

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

Building Science

Adventures In Building Science

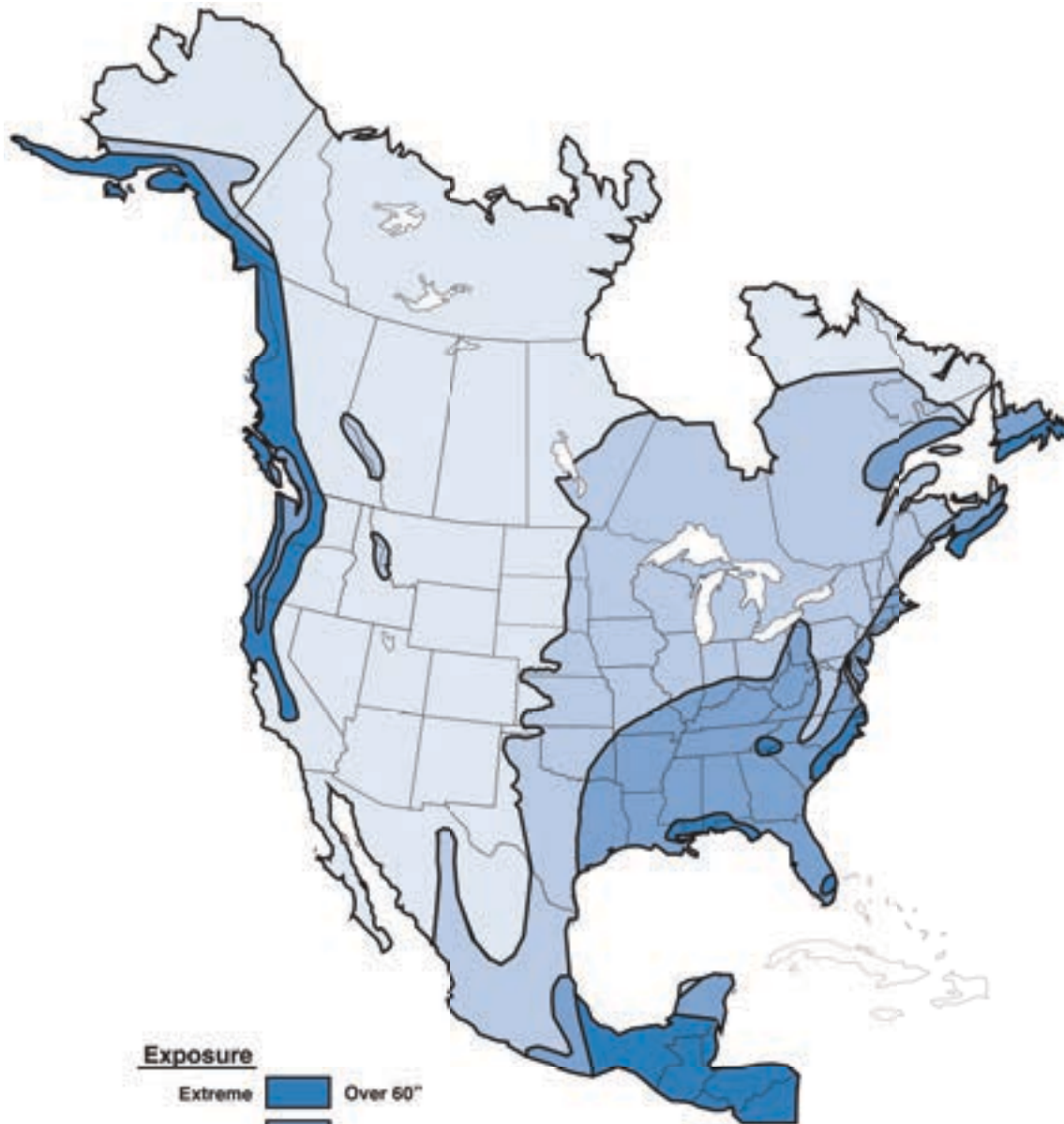
presented by www.buildingscience.com



Freeze-Thaw Damage

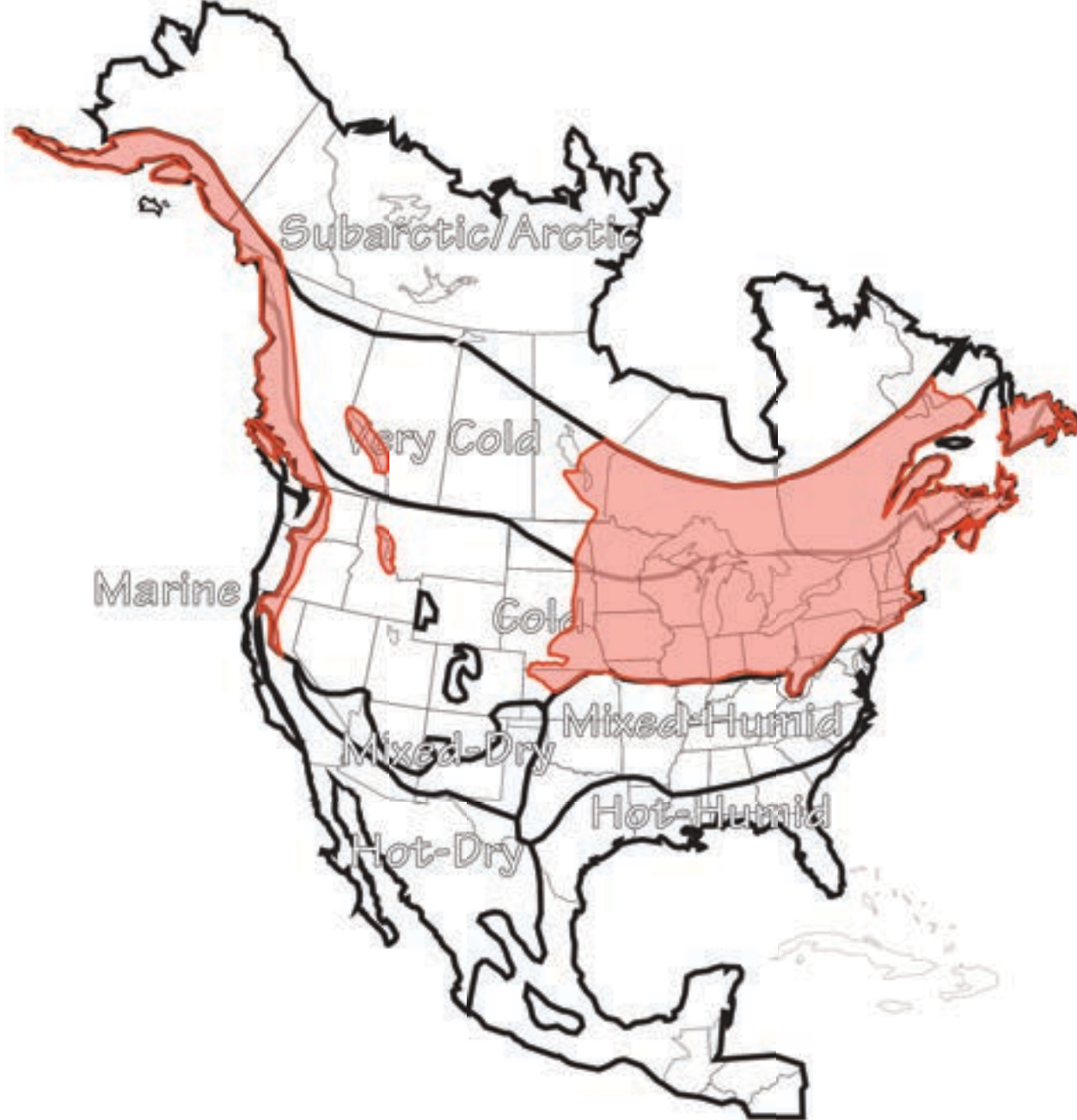
Freeze-Thaw Damage
Freezing Temperatures
Water
Susceptible Brick



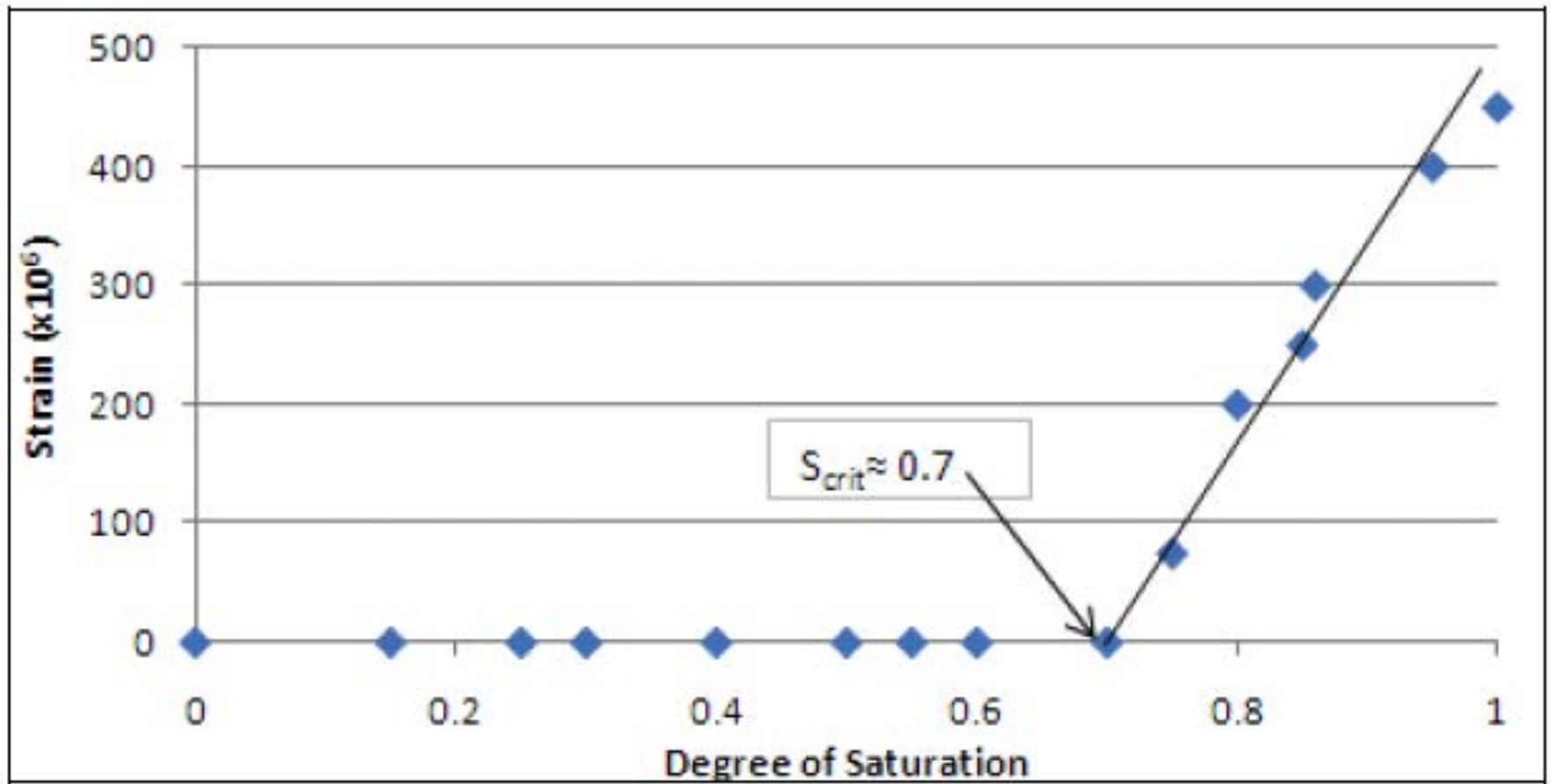


Exposure

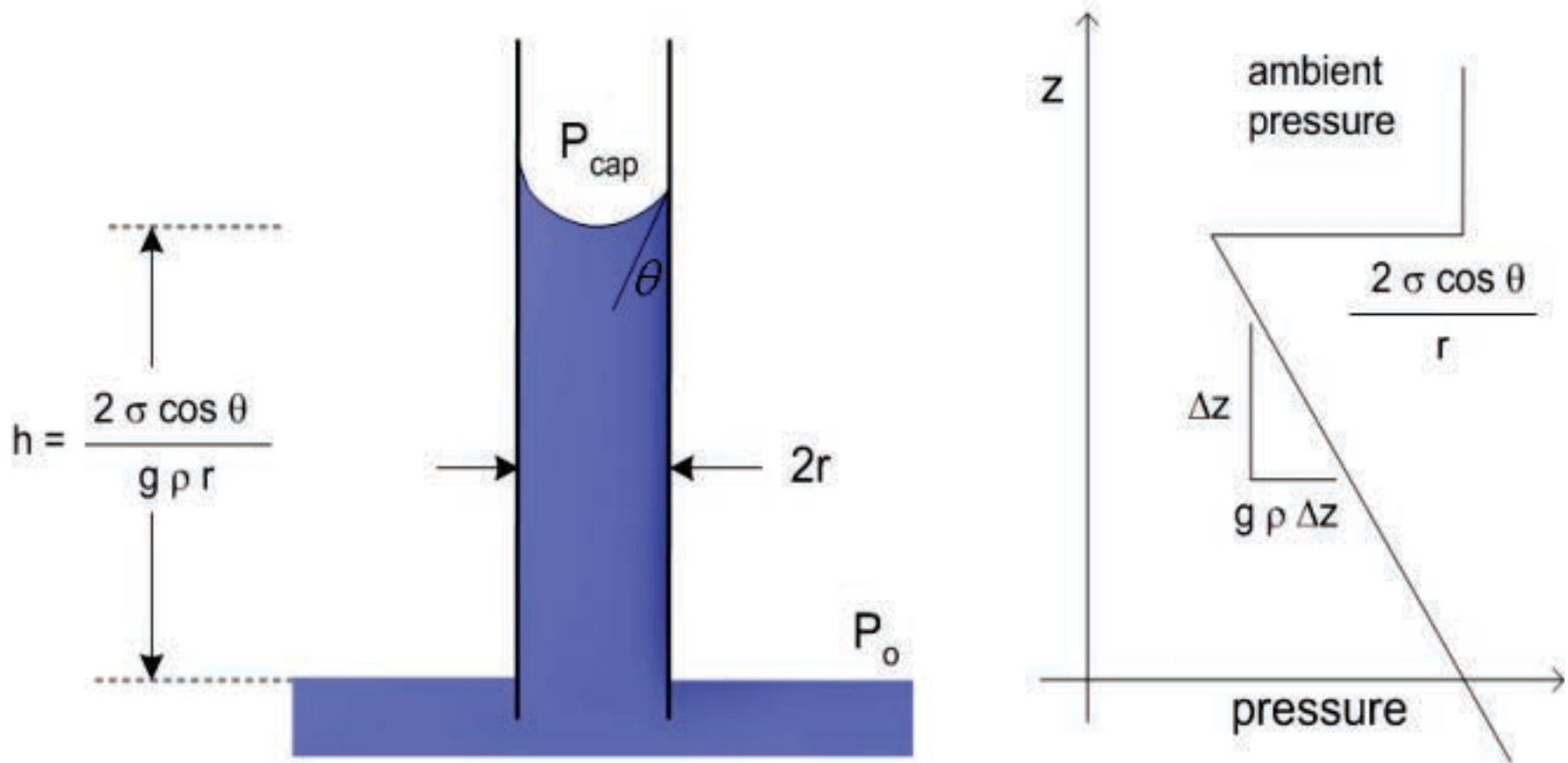
Extreme	Over 60"
High	40" - 60"
Moderate	20" - 40"
Low	Under 20"



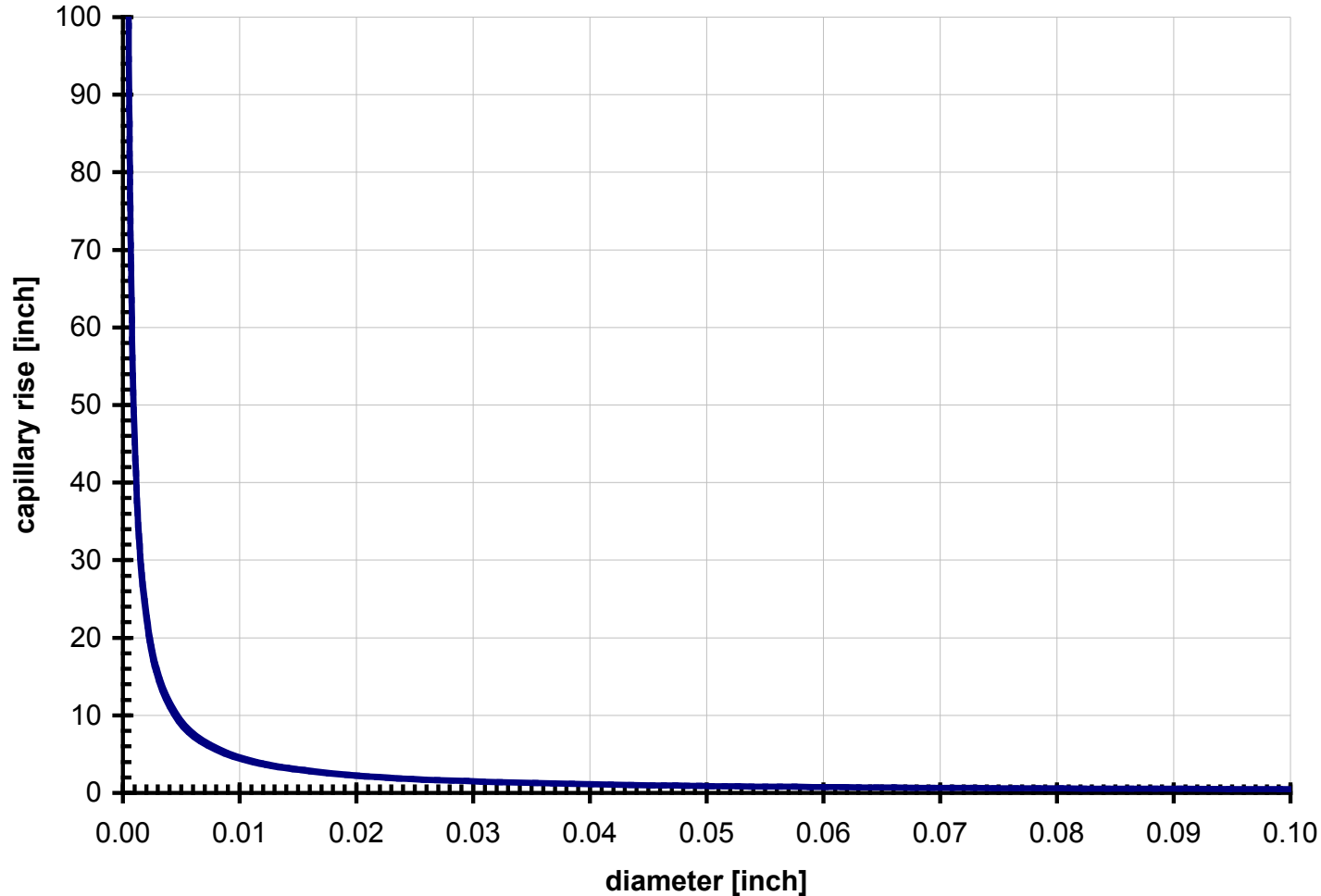
Susceptible Brick Firing Temperature Vitrification

