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Hansen, Ernst Jan de Place; Brandt, Erik

Published in:

Proceedings of the Fourth International Building Physics Conference: Energy efficiency and new approaches

Publication date:
2009

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Hansen, E. J. D. P., & Brandt, E. (2009). The influence of ventilation on moisture conditions in facades with wooden cladding. In N. T. Bayazit, G. Manioglu, G. K. Oral, & Z. Yilmaz (Eds.), *Proceedings of the Fourth International Building Physics Conference: Energy efficiency and new approaches* (1 ed., Vol. 1, pp. 347-354). Baysan Matbaacilik ve Reklamcilik, Istanbul.

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The influence of ventilation on moisture conditions in facades with wooden cladding

Ernst Jan de Place Hansen
Senior Researcher
Danish Building Research Institute, Denmark

Content

- Background
- Test design
- Measurement
- Results
- Conclusions
- Perspectives



Background

- Ventilated cavity
 - Remove moisture behind the cladding in timber framed walls
- Walls with no cavity
 - Less expensive
 - Reduce the risk of a two-faced fire in the cladding

Test design

- Full-size wall elements
- Type of cladding
 - open or more “dense”
- Type of cavity
 - Ventilated cavity, non-ventilated cavity, no cavity
- Type of wind barrier

Test building



Test building



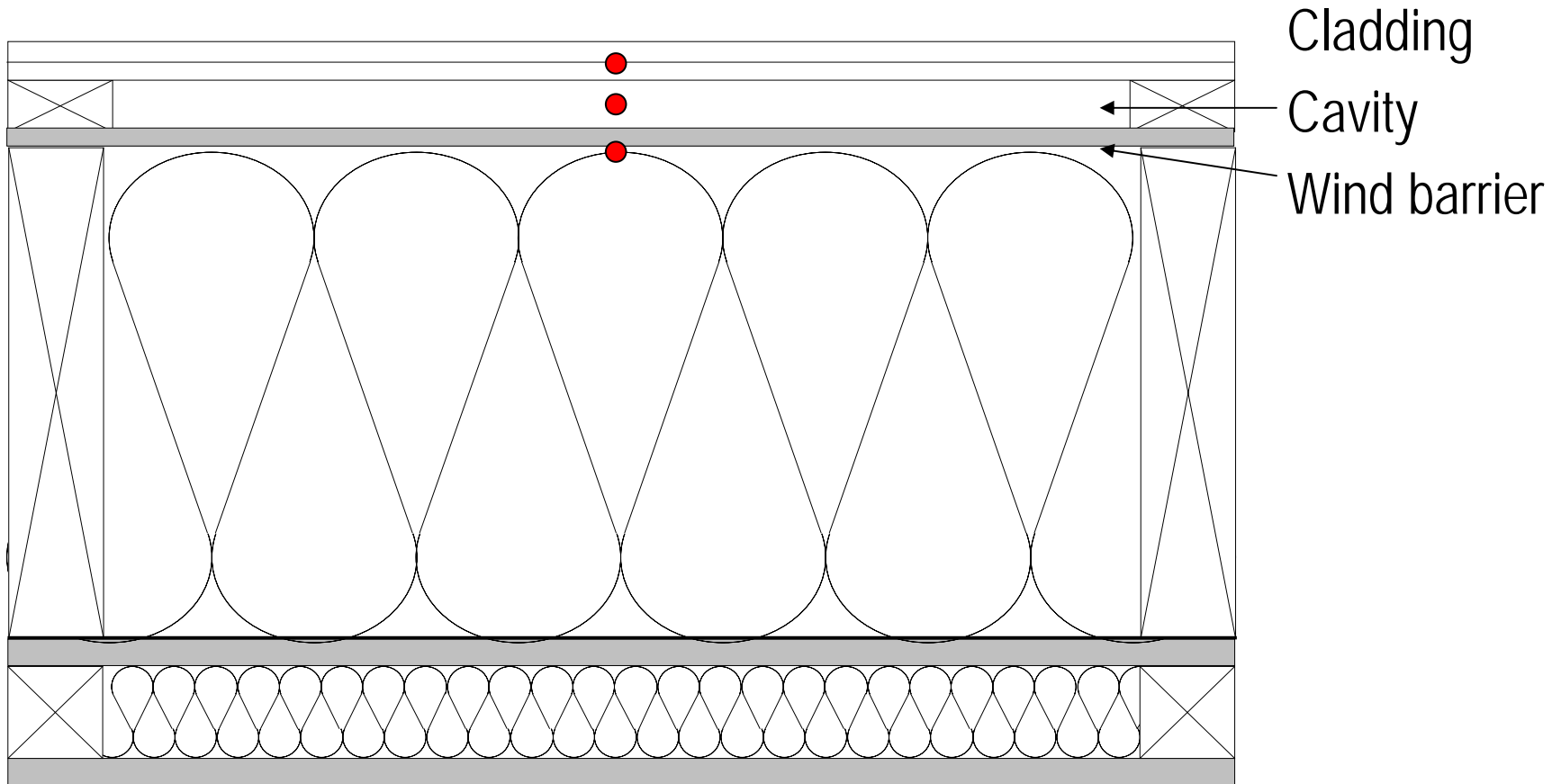


Measurements

- Full-size wall elements oriented towards north and south
- Moisture content and temperature in wall elements
- Temperature and RH of indoor and outdoor air
- Precipitation
- Wind speed and wind direction

