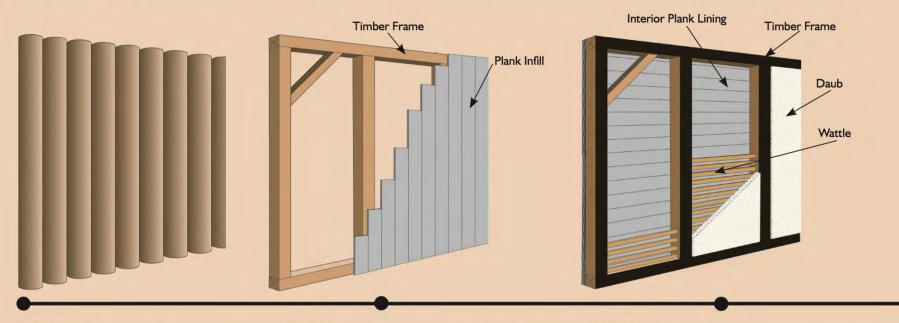
Joseph Lstiburek, Ph.D., P.Eng, ASHRAE Fellow

Building Science

Frame Walls

One Thousand Years of Evolution: A Timeline



900 C.E.

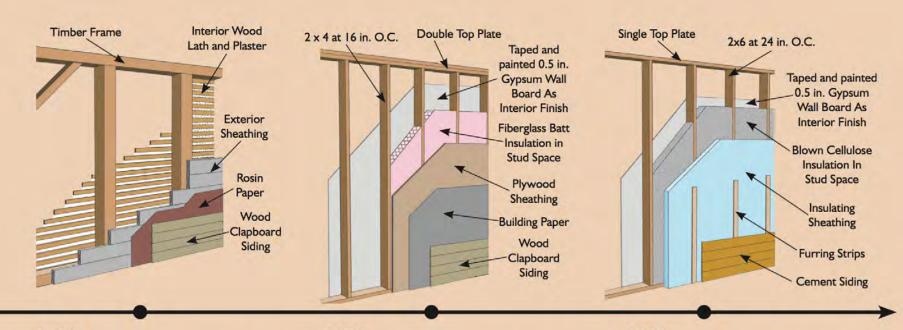
Palisade wall: Closely spaced posts embedded in the ground.

1200

Timber frame: Stave construction, timber four-sided frame with vertical exterior weatherboards.

1600

Wattle and daub: Tar coated exposed frame with an early pre-evolutionary version of exterior stucco—Neanderthal Stucco. Board sheathing inner lining.



1900

Clapboard timber frame: Typical 1900 New England timber frame with plaster and lath interior lining and exterior board sheathing, rosin paper and clapboards.

1950

Platform frame: Typical 1950 American wood frame assembly with plywood sheathing and an interior gypsum board lining.

1990

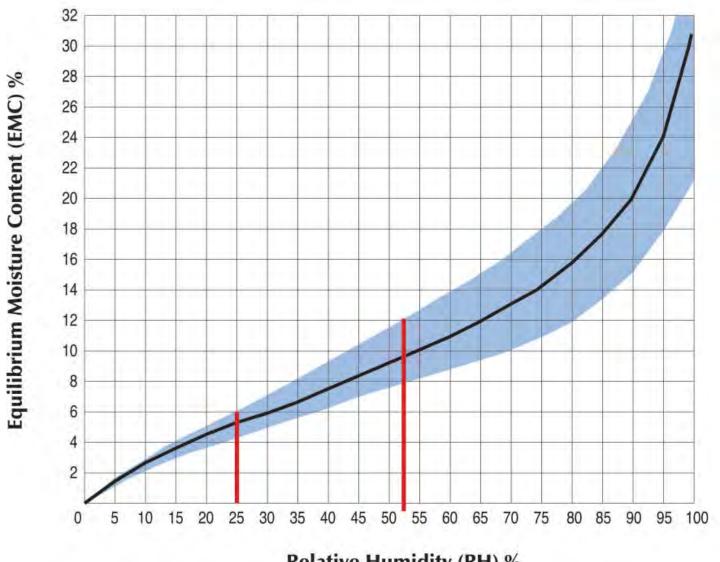
Advanced frame: Insulating sheathing over 2x6 advanced frame.



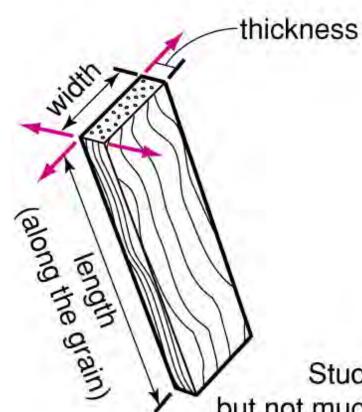


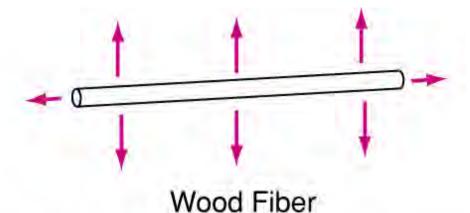


Moisture Content vs. Relative Humidity



Relative Humidity (RH) %

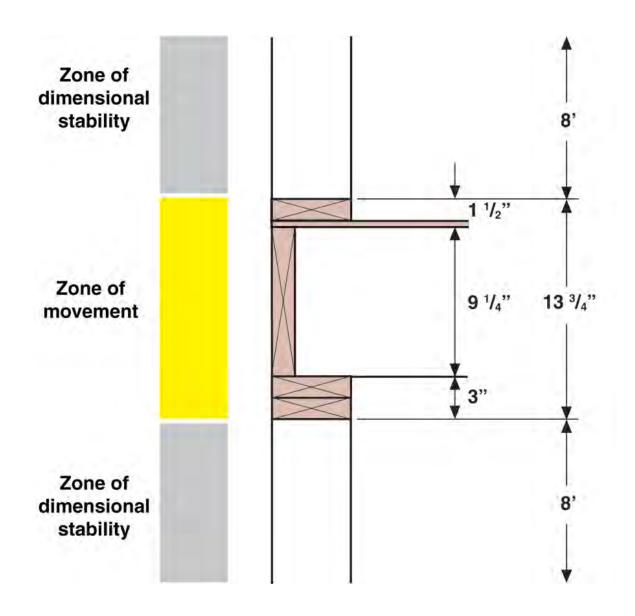


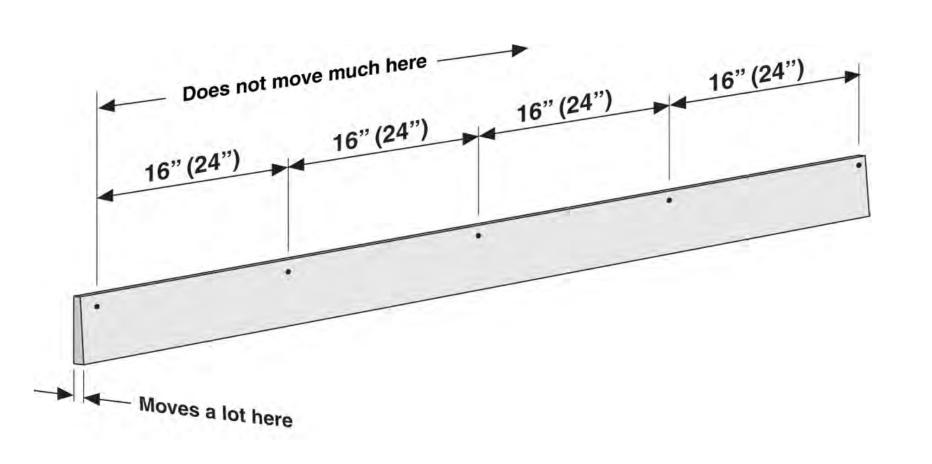


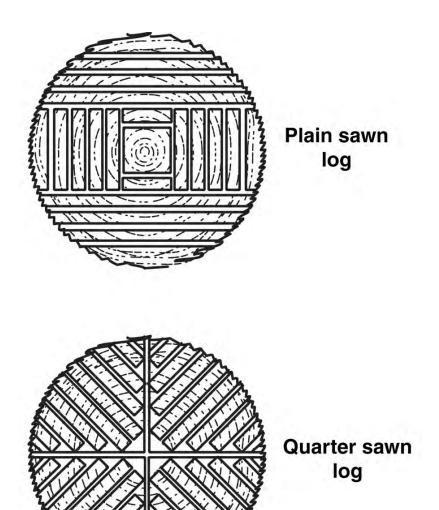
Fibers get much thicker than longer

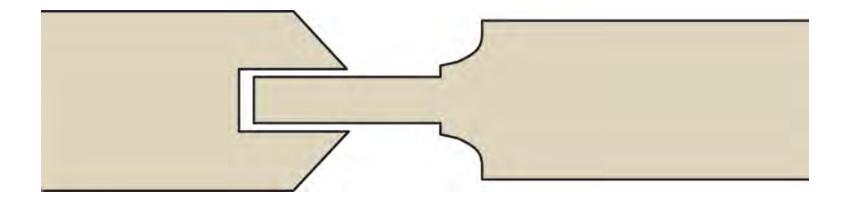
when they pick up moisture

Studs get much wider and thicker, but not much longer, when they pick up moisture

