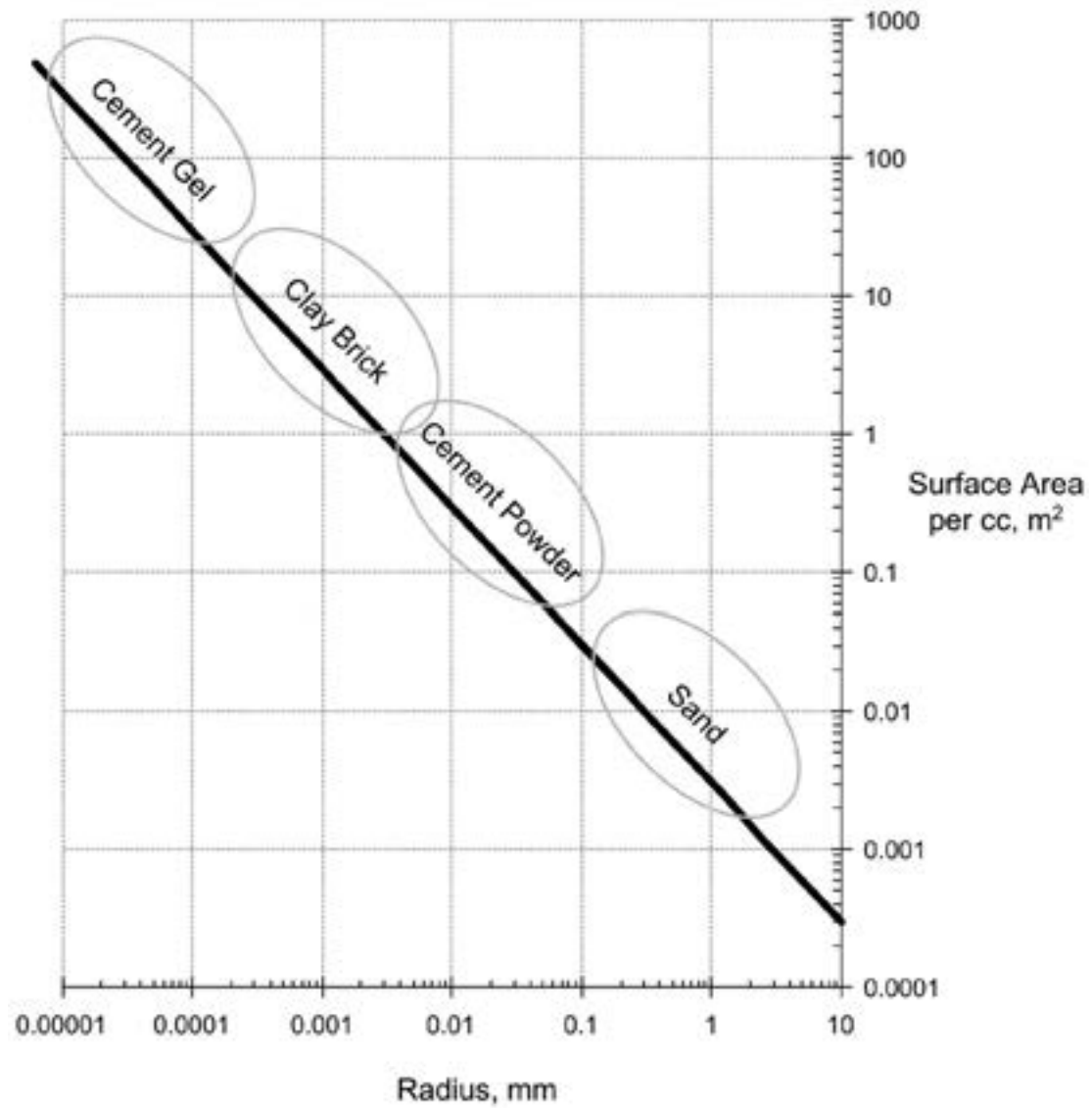


Calculating capillary rise



Capillary rise versus diameter





Surface area vs. particle size
From Straube & Burnett, 2005

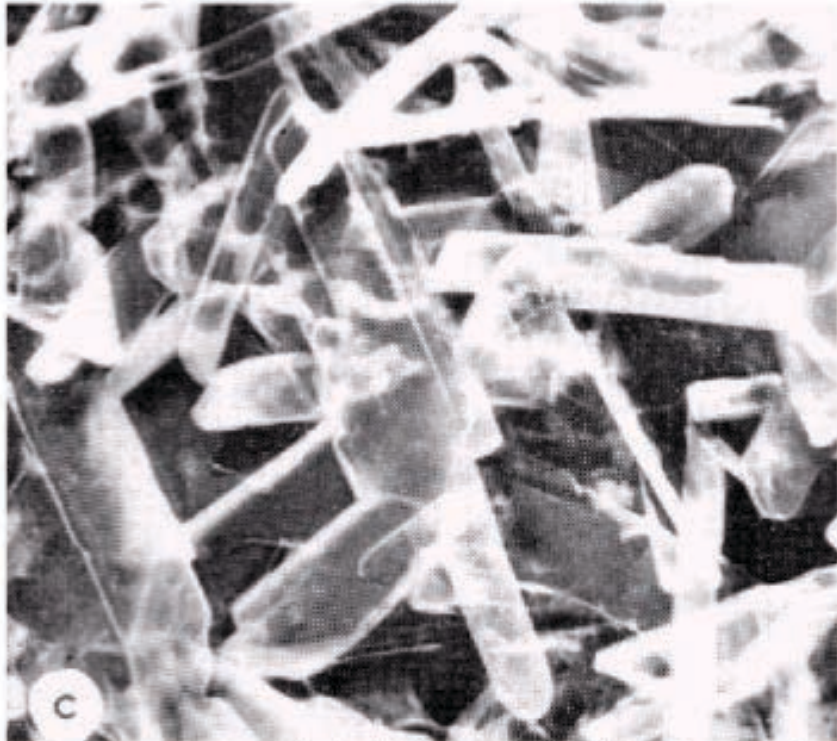


Figure 1c. Gypsum, hydrated from plaster of paris and water, porosity 30 per cent.

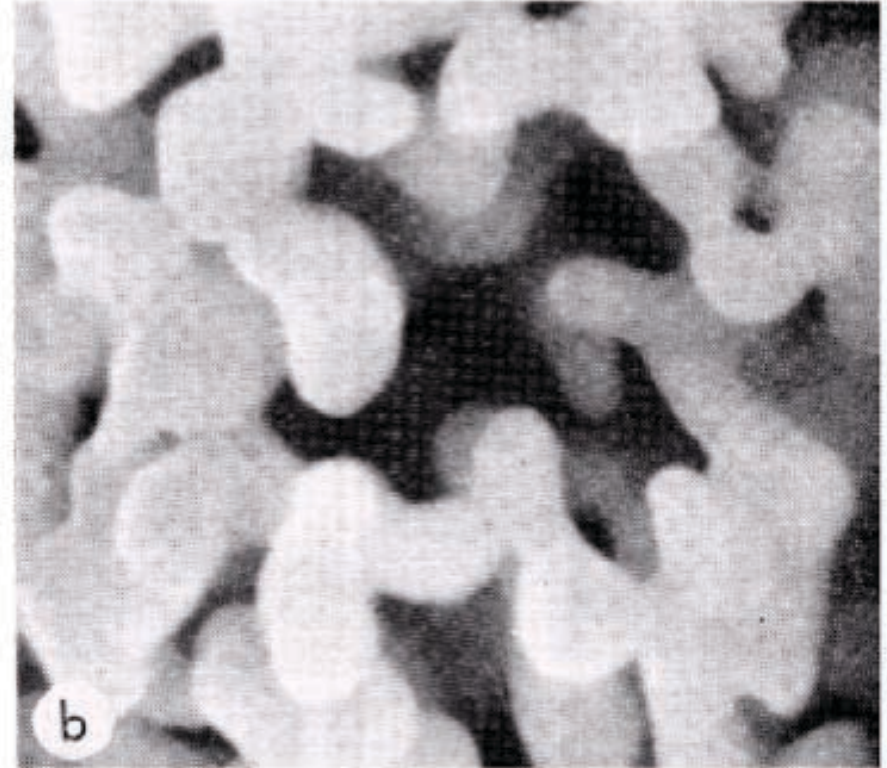
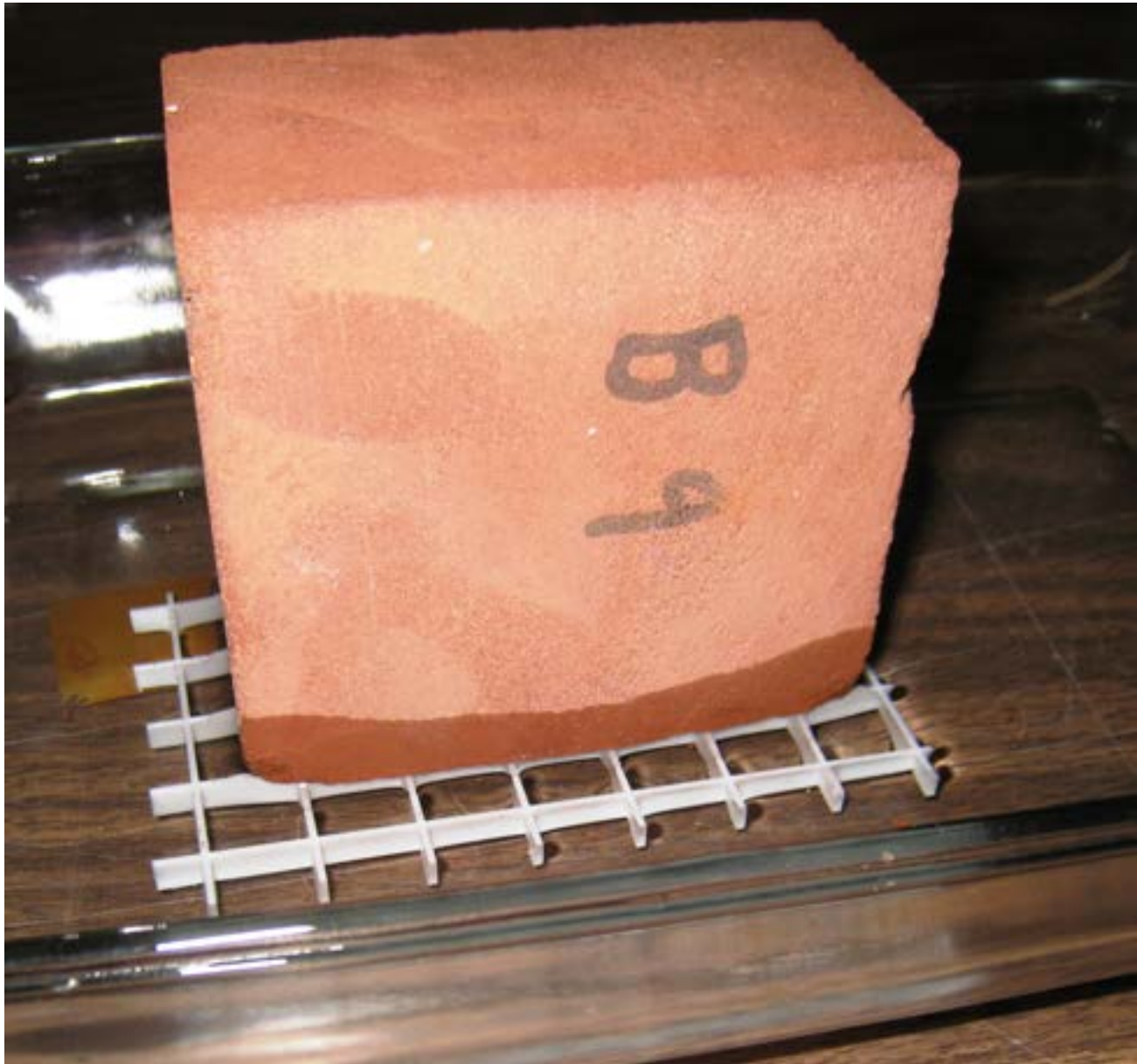
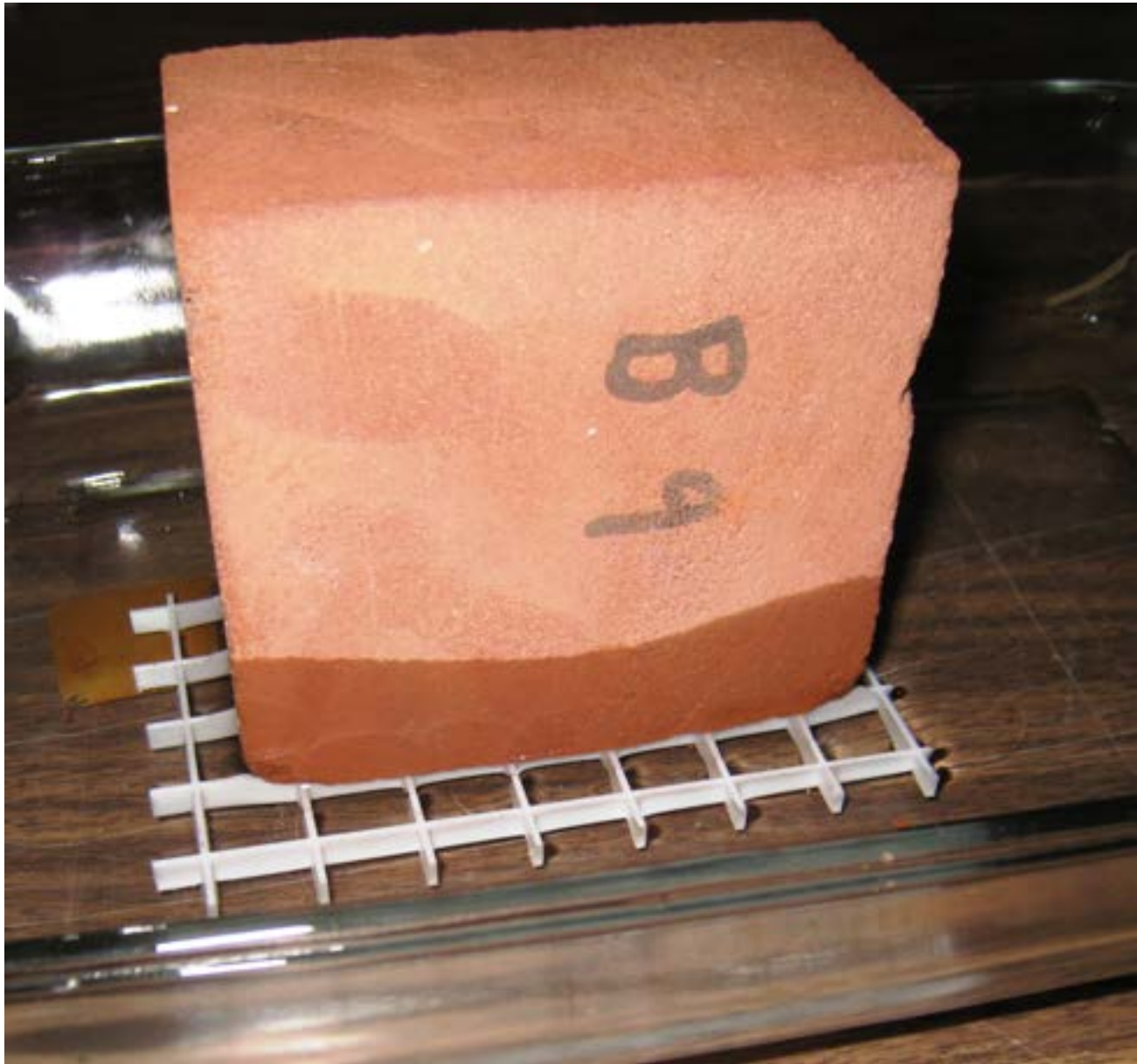
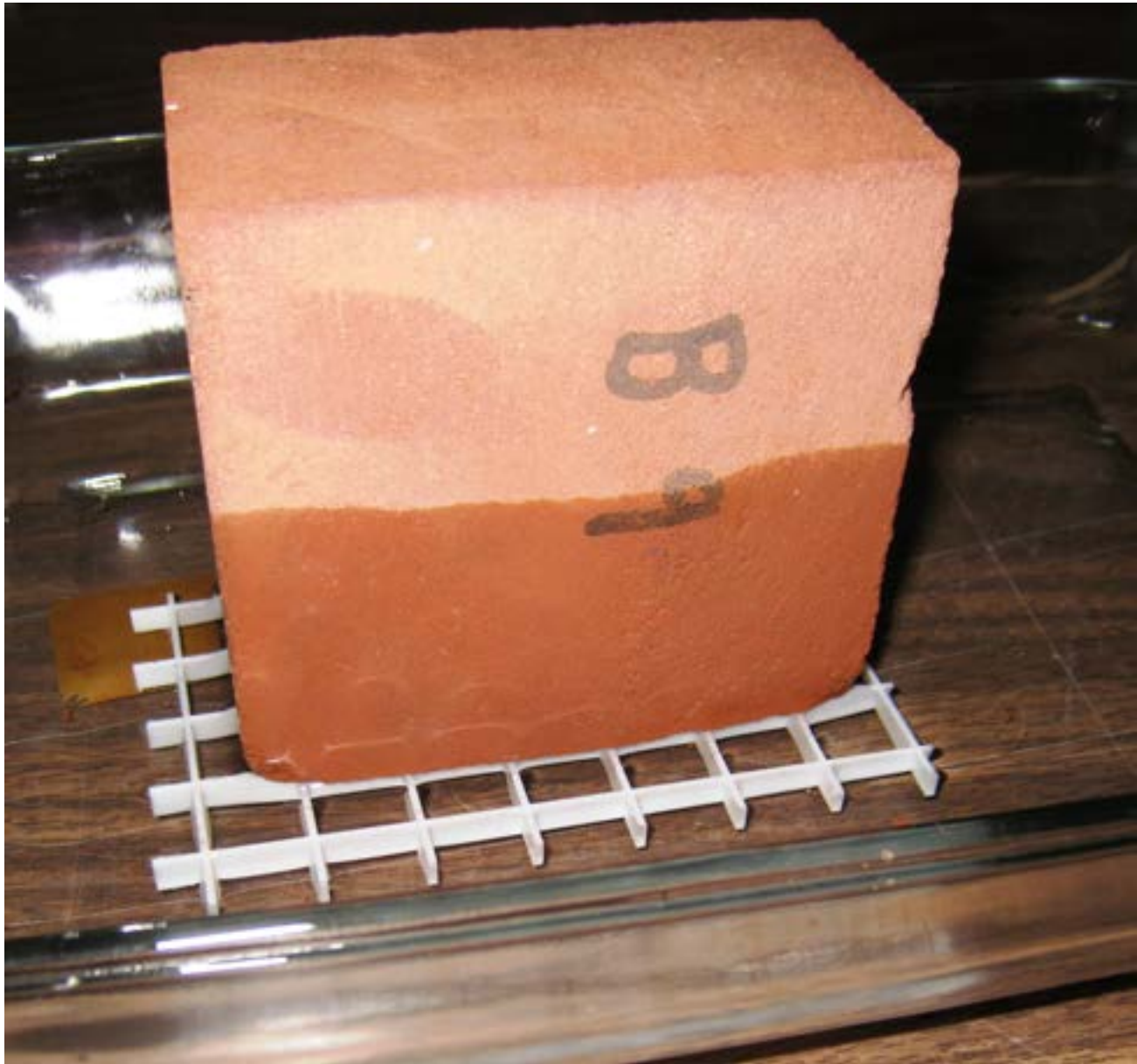
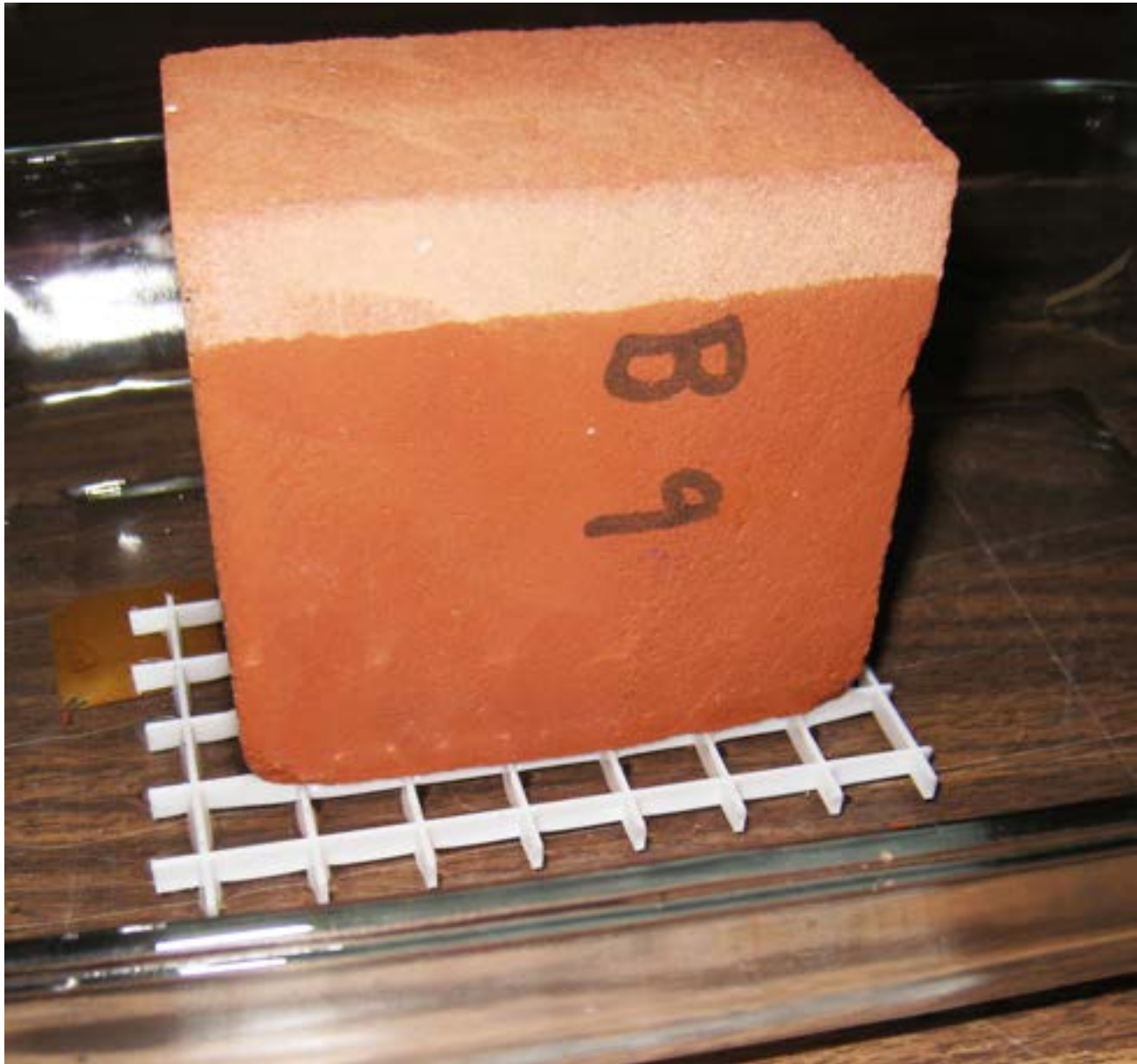


Figure 1b. Brick, sintered clay, porosity 40 per cent.





