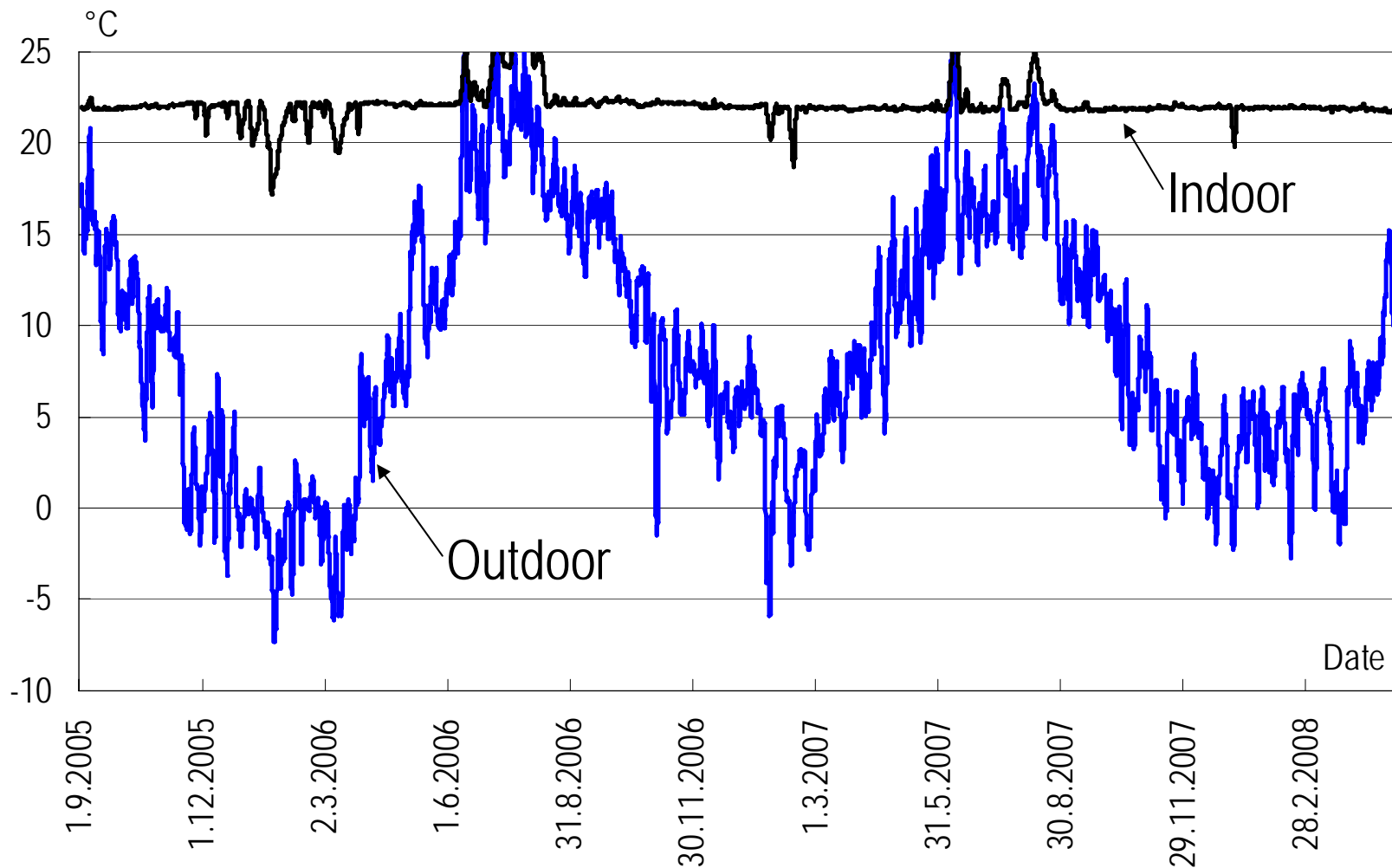
Test design

