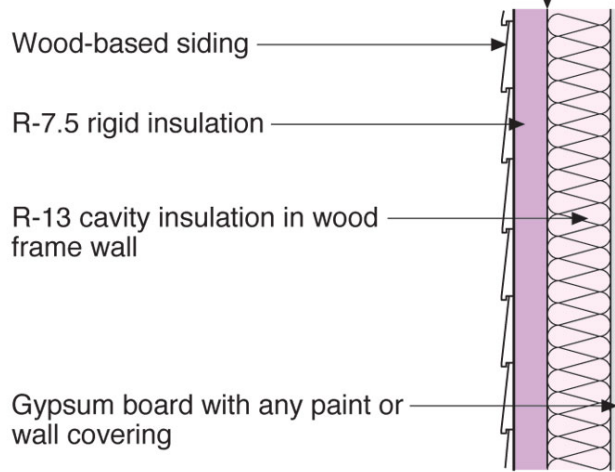








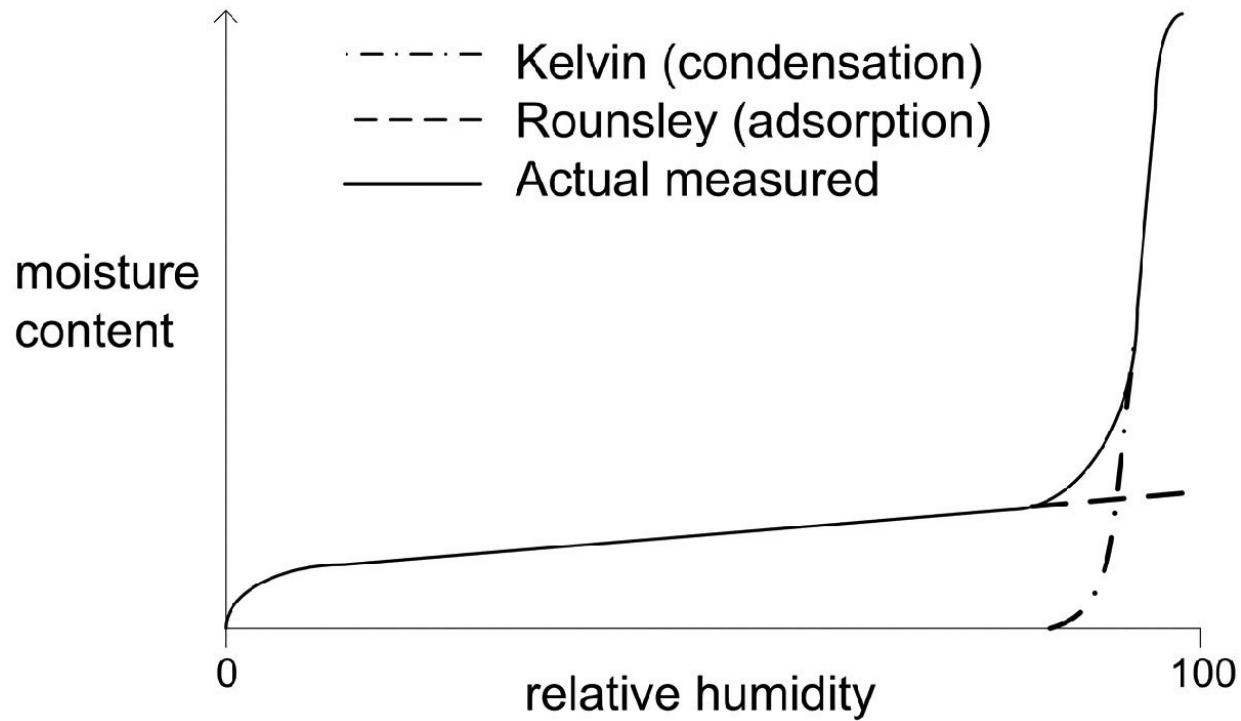
The inside face of the insulating sheathing is the condensing surface of interest



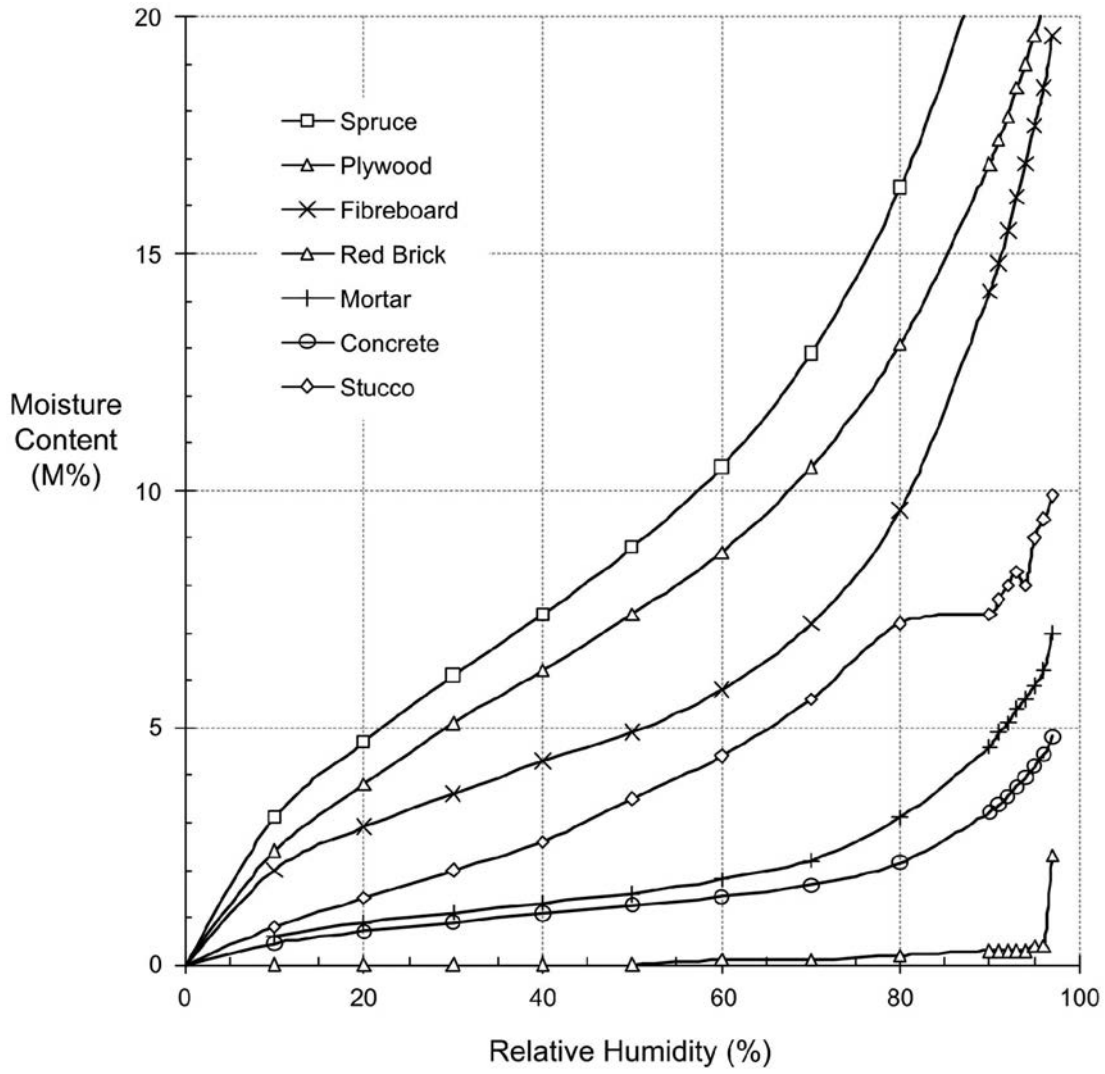
Insulation for Condensation Control*

Climate Zone	Rigid Board or Air Impermeable Insulation	Total Cavity Insulation	Total Wall Assembly Insulation	Ratio of Rigid Board Insulation or Air Impermeable R-Value to Total Insulation R-Value
4C	R-2.5	R-13	R-15.5	15%
	R-3.75	R-20	R-23.75	15%
5	R-5	R-13	R-18	30%
	R-7.5	R-20	R-27.5	30%
6	R-7.5	R-13	R-20.5	35%
	R-11.25	R-20	R-31.25	35%
7	R-10	R-13	R-28	45%
	R-15	R-20	R-35	45%
8	R-15	R-13	R-28	50%
	R-20	R-20	R-40	50%

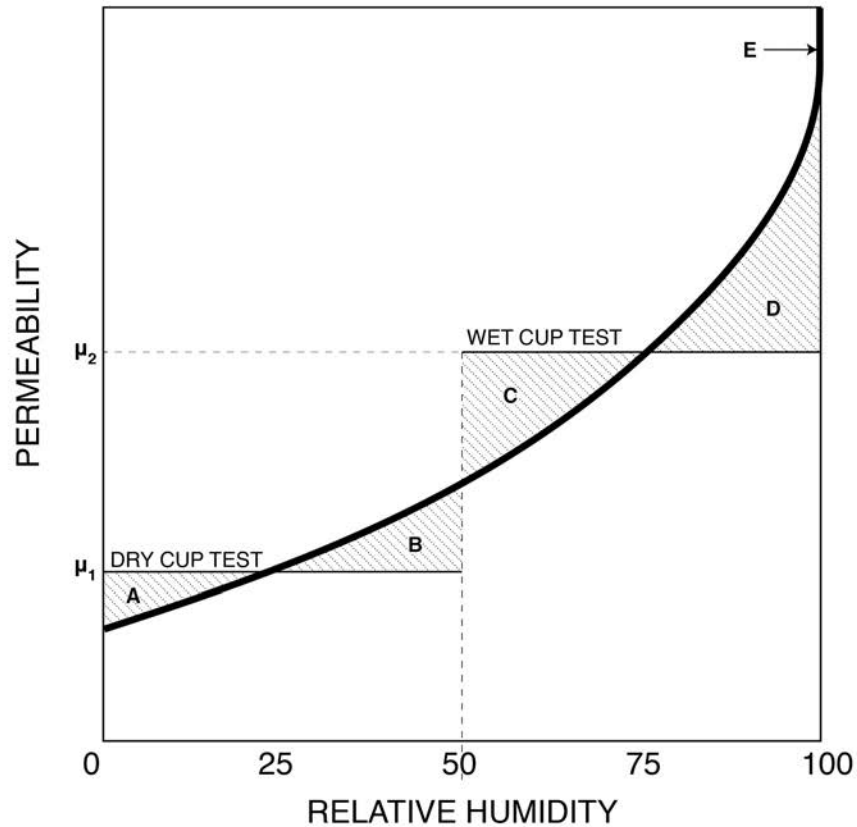
*Adapted from Table R 702.1 2015 International Residential Code