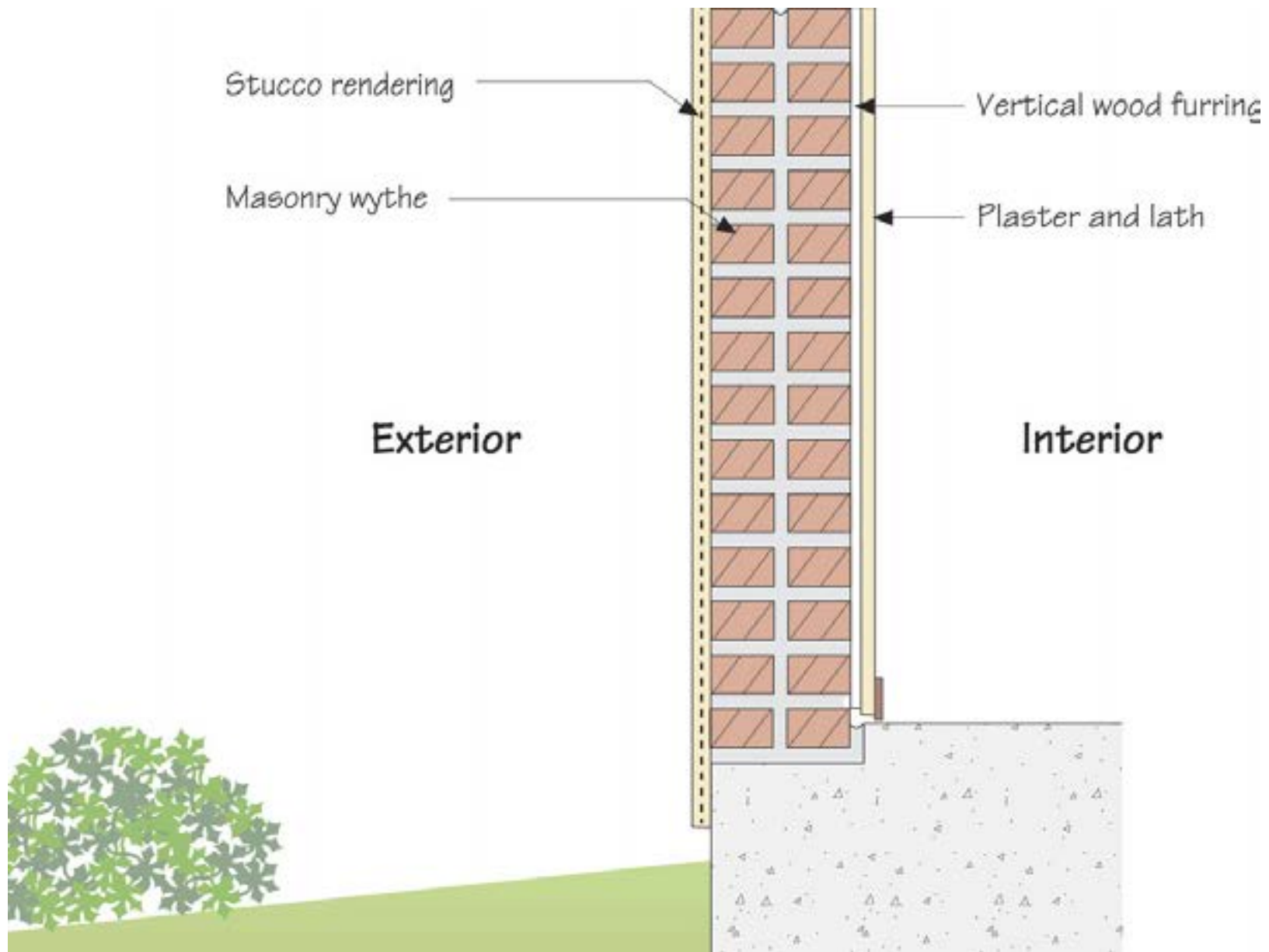












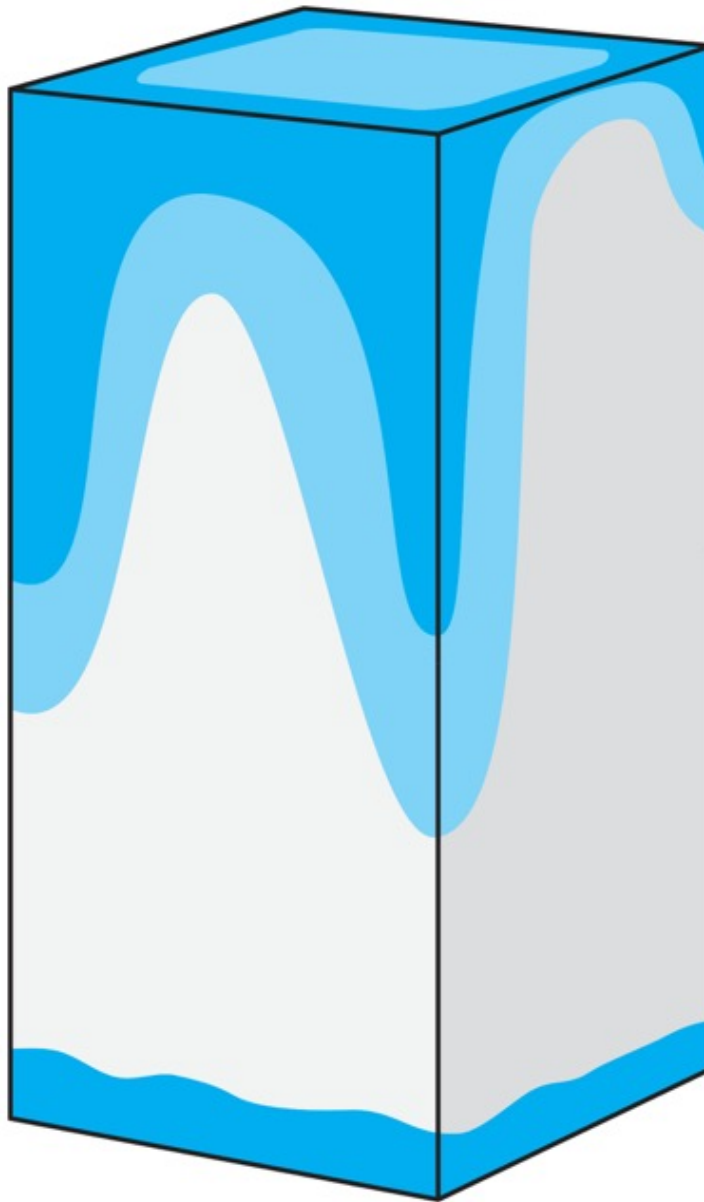


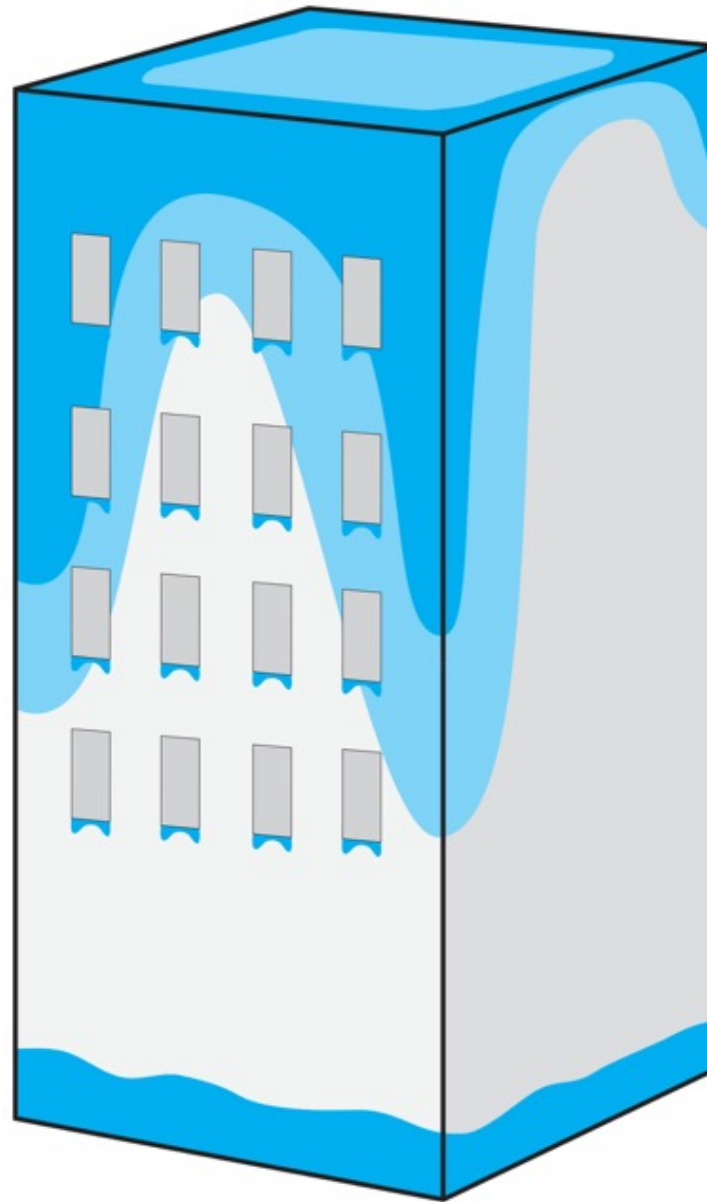






























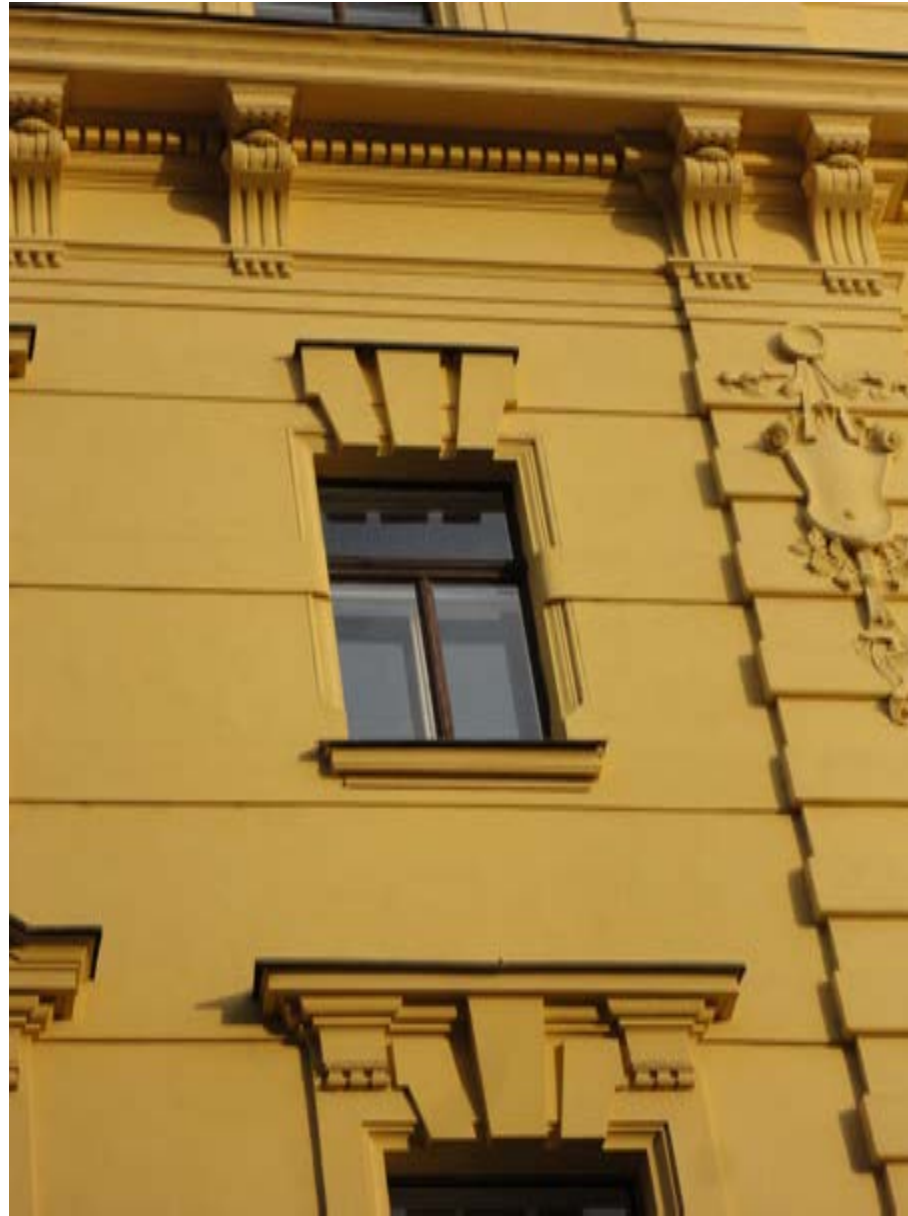












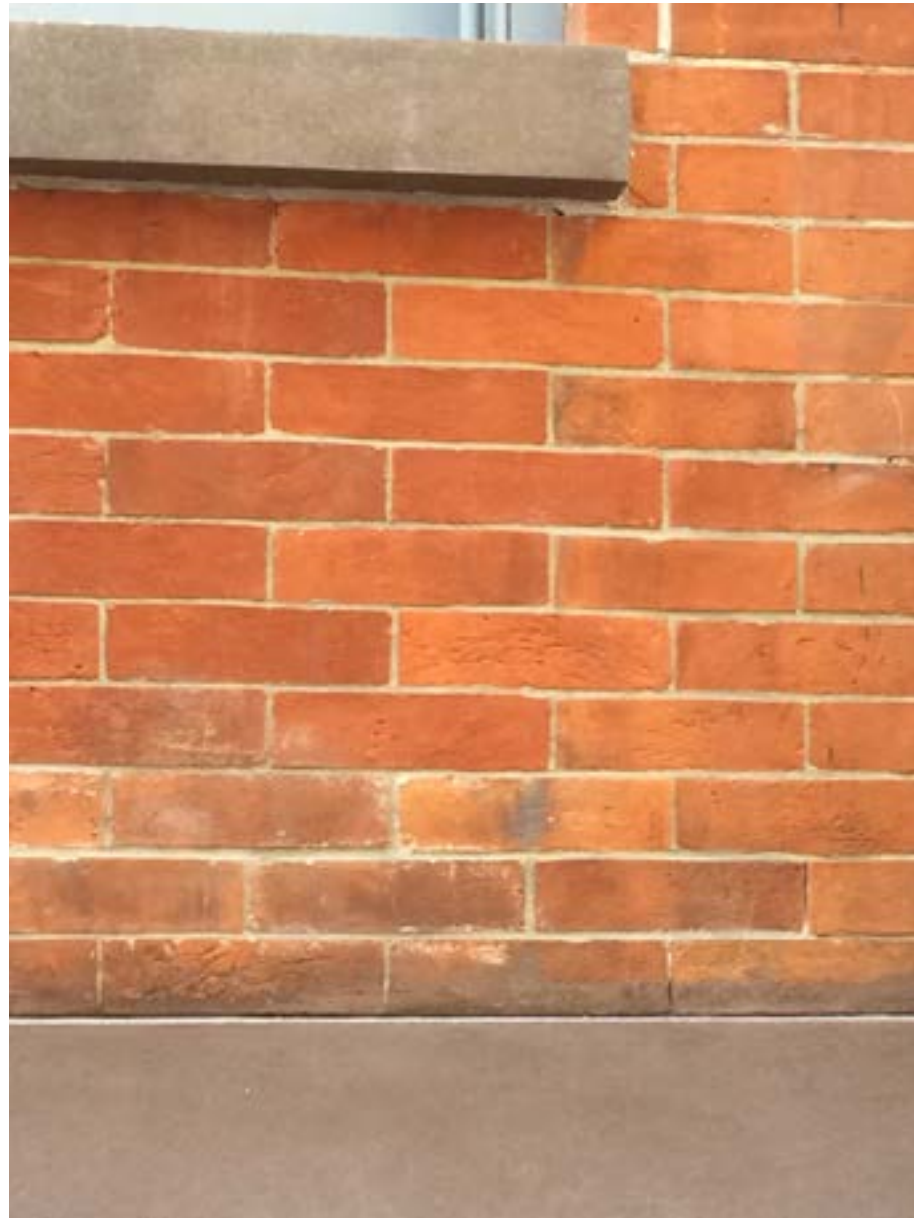
















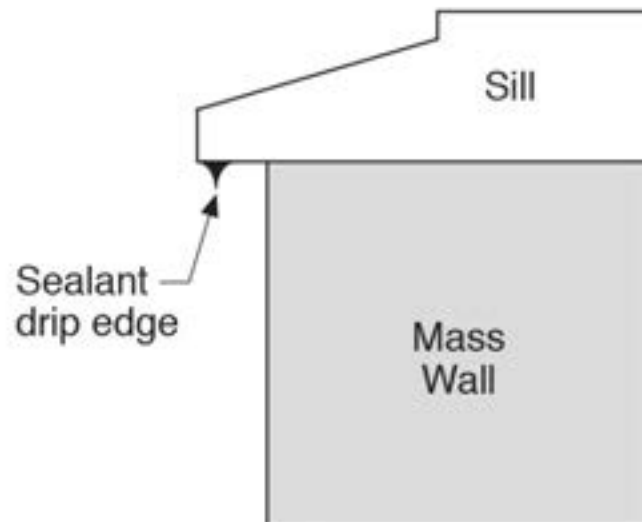
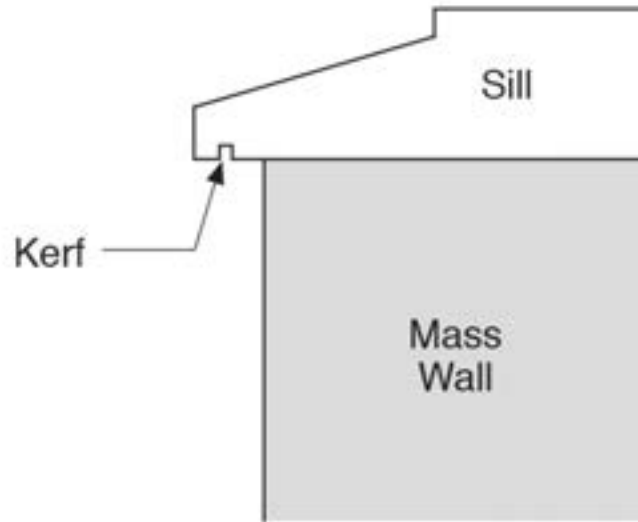


