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**Unvented Roof Research:  
Research and Reality**

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# Unvented Roofs: Background

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## Ventilated Attics—Best Choice

- Roof sheathing dries to ventilated attic—moisture safe
- Interior moisture (air leaks) ventilated away in winter
- Air sealing at ceiling critical for best performance (e.g., spray foam air barrier, detail with sealant)



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## Then Why Unvented Roofs?

- Living space built into roof
- Vented cathedral assemblies—often poor performance
- Complicated rooflines, hip geometries—how to vent?
- Unworkable air barrier at ceiling line
- Blown-in rain (coastal)
- Hurricane tear-off
- HVAC in vented attic



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### Unvented Roofs & HVAC Placement

- Ducts in unconditioned attic = huge energy losses
  - Industry reluctant to move ducts out of attic
  - Ice dam issues due to duct losses
- Solution: bring ducts into conditioned space
- Unvented/conditioned attic—keeps ductwork in conditioned space, duct leak issues eliminated

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### Fibrous Insulation Unvented Roofs

- Dense pack insulation of unvented roofs common in cold-climate retrofits
  - Moisture risks (see BSI-043 “Don’t Be Dense—Cellulose and Dense-Pack Insulation”)—2 in 10 failure?
  - Violates I-codes (see IRC § R806.4)
  - “Ridge rot”—localized problems (SIPS same problem)

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### Why Unvented + Fibrous Risky?

- Different than walls?
- Moisture risks at sheathing
  - Interior-sourced air leakage
  - Vapor contributing too?
  - Zero-perm exterior (“wrong side perfect vapor barrier”)
  - Night sky radiation cooling
  - Stack effect in winter
  - “Ridge rot” (thermal and moisture buoyancy)

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### Why Unvented + Loose Fill Risky?

- Risk reduced by:
  - Airtightness of ceiling
  - Dense insulations-less airflow
  - Solar drive
    - But white roofs, shading
  - Lower interior RH (winter)
    - Why many of them work?
  - Lower permeance interior
    - Assumes good airtightness—vapor retarder not bypassed
- Moisture accumulation: what gets in vs. gets out

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### Spray Foam/Exterior Insulation Roofs

- 2006 IRC: R806.4 Unvented attic assemblies
- Minimum R-value of “air impermeable insulation”
  - Not ratio of R-values... don’t get me started...
- Nail base needed with rigid foam on roof deck

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### Why Fibrous Fill Unvented Roofs?

- Unvented roofs without spray/board foams could reduce costs and increase market penetration... IF moisture damage risks are addressed
- Retrofit opportunities (existing uninsulated living space at roof line, without removing finishes)

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# Chicago Experiment

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### Experimental Design

- Seven roof bays (east-west pairs) in test garage attic in Chicago, IL (5A) area
- **72 F/50% RH interior** conditions through winter: stressing assemblies to failure

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### Experimental Design

#	Name	Venting	Insulation	Interior
1	Vented	Vent space (2")	Fiberglass	Gypsum Bd
2	Top Vent Cathedral-Cellulose	Cedar Breather (~½")	Cellulose	Gypsum Bd
3	Top Vent Cathedralized-Cellulose	Cedar Breather (~½")	Cellulose	Open
4	Top Vent Cathedralized-FG	Cedar Breather (~½")	Fiberglass	Open
5	Top Vent Cathedral-FG	Cedar Breather (~½")	Fiberglass	Gypsum Bd
6	Diffusion Vent Cellulose	Diffusion Vent	Cellulose	Gypsum Bd
7	Unvented Cellulose	None	Cellulose	Gypsum Bd