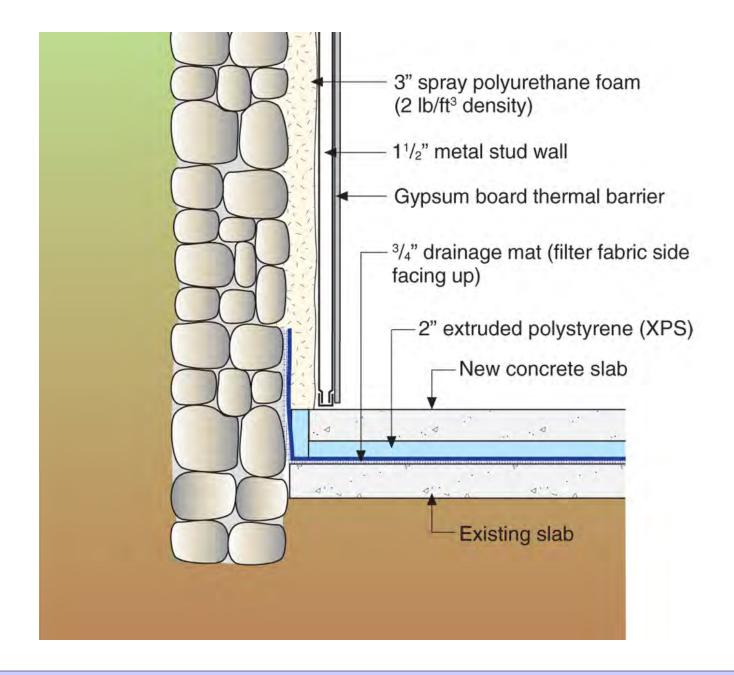


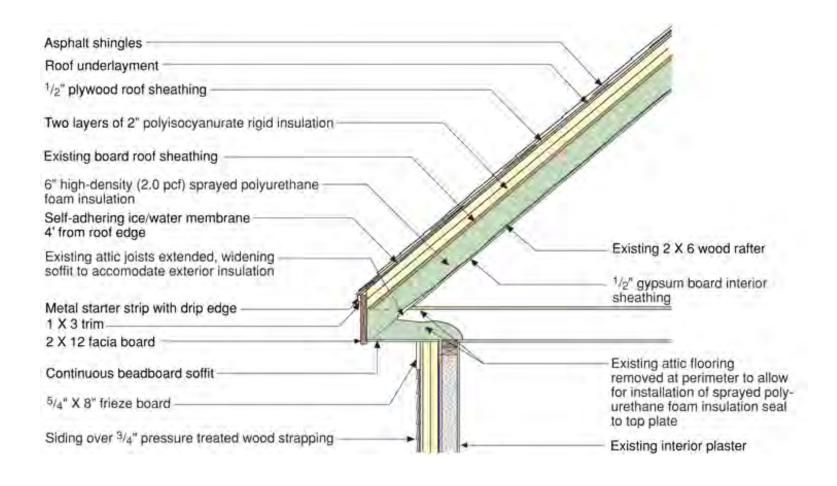


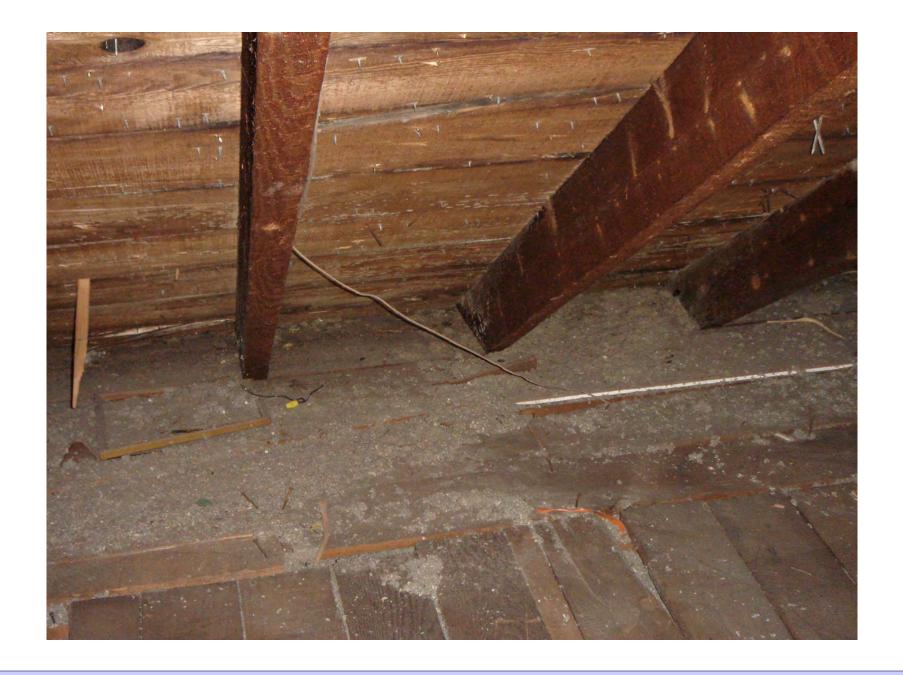












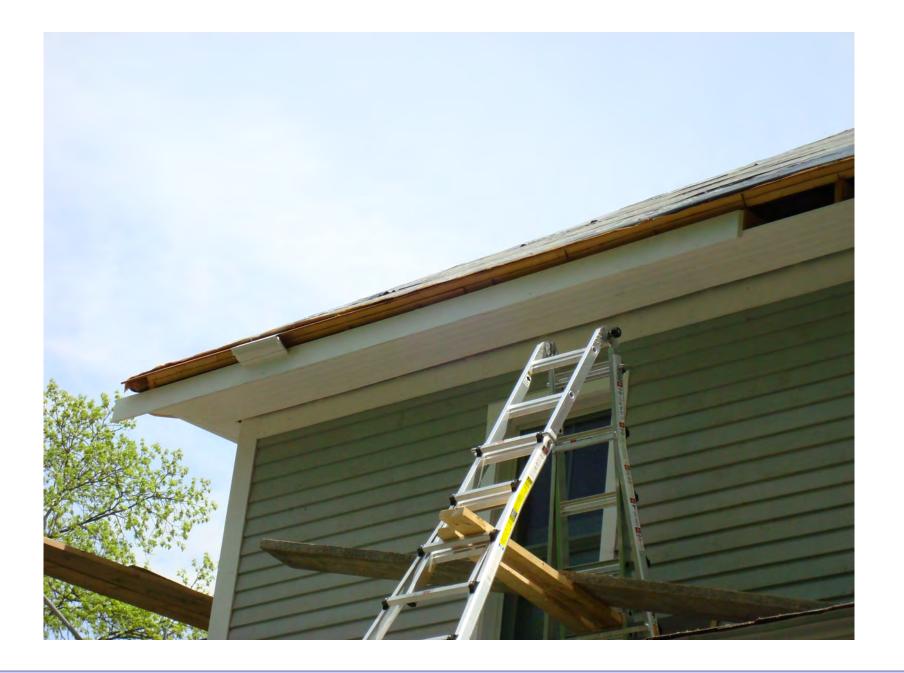
















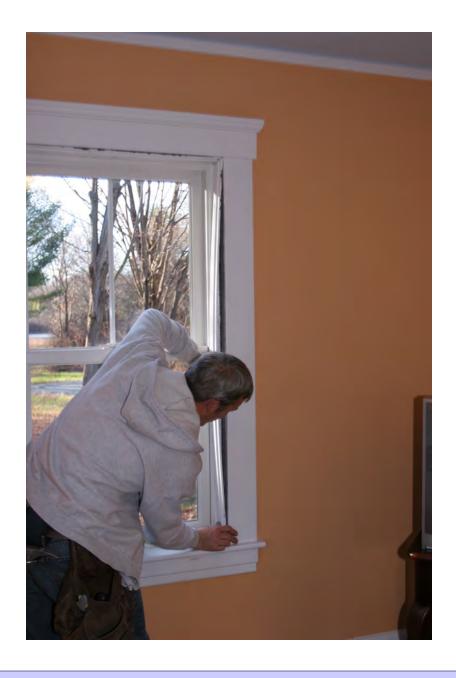




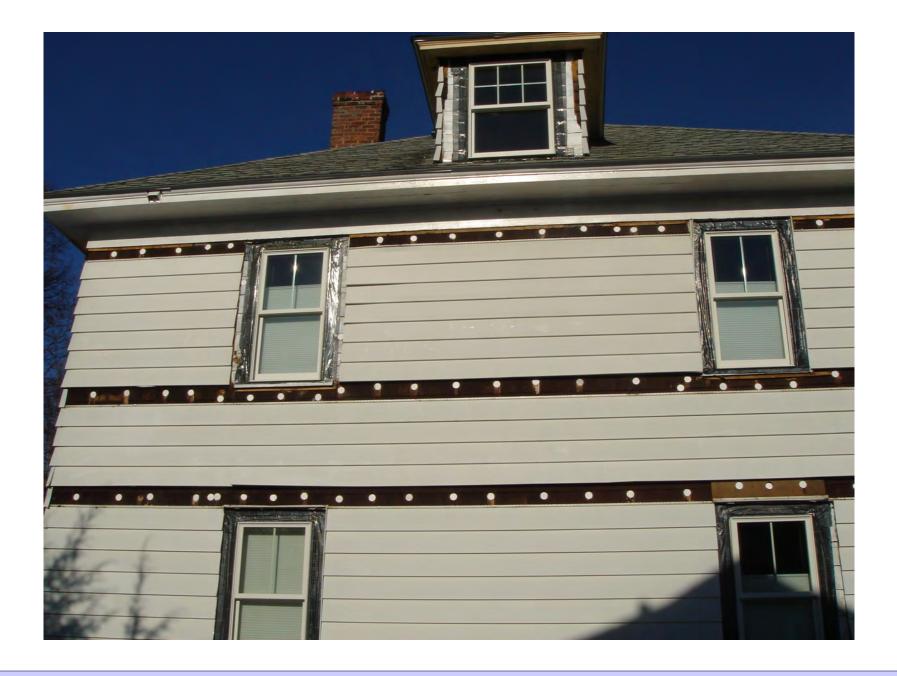






























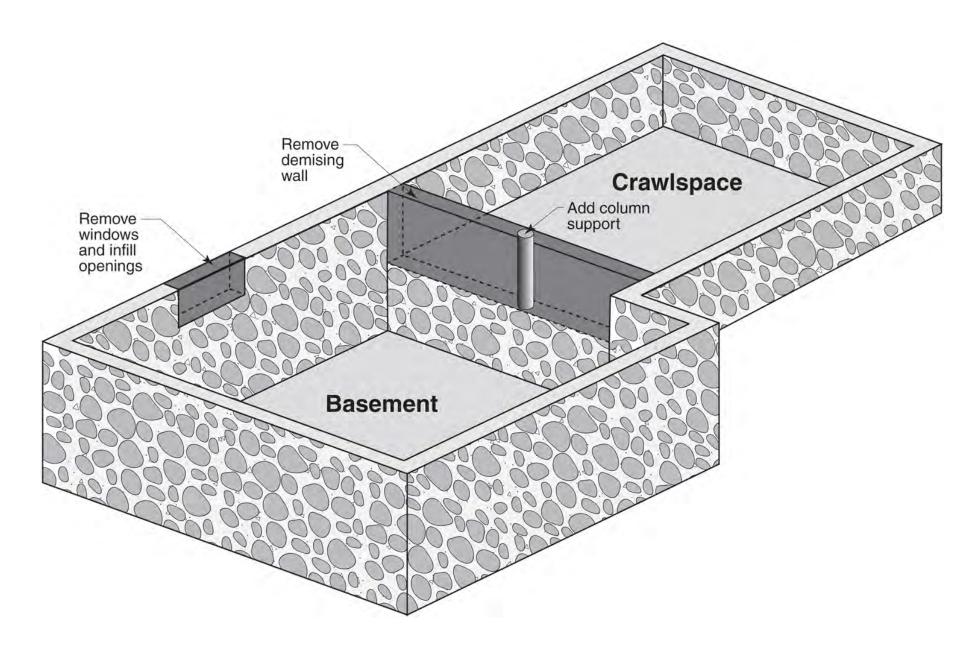




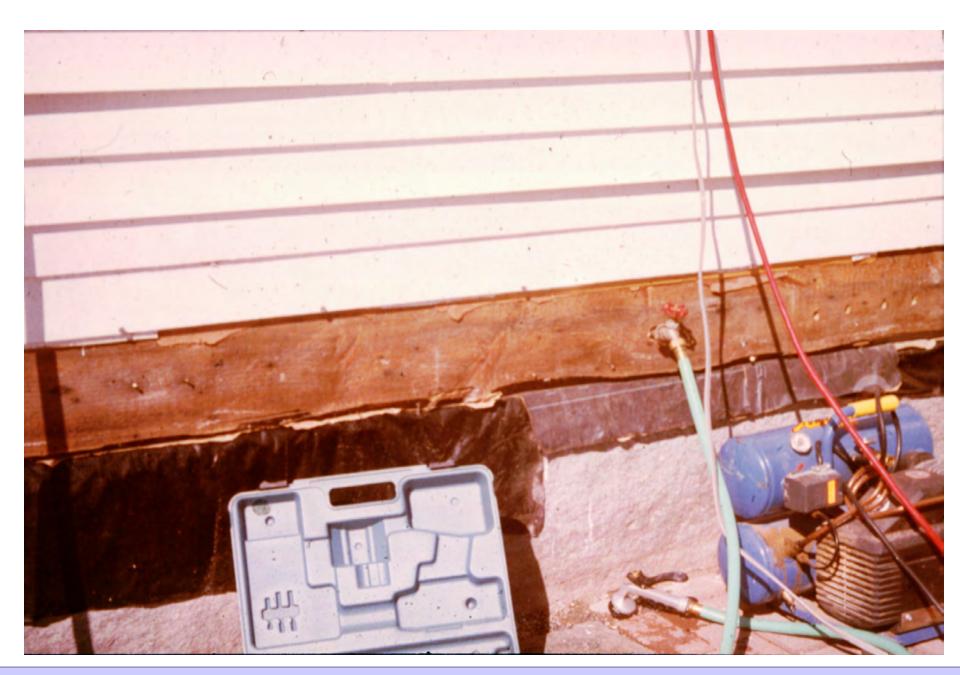






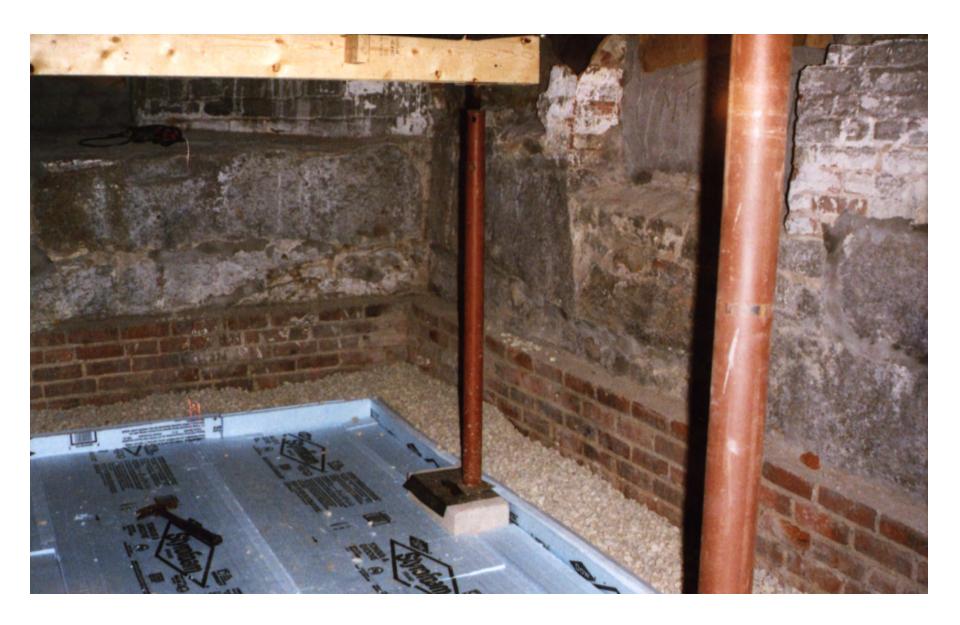








Building Science Corporation Joseph Lstiburek



