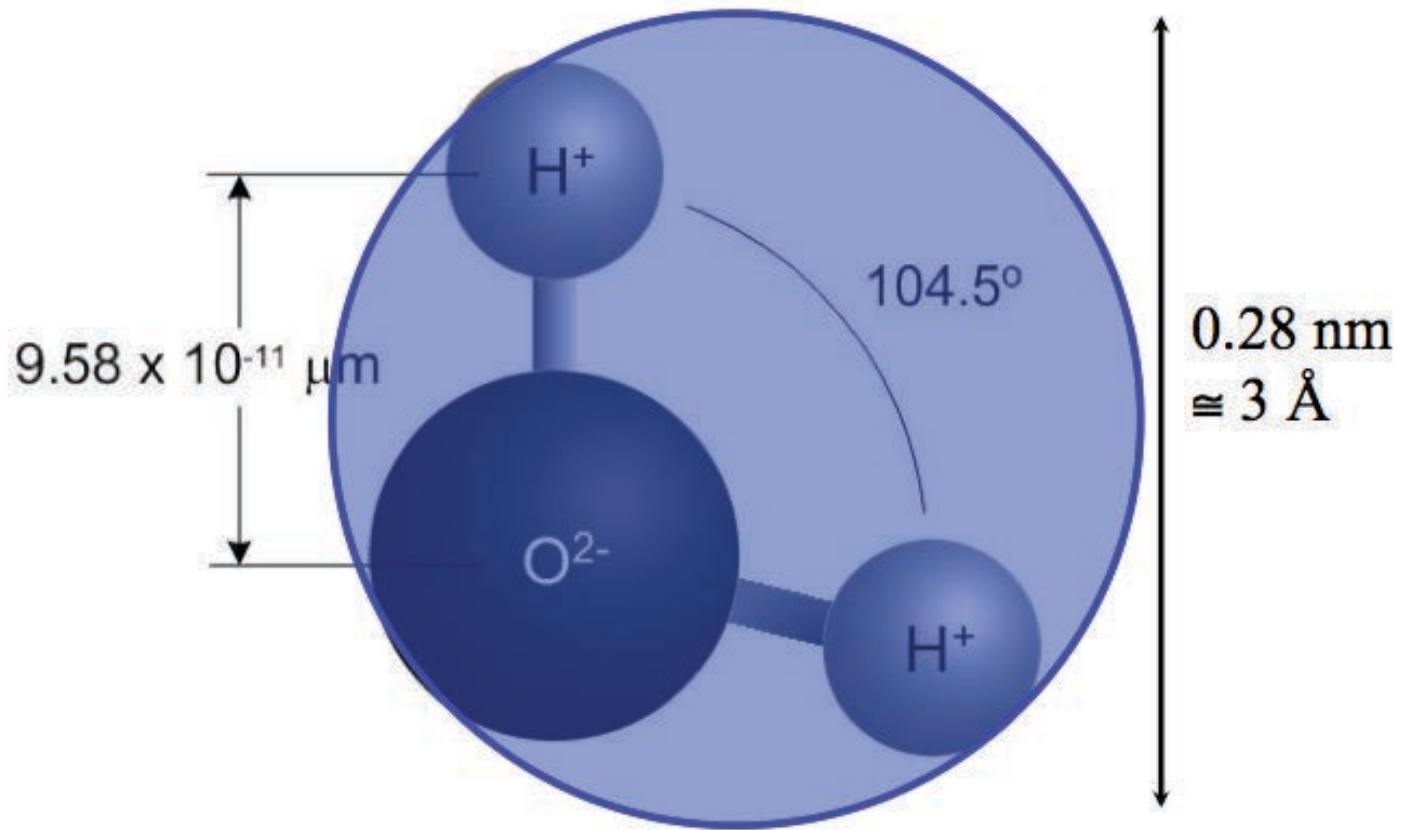


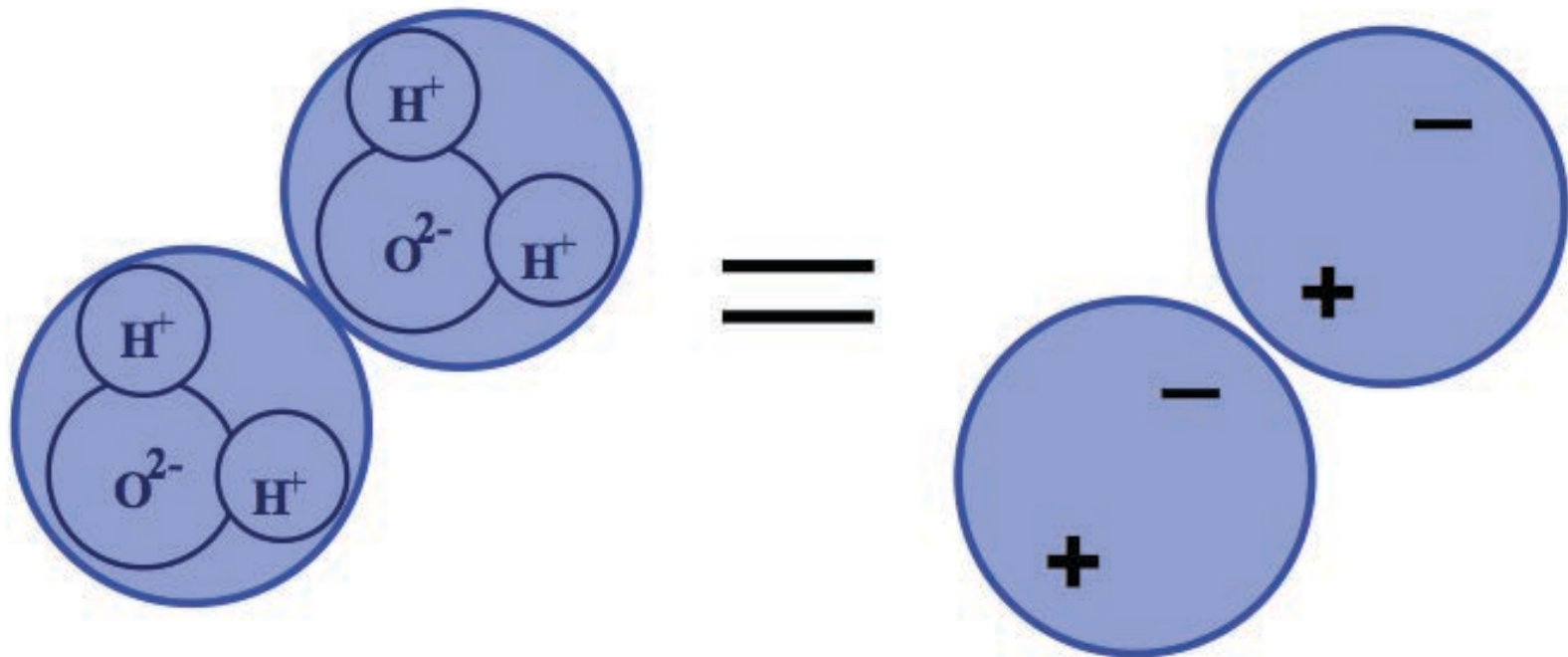


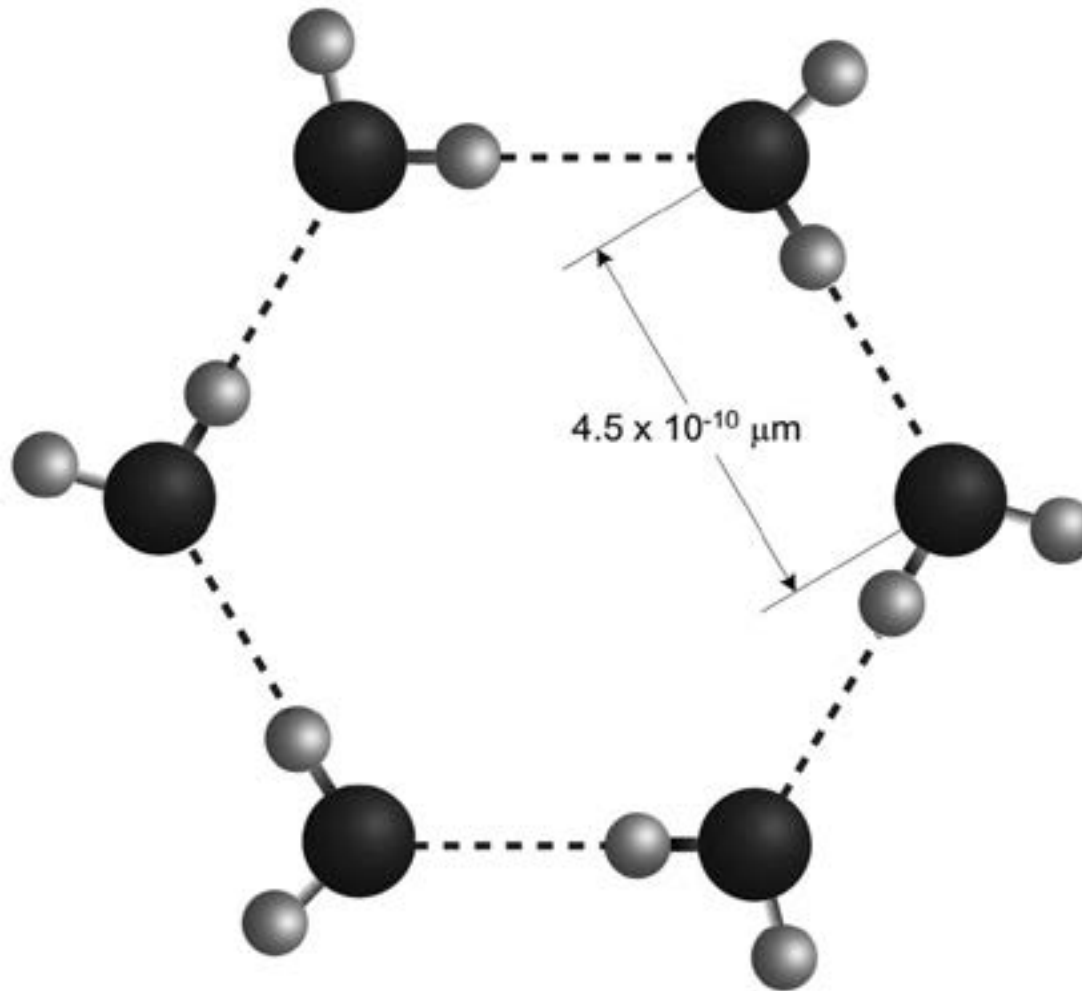












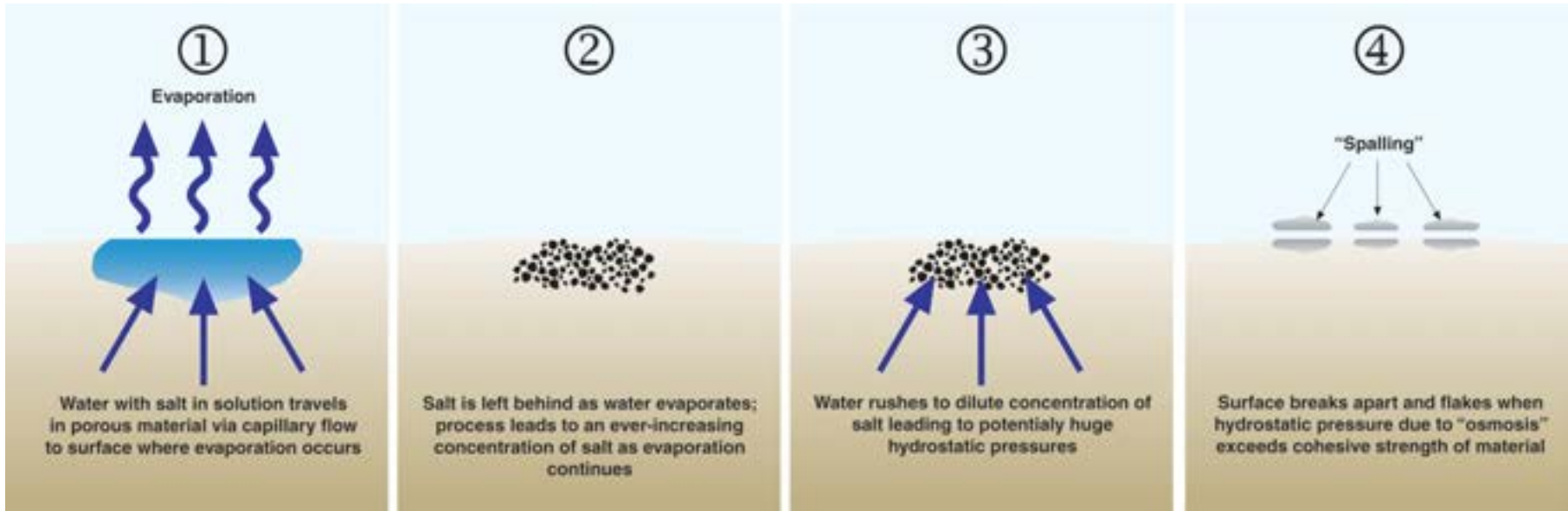
2nd Law of Thermodynamics

Moisture Transport in Porous Media

Phase	Transport Process	Driving Potential
Vapor	Diffusion	Vapor Concentration
Adsorbate	Surface Diffusion	Concentration
Liquid	Capillary Flow	Suction Pressure
	Osmosis	Solute Concentration

Capillarity + Salt = Osmosis

- Mineral salts carried in solution by capillary water
- When water evaporates from a surface the salts left behind form crystals in process called efflorescence
- When water evaporated beneath a surface the salts crystallize within the pore structure of the material in called sub-efflorescence
- The salt crystallization causes expansive forces that can exceed the cohesive strength of the material leading to spalling

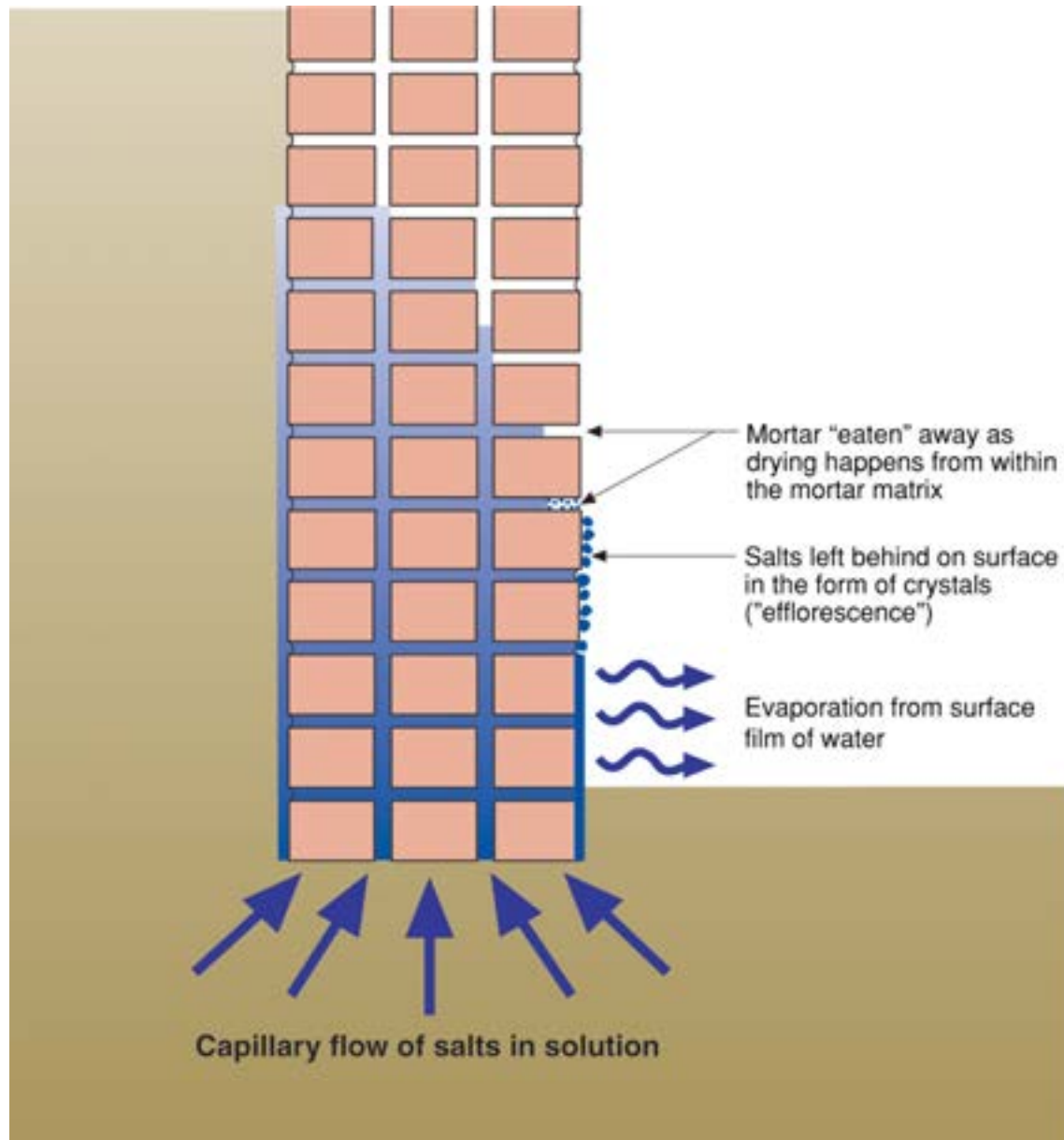


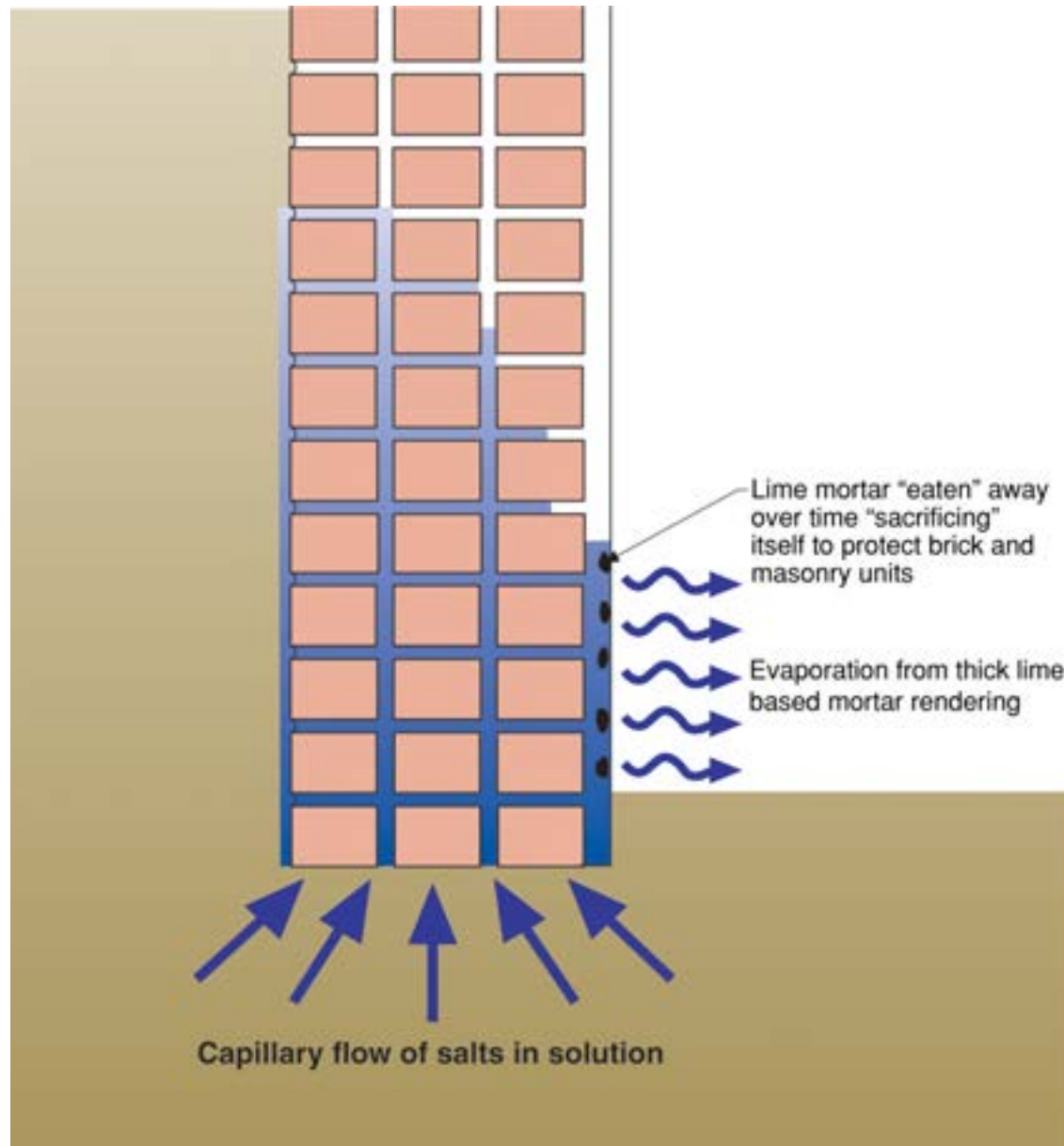
Diffusion + Capillarity + Osmosis = Problem

- Diffusion Vapor Pressure 3 to 5 psi
- Capillary Pressure 300 to 500 psi
- Osmosis Pressure 3,000 to 5,000 psi