- All assemblies vapor open inside
  - Latex paint on GWB or no GWB

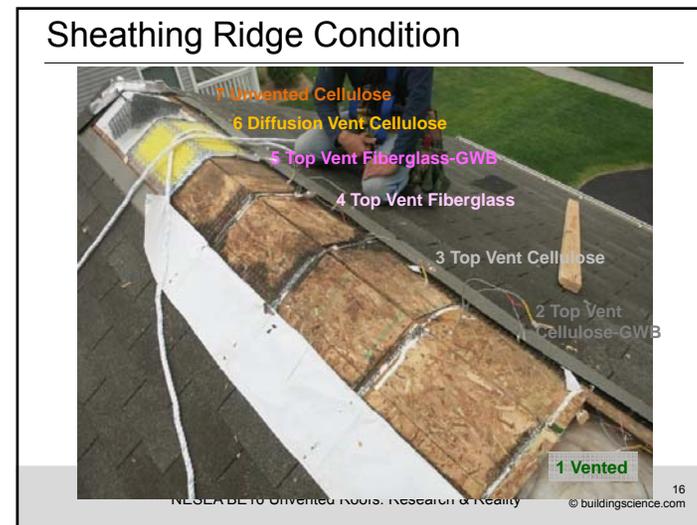
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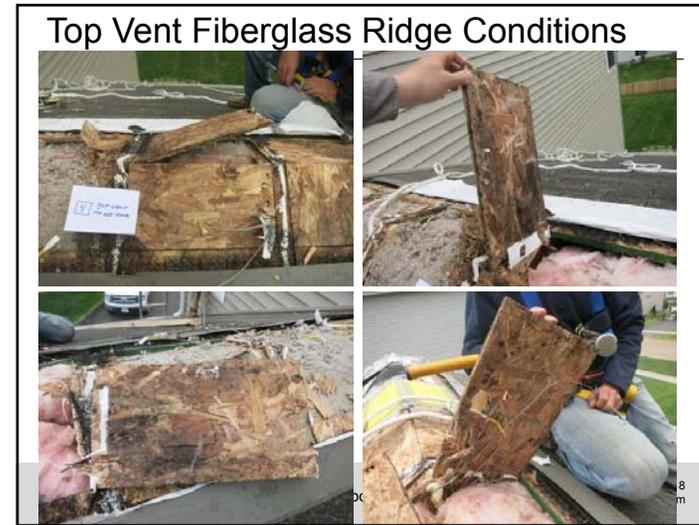
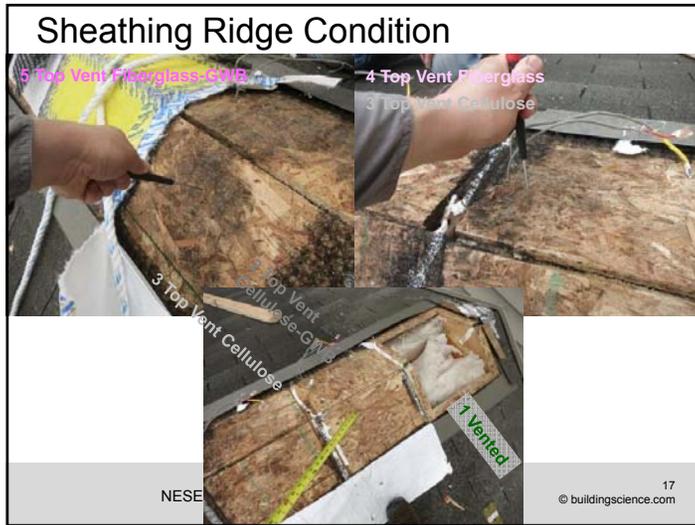


### Monitoring Result Takeaways

- Vented roof=great performance—even @50% RH!
- Unvented cellulose assembly driven to failure (high RHs, high sheathing MCs, condensation)
- Cellulose + diffusion vent helps, but not enough
- Top venting not enough to save roofs in:
  - Zone 5A climate, 50% RH interior
  - With a small (~1/2" vent space)
  - With OSB sheathing
- In top vent roofs, fiberglass roof much worse than cellulose

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### Chicago Experiment Conclusions

- No roof except for “control” vented roof showed “safe” performance in Zone 5A @ 50% RH
- Cellulose roofs generally showed lower MCs than fiberglass roofs, less damage to structure
- “Top vent” configuration not effective
  - OSB too restrictive for diffusion drying, even with outward thermal gradient? (part of the time)
  - Ventilation space too small?
- Diffusion vent: “helpful, but not enough”
  - Allowed greater drying than conventional unvented
  - But still higher MCs than generally considered safe

### Houston Research (Diffusion Vent Ridge)

### 1990’s Cathedralized Roofs-Houston

- Even in Houston (CZ 2A), had moisture at ridge
- Concentrated only at ridge—rest of roof OK
- Similar problems in Jacksonville FL (CZ 2A)
- No interior air/vapor control (not practical)
- How about letting the moisture out at ridge?



### Diffusion Vent Prototype (Houston)



### Diffusion Vent Prototype (Orlando-Tile)

200+ perms diffusion vent  
Air barrier closed

The diagram shows a cross-section of a roof with a diffusion vent. The vent is a rectangular block with a textured surface, placed over a layer of insulation and an air barrier. The roof is covered with tiles. The photographs show the vent installed on a real roof, with one showing the vent from a side angle and another showing the roof's exterior.