Full-size wall elements

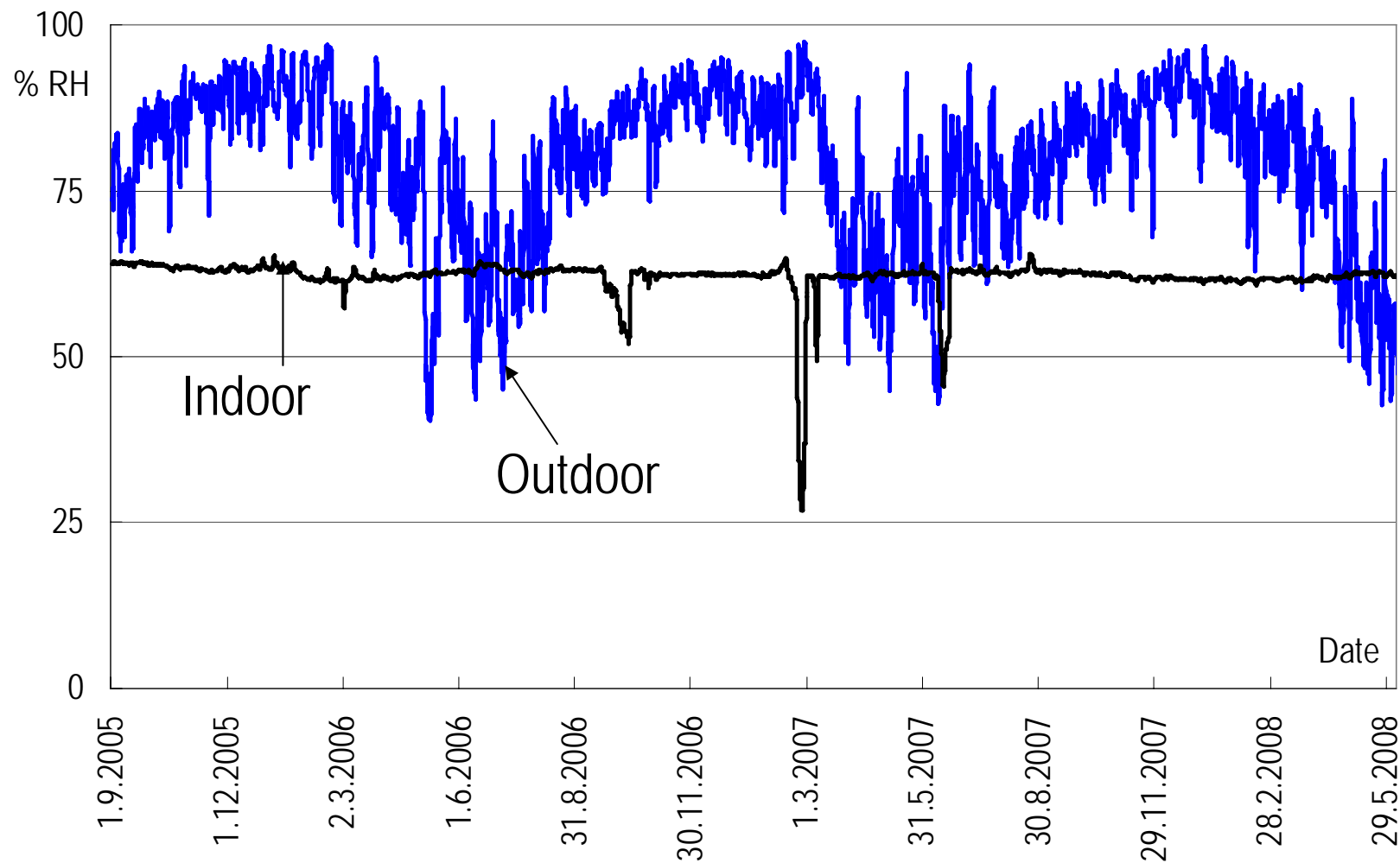


