## Detailing for Durability

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#### Discussion

- Moisture Transport Mechanisms
- Relative Threats
- Primary Actions
- Prevention and Control

### Why We Care

- Human Comfort
- Energy Consumption
- Occupant Health
- Maintenance
- Durability

#### Four Moisture Transport Mechanisms

- Vapor Diffusion (lowest threat)
- Air Transport
- Capillarity
- Bulk Transport (highest threat)

#### Vapor Diffusion



- Primary Action
  - moves in or out
- Requirements
  - permeance
  - driving force
  - time
  - surface area
  - source

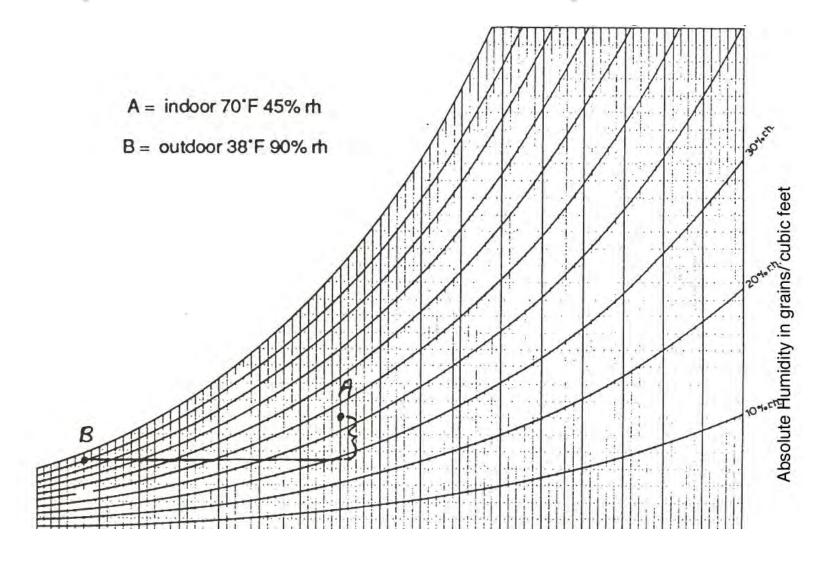
#### Diffusion Control

- Easiest to control permeance of materials
- Examples of vapor barriers
  - foil
  - polyethylene
  - Kraft facing
  - vapor barrier paint
- Install on warm side

## Perm Ratings of Common Building Materials (Source: ASHRAE)

•	Built up Roofing	0.00
•	0.35-mil Aluminum Foil	0.05
•	6-mil Polyethylene	0.06
•	I/2-inch Exterior Plywood	0.35
•	3 Coats of Oil-based Paint	0.65
•	Kraft Paper	1.0
•	I-inch Expanded Polyurethane	1.0
•	I5-lb asphalt felt	1.0
•	I-inch Extruded Polystyrene	1.2
•	I-inch Molded Expanded Polystyrene	3.9
•	3/8-inch Gypsum Wallboard	50