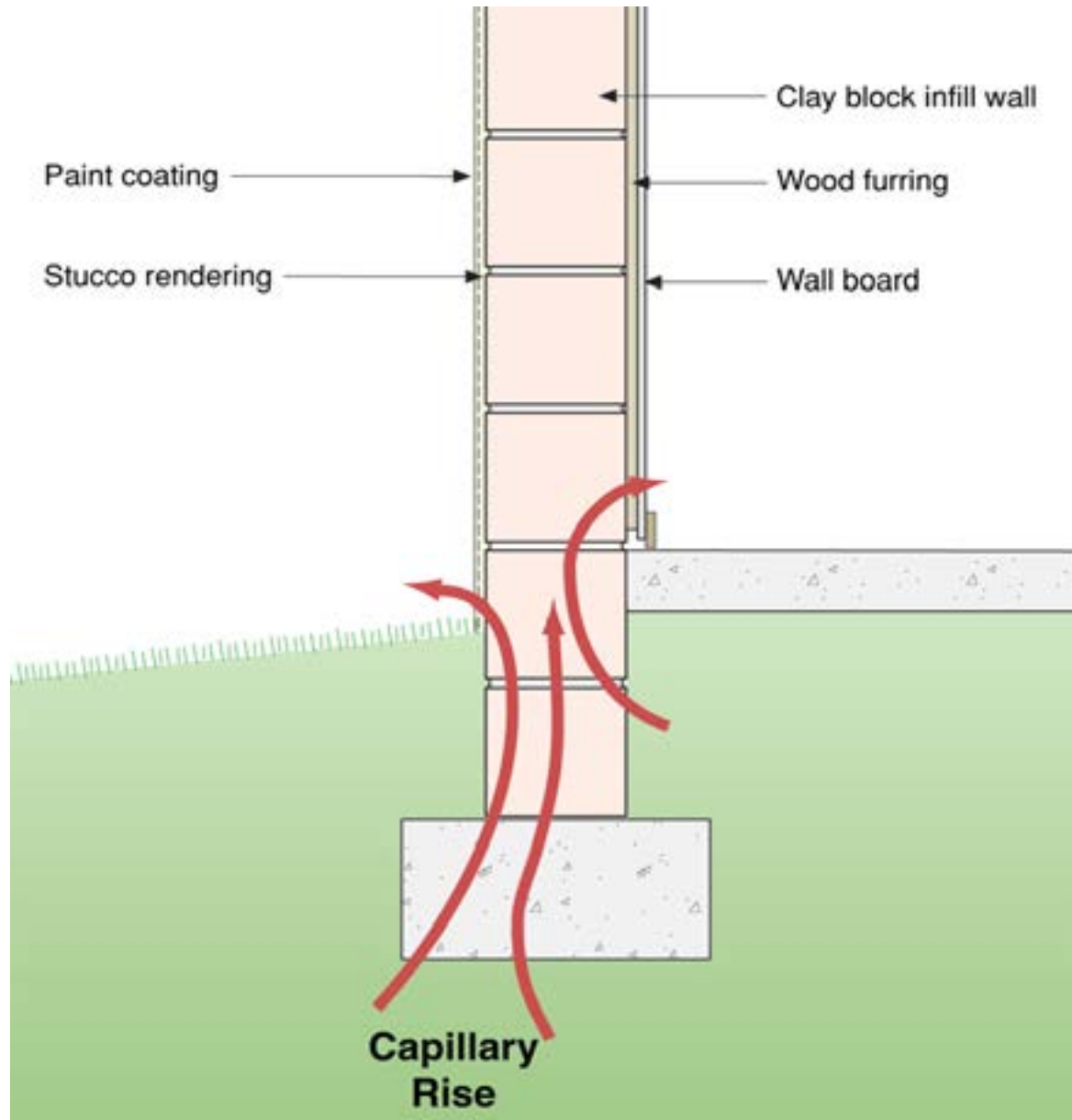


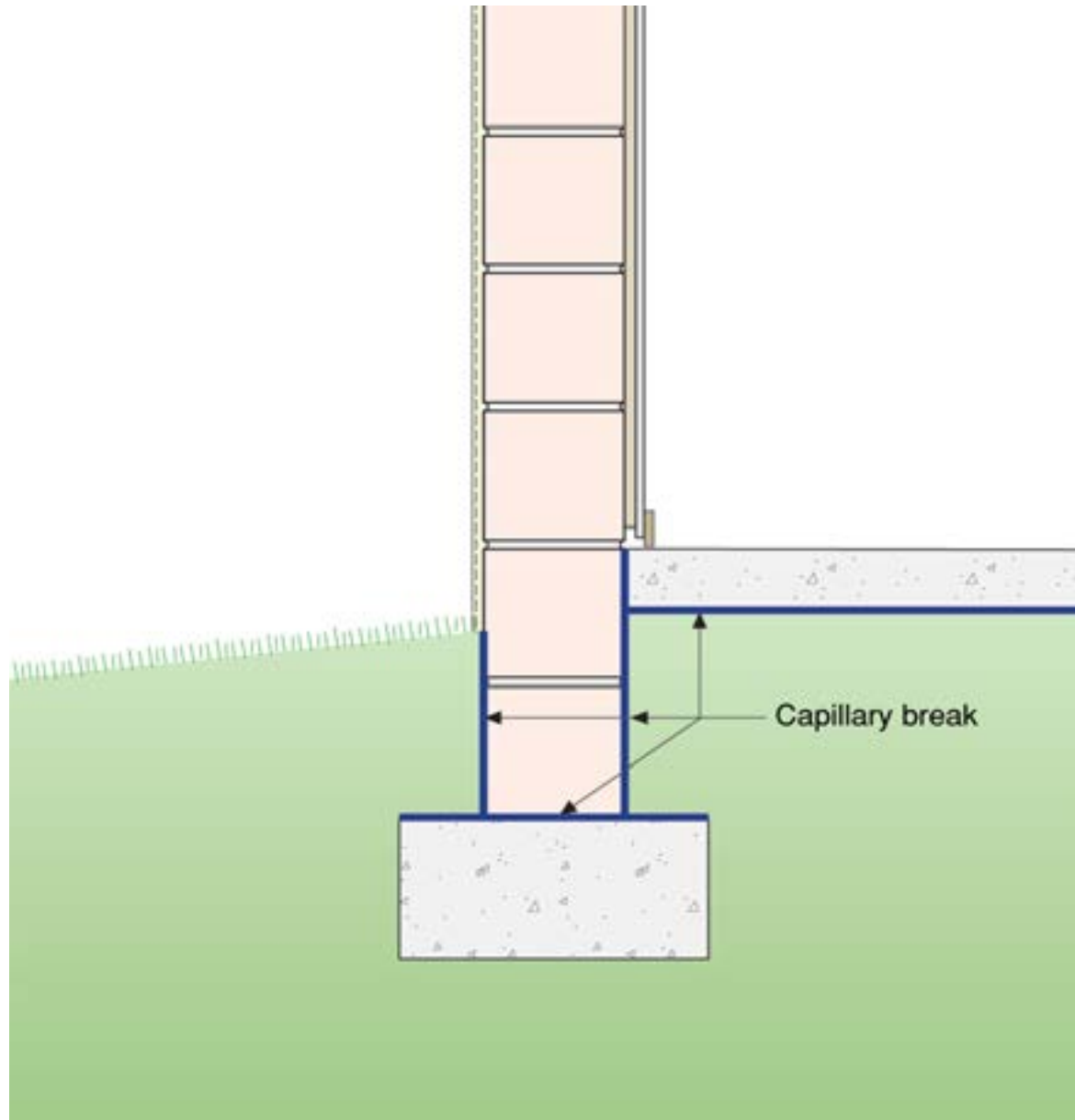


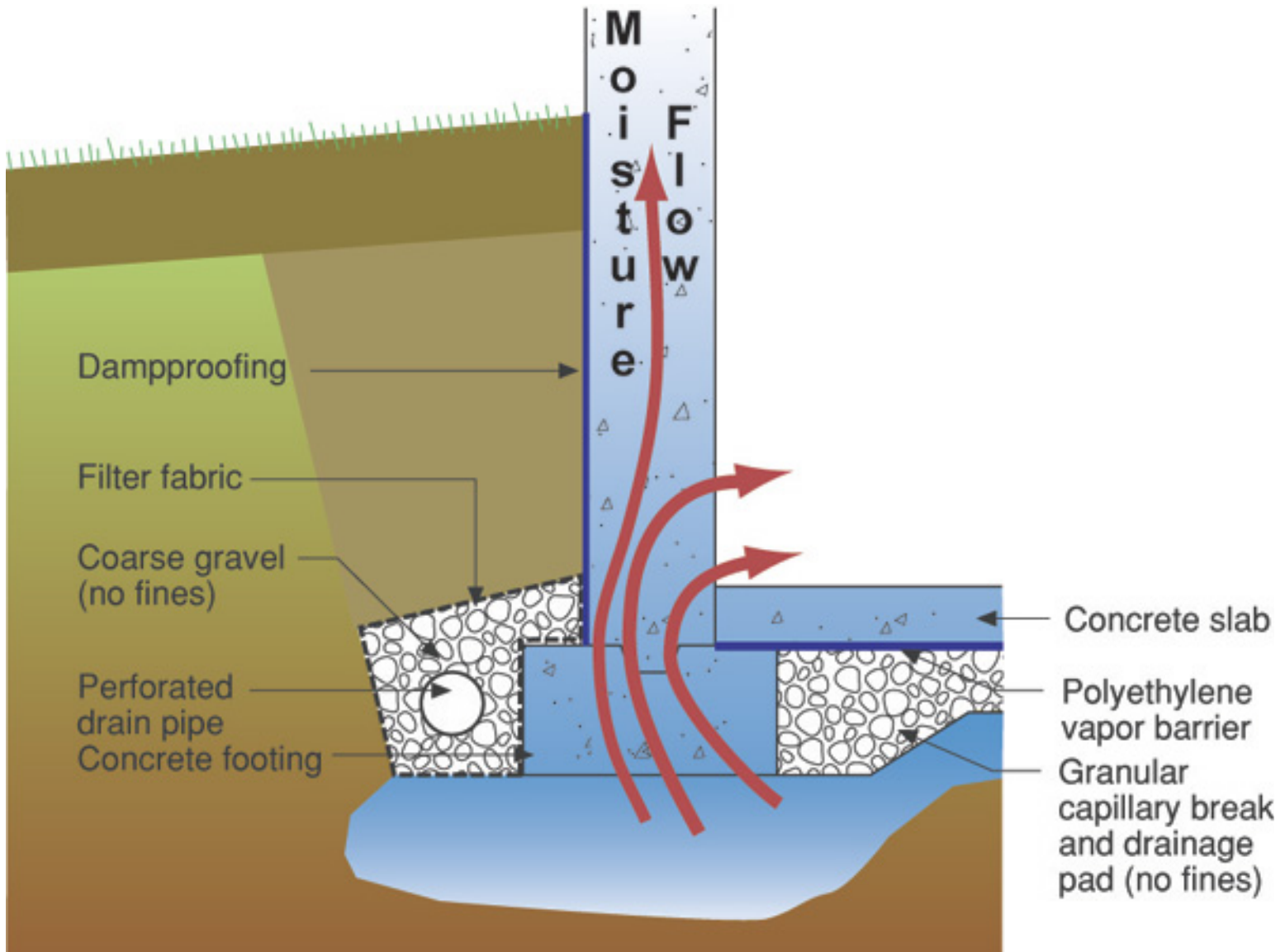


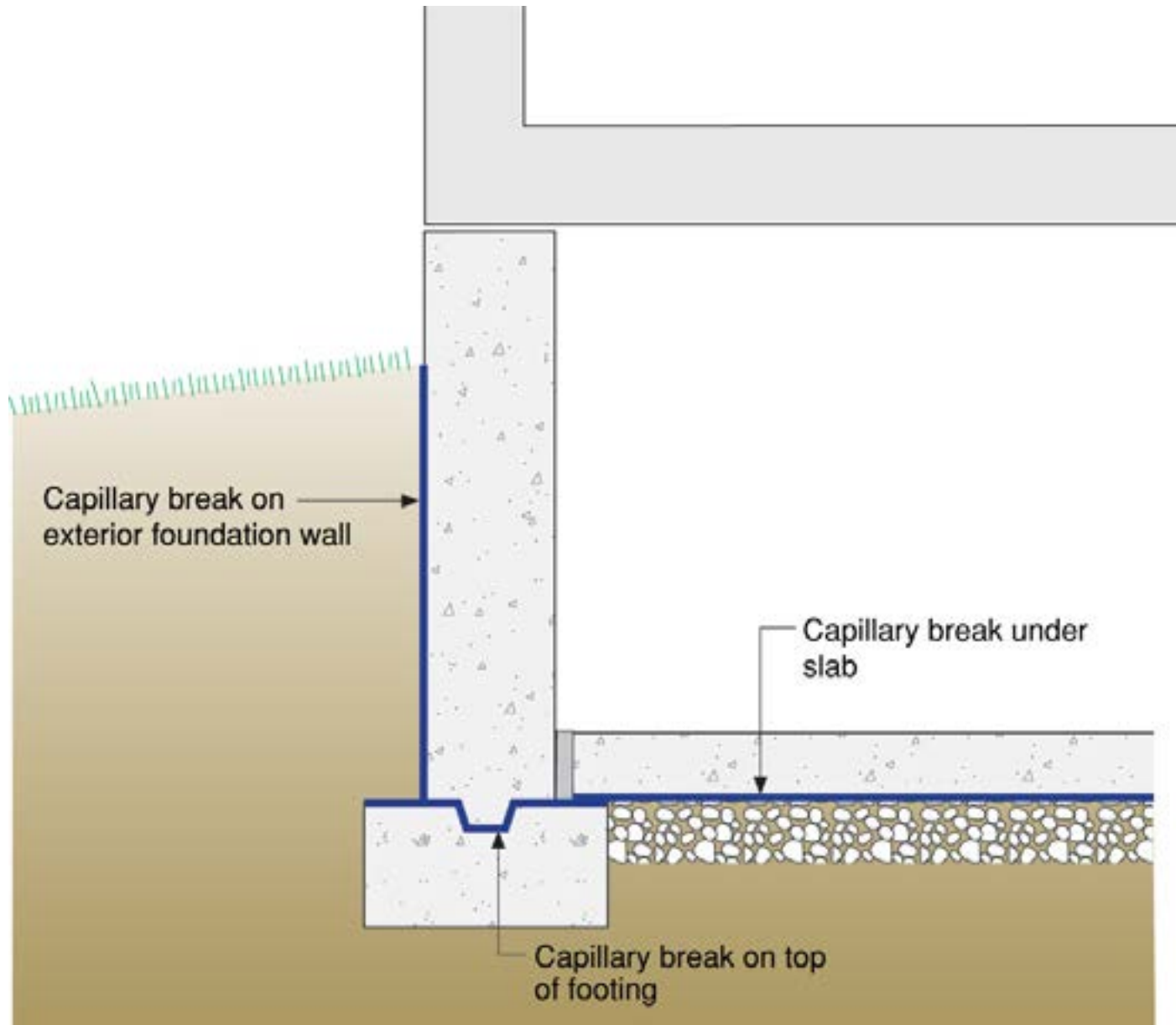


















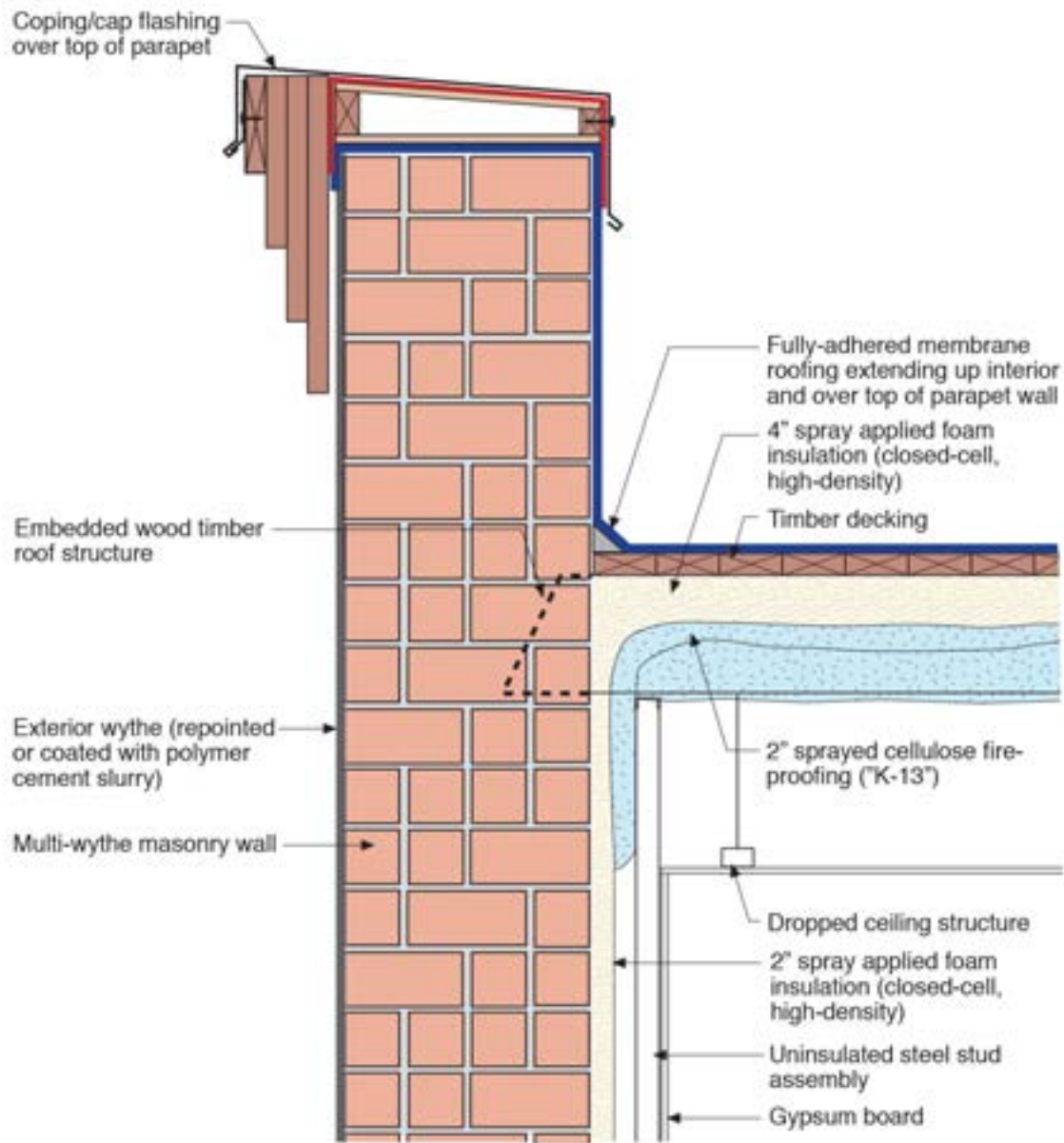






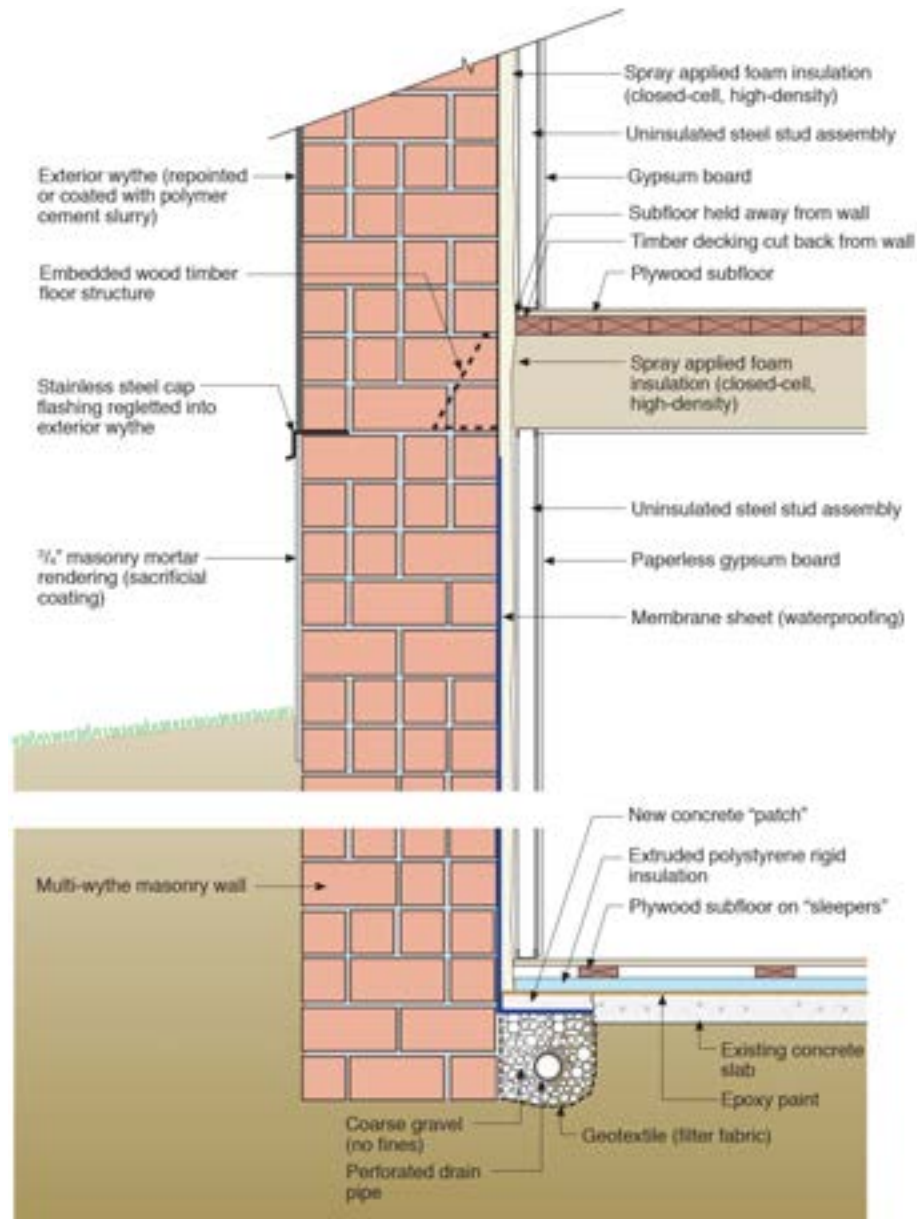


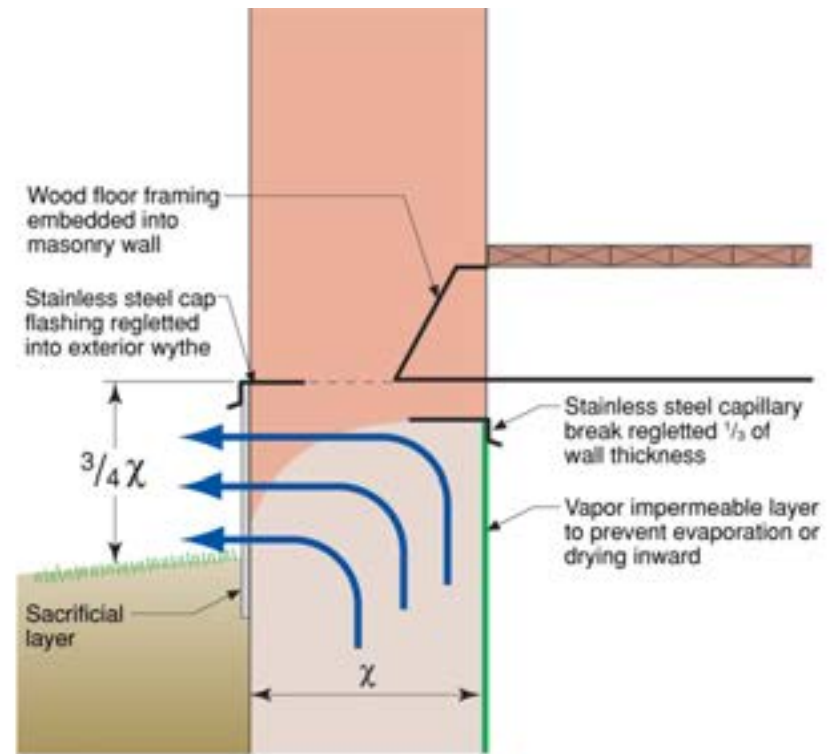
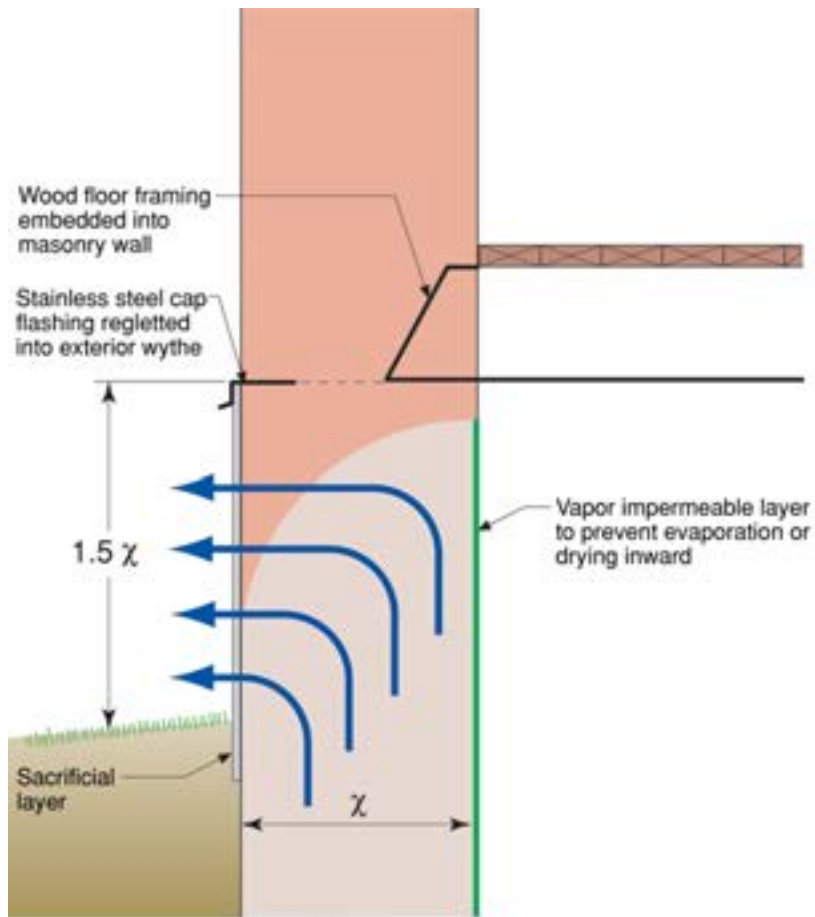