**Typical predicted sorption isotherm according to Kelvin equation
and modified BET theory**
From Straube & Burnett, 2005



Sorption isotherm for several building materials [Kumaran 2002]
 From Straube & Burnett, 2005



- A - Single-layer of absorbed molecules
- B - Multiple layers of absorbed molecules
- C - Interconnected layers (internal capillary condensation)
- D - Free water in pores, capillary suction
- E - Supersaturated regime

Relationship between Dry Cup and Wet Cup
Adapted from Joy & Wilson, 1963



Current Problems With Traditional Stucco

Current Problems With Traditional Stucco
Vancouver Condo Crisis....
Should Have Put Everyone on Notice

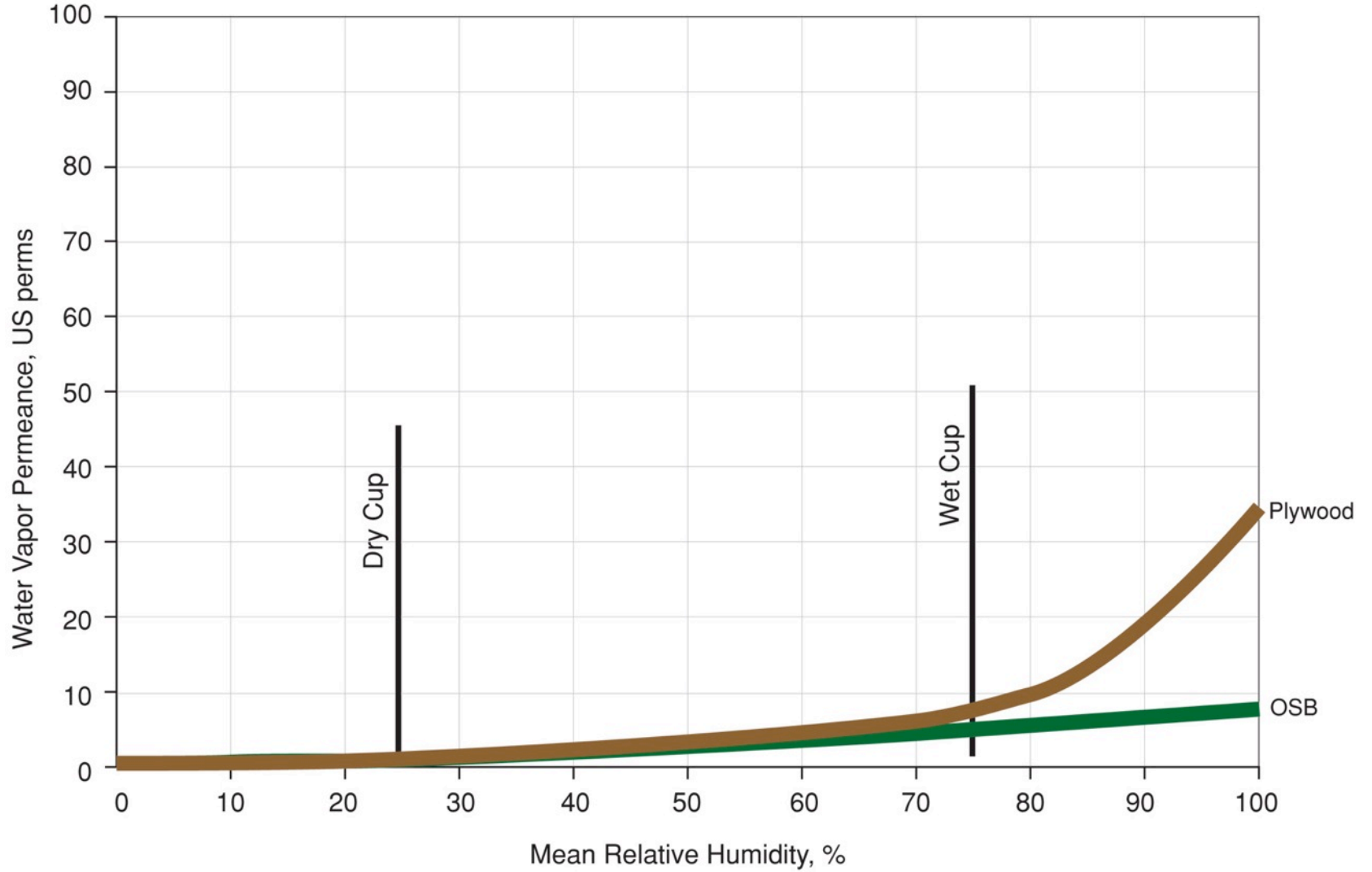


What Happened In Vancouver?
OSB Instead of Plywood
Non Traditional Building Wraps
Interior Vapor Barriers
Increased Thermal Resistance
Portland Cement Instead of Lime