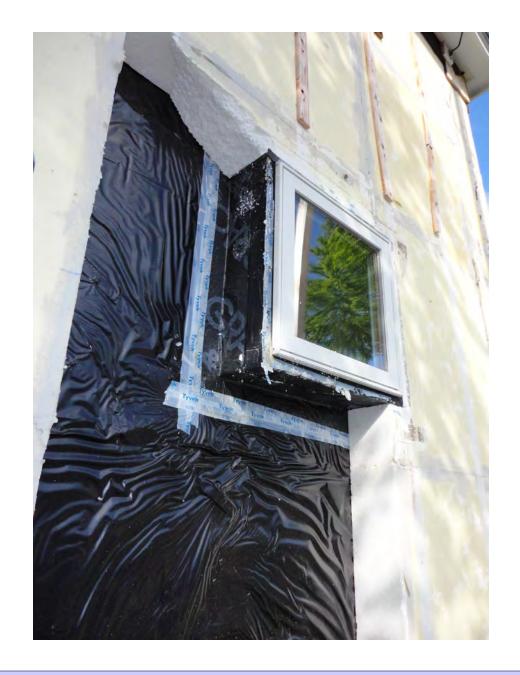


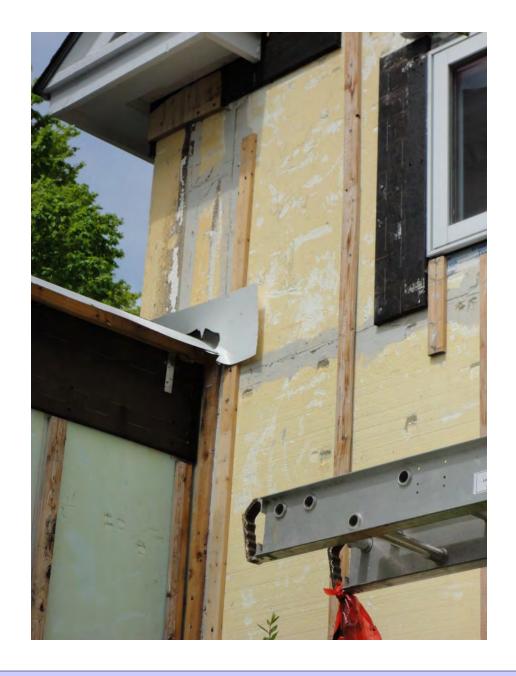












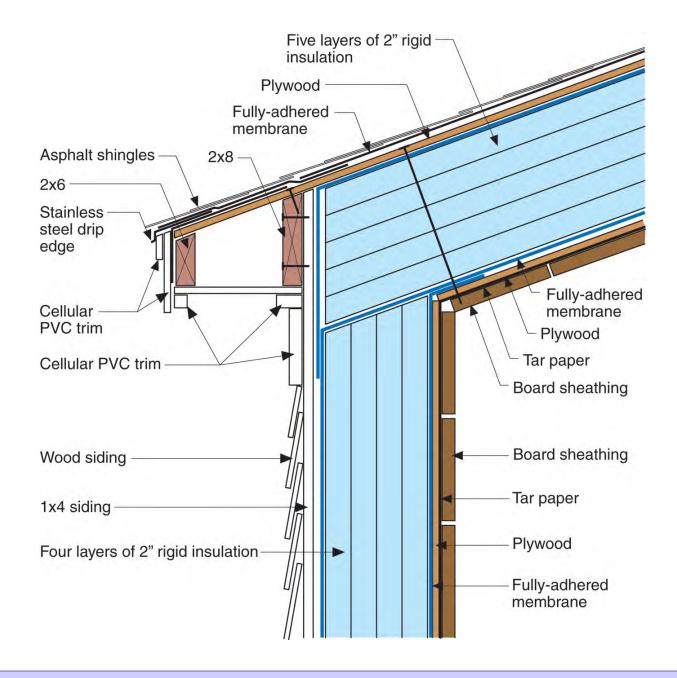


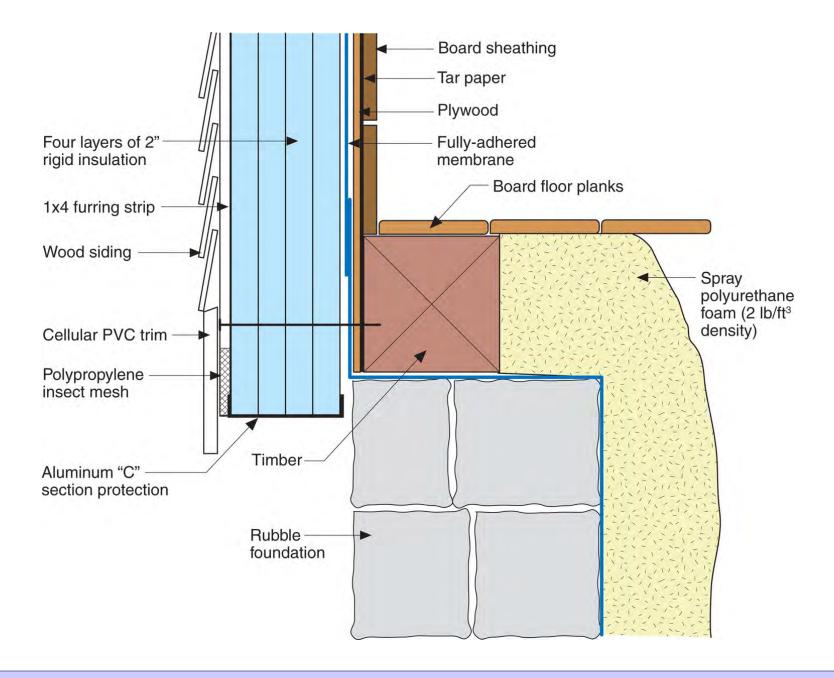


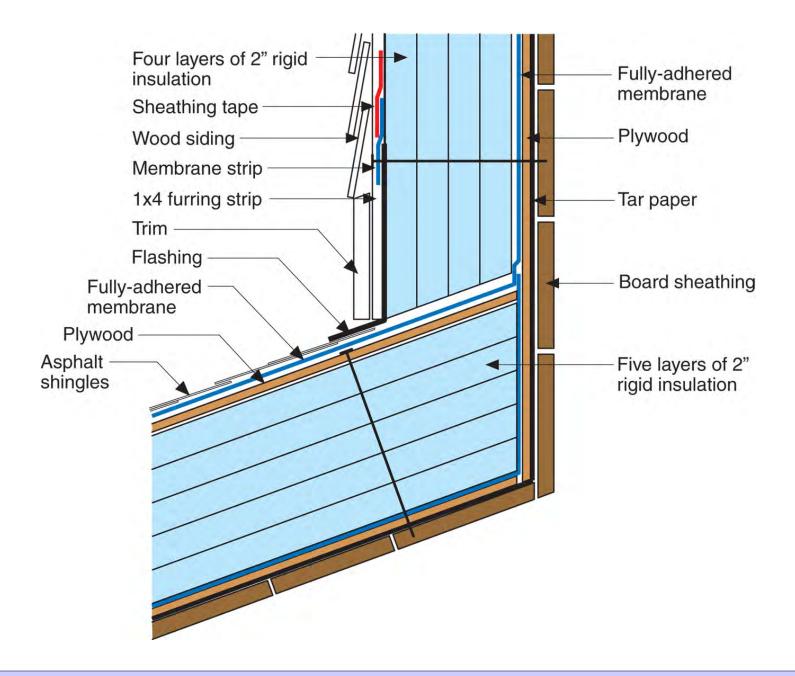


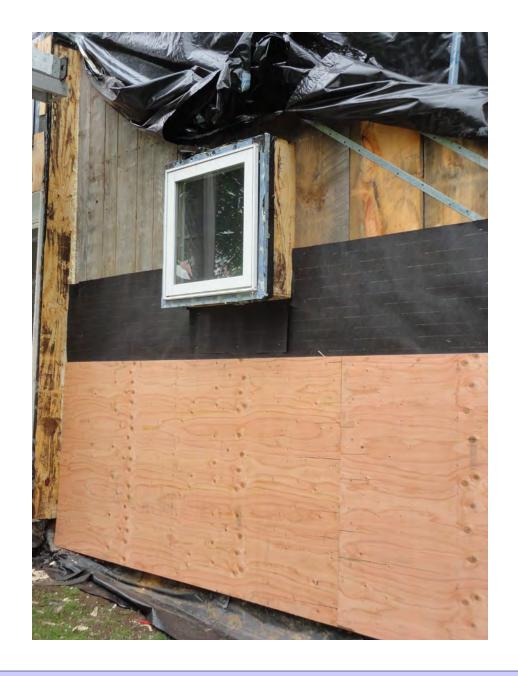














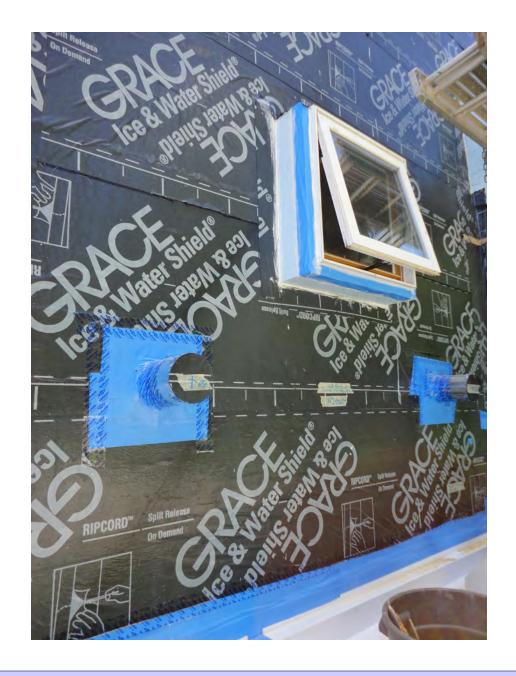






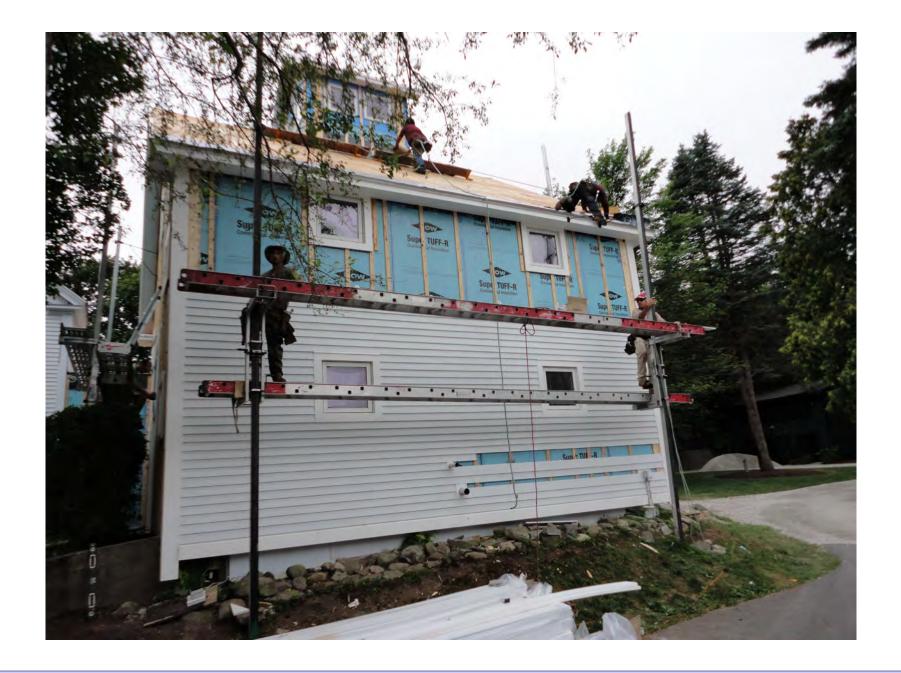










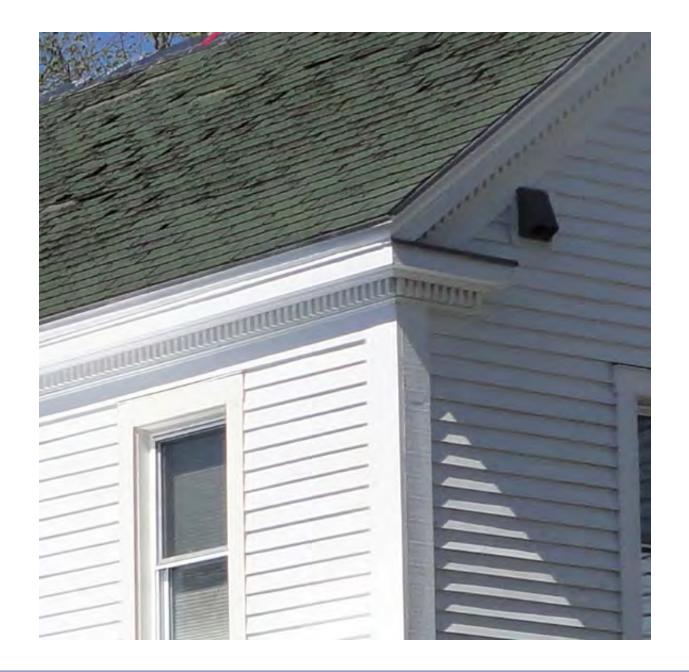






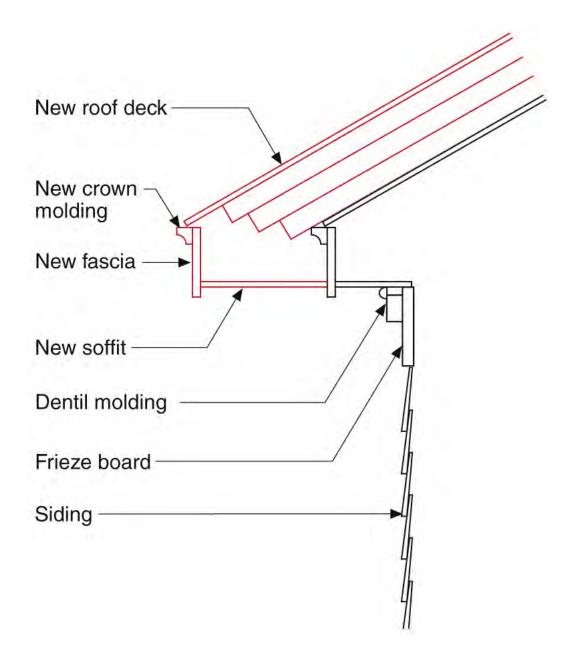


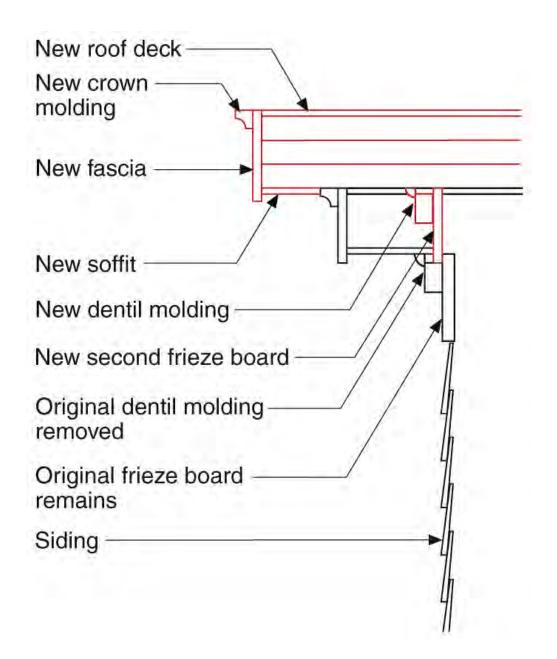