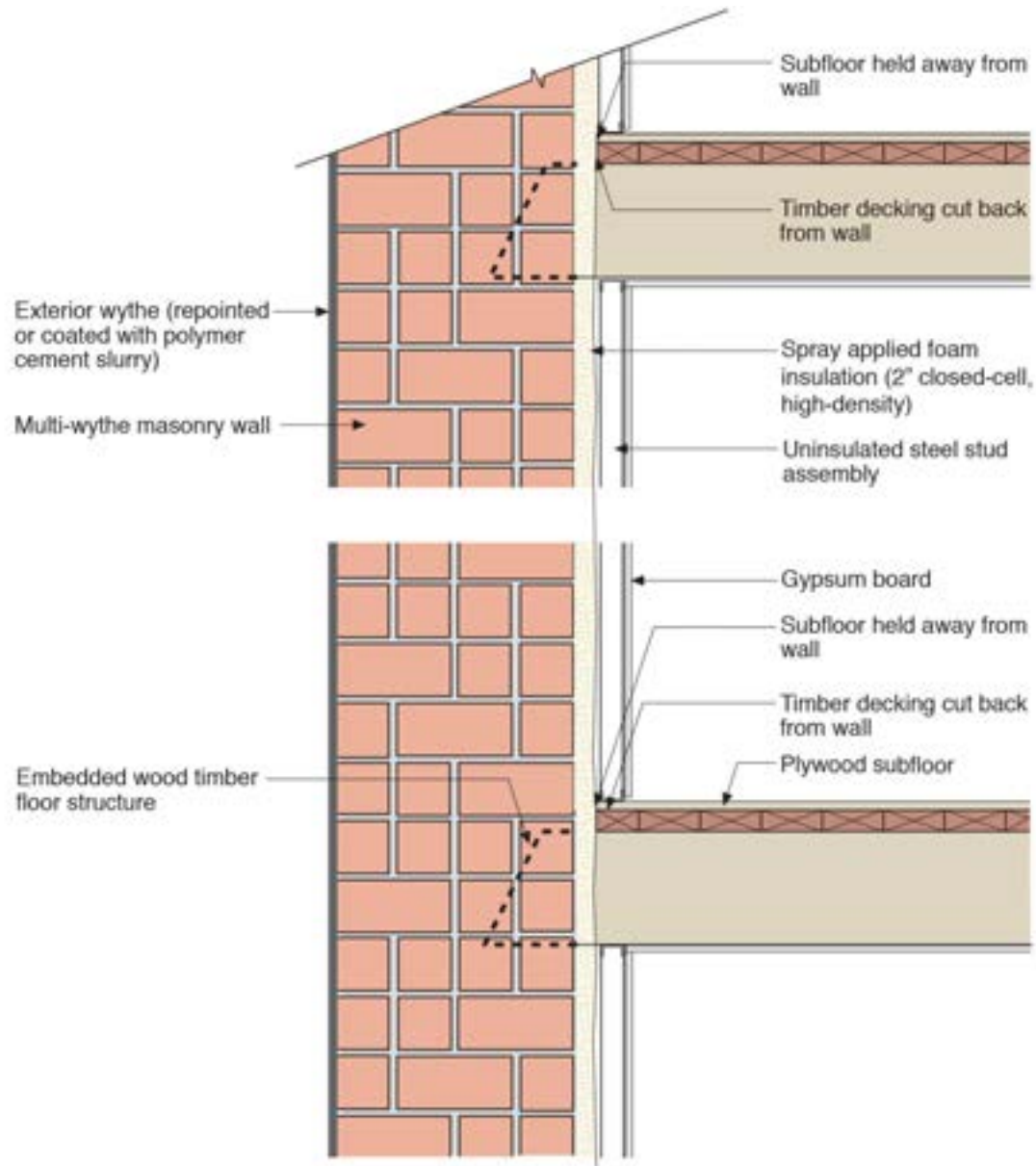


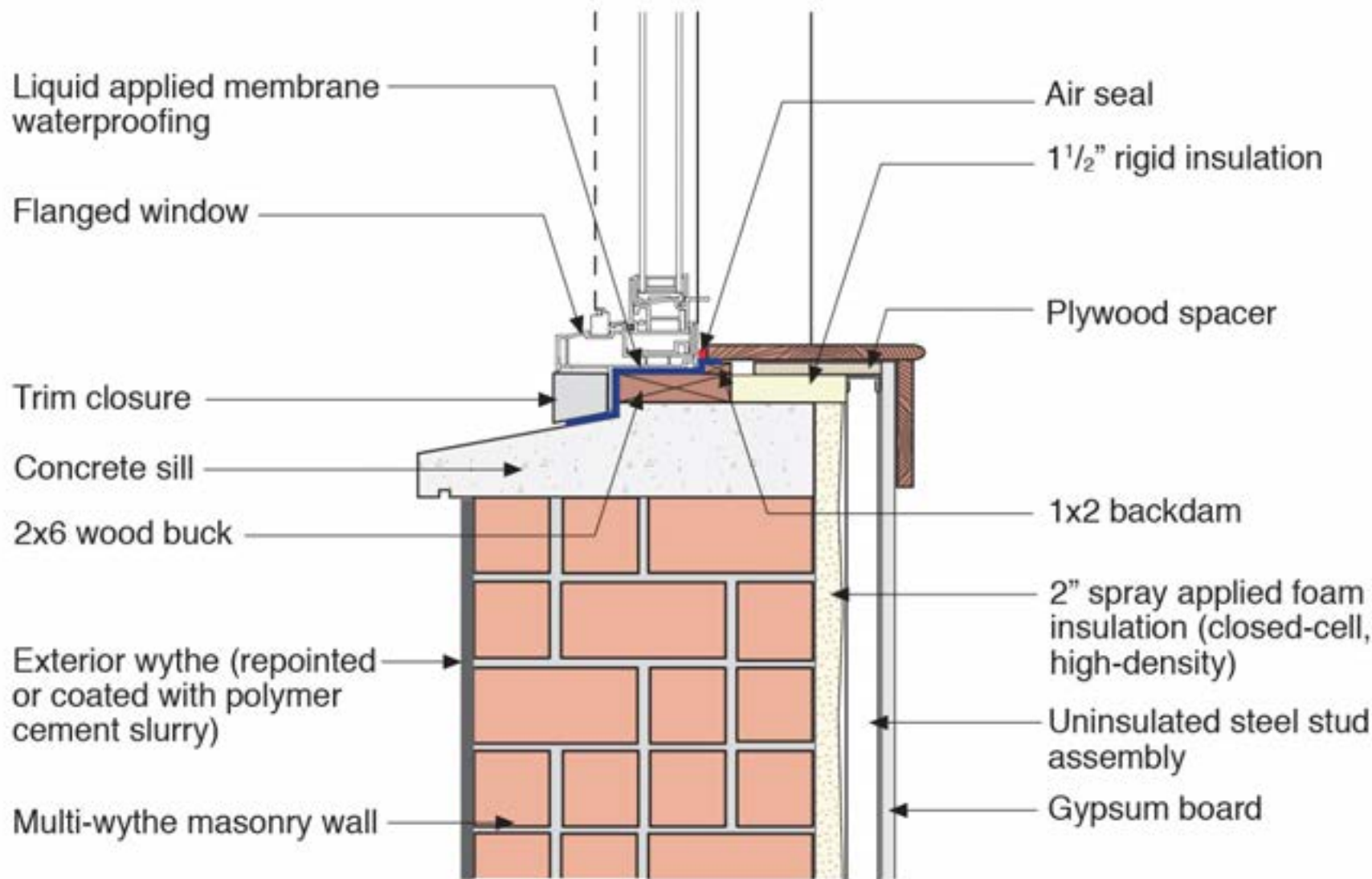












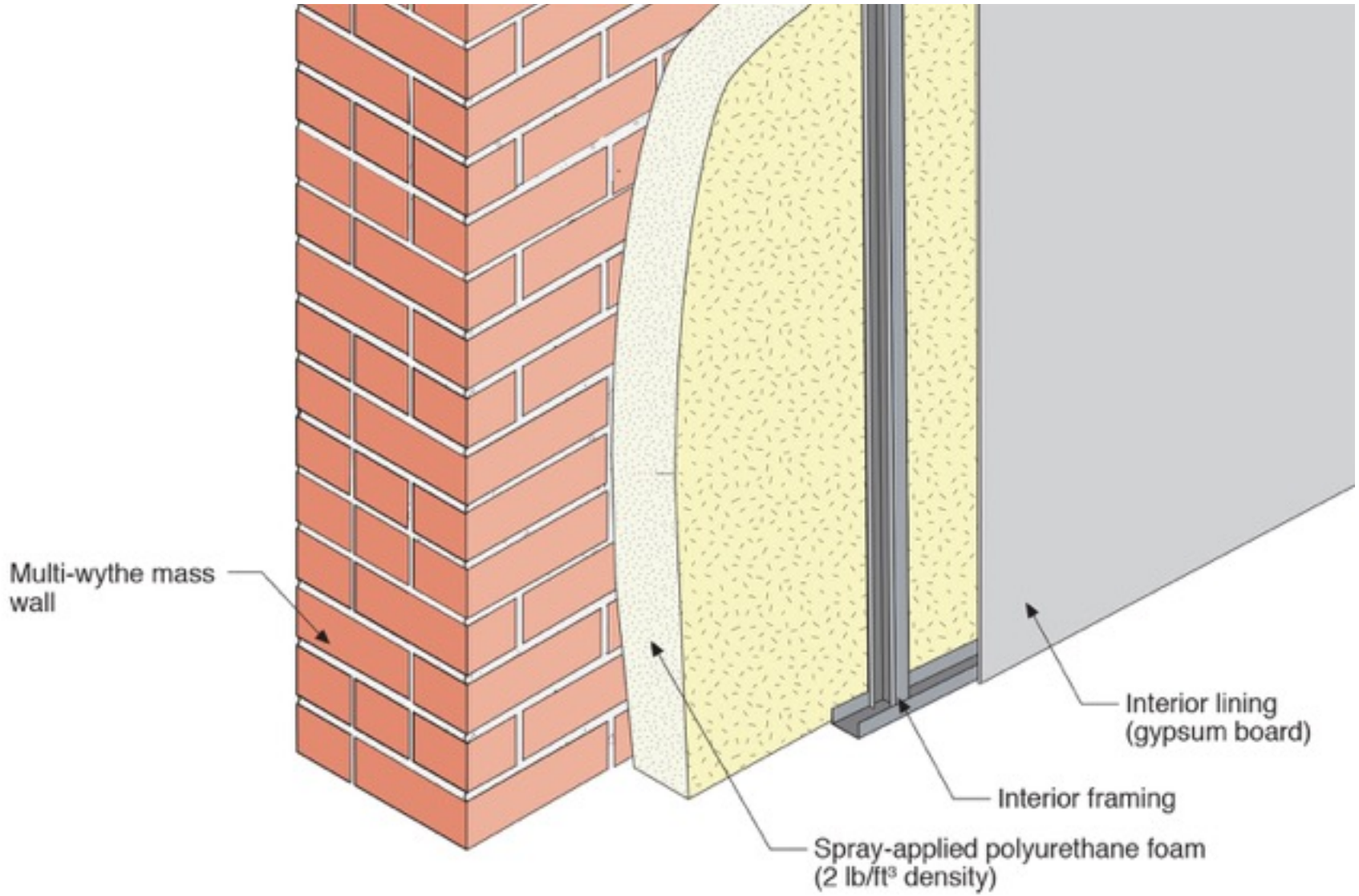










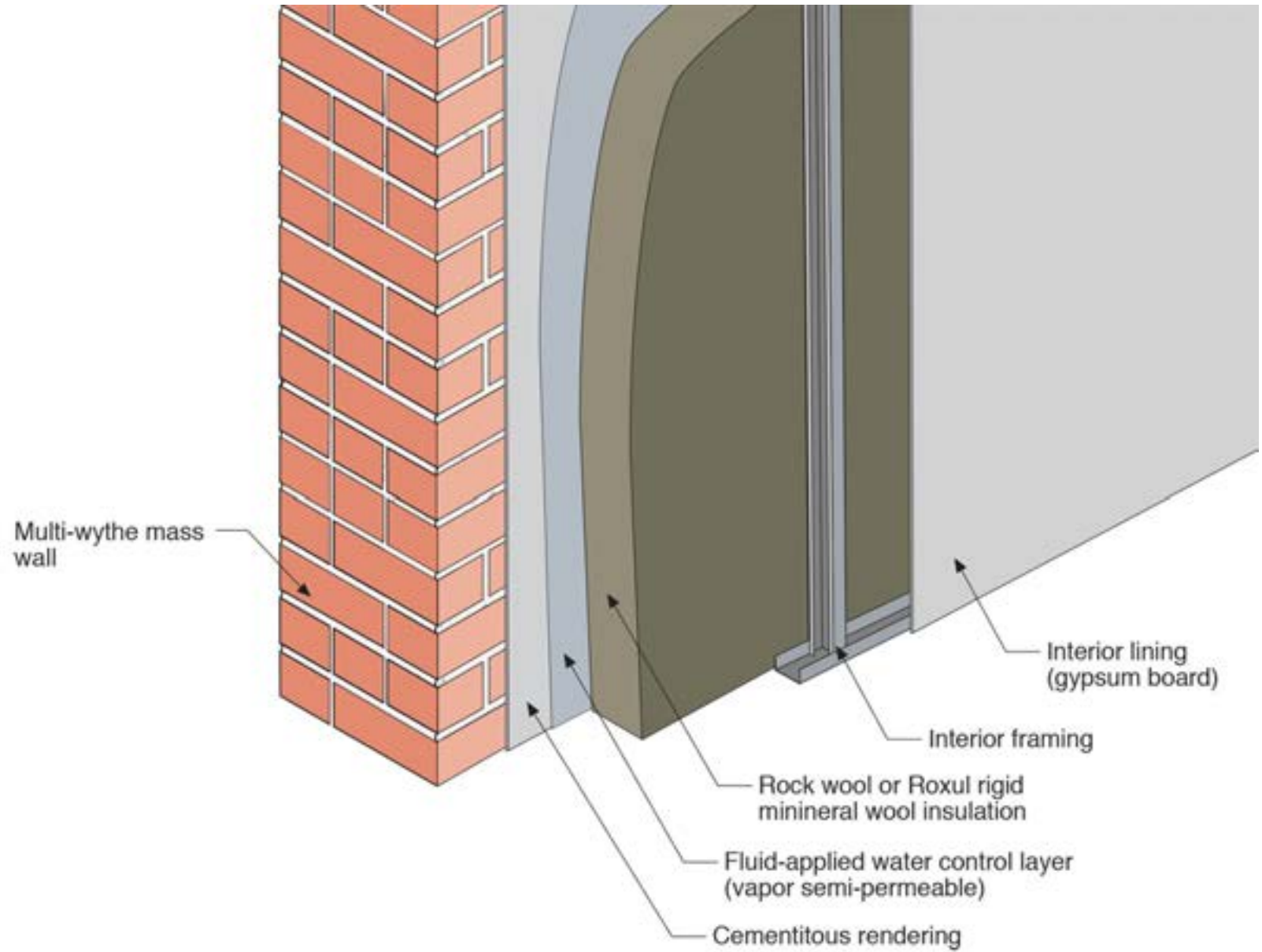


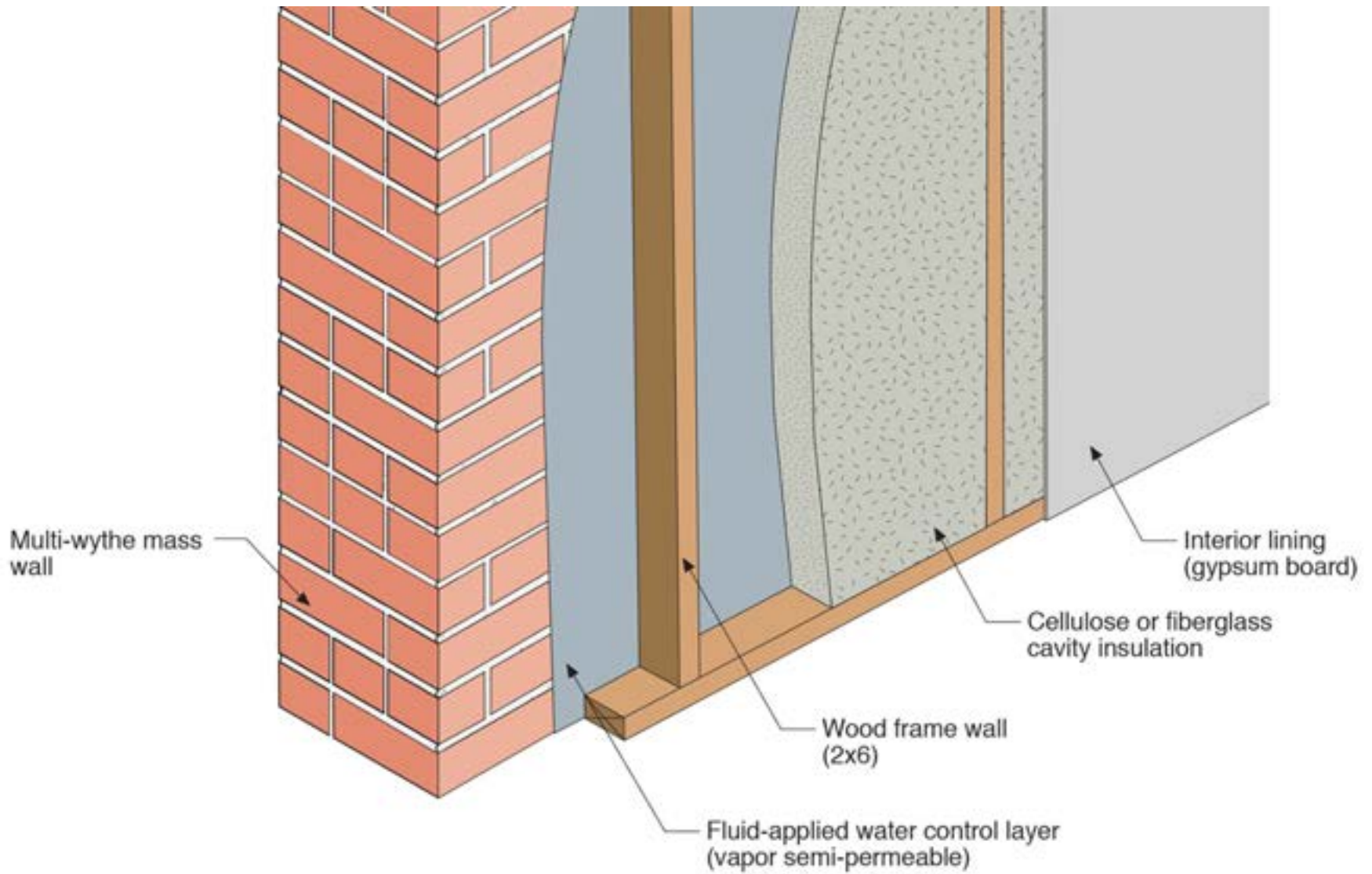
Multi-wythe mass wall

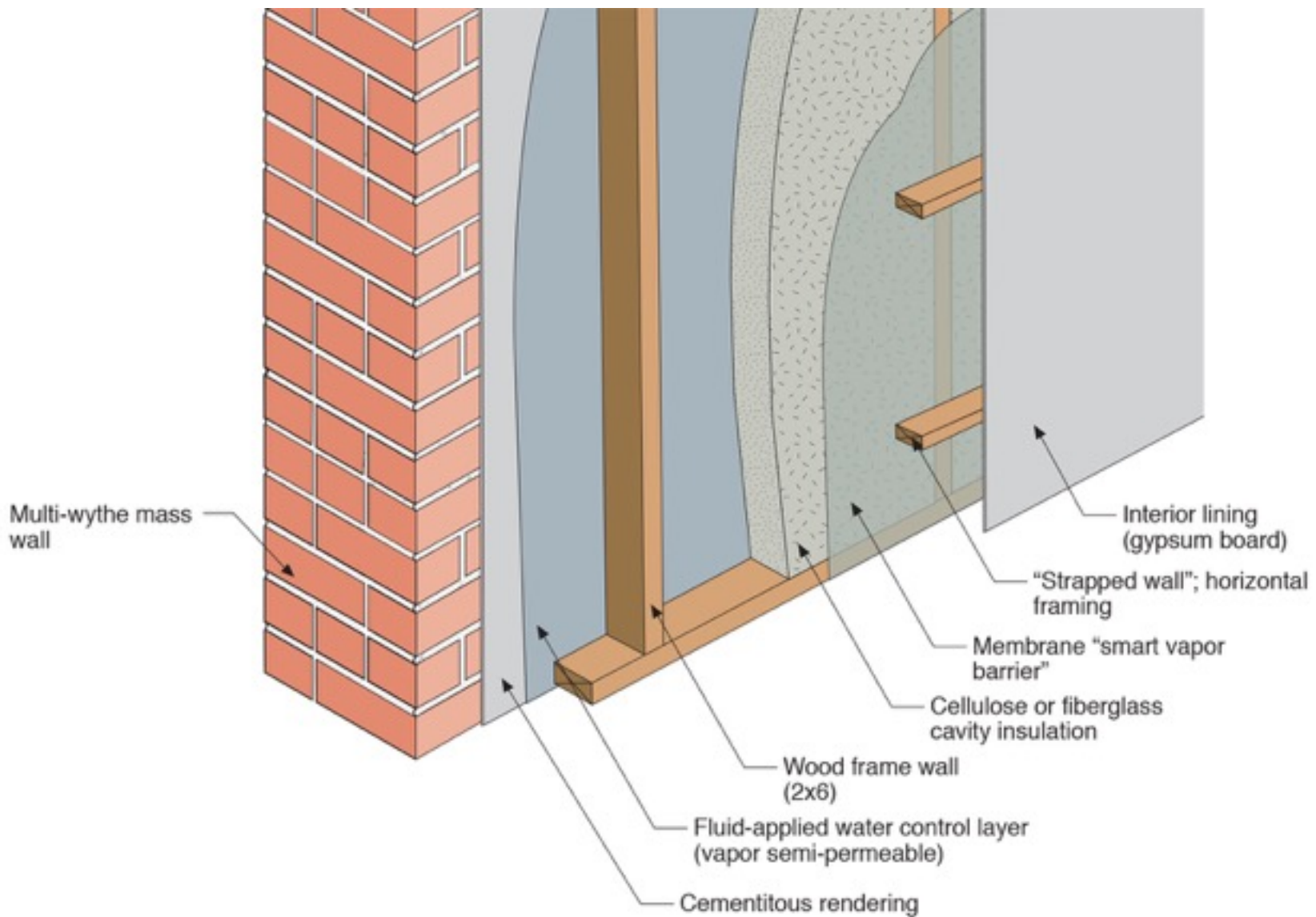
Interior lining (gypsum board)

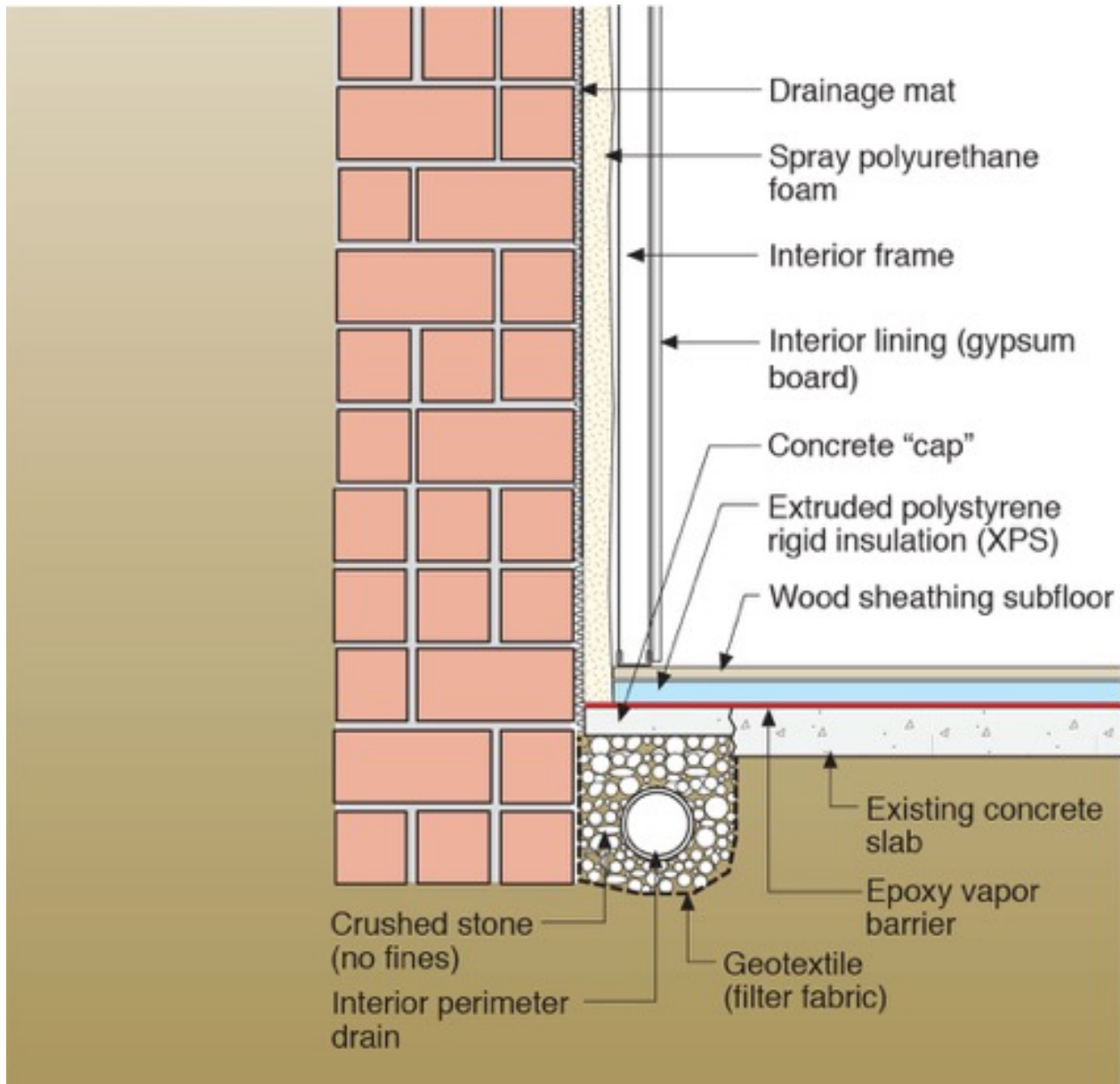
Interior framing

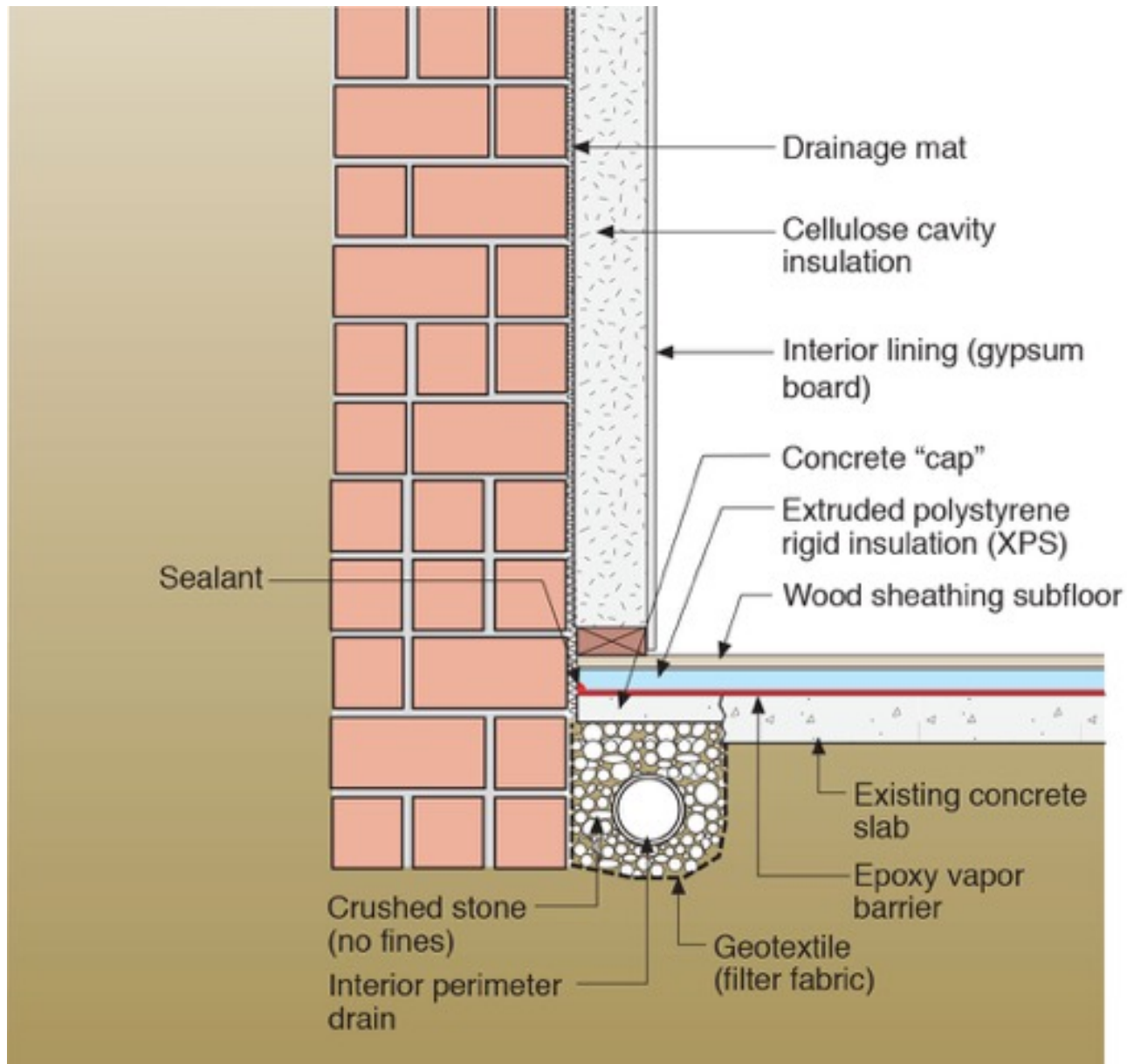
Spray-applied polyurethane foam (2 lb/ft³ density)