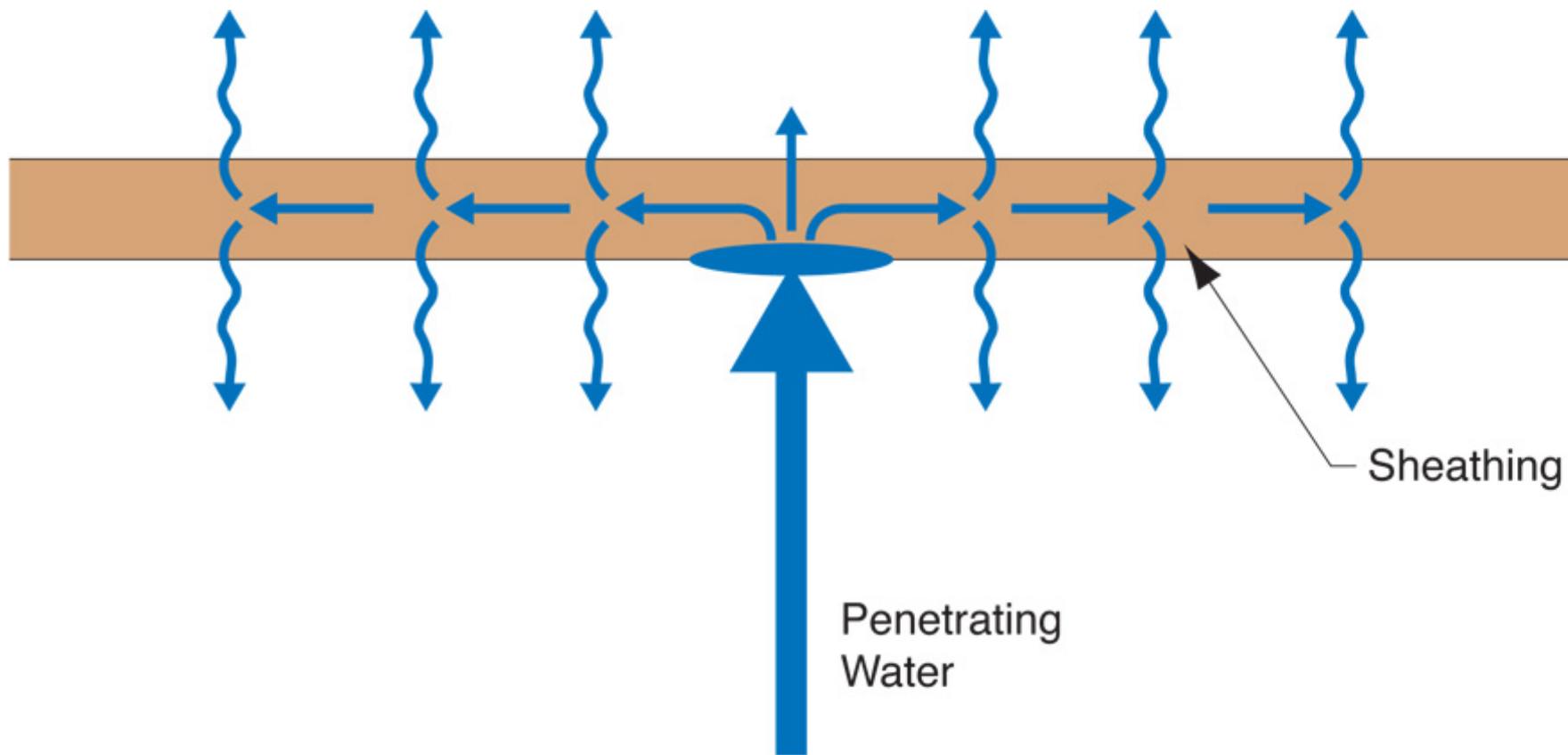


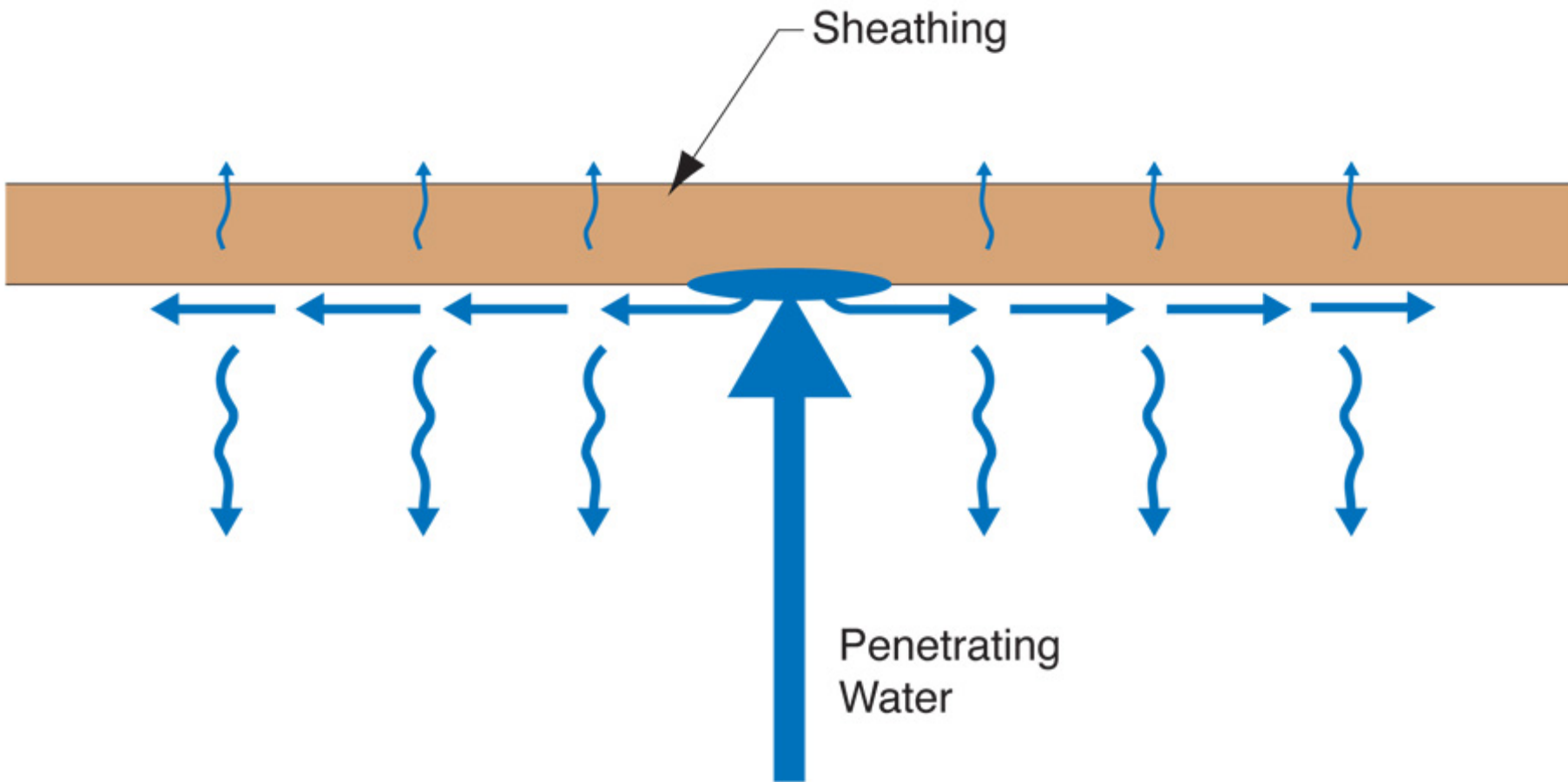


Water Vapor Permeance of Sheathing Materials



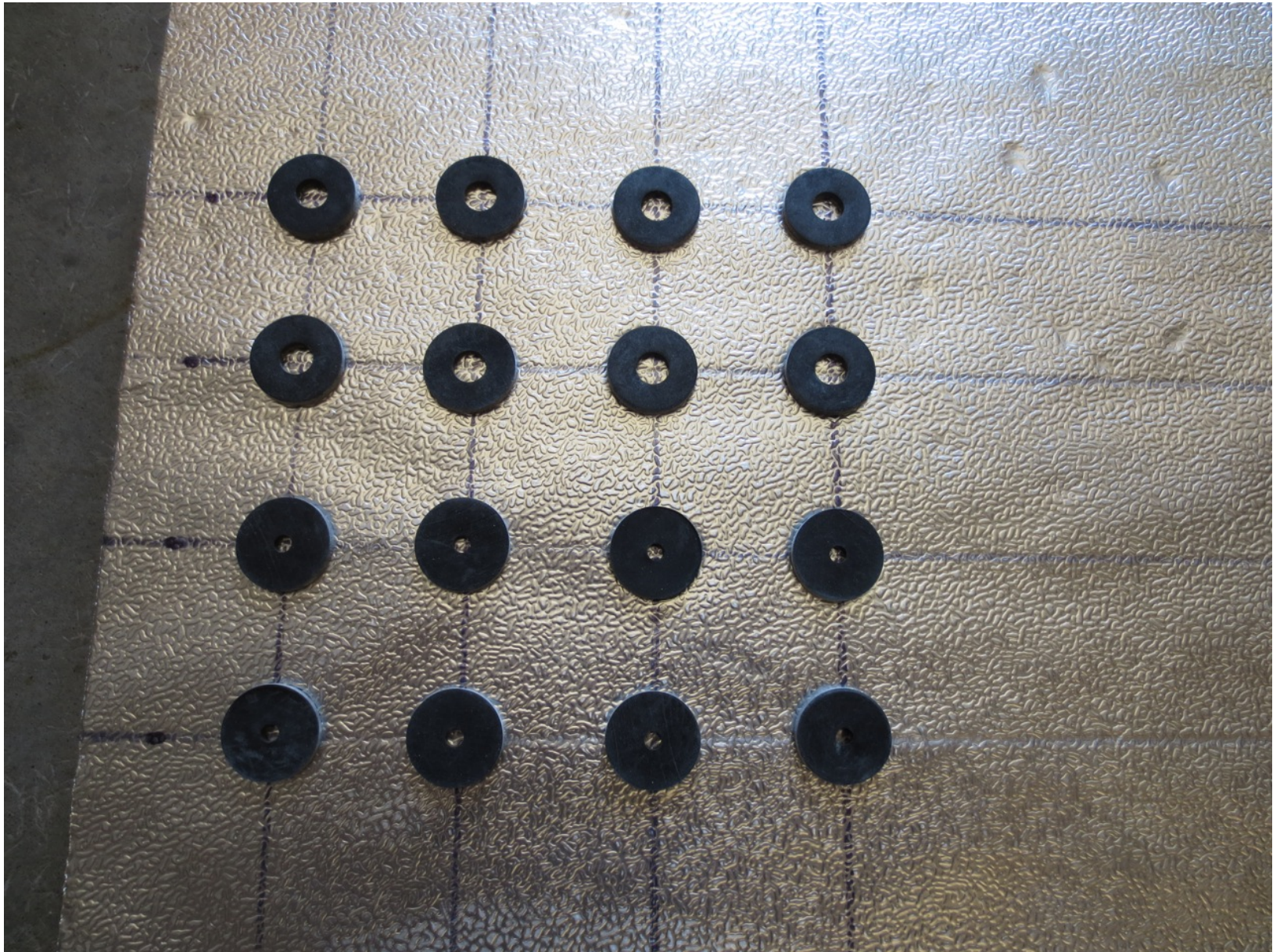