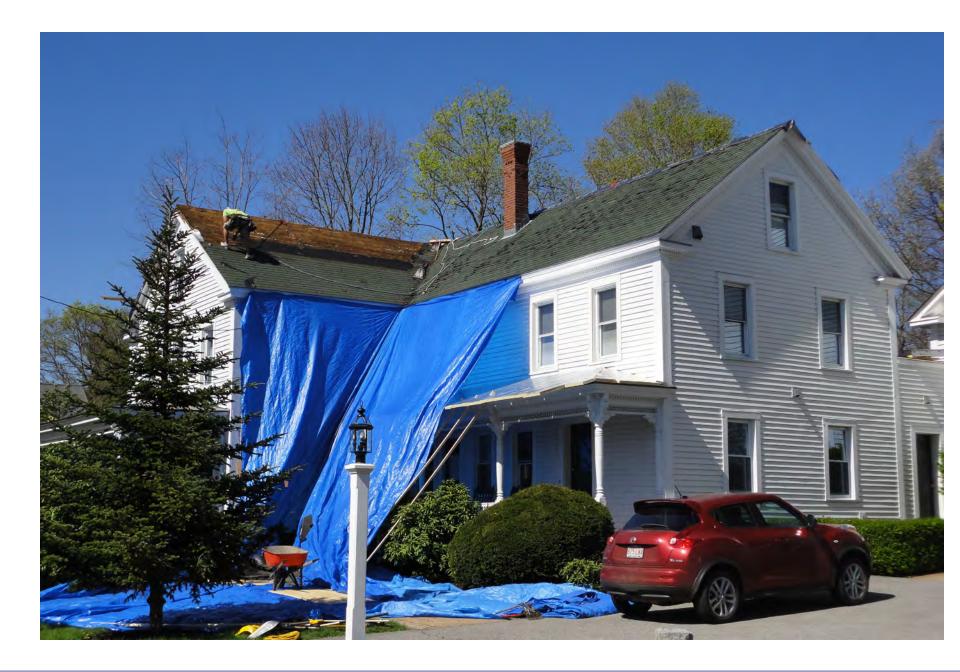








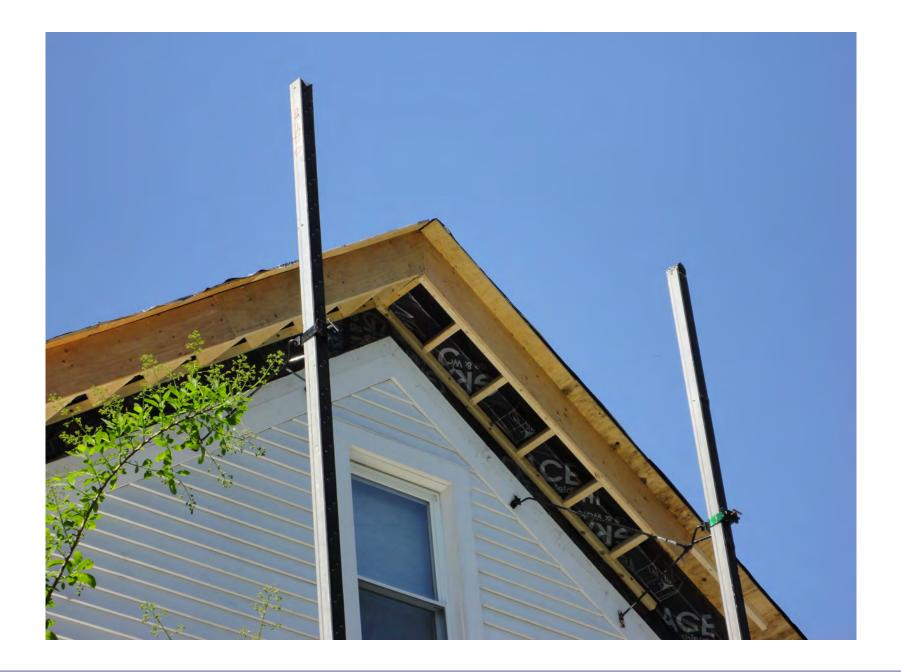


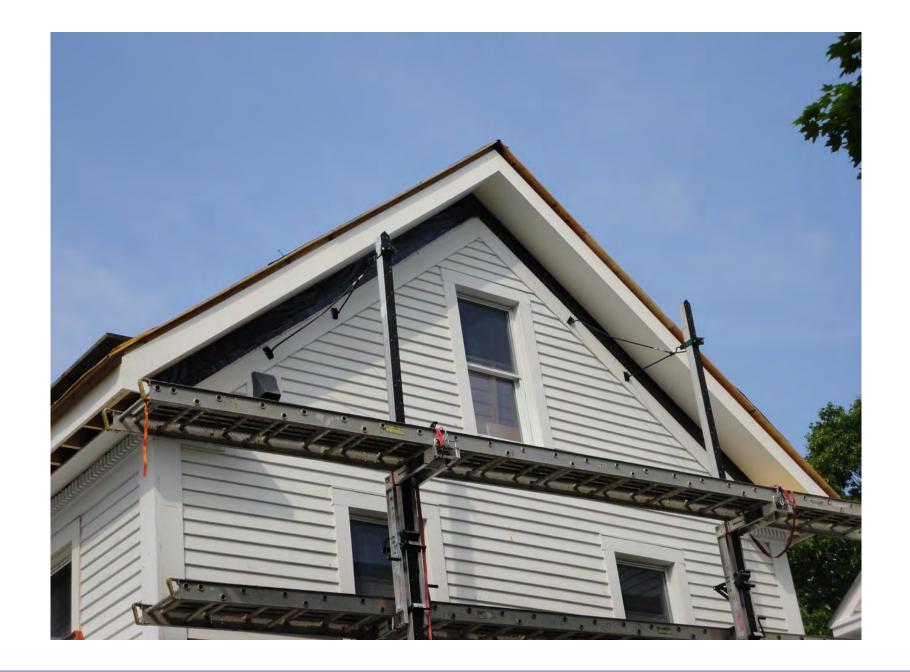


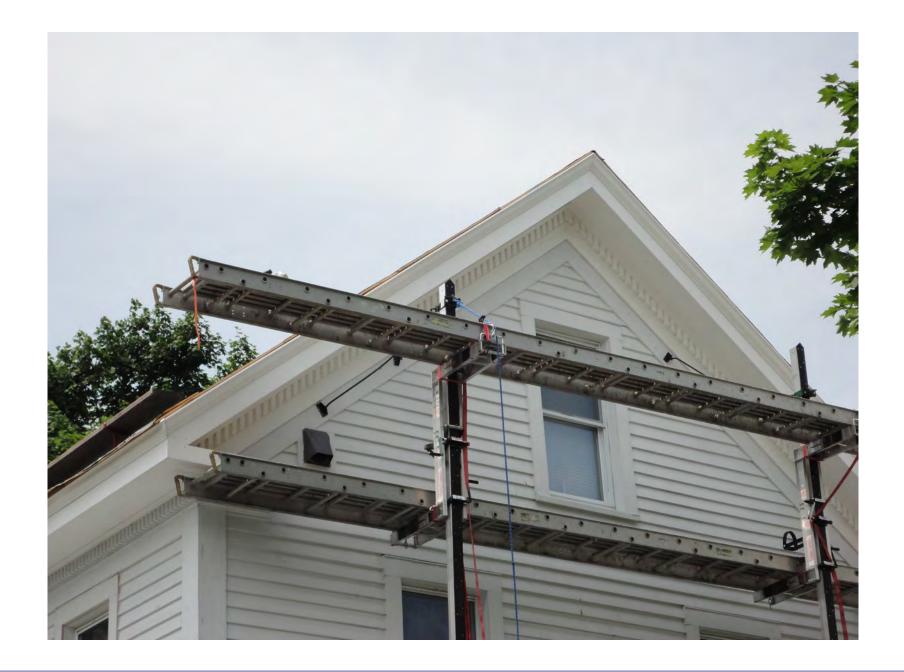


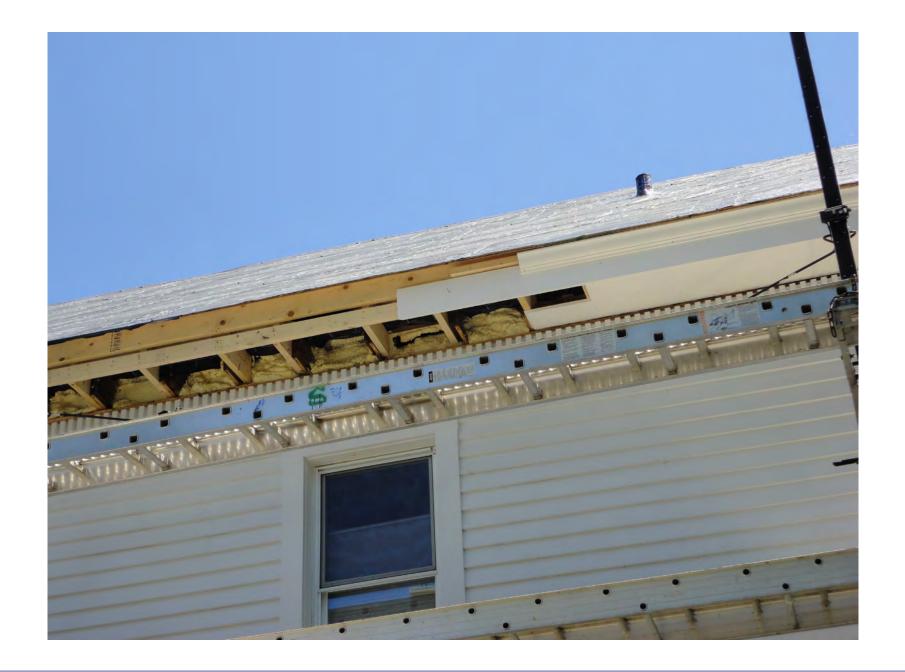


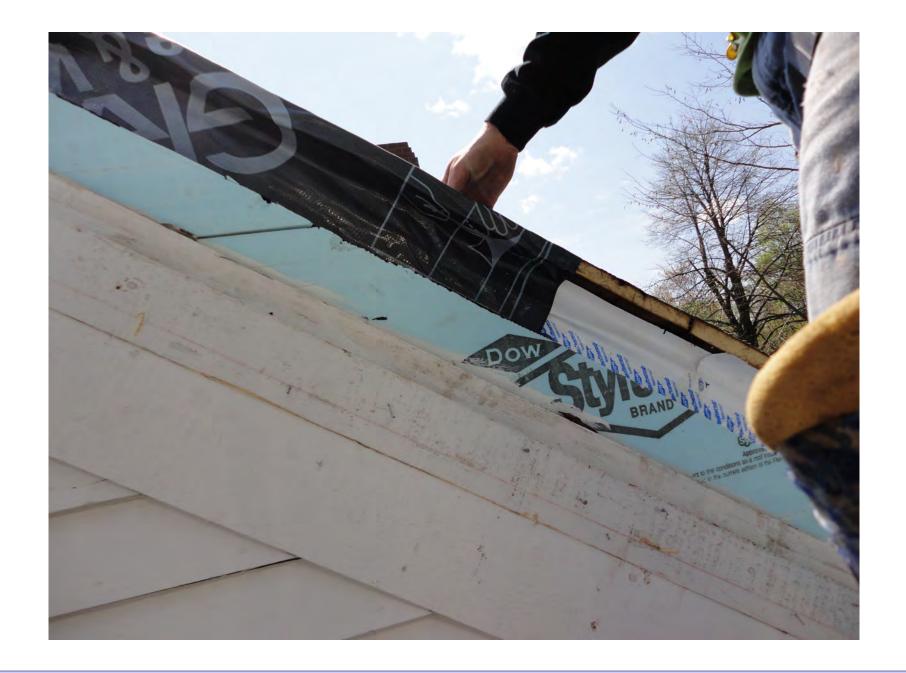


















Crawl Spaces

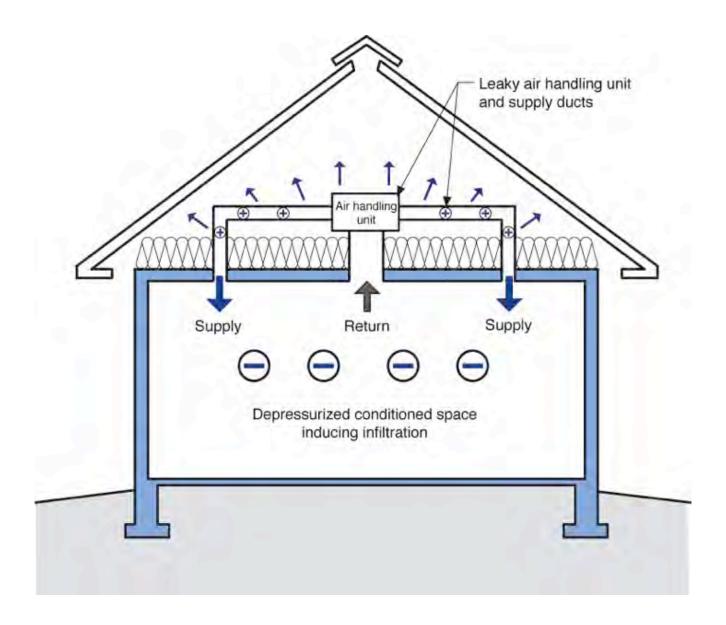
Crawl spaces must be completely connected to either the outside or the inside

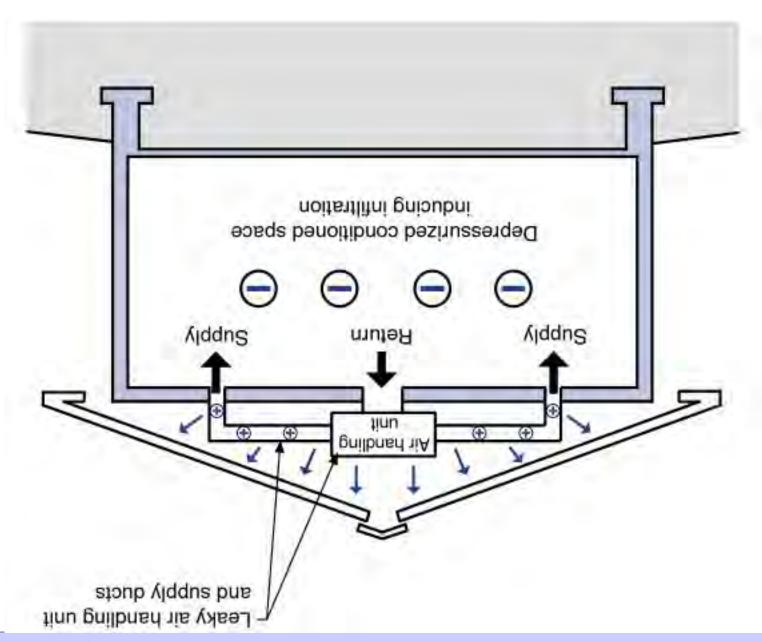
Crawl spaces must be completely connected to either the outside or the inside