#### Vapor Pressure vs.. Temperature



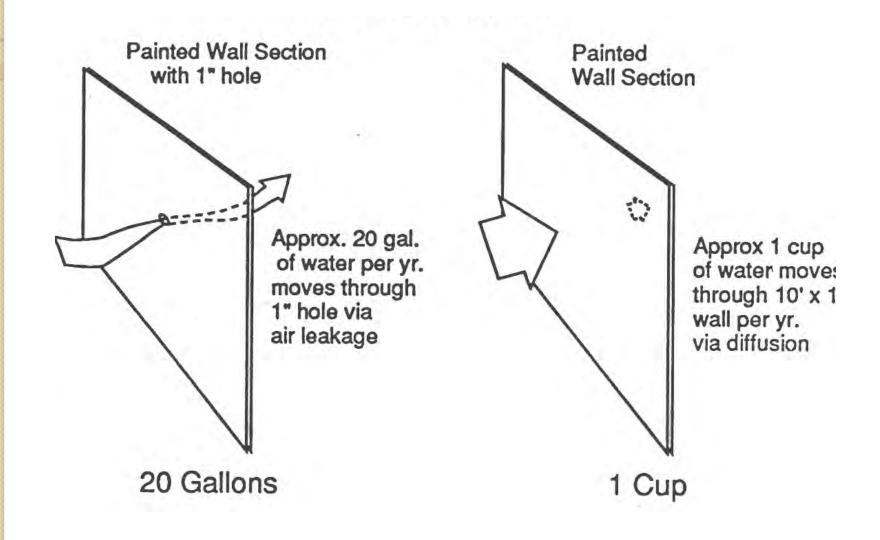
## Vapor & Capillary Control



## Air Transport

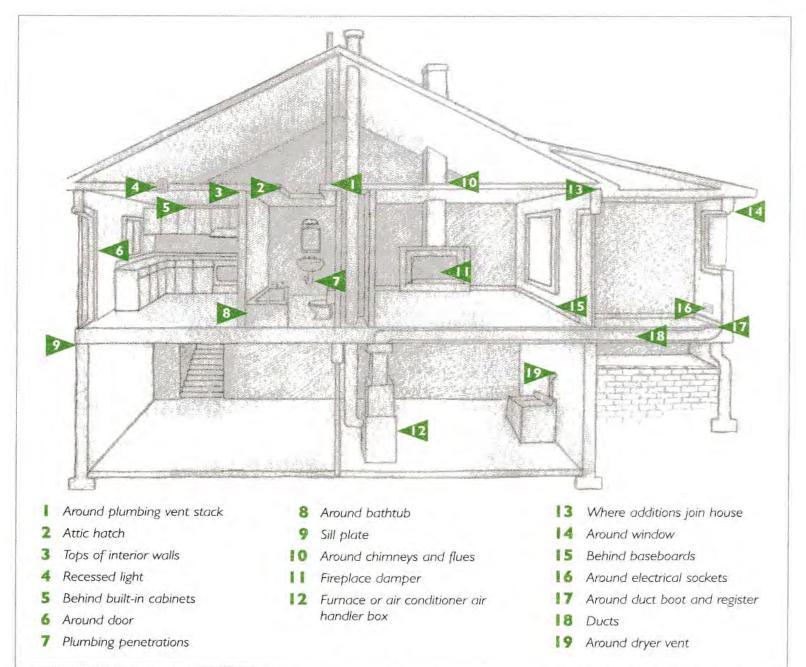
- Primary Action
  - moves moisture in or out as vapor
  - second most dominant force ~ capillary drive
- Requirements
  - source of moisture
  - holes or pathway
  - pressure differential

#### Significance Air vs. Diffusion



## Air Transport Control

- Control each I at a time or all together
- Easiest to control source or pressure
- Control temperature vs. dew point



#### Air & Bulk Moisture Control



#### Methods of Control

- Dehumidification
- Dilution air changes in heating climates
- Depressurization in heating climates
- Controlled ventilation
- Point source ventilation
- Raise surface temperatures
- Control of #holes very difficult

## Heat Recovery Ventilation



### Air, Diffusion and Surface Temp



# Capillary Movement Second Most Serious Threat

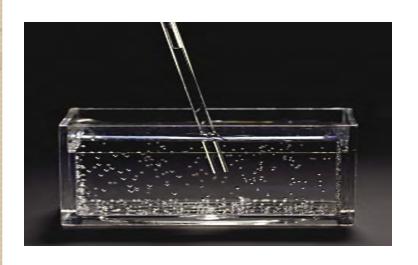
- Primary Action
  - Moves moisture from outside into envelope
- Requirements
  - Surface tension
  - Pore size
  - Source of moisture

#### Surface Tension

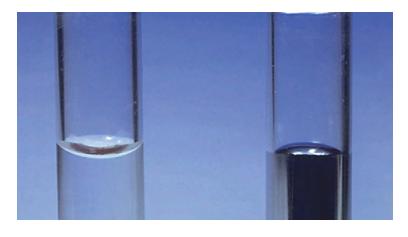


- Water spreads into thin film on clean glass left.
- Water beads (cohesion of water-to-water) on oil-coated surface on right.