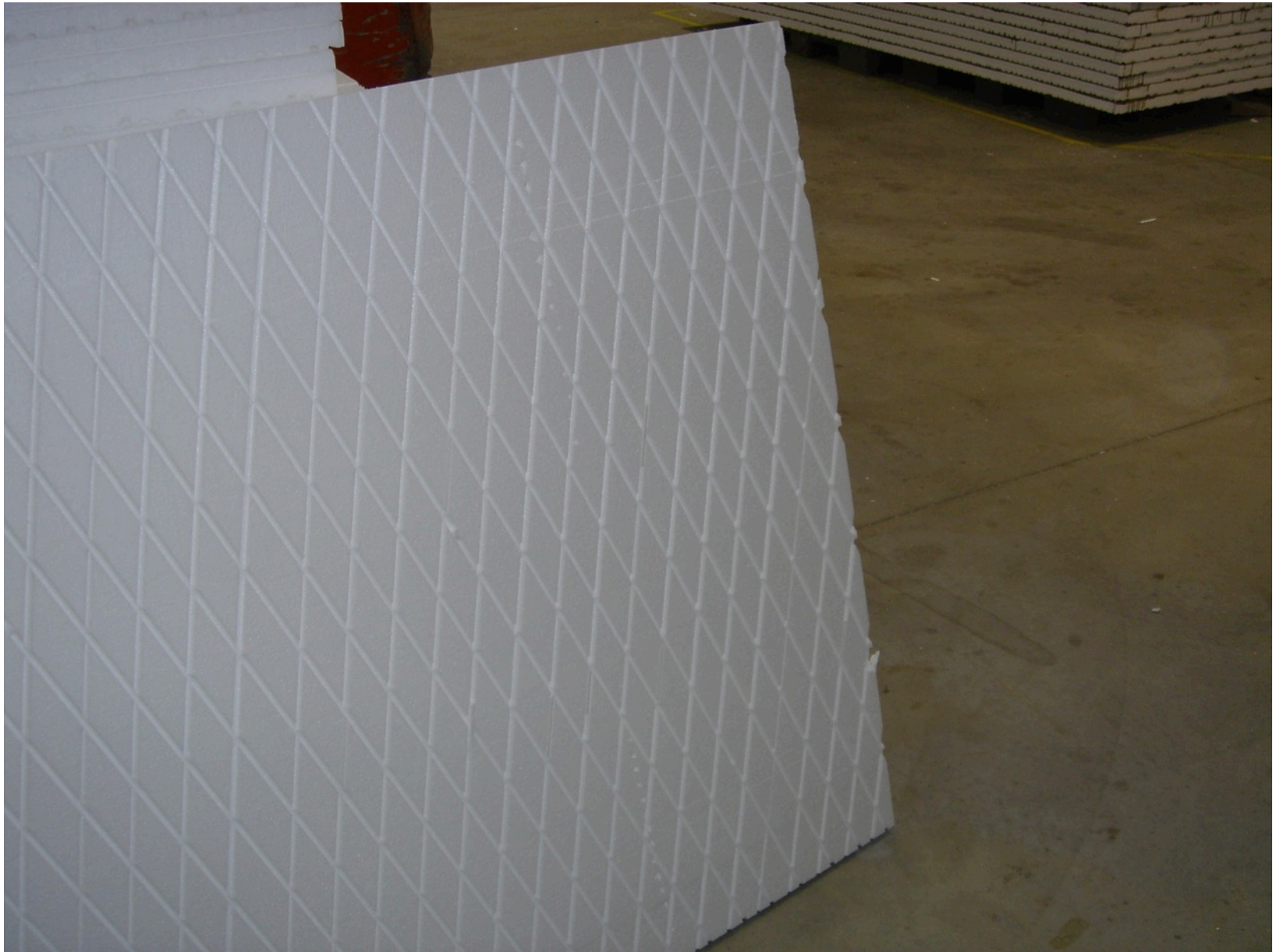
Rain Screen



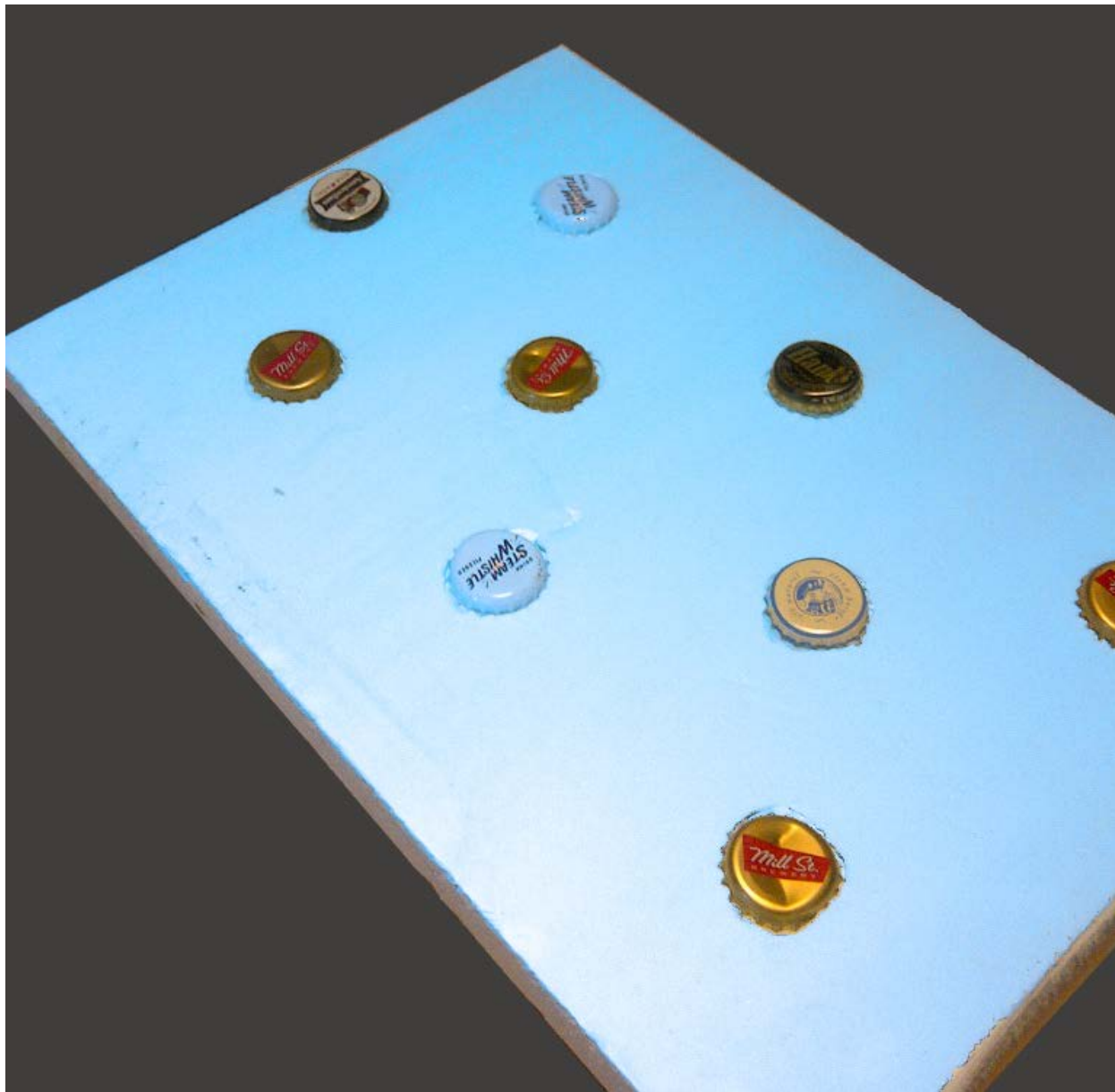






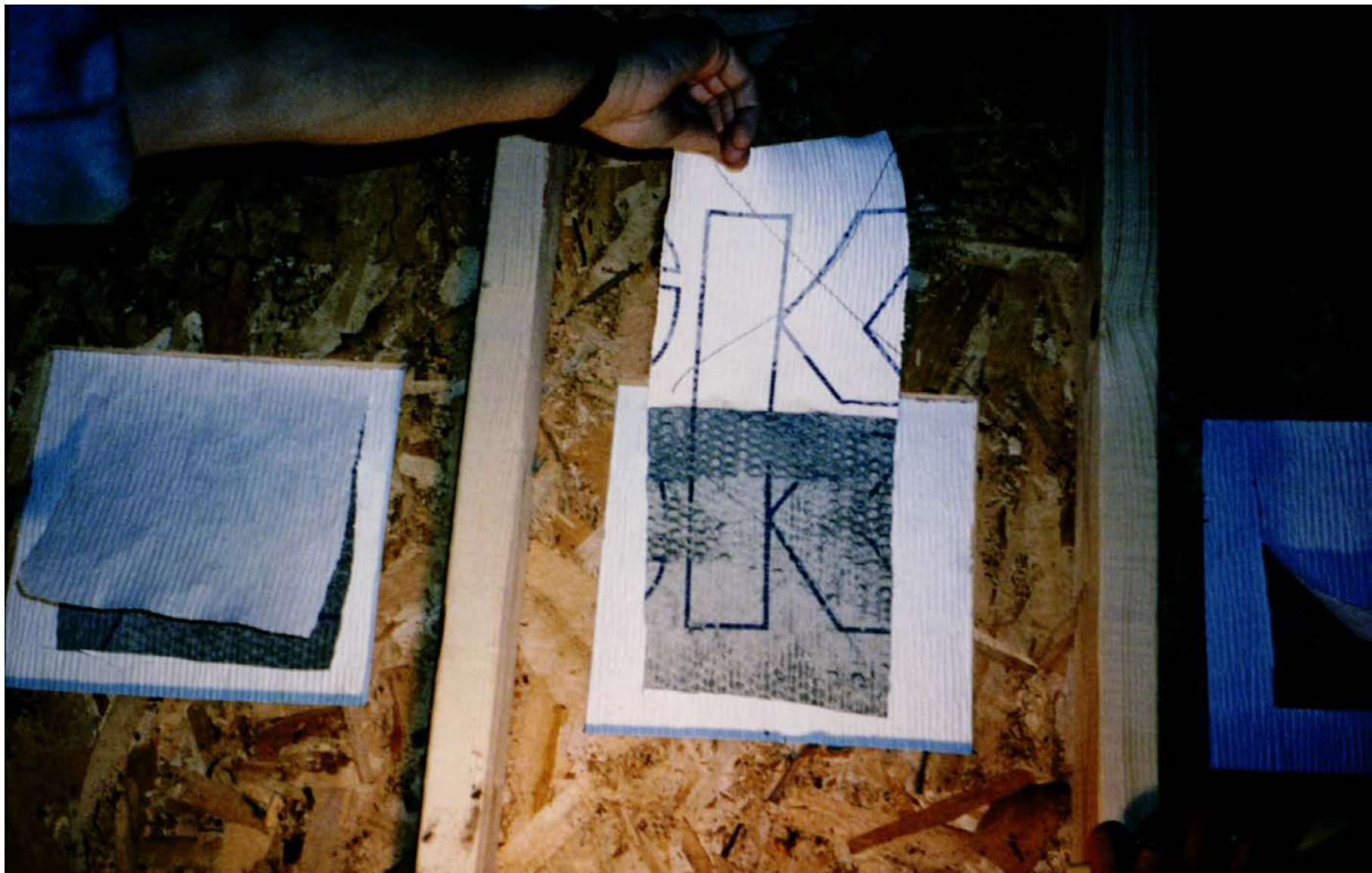


Beer Screen?