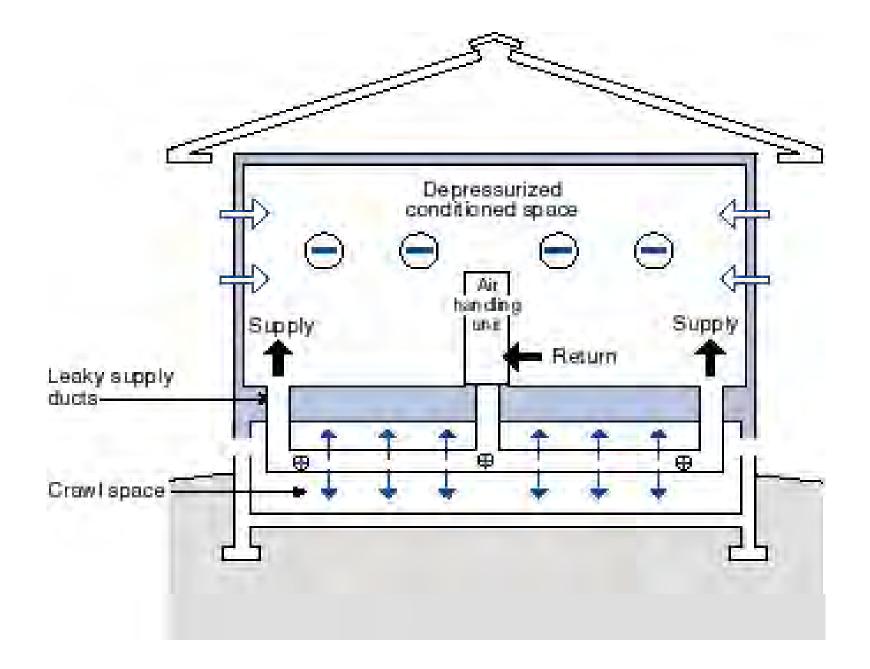
Vented crawl spaces work

Unvented conditioned crawl spaces work

Don't Do Stupid Things

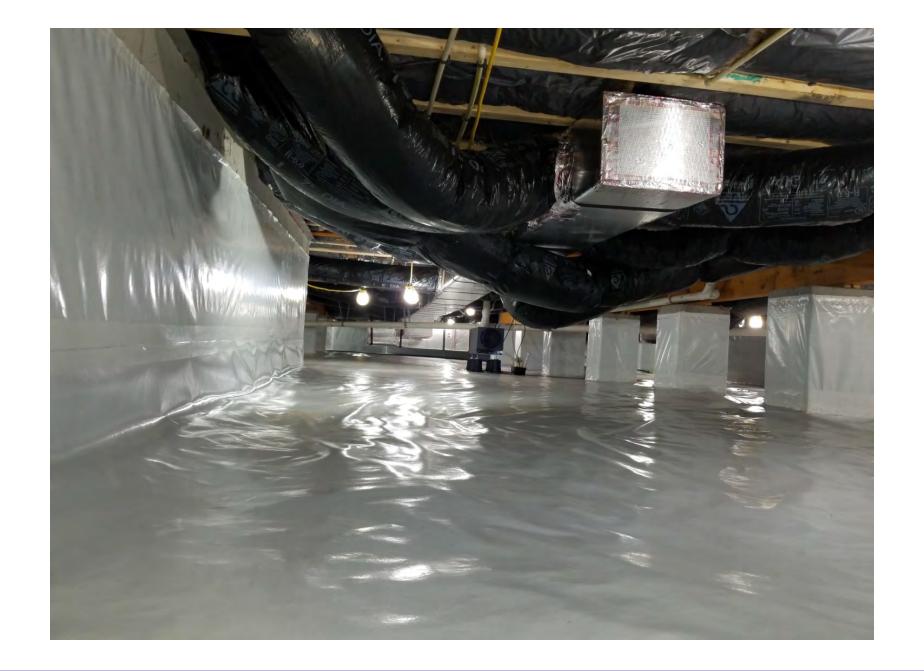






Smart Thing









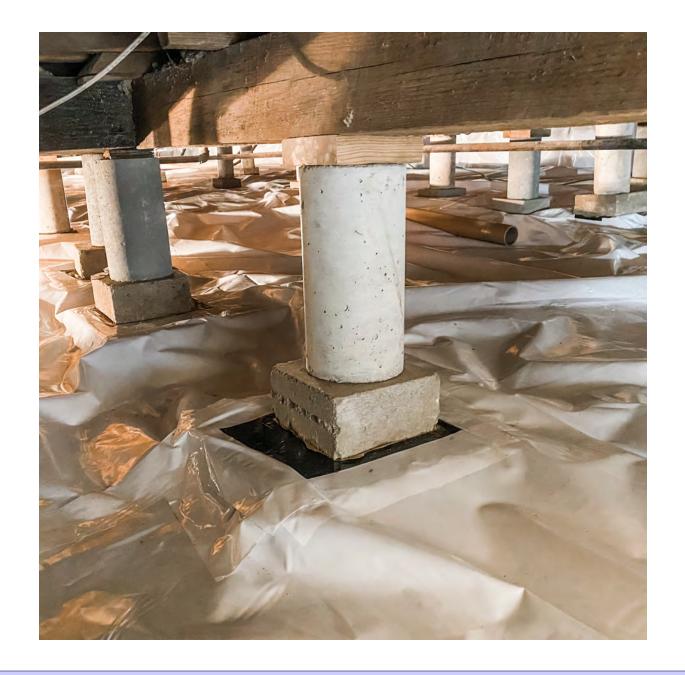


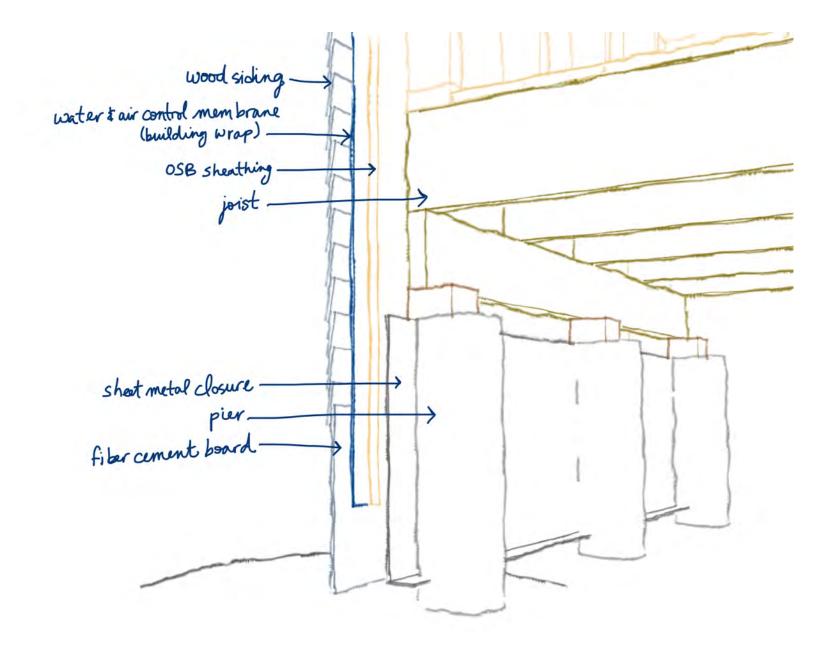


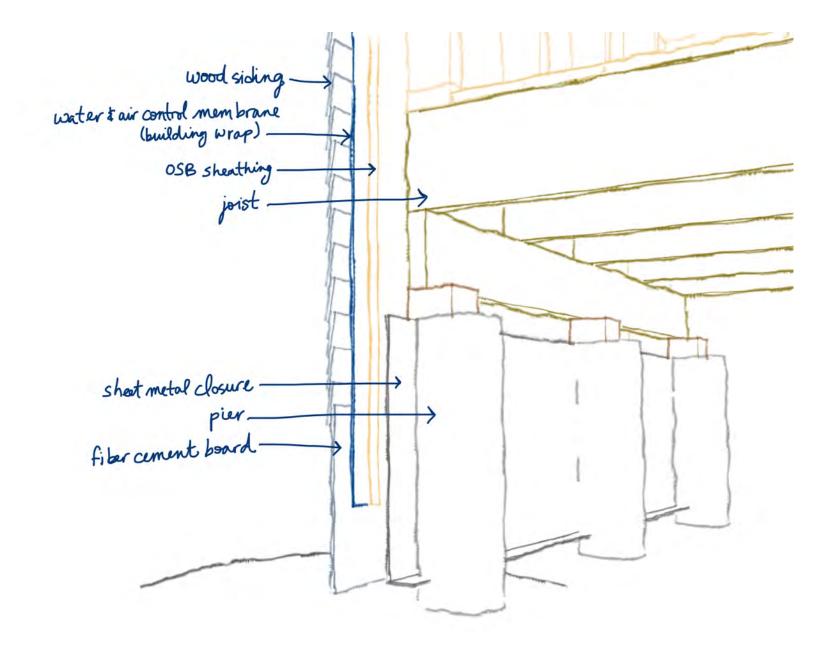


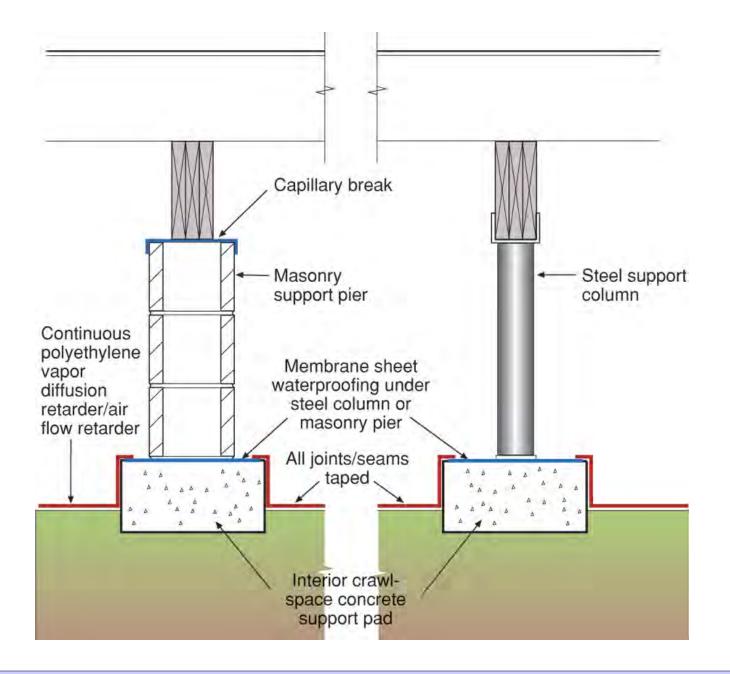










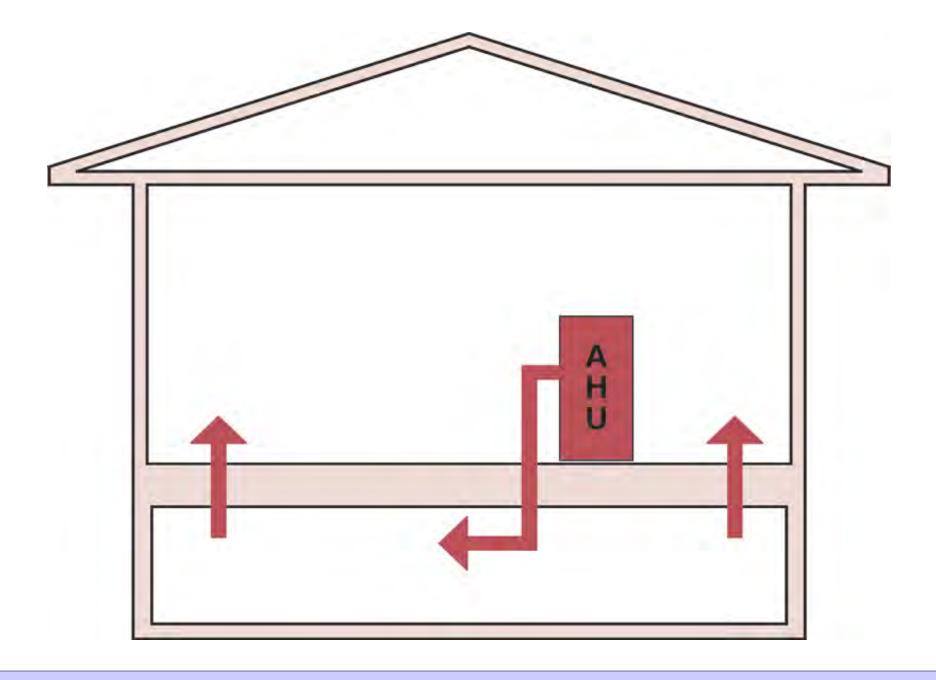


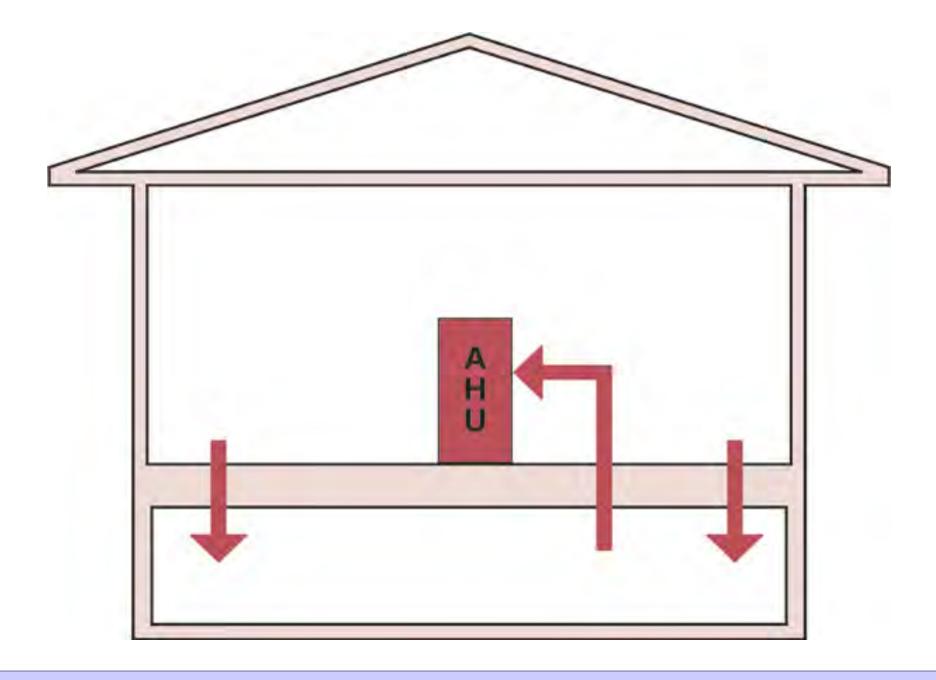
Conditioned Crawlspaces Not Unvented Crawlspaces

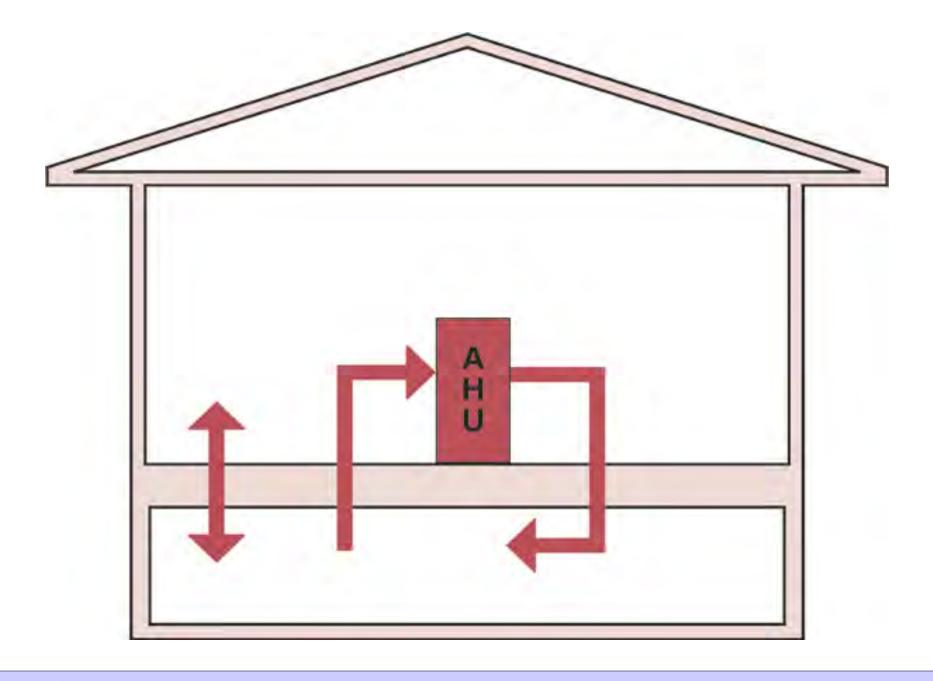
Need Supply Air 50 cfm/1000 ft2 of Crawlspace Area