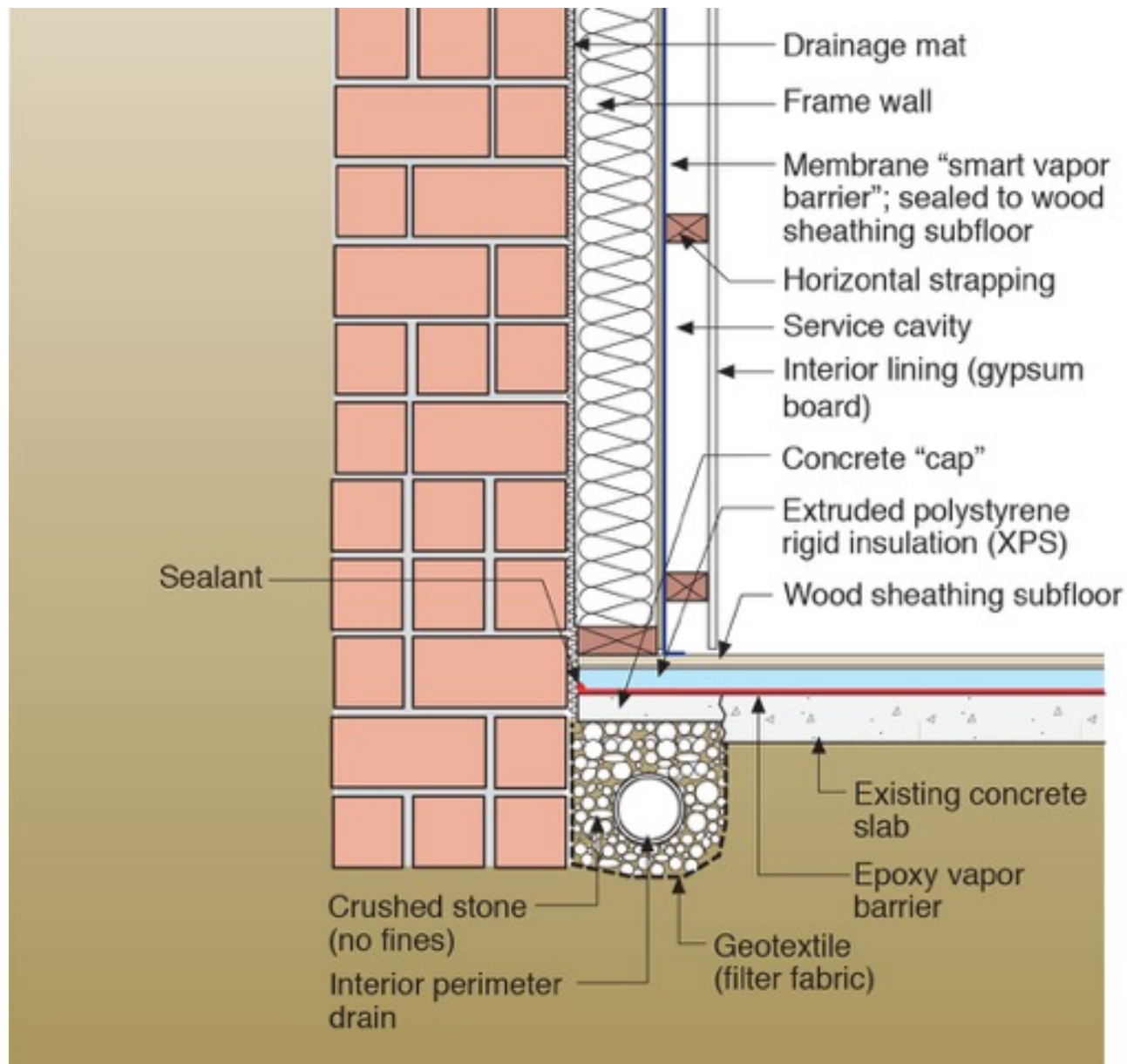












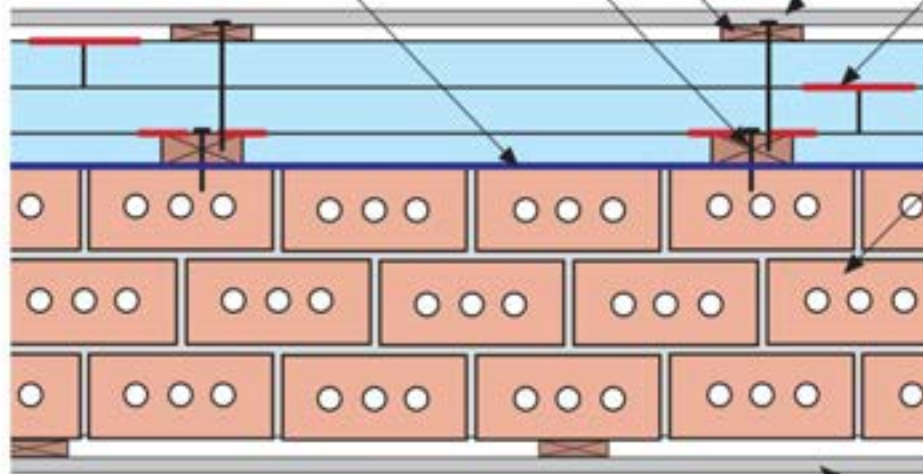




1x4 wood furring attached through rigid insulation to 2x4 wood furring

2x4 wood furring mechanically attached to masonry wall

Fluid-applied water control layer and air control layer



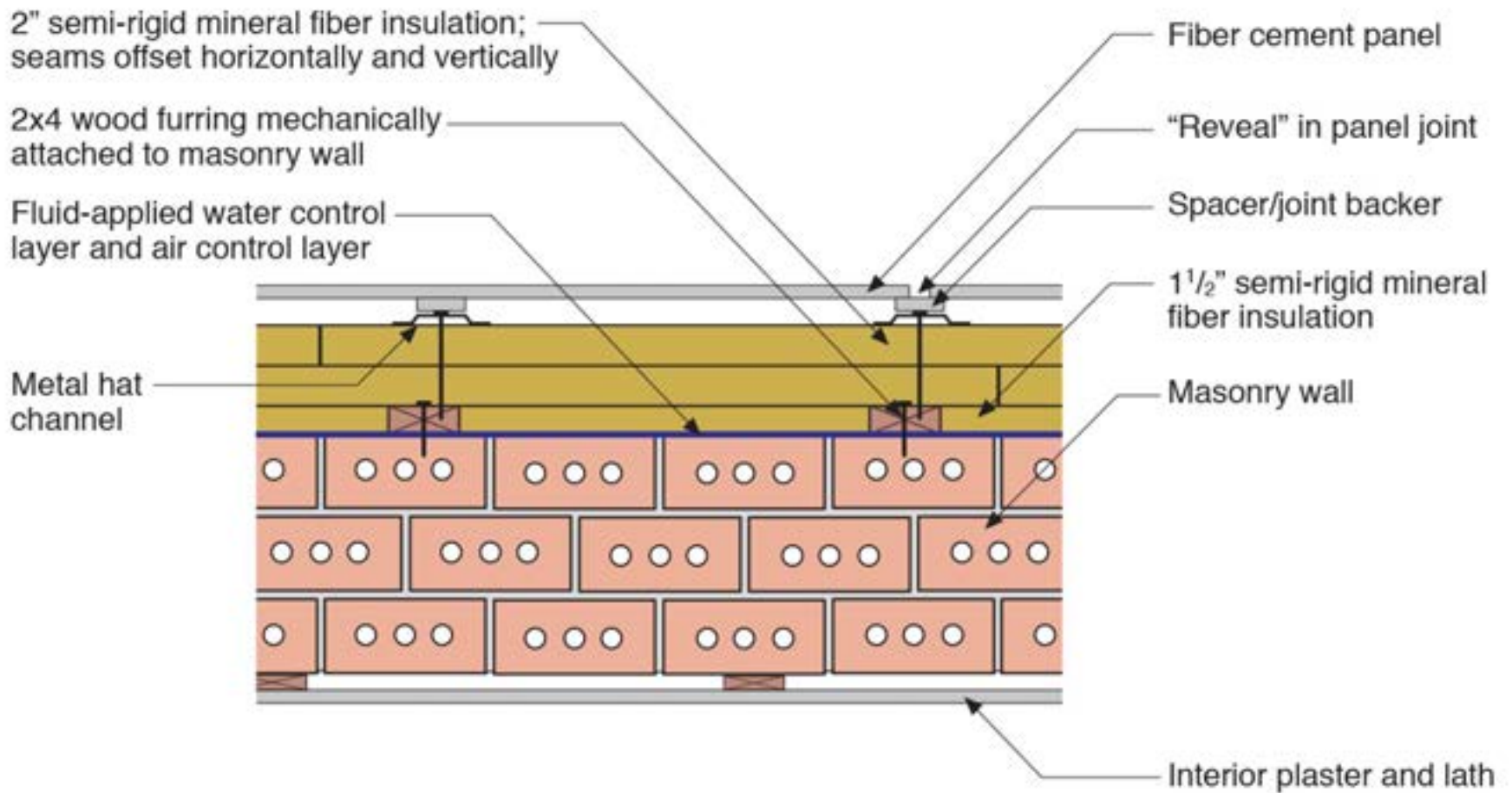
Cladding

Joints offset horizontally and vertically with each layer taped