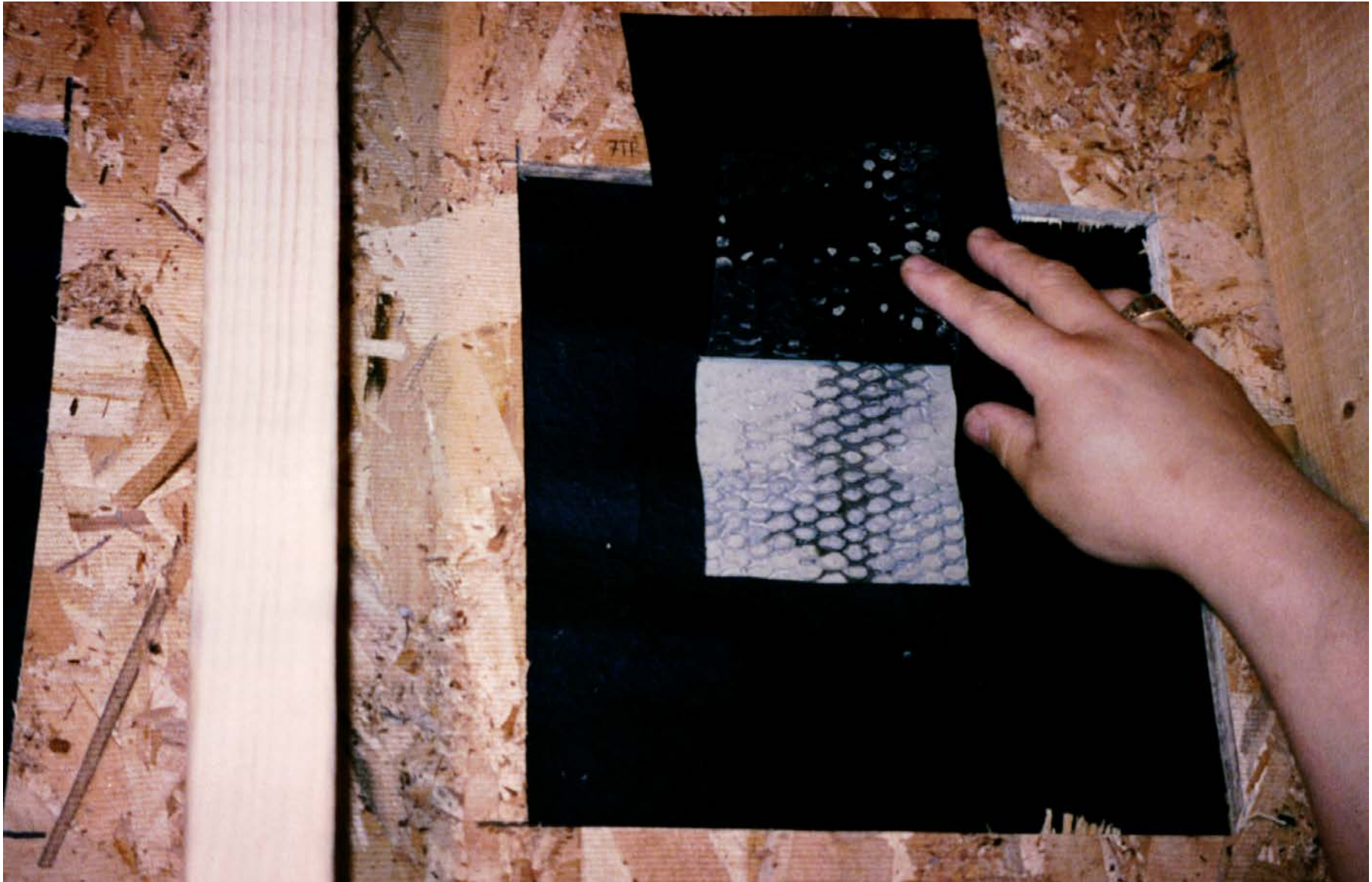








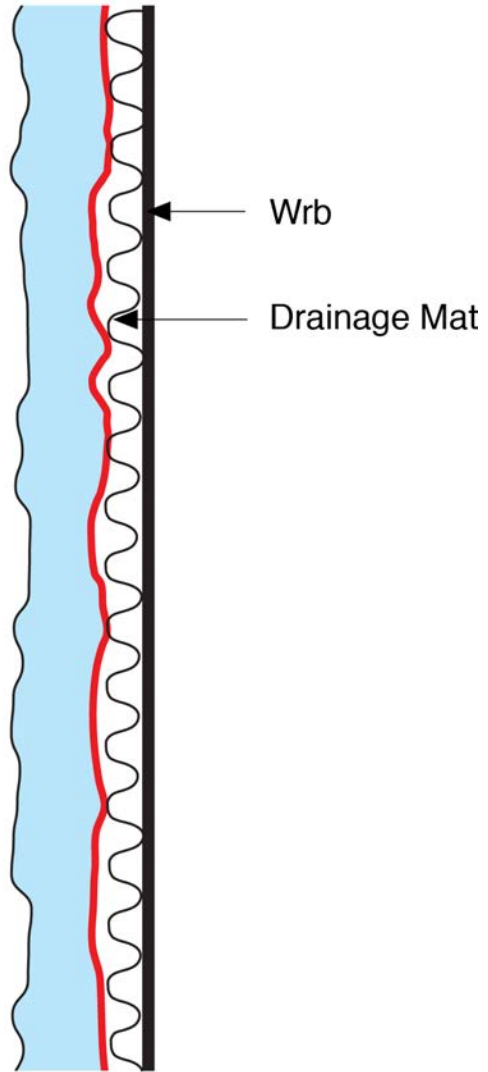








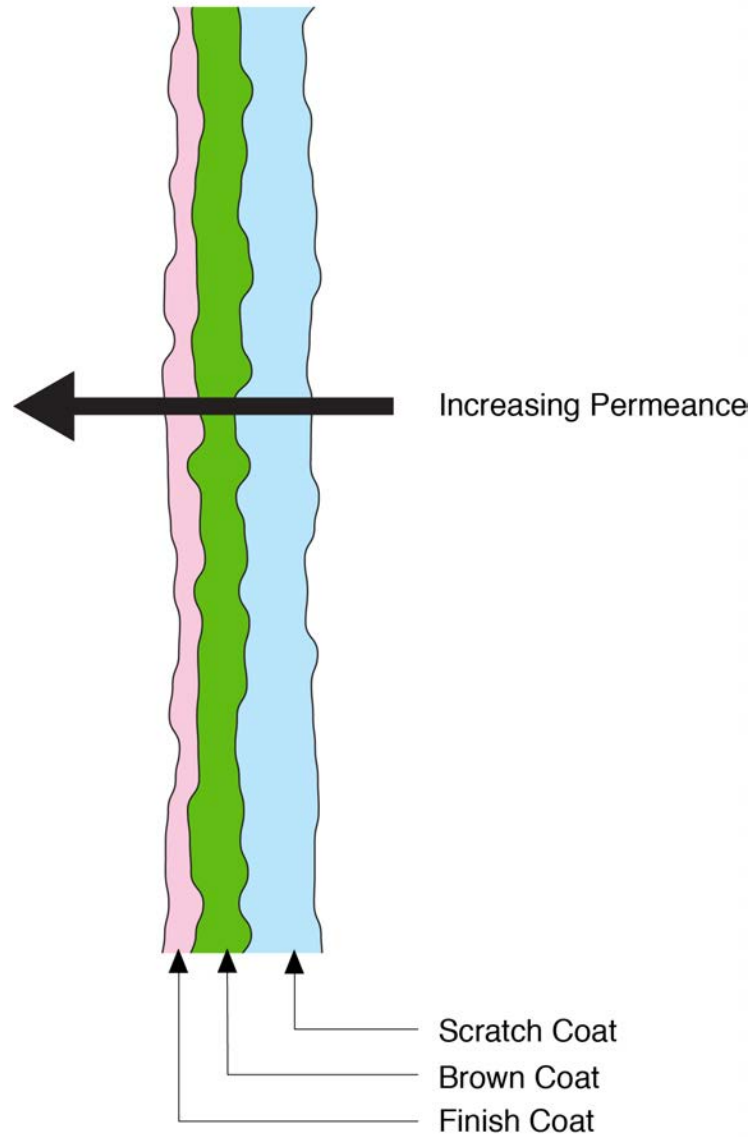








Traditional Lime Stucco	Greater than 20 perms
Lime/Portland Cement Stucco	5 to 10 perms
Portland Cement Stucco	1 to 5 perms
Polymer Modification	Less than 1



Exterior Conditions

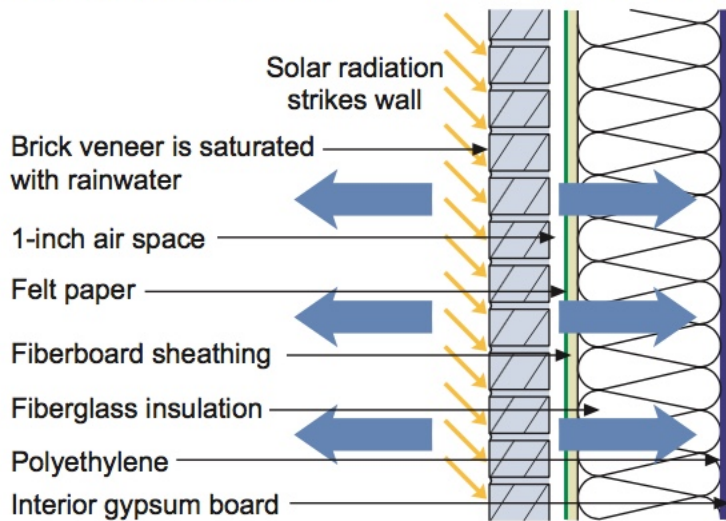
Temperature: 80°F
Relative humidity: 75%
Vapor pressure: 2.49 kPa

Conditions within Cavity:

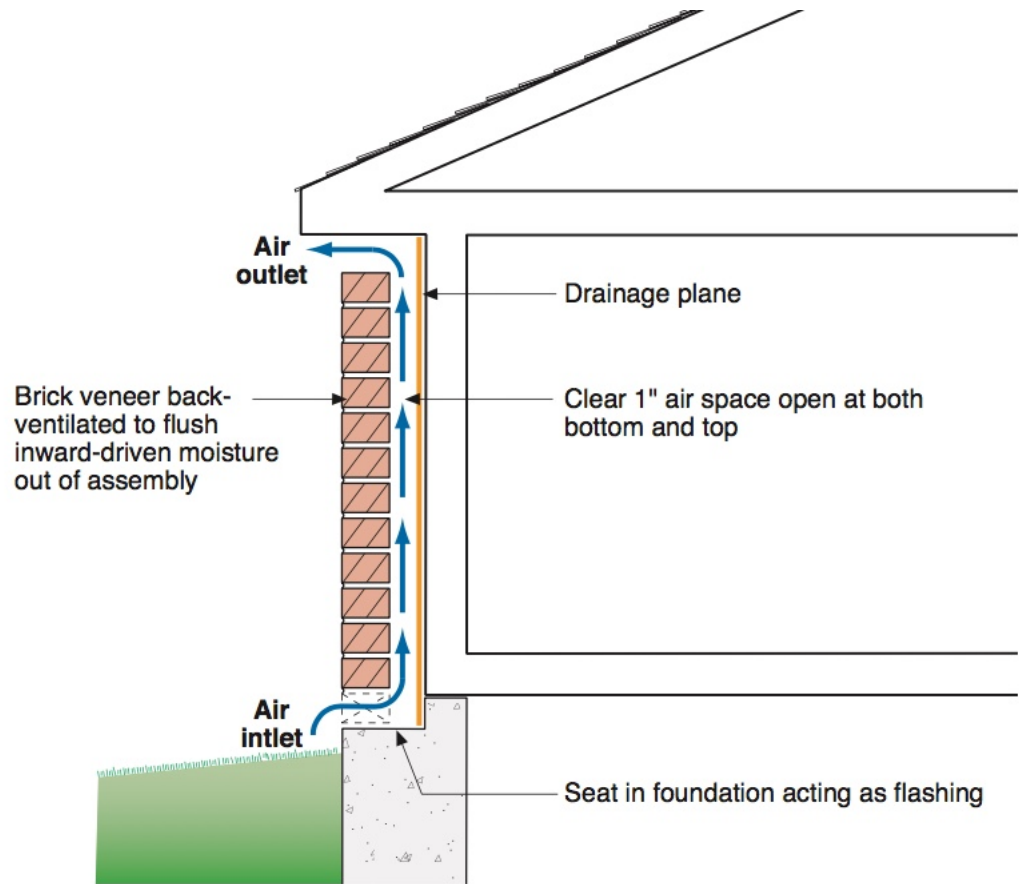
Temperature: 100°F
Relative humidity: 100%
Vapor pressure: 6.45 kPa