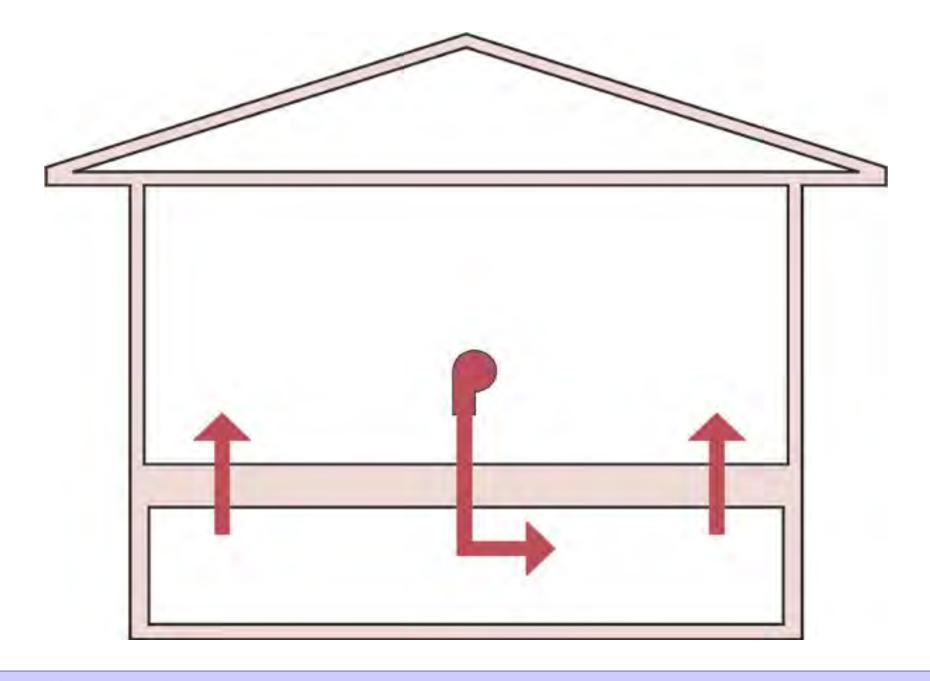
Or

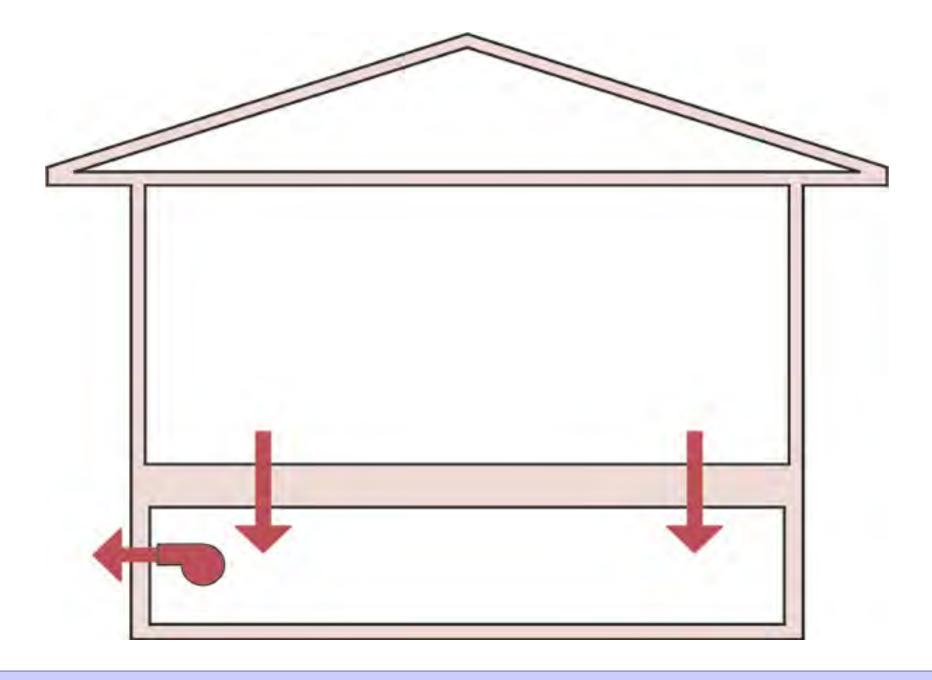
Dehumidification

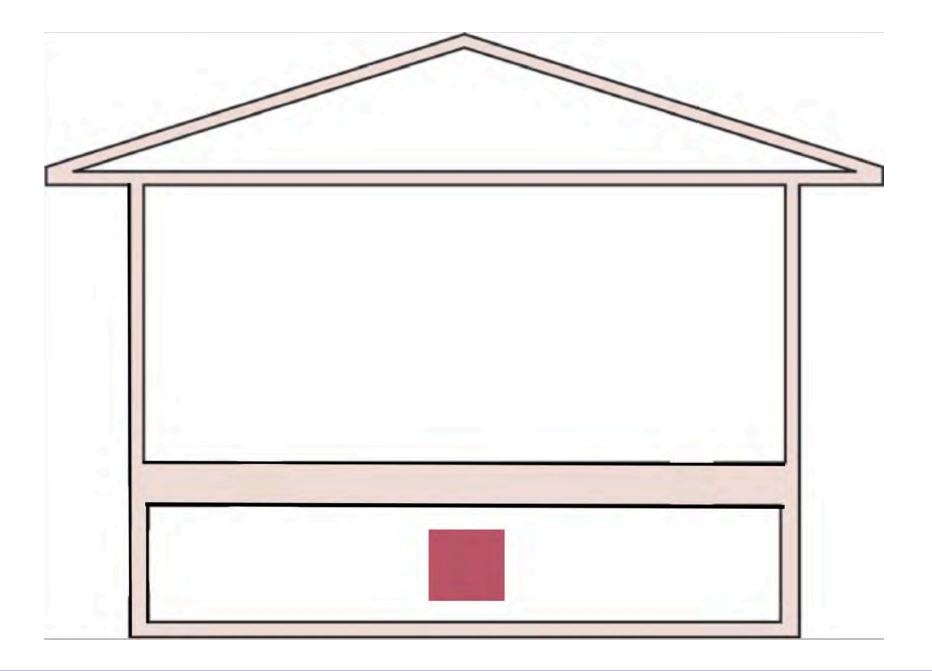


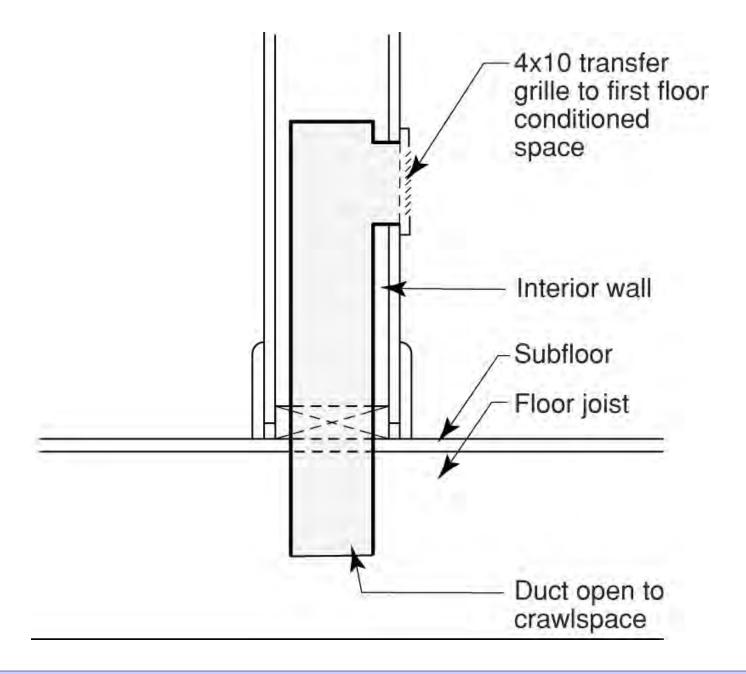






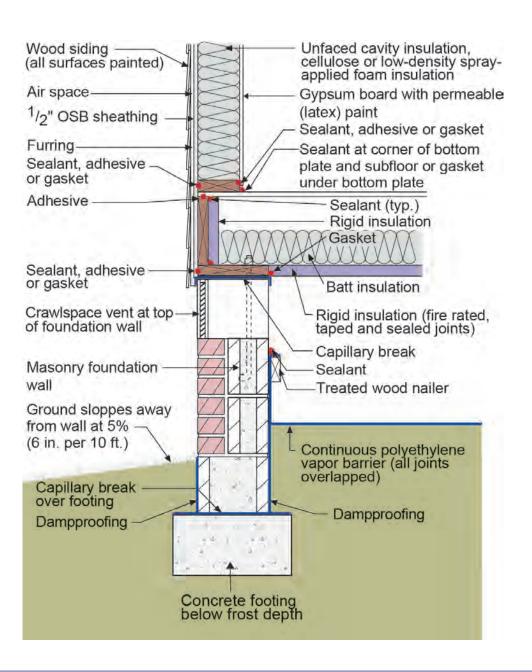


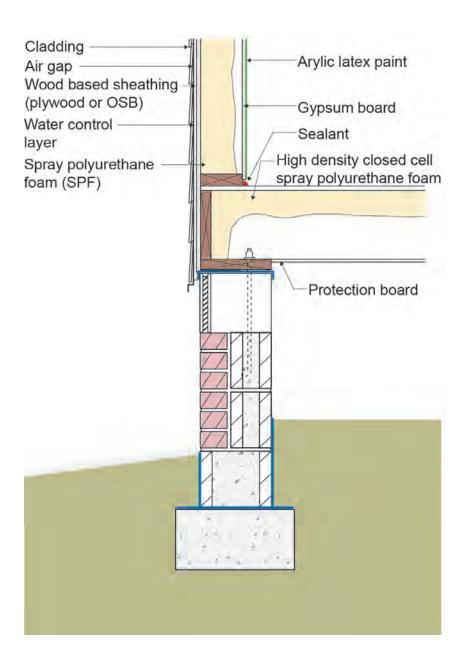


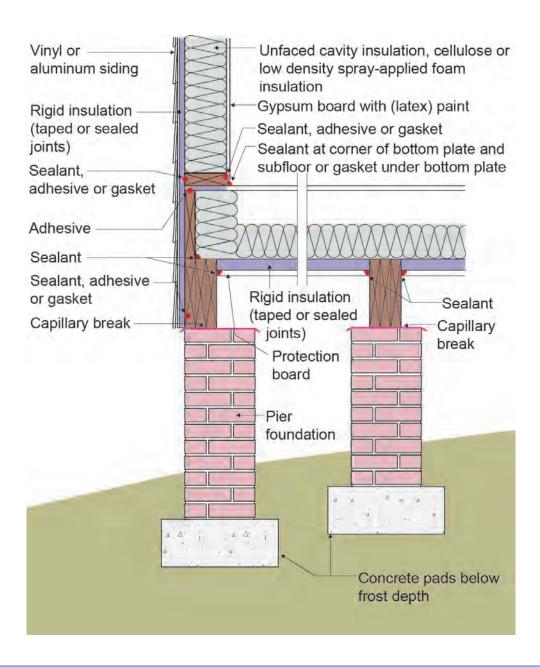


Alternative Detail Inspection gap for termites Unfaced cavity insulation, cellulose or low density gasket spray-applied foam insulation Gypsum board with (latex) paint Sealant, adhesive or gasket Sealant at corner of bottom plate and subfloor or gasket under bottom plate Stucco Unfaced cavity insulation, **Building paper** cellulose or low density spray (behind rigid applied foam insulation) Sealant Rigid insulation Sill gasket Protective membrane also Adhesive acts as capillary break Protective membrane Top courses filled solid Rigid insulation (fire rated) (taped or sealed joints) Masonry foundation wall Ground slopes away from wall at 5% (6in. per 10ft.) Continuous polyethylene vapor barrier/air barrier (all joints taped) taped to perimeter Dampproofing rigid insulation Capillary break over footing If exterior grade is lower than interior crawl space grade, Concrete footing no perimter drain is below frost depth necessary

Smart Thing











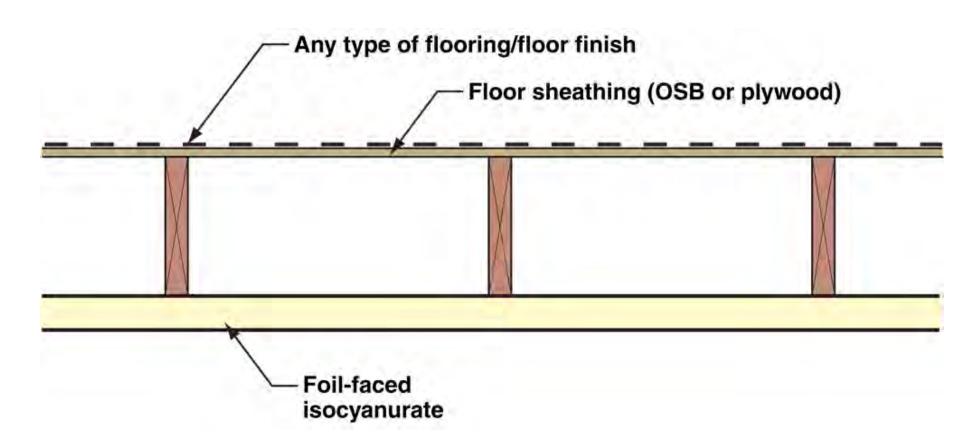


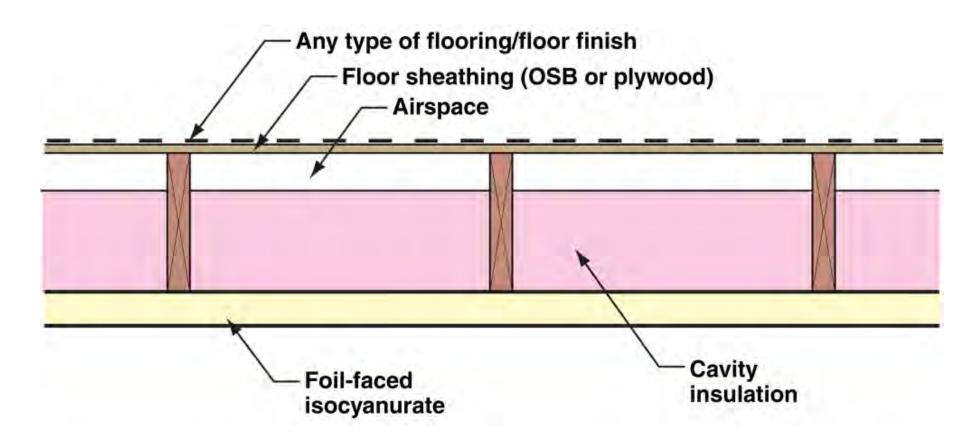


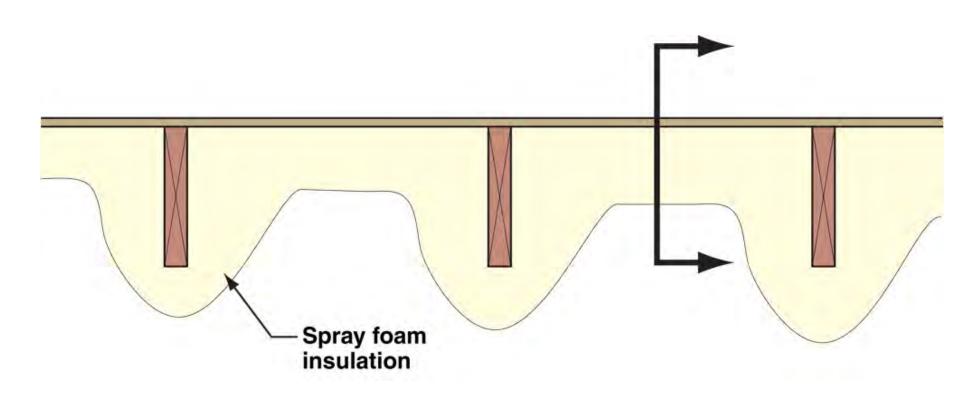












Mechanical Systems

Mechanical Systems Cooling System To Make It Cold

Mechanical Systems

Cooling System To Make It Cold

Dehumidification System To Make It Dry

Mechanical Systems

Cooling System To Make It Cold

Dehumidification System To Make It Dry

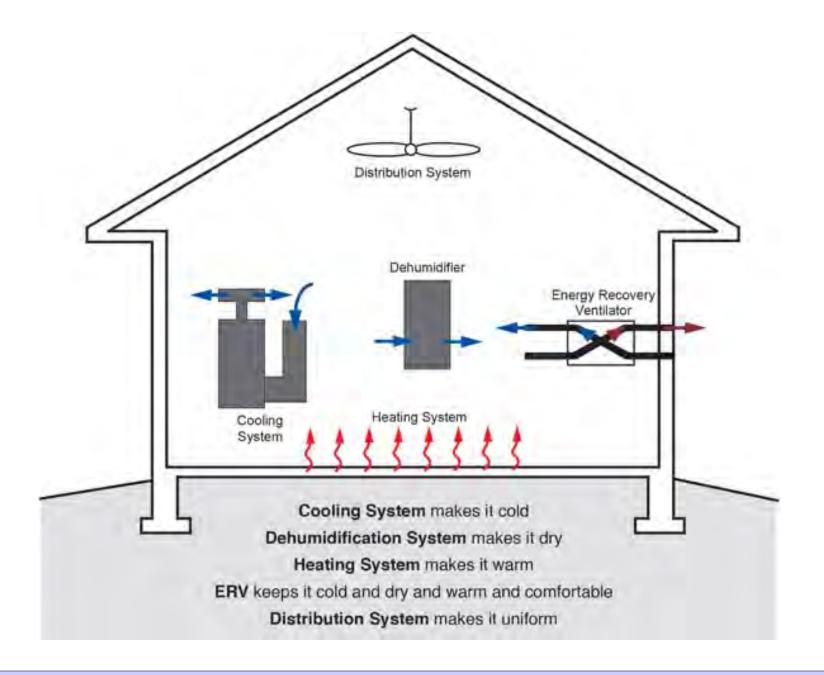
Heating System To Make It Warm

Mechanical Systems
Cooling System To Make It Cold
Dehumidification System To Make It Dry
Heating System To Make It Warm
Energy Recovery System To Keep It Cold
and Dry and Warm and Comfortable

Mechanical Systems
Cooling System To Make It Cold
Dehumidification System To Make It Dry
Heating System To Make It Warm
Energy Recovery System To Keep It Cold
and Dry and Warm and Comfortable
Distribution System To Make It Uniform

Mechanical Systems Cooling System To Make It Cold Dehumidification System To Make It Dry Heating System To Make It Warm Energy Recovery System To Keep It Cold and Dry and Warm and Comfortable Distribution System To Make It Uniform Range Hoods Are A Special Kind of Hell

Don't Try to Combine Them.....



Build Tight - Ventilate Right

Build Tight - Ventilate Right How Tight? What's Right?