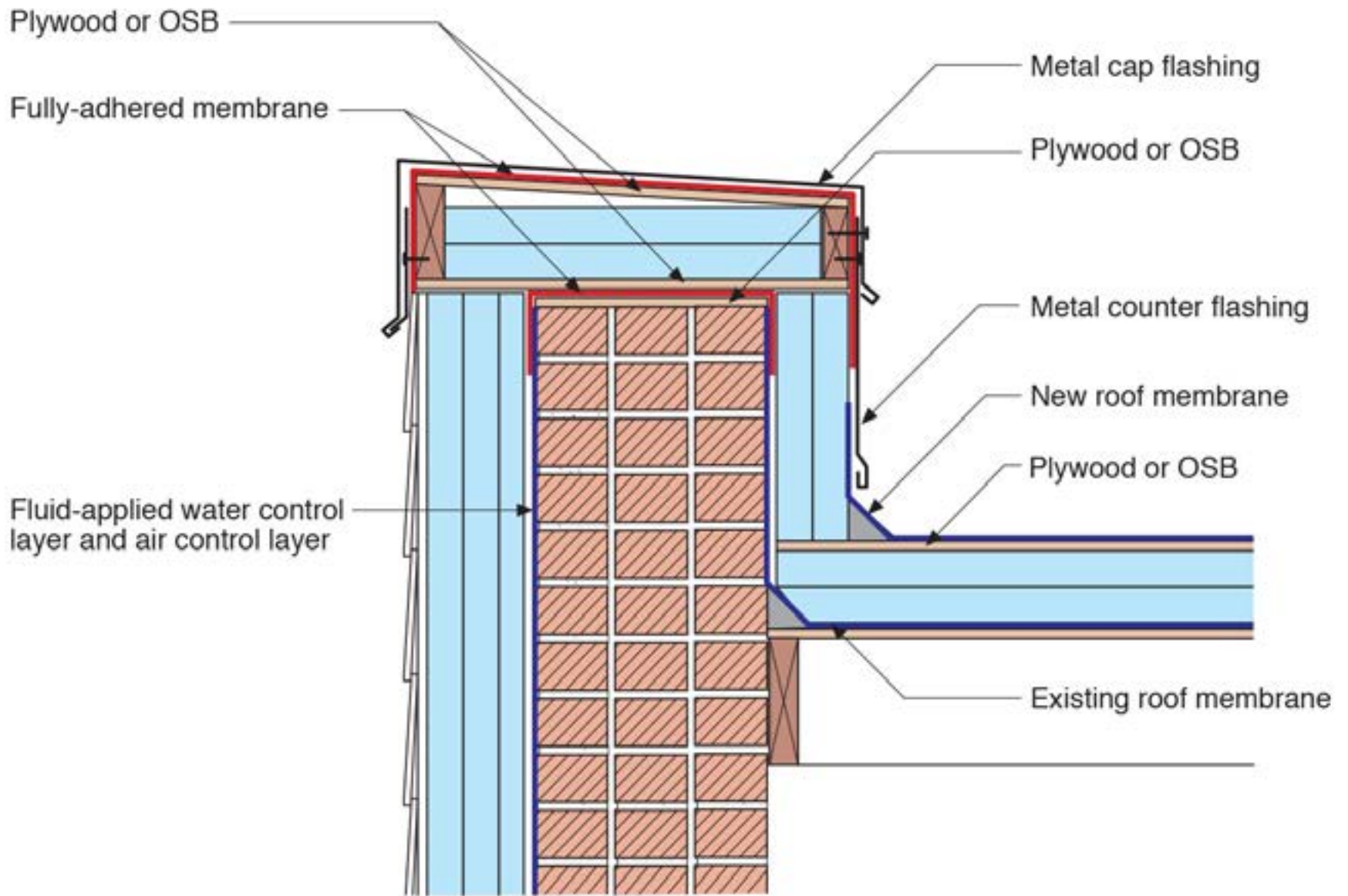
Masonry wall

Interior plaster and lath













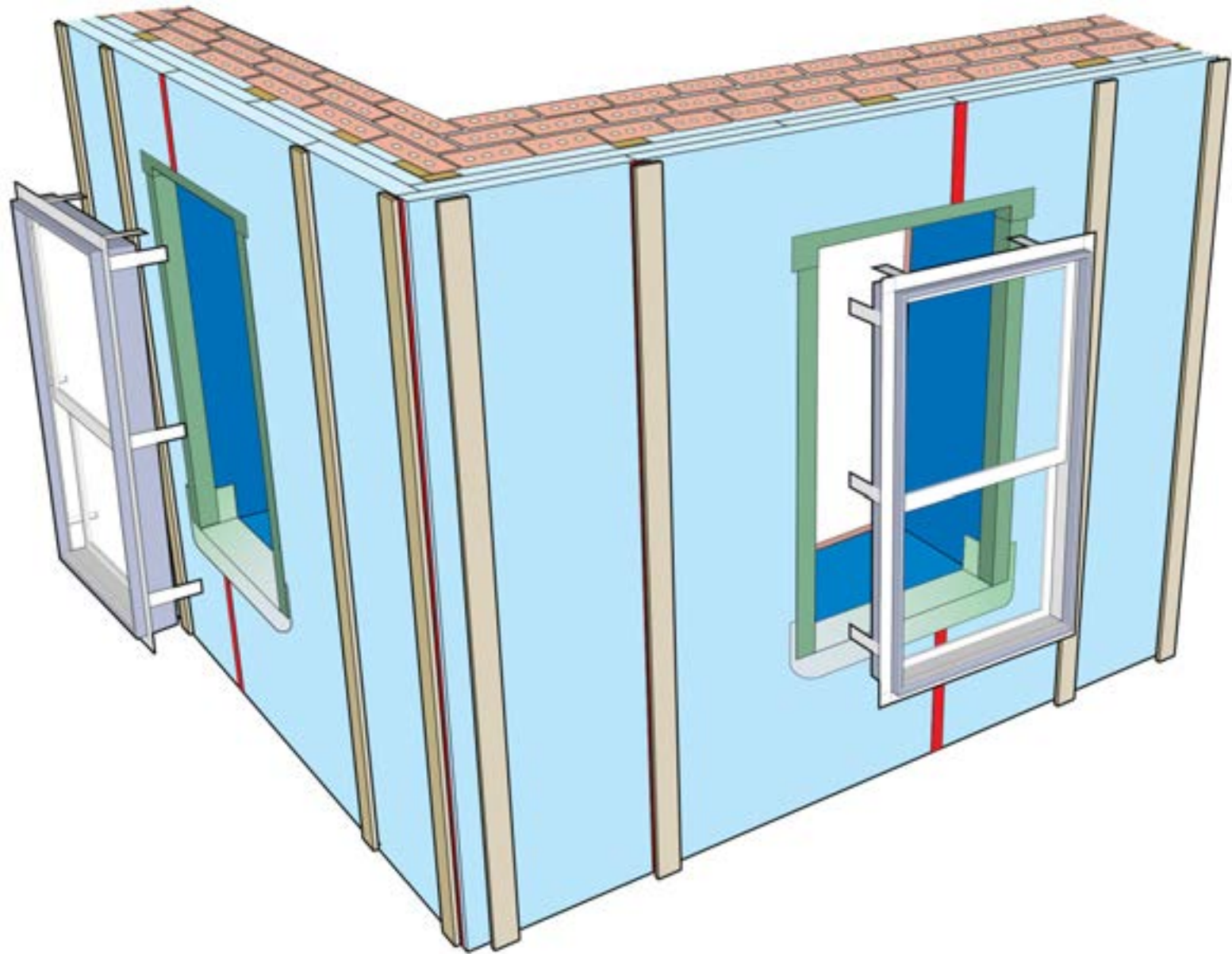












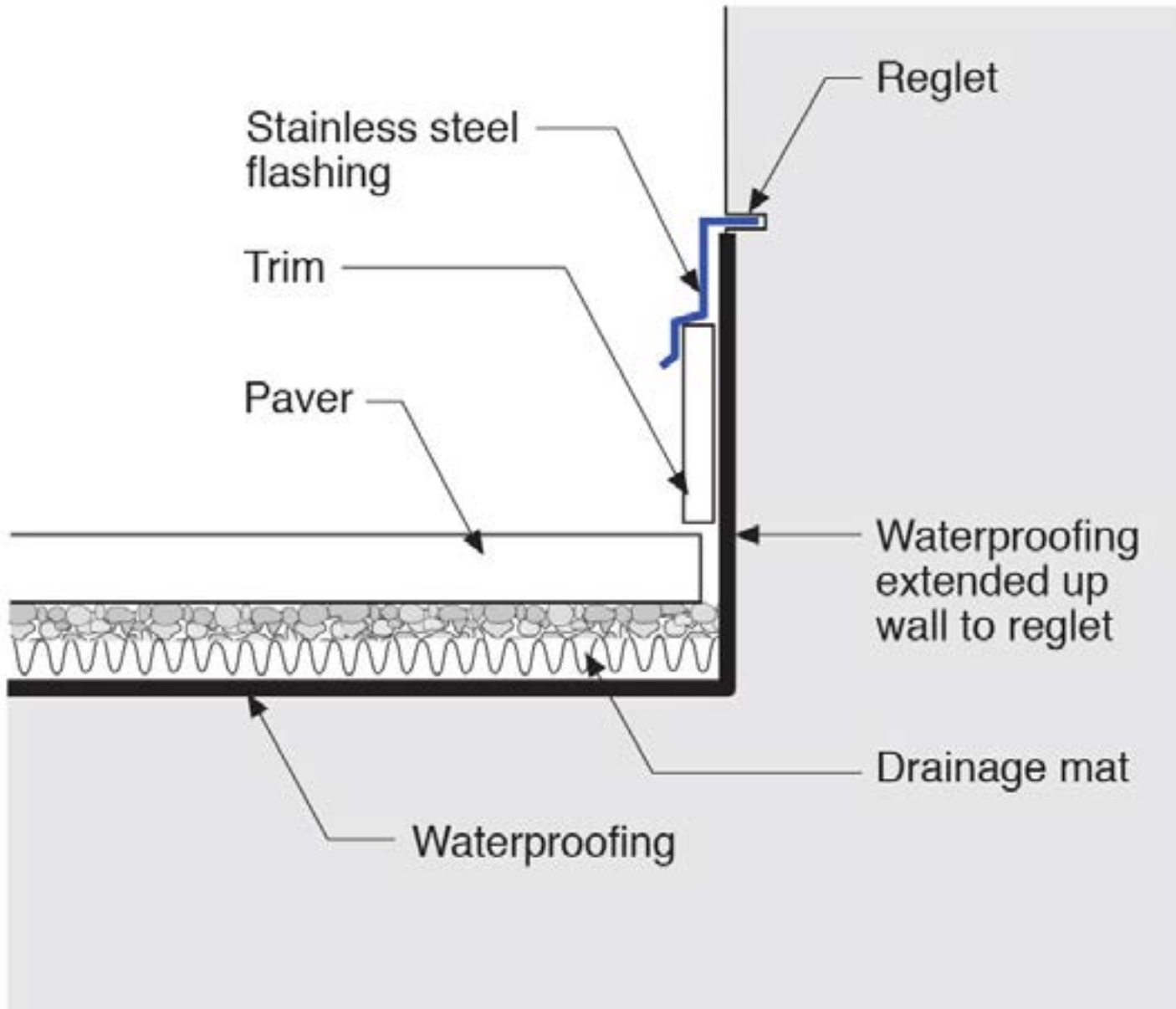






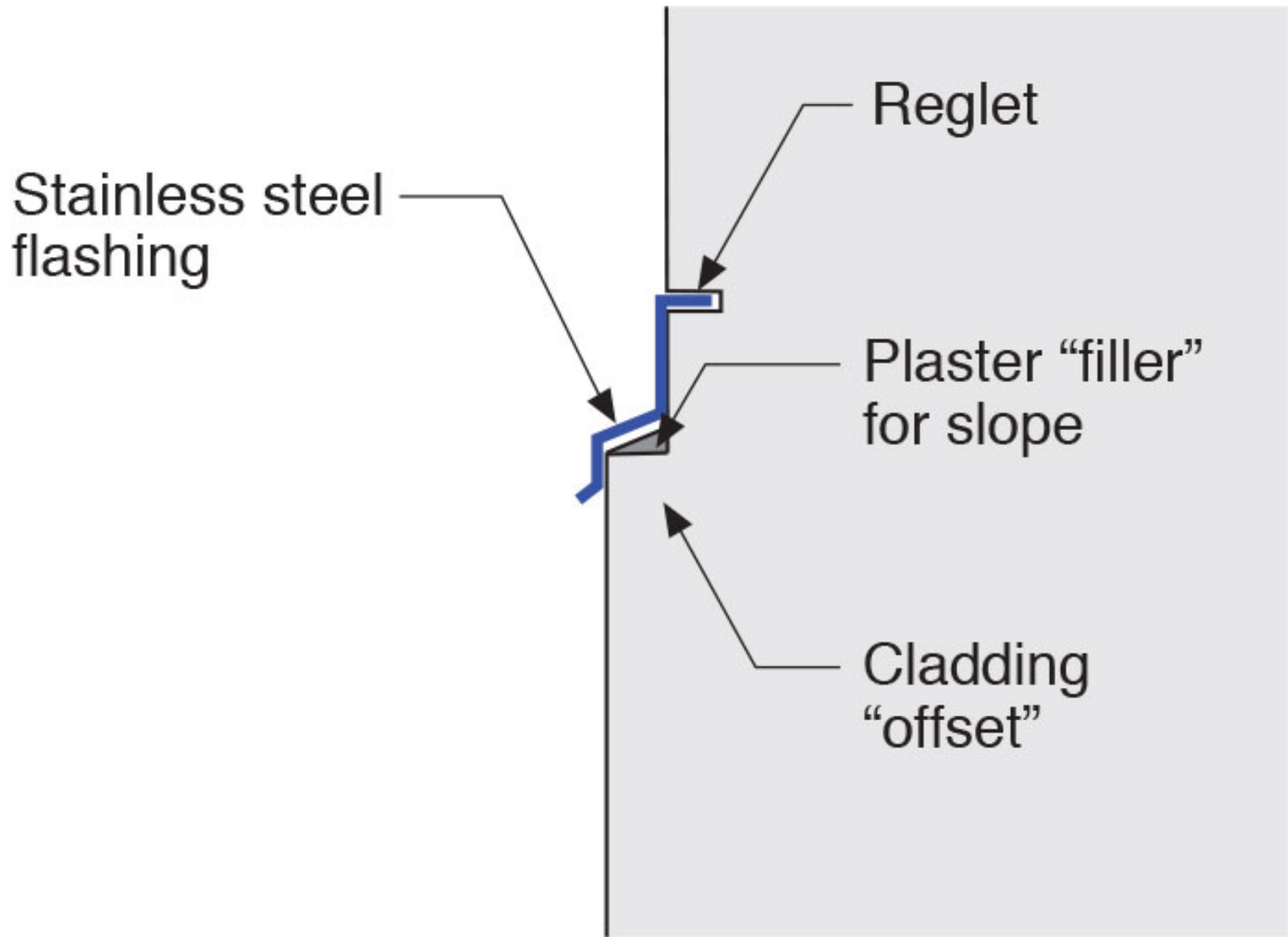




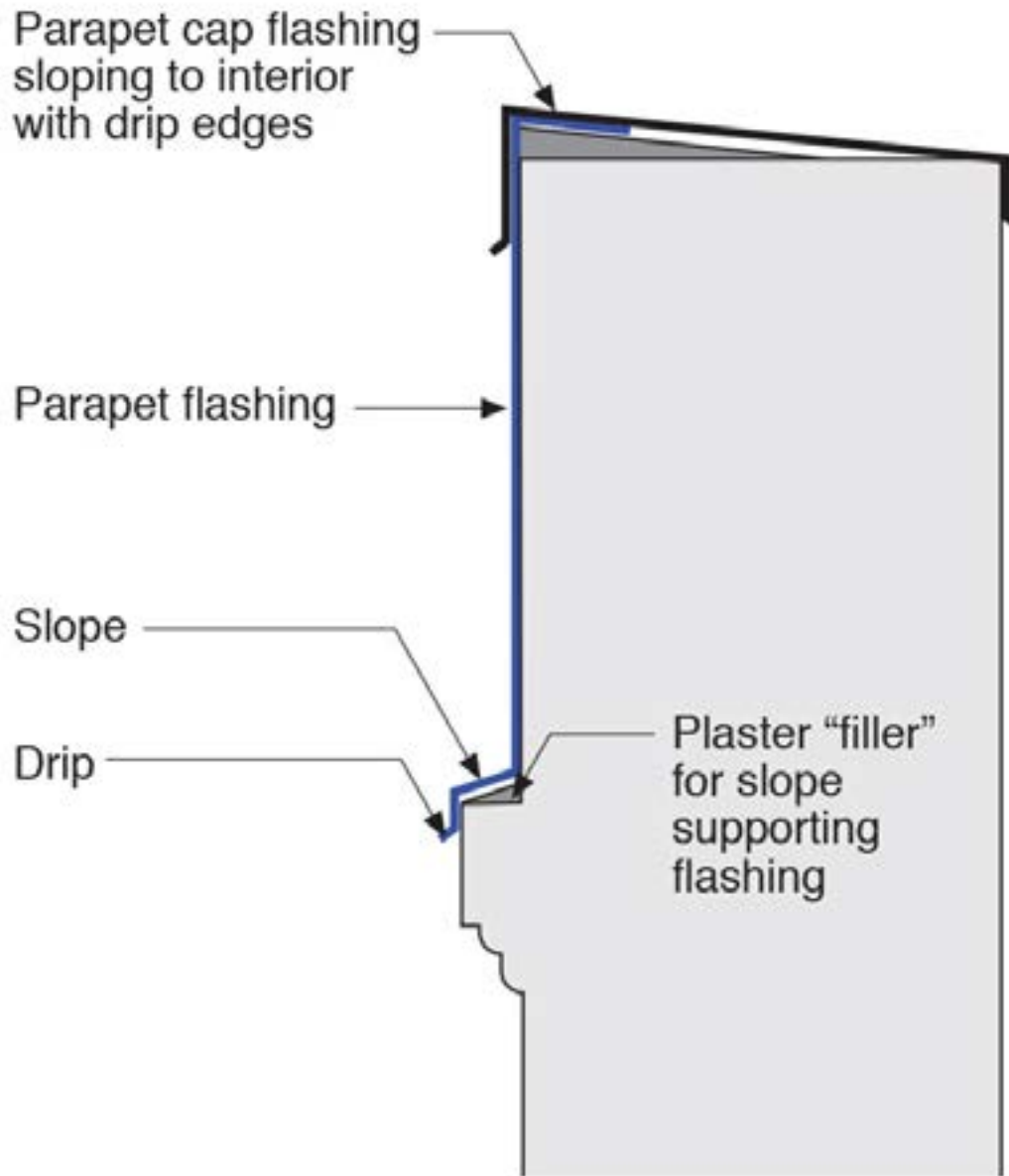








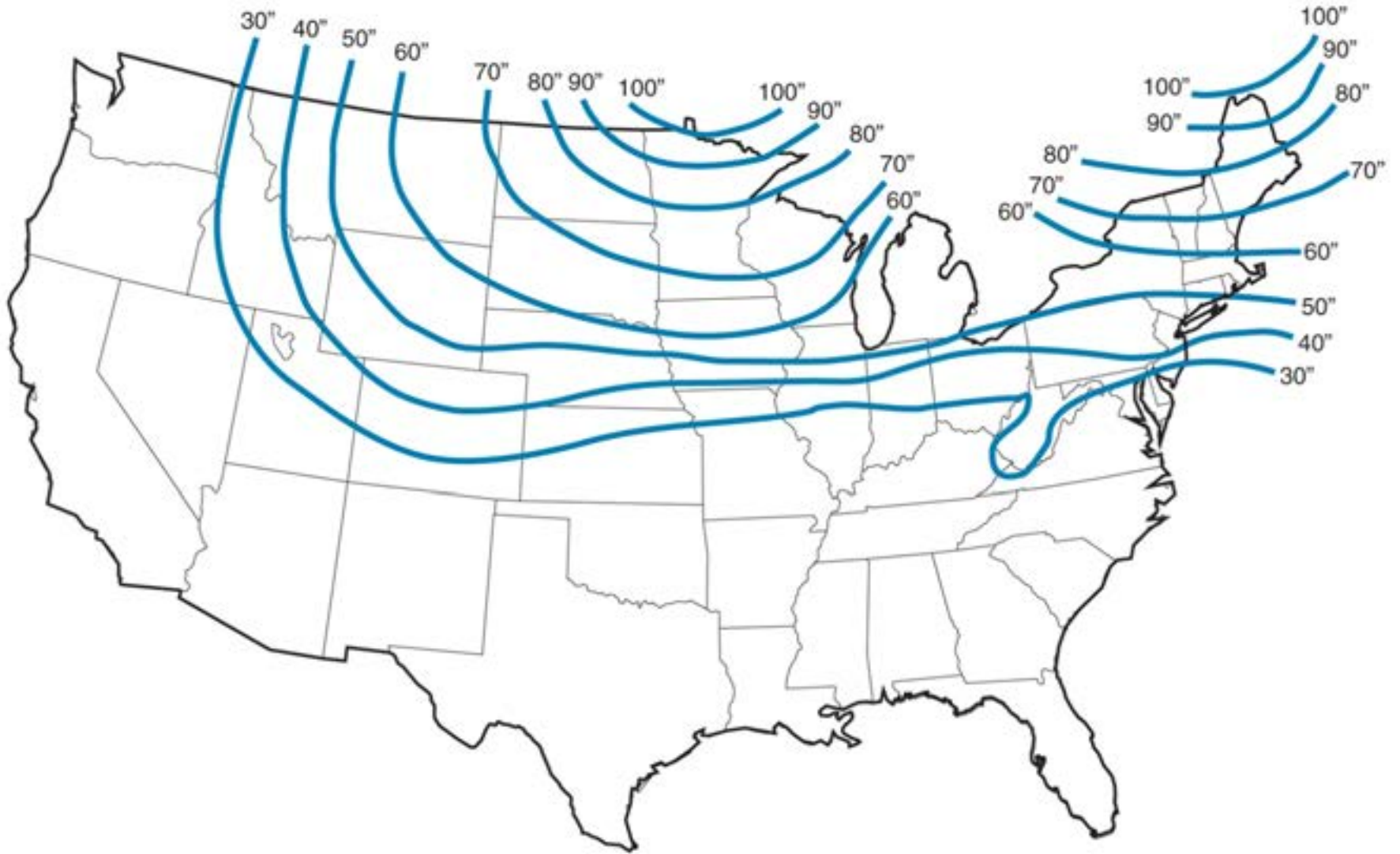












From the US Army Corps Engineers Extreme Frost Penetration (in inches) based on state averages.