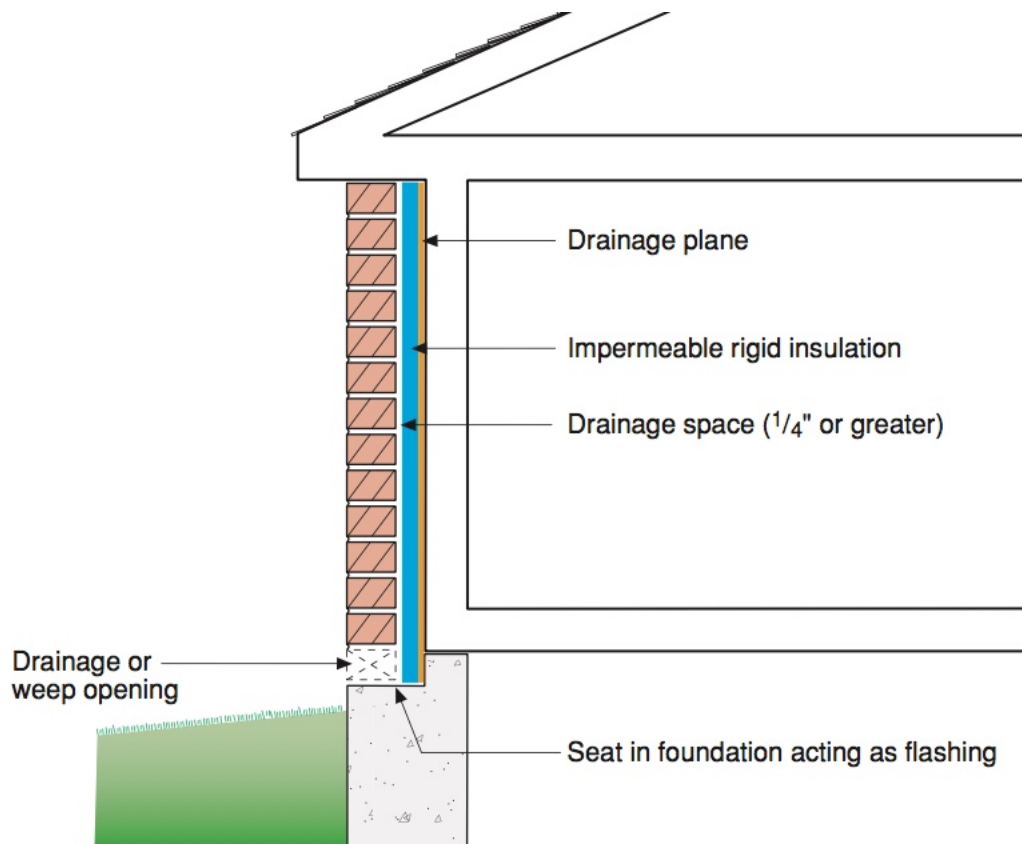
Interior Conditions

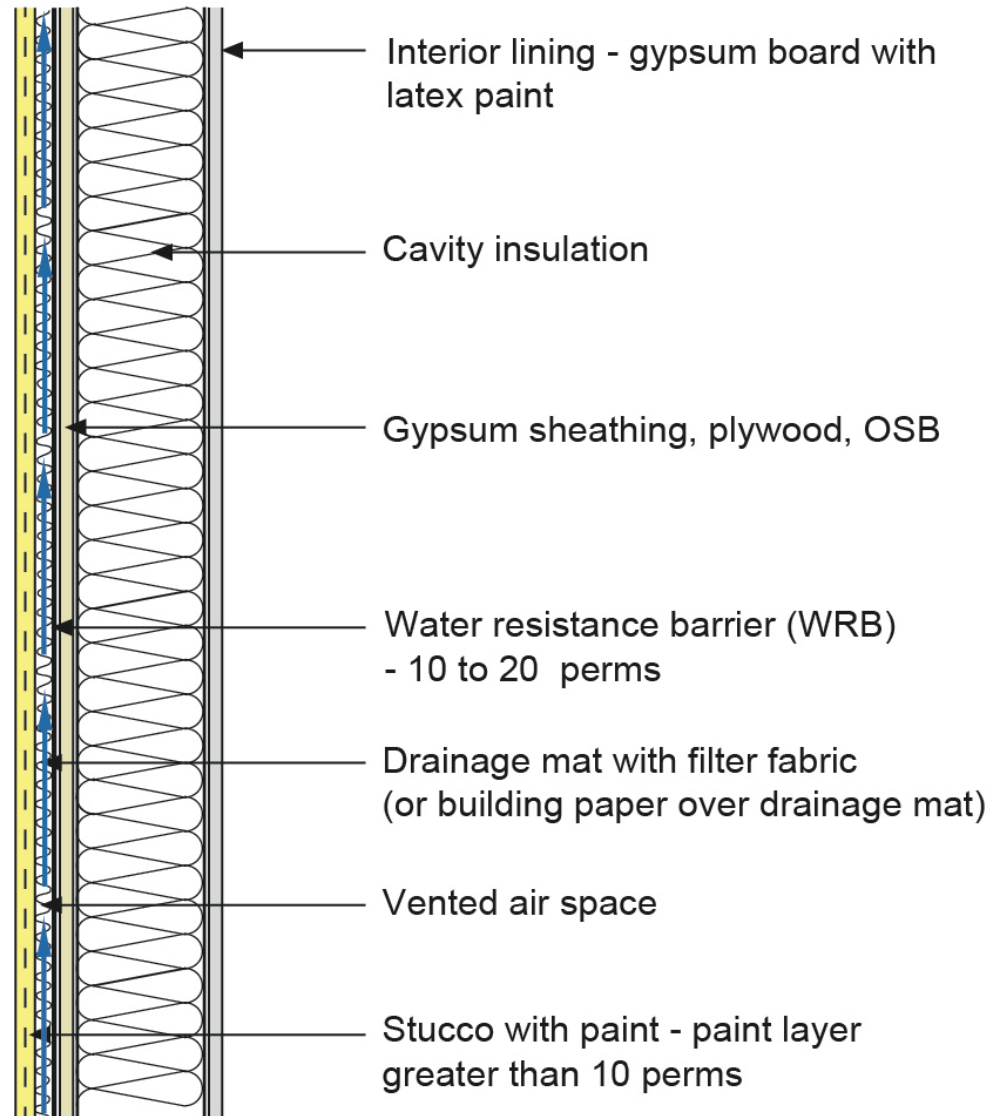
Temperature: 75°F
Relative humidity: 60%
Vapor pressure: 1.82 kPa



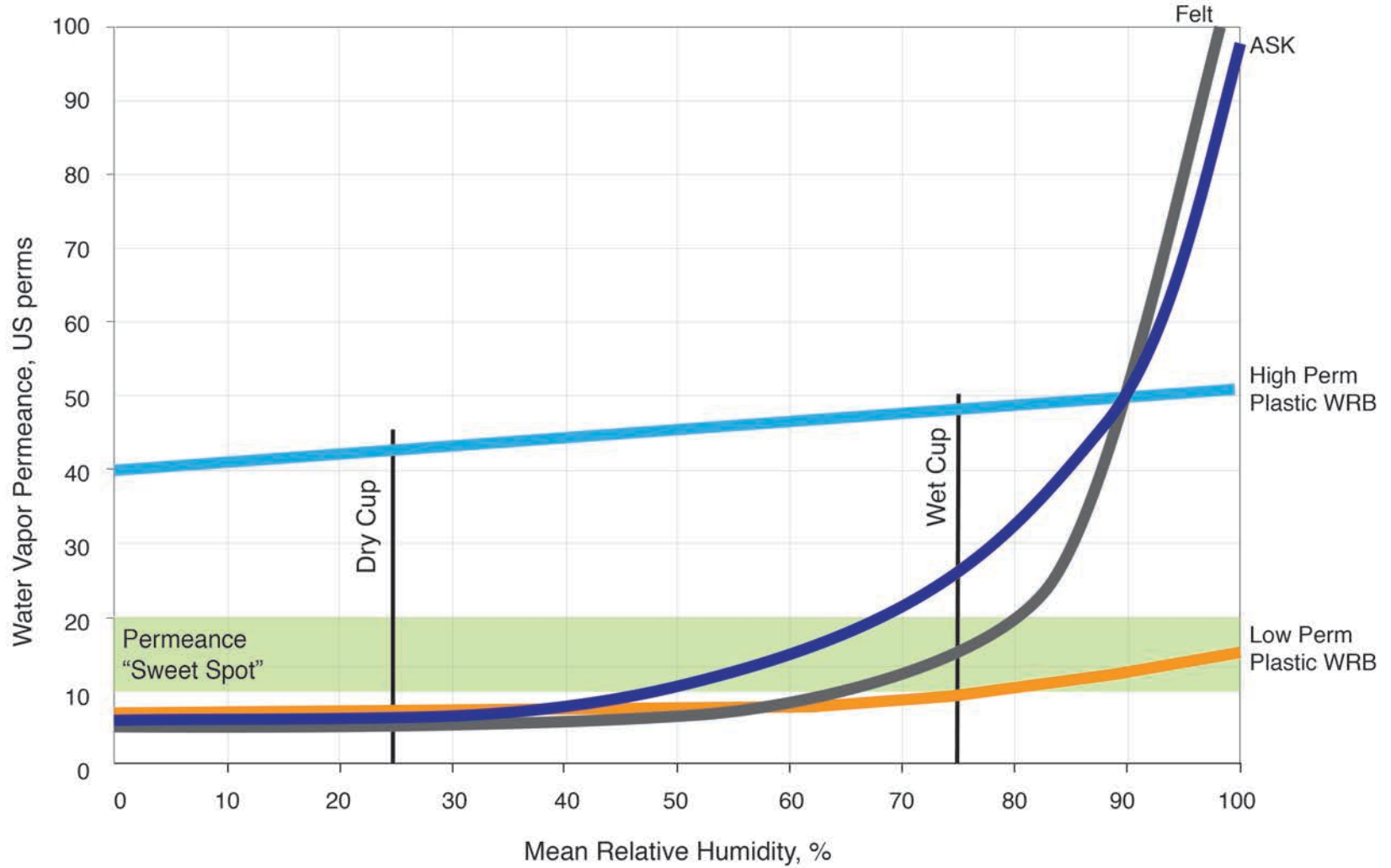
Vapor is driven both inward and outward by a high vapor pressure differential between the brick and the interior and the brick and the exterior.







Water Vapor Permeance of WRB's



Fixing Traditional Stucco....

Provide a 3/8 inch air space behind all stucco in regions where it rains more than 20 inches per year

Provide a 3/8 inch air space behind all stucco over three stories

Don't install interior vapor barriers

Air space can be reduced to 1/16 inch where inward vapor drive is limited

Fixing Traditional Stucco....

EIFS Has None of These Issues....

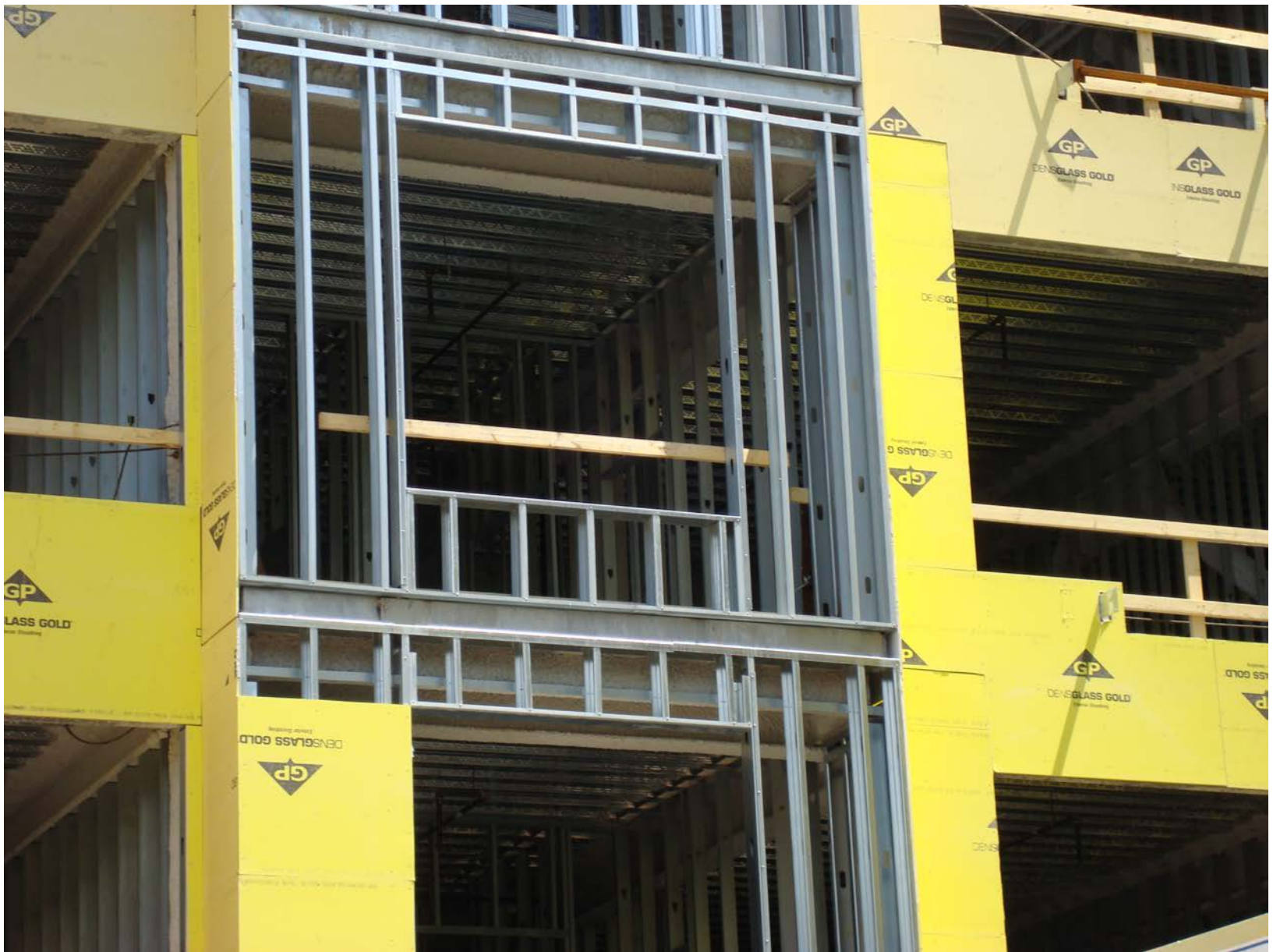
Fixing Traditional Stucco....