Air Barrier Metrics

0.02 l/(s-m2) @ 75 Pa Material

Assembly 0.20 l/(s-m2) @ 75 Pa

Enclosure 2.00 l/(s-m2) @ 75 Pa

0.25 cfm/ft2 @ 50 Pa

Getting rid of big holes 3 ach@50

Getting rid of smaller holes 1.5 ach@50

Getting German 0.6 ach@50

Best

As Tight as Possible - with -

Balanced Ventilation

Energy Recovery

Distribution and Mixing

Source Control - Spot exhaust ventilation

Filtration

Material selection

Worst

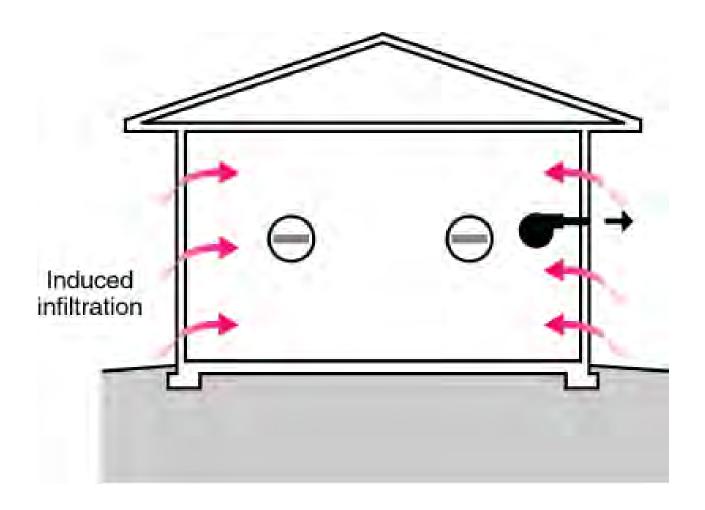
Leaky - with — Nothing

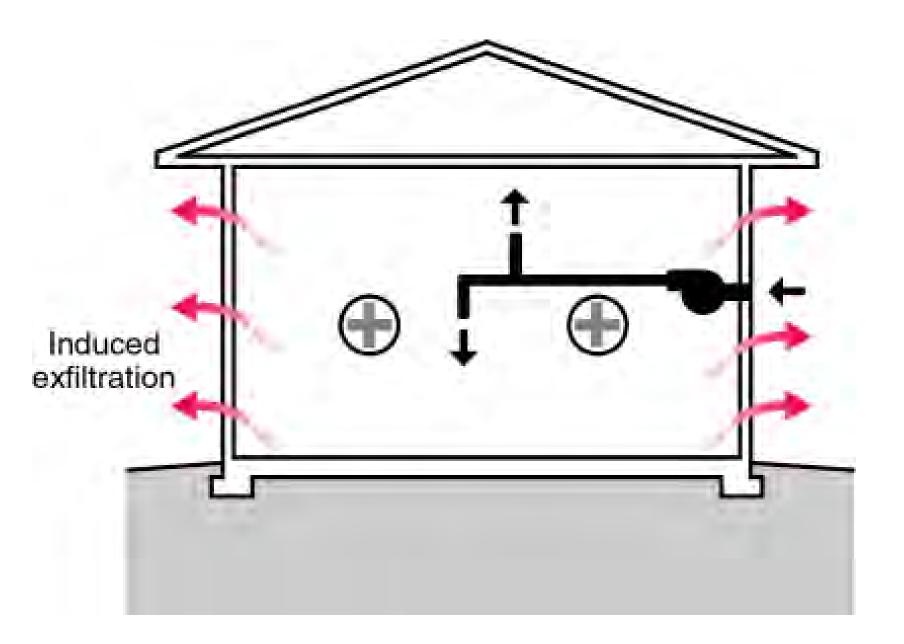
Spot Ventilation in Bathroom/Kitchen

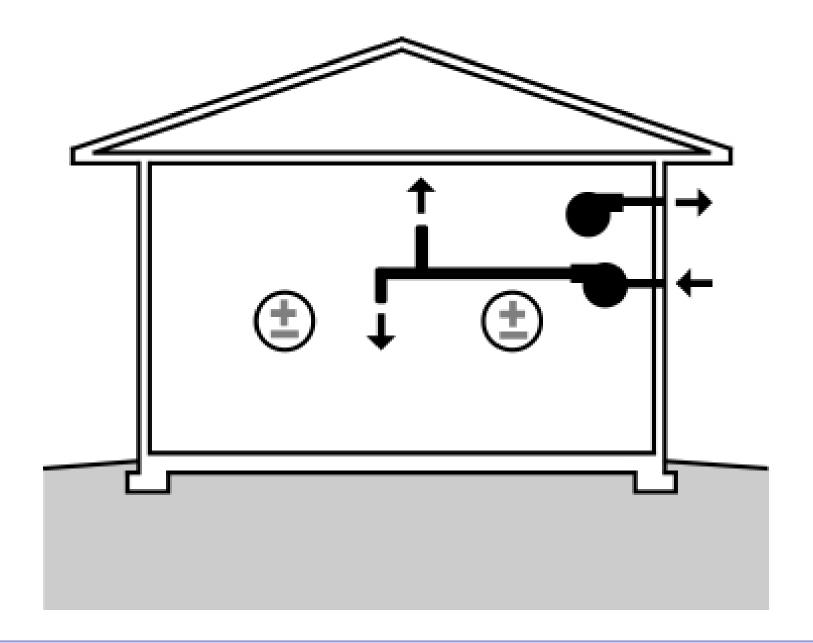
Exhaust Ventilation — with — No Distribution and No Mixing

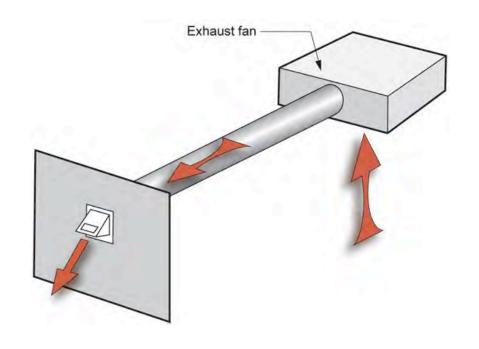
Three Types of Controlled Ventilation Systems

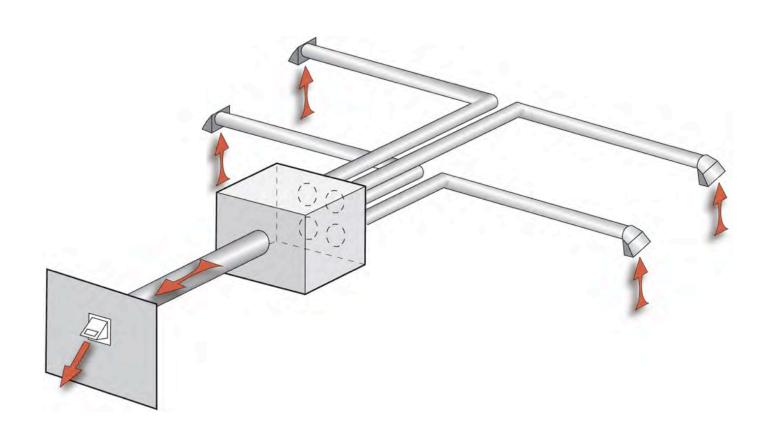
Exhaust Ventilation
Supply Ventilation
Balanced Ventilation

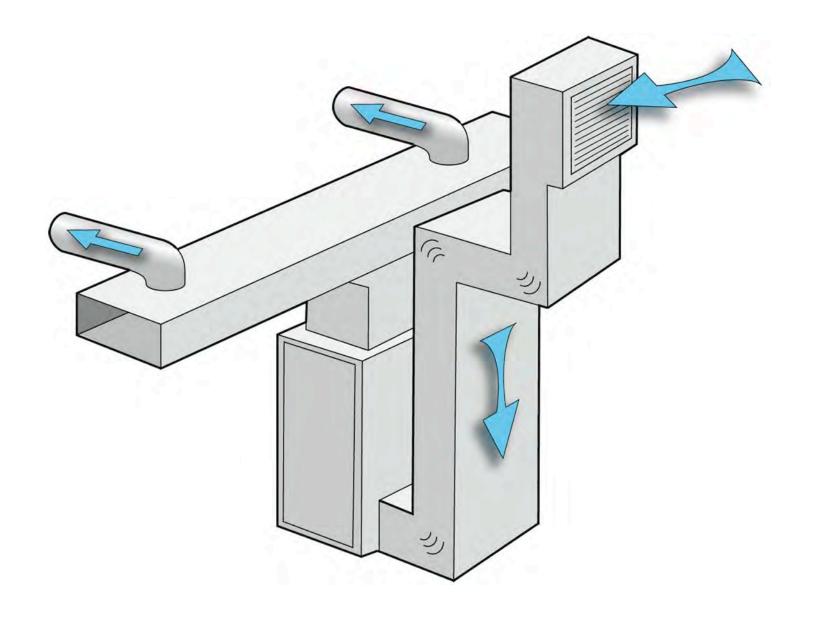


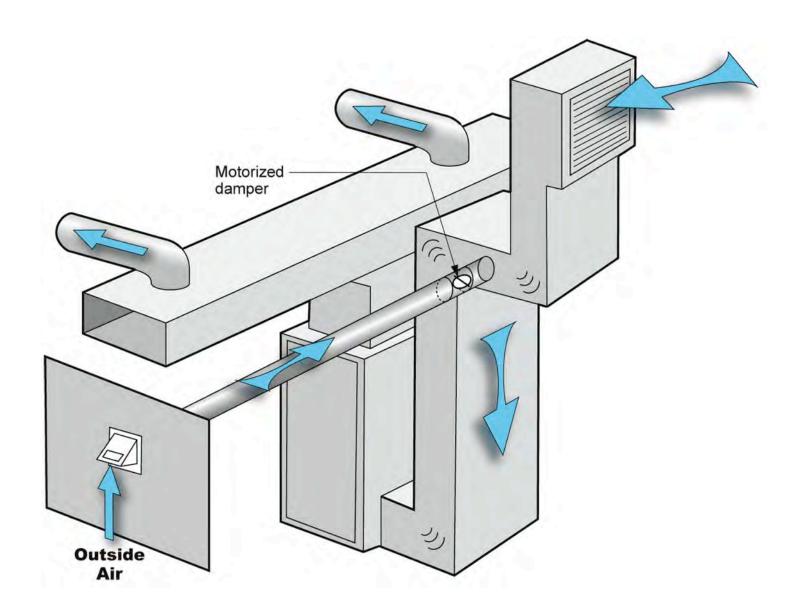


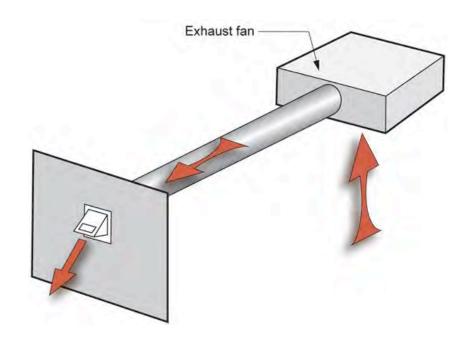


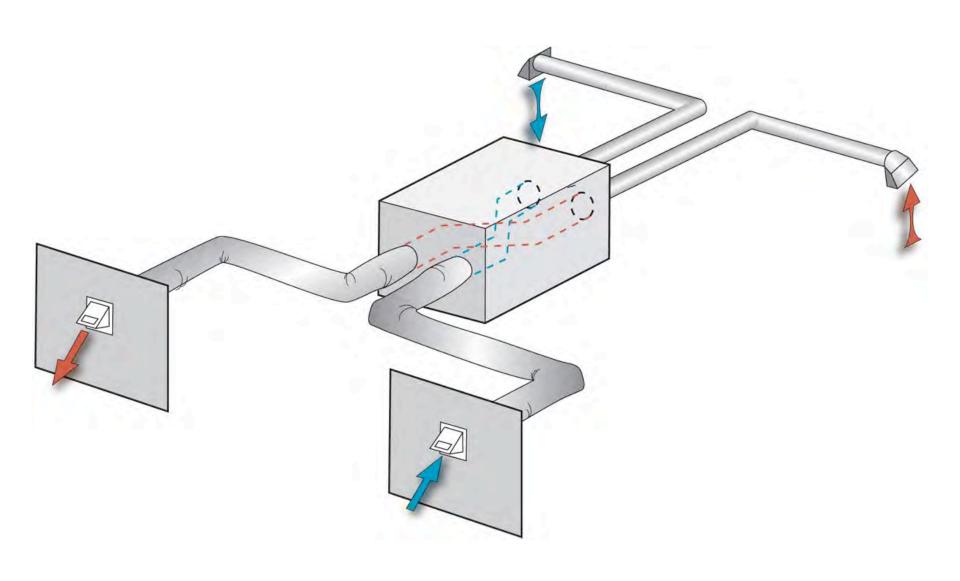












Ventilation Rates Are Based on Odor Control

Ventilation Rates Are Based on Odor Control Health Science Basis for Ventilation Rates is **Extremely Limited**

Ventilation Rates Are Based on Odor Control Health Science Basis for Ventilation Rates is Extremely Limited Almost Nothing Cited Applies to Housing

Ventilation Rates Are Based on Odor Control Health Science Basis for Ventilation Rates is **Extremely Limited**

Almost Nothing Cited Applies to Housing The Applicable Studies Focus on Dampness ASHRAE Standard 62.2 calls for 7.5 cfm per person plus 0.03 cfm per square foot of conditioned area

Occupancy is deemed to be the number of bedrooms plus one

- ASHRAE Standard 62.2 calls for 7.5 cfm per person plus 0.03 cfm per square foot of conditioned area
- Occupancy is deemed to be the number of bedrooms plus one
- Outcome is often bad part load humidity problems, dryness problems, energy problems

IRC 2015 and 2018 calls for 7.5 cfm per person plus 0.01 cfm per square foot of conditioned area

Occupancy is deemed to be the number of bedrooms plus one

3 Bedroom House – 2,500 ft2 30 cfm plus 75 cfm 105 cfm

3 Bedroom House – 2,500 ft2 30 cfm plus 25 cfm 55 cfm 3 Bedroom House – 2,500 ft2

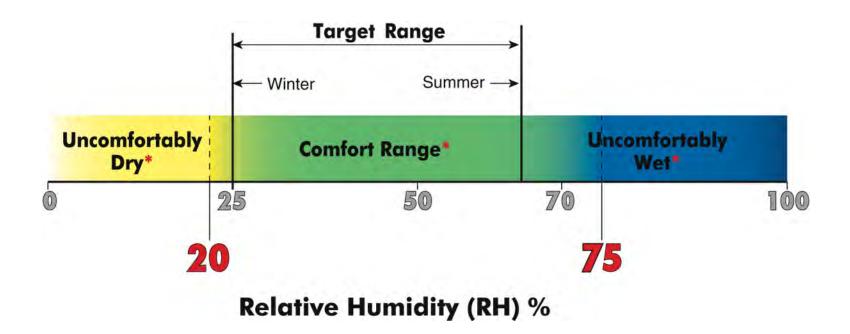
30 cfm plus 25 cfm

55 cfm

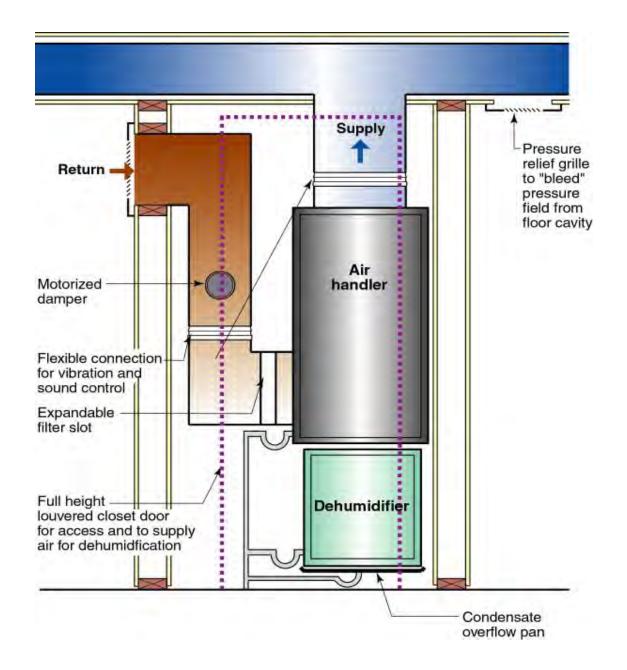
With Balanced and Distributed 30 percent credit

38.5 cfm

Dilution For People Source Control For The Building

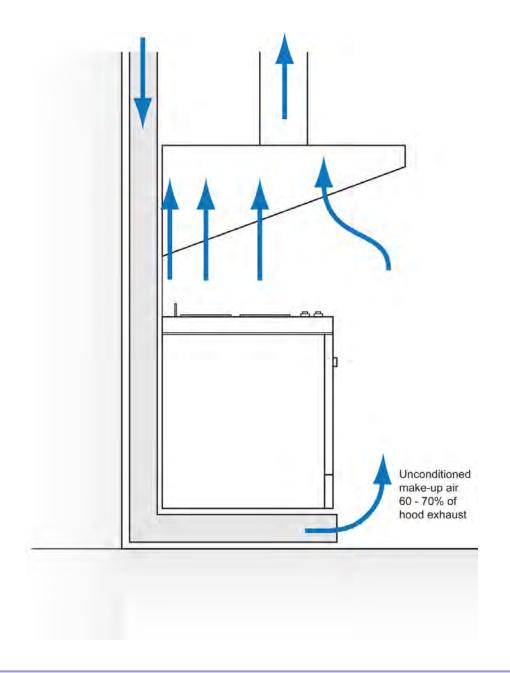


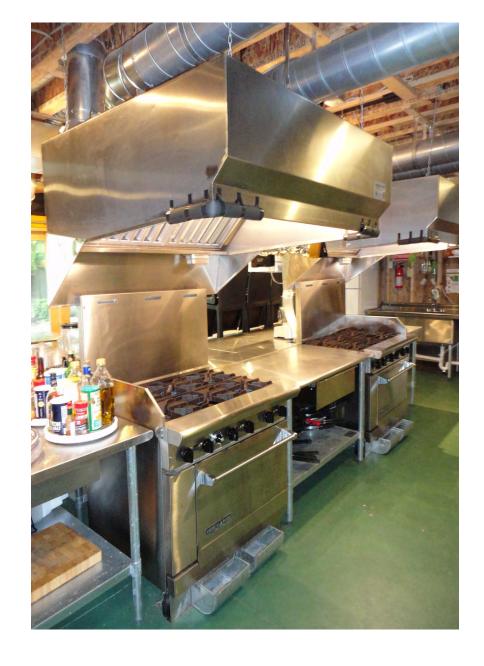
Recommended Range of Relative Humidity Above 25 percent during winter Below 70 percent during summer