### Capillary Rise



- Examples
  - blotter paper
  - solder in plumbing
  - wood siding

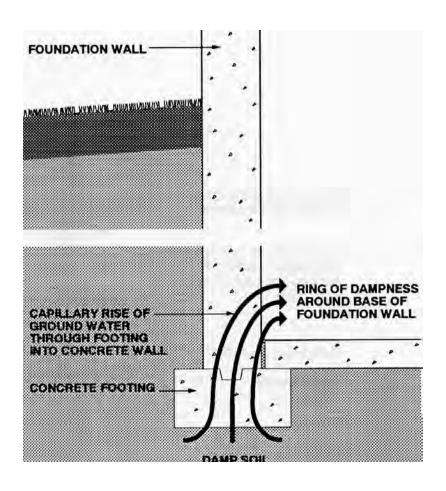


- Water wets glass (left) concave meniscus.
- Mercury doesn't wet glass convex meniscus.

# Capillary Control Pore Size: = 0 or > 1/4"

#### Below Grade

- Stone base
- Polyethylene (sealed)
- Drainage mats
- Parging/coatings
- Good drainage



## Capillary Control

#### Above Grade

- Paint
- •Small joints = pores
- Space joined materials
- Good drainage
- Rain Screen

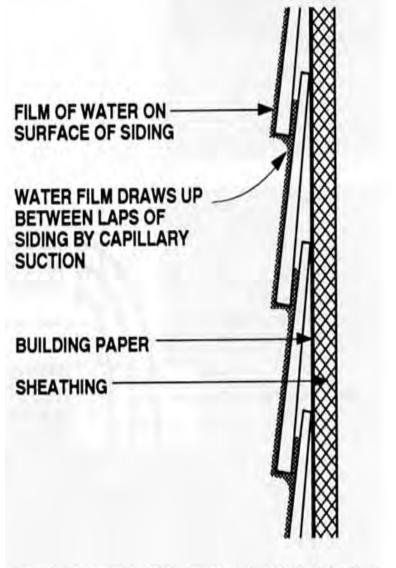
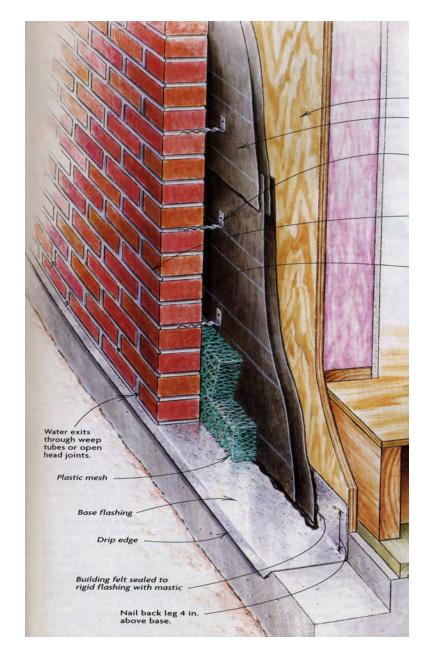


Figure 2-15: Capillary Rise in Wood Siding



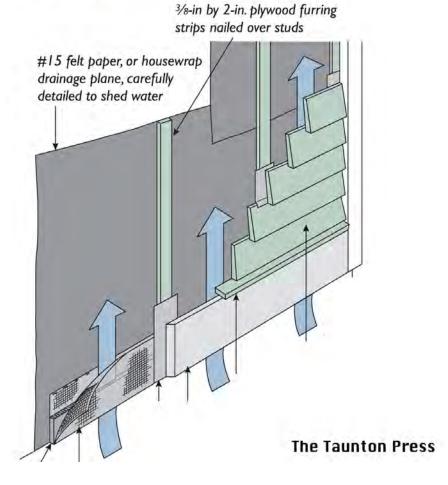
## Bulk Movement Most Significant Threat

- Primary Action
  - Moves from outside into envelope
  - Snow, rain, and ground water most significant
  - Moves most moisture in the least time

- Needed to Control
  - Bulk moisture (source)
  - Hole (pathway)
  - Driving force (pressure, gravity, etc.)

#### Above Grade Control

- Sheltered Location
- Rain Screen
- Caulking
- Flashing
- Redundancy
- Channel/Redirect



### Above Grade Control



#### Below Grade Control



#### Below Grade Control



### Structural Damage

- Peeling Paint
- Rotting Wood 21% MC or 90% RH
- Mold RH > 70%
- Condensation cosmetic, health, & energy
- Corrosion
- Insects