EIFS Has None of These Issues....

Except If You are Stupid and Install an
Interior Vapor Barrier....

Don't Do Stupid Things



































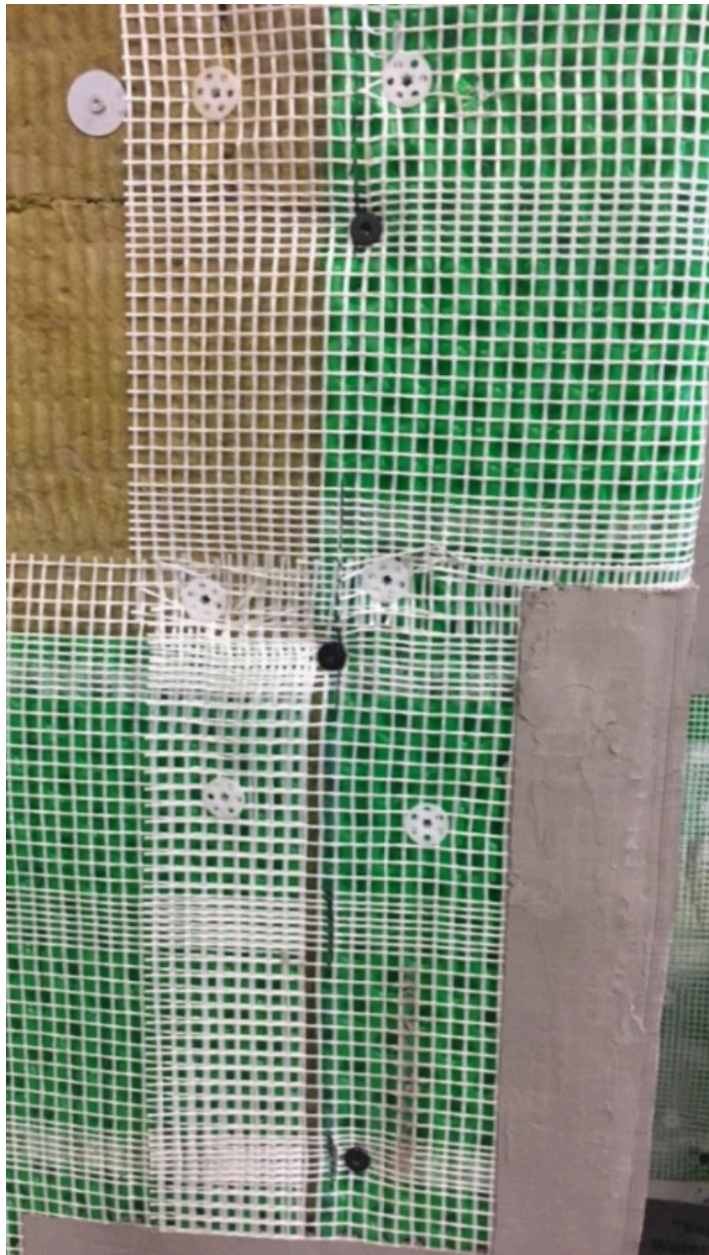












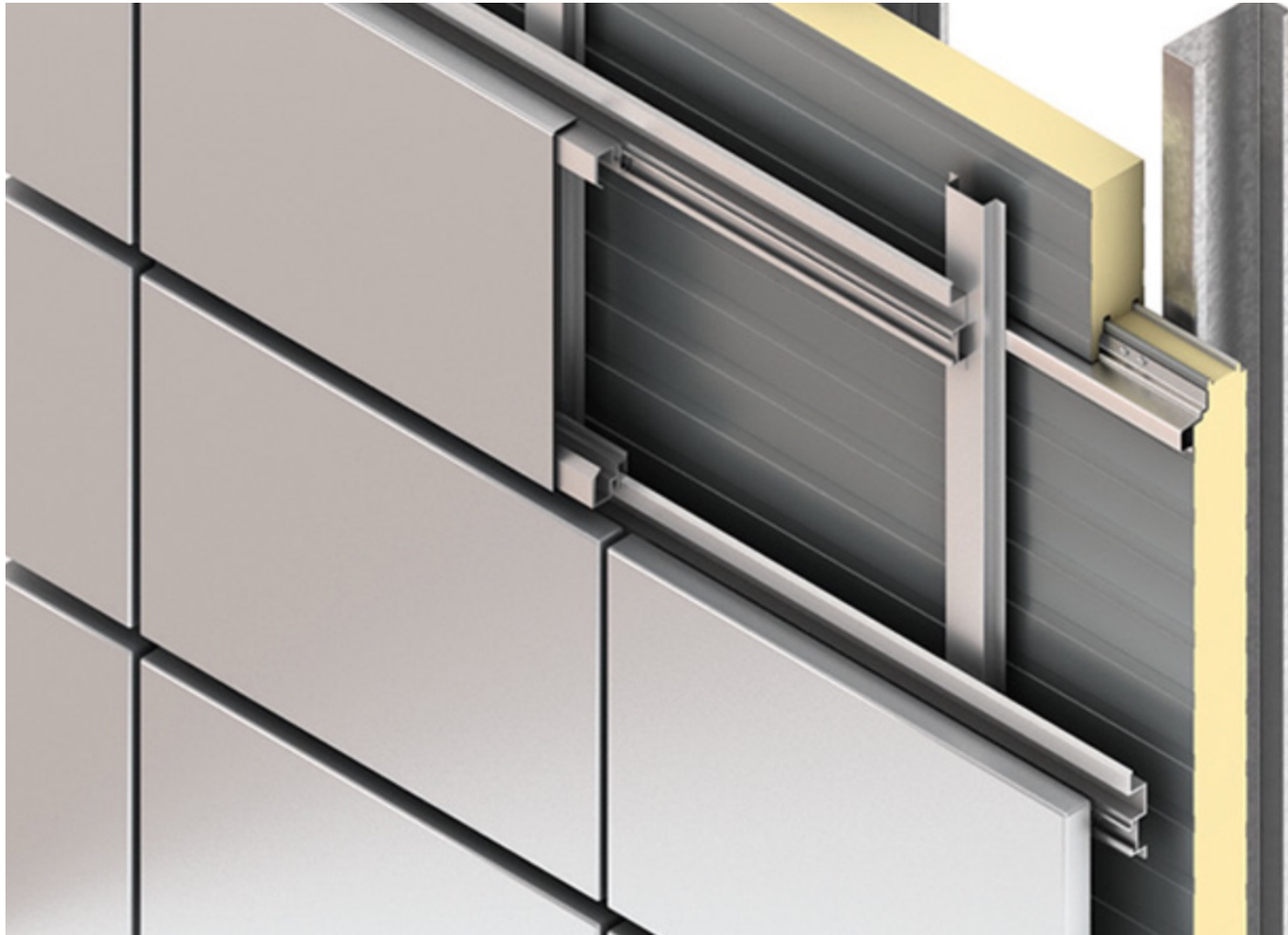


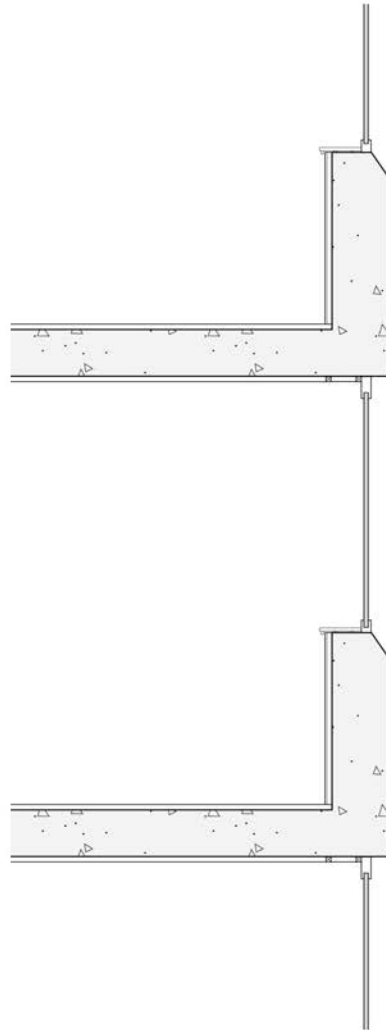


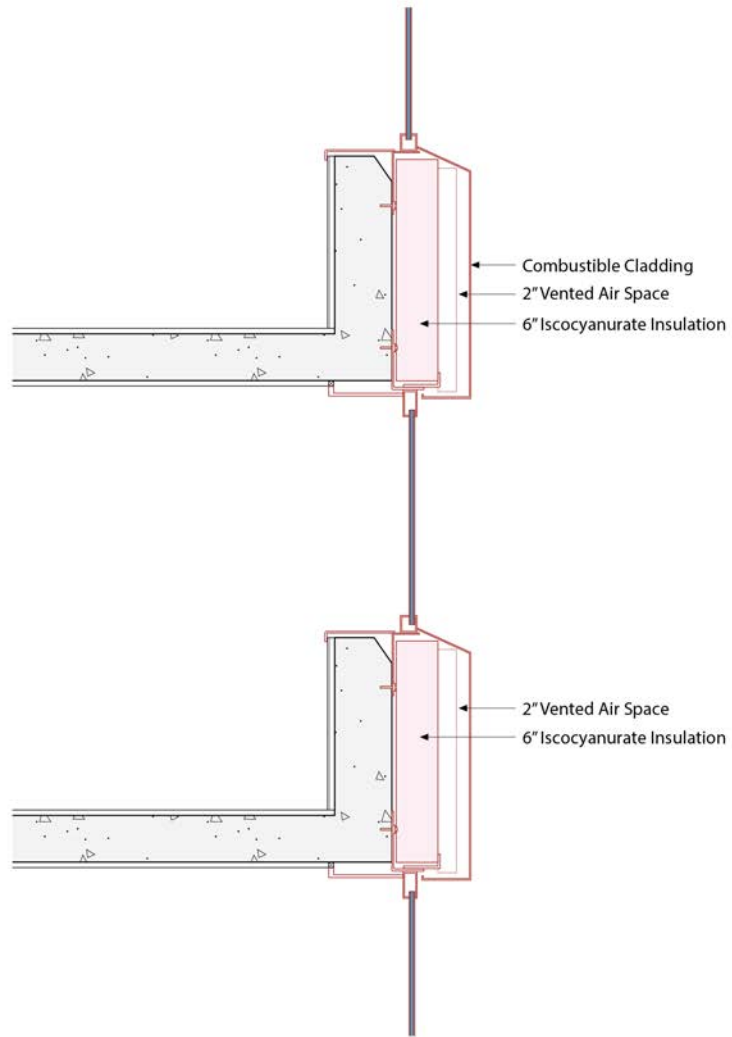


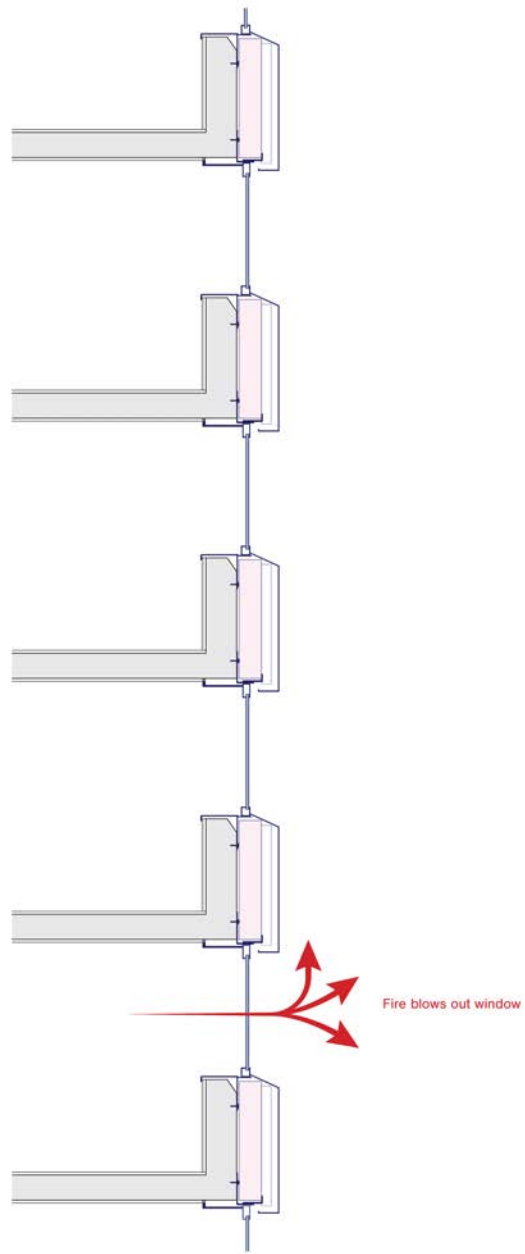