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### Houston/Orlando Results

- Diffusion vent avoids wintertime ridge accumulation problems (ridge peak RHs/MCs)
- No failures at low interior RH, bigger difference at higher RH (interior humidification)
- Airtightness disappointing in some cases-no SPF

The graph plots Moisture Content (%) on the left y-axis (0 to 50) and Relative Humidity (%) on the right y-axis (0 to 100) against time from 10/1/14 to 2/13/16. It shows data for Diffusion Vent (Dif. Vent) and Unvented roofs. The Diffusion Vent shows significantly lower moisture content and relative humidity peaks compared to the Unvented roof, especially during the winter periods. The graph is divided into Winter (blue), Summer (red), and Winter (blue) sections.

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## Cut & Cobble Unvented Roof (Diffusion Vent)

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### Cut & Cobble Roof, Central MA

The photographs show the exterior of a house with a cut and cobble roof. The interior shows the roof structure with wooden rafters and a diffusion vent installed. A red dashed box highlights the vent area in one of the interior photos.

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### Diffusion Vent Retrofit

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### Monitoring Results

- Not ideal experiment (with & w/o DV comparison)
  - (Trying to fix friends' houses, not rot them)
- Still worrying high wood MCs ~30% peaks
- Peaks occur in spring (May), not winter—???
- What goes in vs. what comes out
  - In via air leakage/out via vapor diffusion→hard
  - Airtightness was ~6 ACH 50; air leaks to roof evident
  - Trapped moisture—foil-faced polyiso below?
  - Small diffusion vent surface area
- Return trip in spring 2016

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## Working Unvented Cellulose Assemblies

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### Variable-Perm Membrane Unvented Roof

- Roof assembly:
  - Gypsum board, strapping
  - Intello plus membrane
  - 14" dense packed I joist
  - 3/4 AdvanTech (OSB)
  - Grace Ice and Water HT
  - Standing seam galvalume roof nailed thru sheathing

Image & data c/o EcoCor/Chris Corson

TJI MCs:  
 ◆ Inboard  
 ◆ Middle  
 ◆ Outboard

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## DIBt/475 Guidance on “Hot Roofs”

- Vapor variable permeance membrane on interior side of roof assembly
- Testing of airtightness
- Low MCs when closed (construction moisture)
- No permanent shading (e.g., solar panels)
- No sustained high interior RH
- Dark roof membrane ( $\alpha > 0.80$ )
  
- I trust PassivHaus and other 1 ACH 50 builders with this idea, but...

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## Further Research

- Ideal experiment: build hundreds, and see if/how many fail! ͡(ツ)͡ [sarcasm]
- Further Building America research in CZ 5A
  - Includes variable-permeability interior vapor retarders, with and without ridge diffusion vent
  - First winter low interior RH
  - Second winter high interior RH
  - Third winter add controlled interior air leakage



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## Questions?

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## Document Resources

- Building Science Digest 149: Unvented Roof Assemblies for All Climates  
<http://buildingscience.com/documents/digests/bsd-149-unvented-roof-assemblies-for-all-climates>
- Building Science Insight 043: Don't Be Dense—Cellulose and Dense-Pack Insulation  
<http://buildingscience.com/documents/insights/bsi-043-dont-be-dense>
- Building Science Insight 088: Venting Vapor  
<http://buildingscience.com/documents/insights/bsi-088-venting-vapor>
- Building America Report 1511: Field Testing of an Unvented Roof with Fibrous Insulation, Tiles, and Vapor Diffusion Venting  
<http://buildingscience.com/documents/building-america-reports/ba-1511-field-testing-unvented-roof-fibrous-insulation-tiles-and>
- Building America Report 1409: Field Testing Unvented Roofs with Asphalt Shingles in Cold and Hot-Humid Climates  
<http://buildingscience.com/documents/building-america-reports/ba-1409-field-testing-unvented-roofs-asphalt-shingles-cold-and>
- Building America Report 1001: Moisture-Safe Unvented Wood Roof Systems  
<http://buildingscience.com/documents/bareports/ba-1001-moisture-safe-unvented-wood-roof-systems/view>
- Building America Report 1308: Moisture Control for Dense-Packed Roof Assemblies in Cold Climates: Final Measure Guideline  
<http://buildingscience.com/documents/bareports/ba-1308-moisture-control-dense-packed-roof-assemblies-cold-climates/view>
- INTELLO & DB+ Approved by DIBt for Use in Unvented Hot Roof Assemblies  
<https://foursevenfive.com/intello-db-approved-by-dibt-for-use-in-unvented-hot-roof-assemblies/>