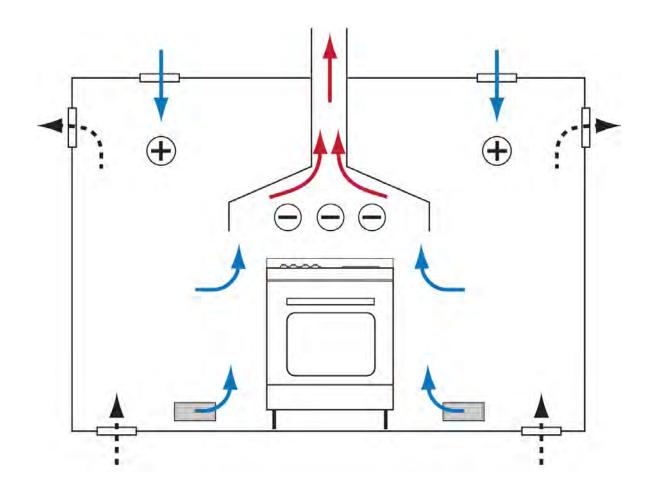


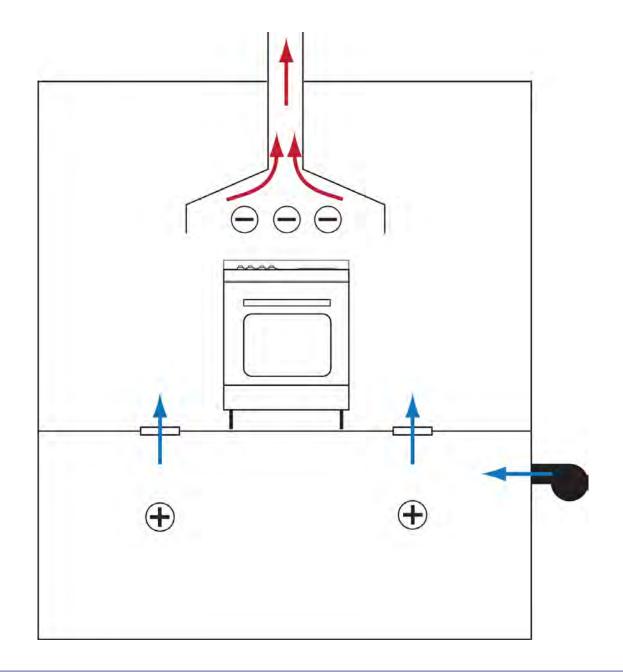


Kitchen Exhaust Hoods



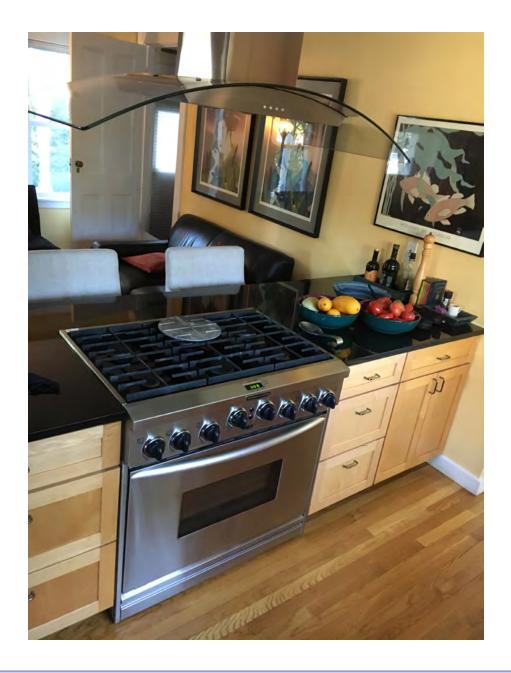


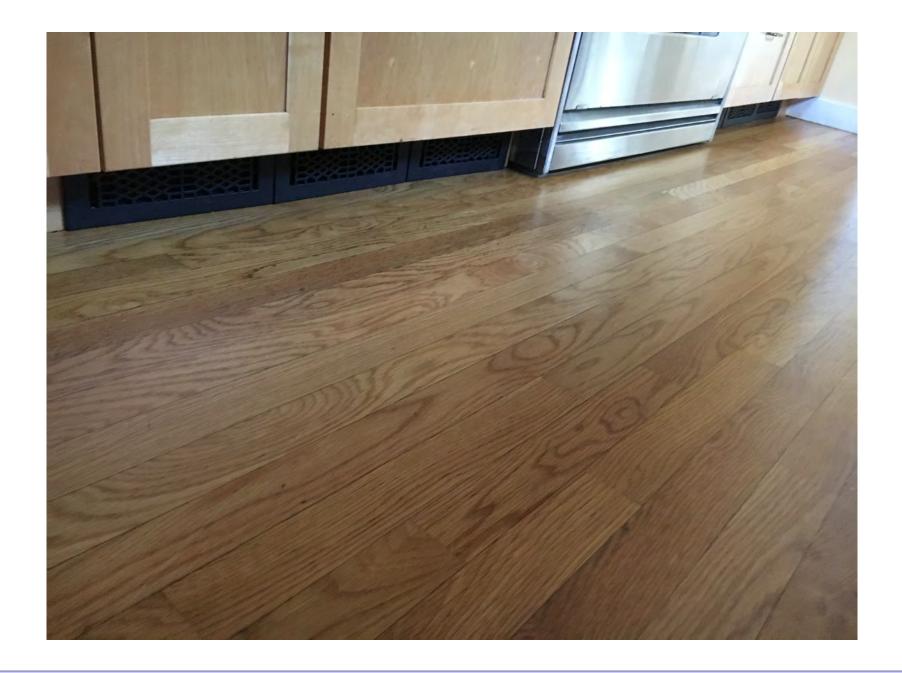


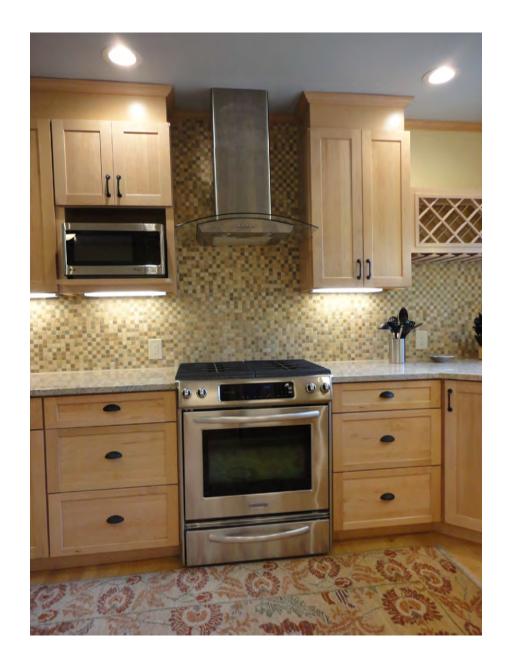


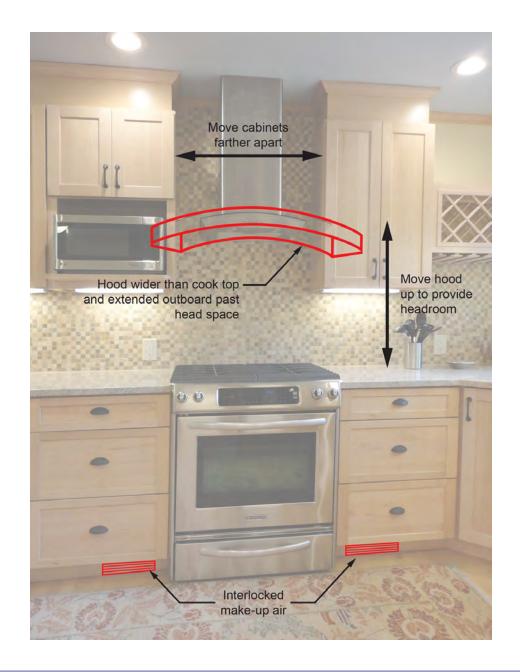




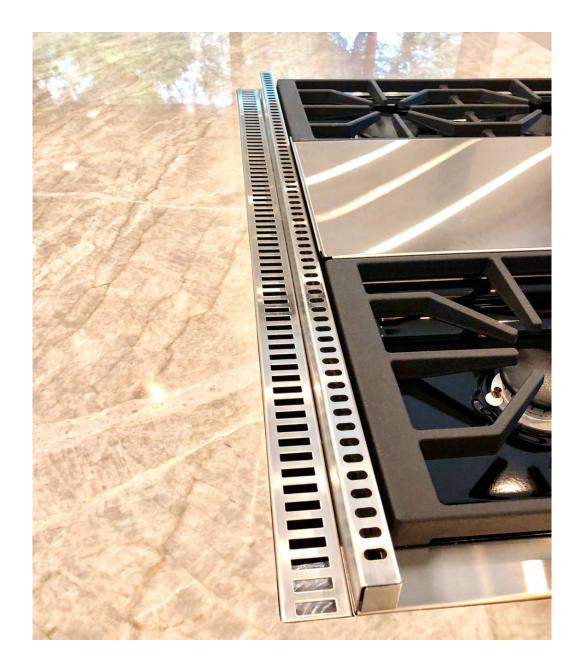










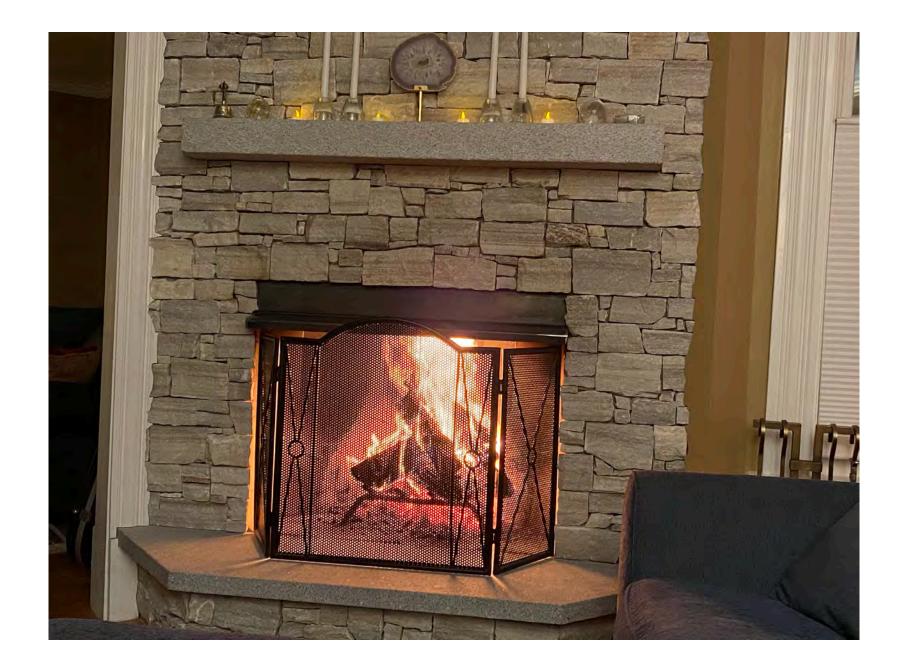


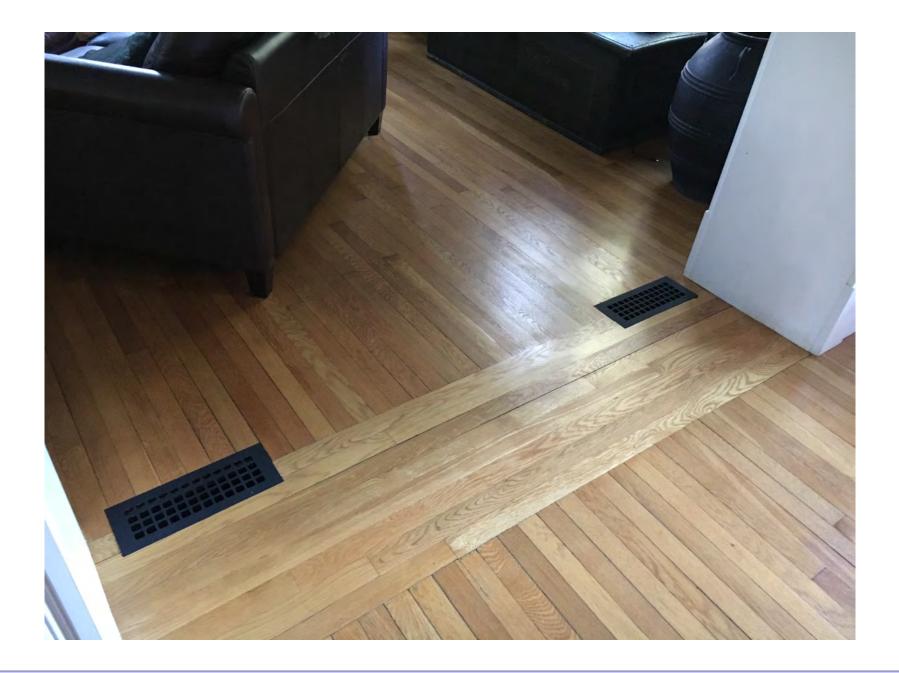
Clothes Dryers

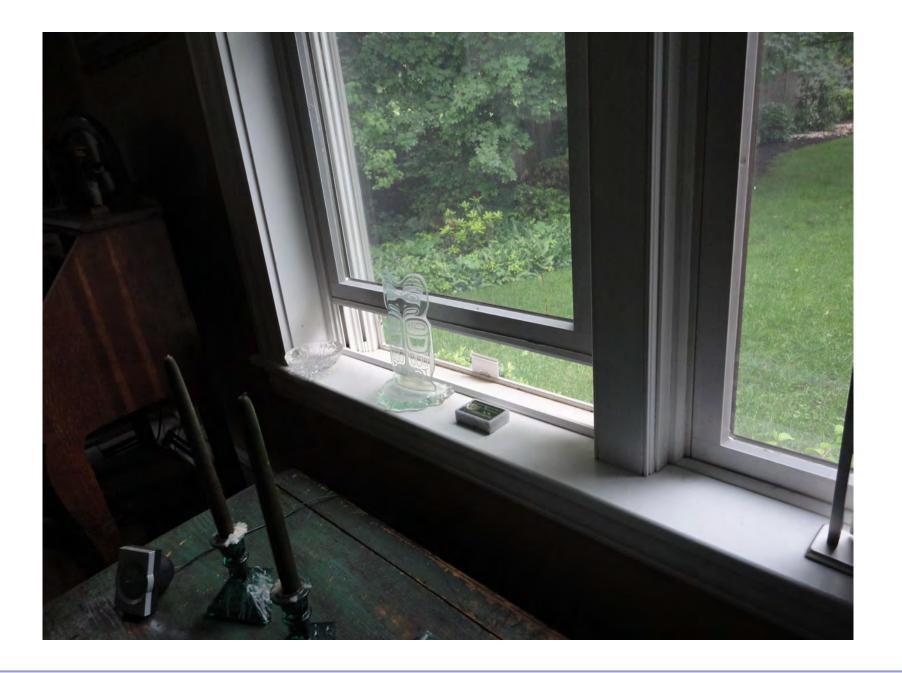




Fireplaces









Approaches