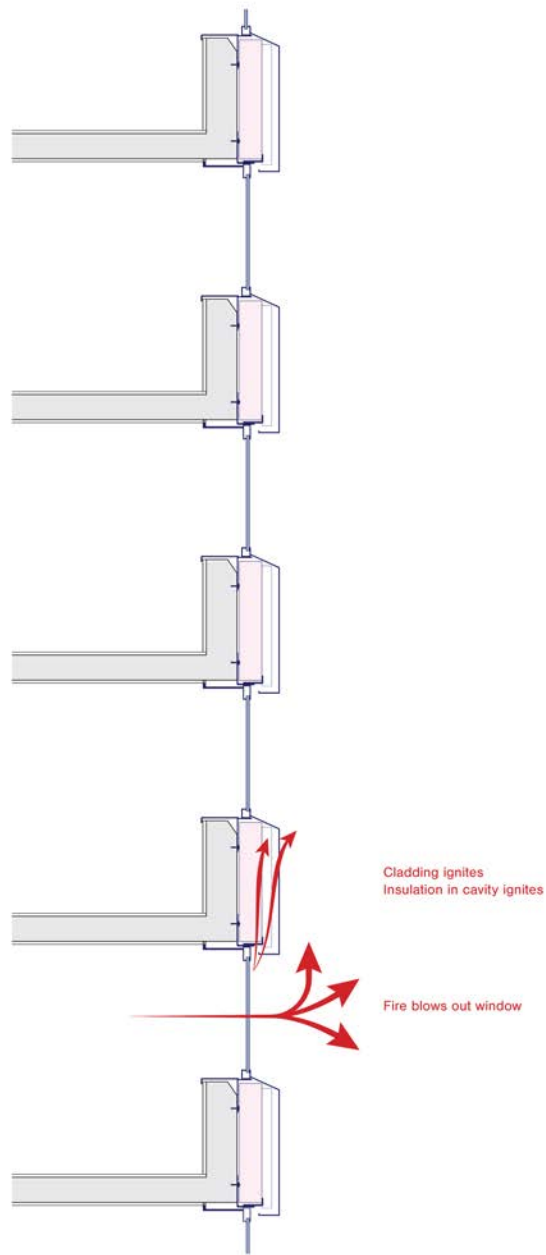


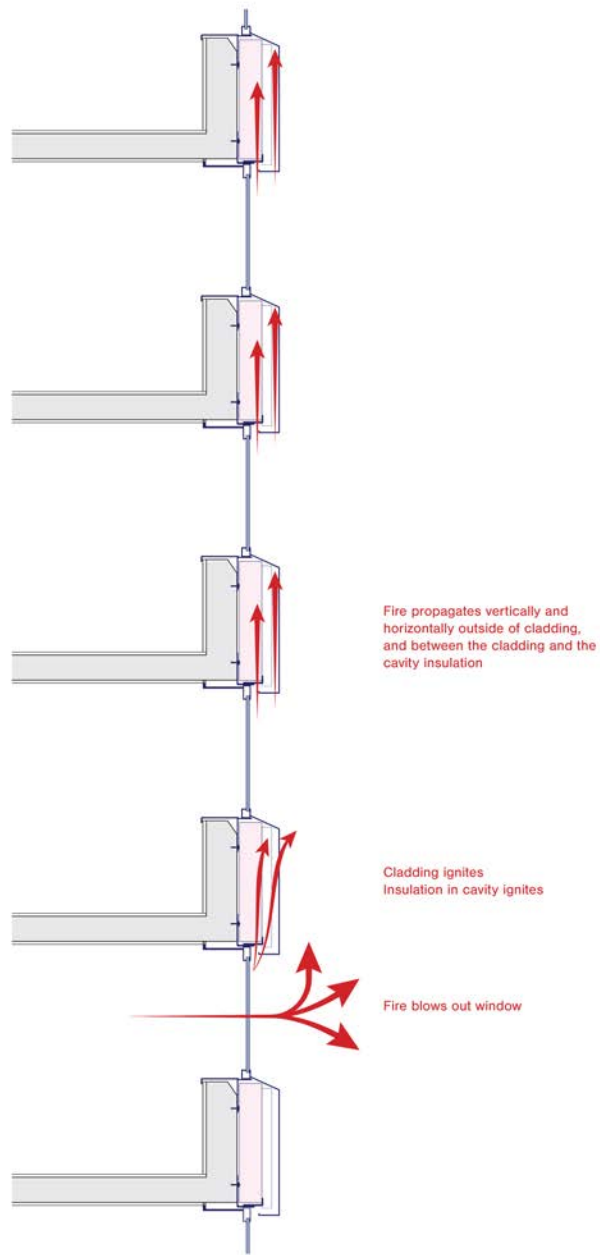


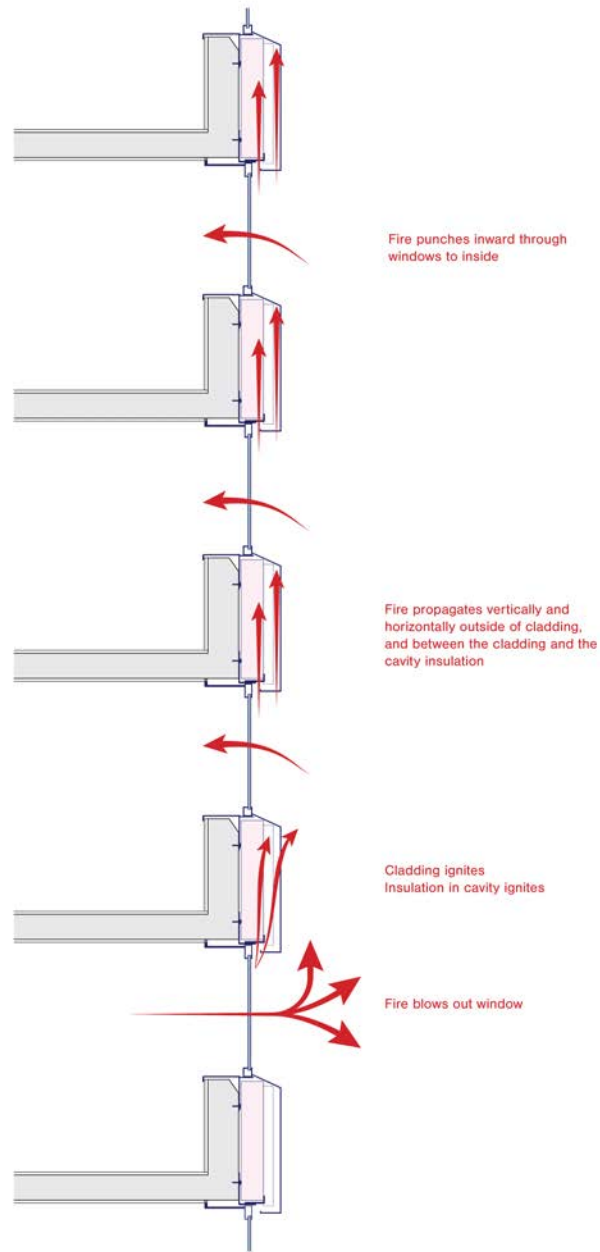












Fire punches inward through windows to inside

Fire propagates vertically and horizontally outside of cladding, and between the cladding and the cavity insulation

Cladding ignites
Insulation in cavity ignites

Fire blows out window