- Position of sensors

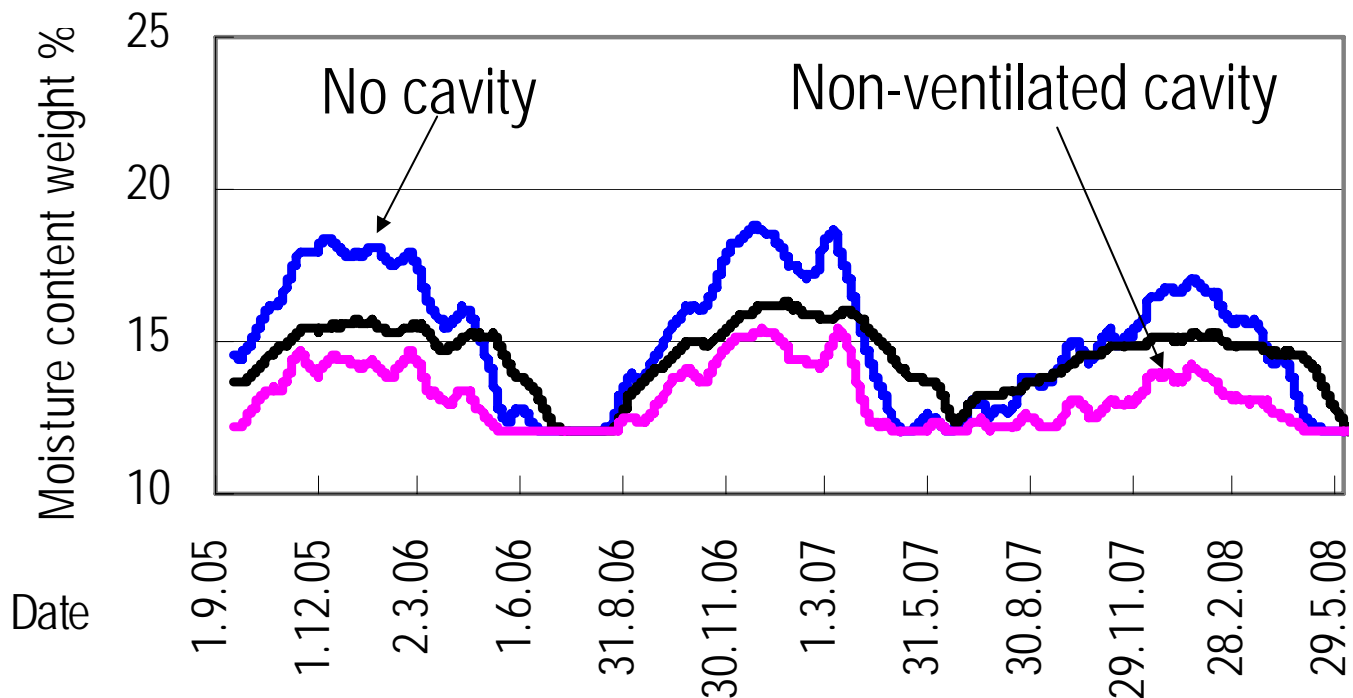
Indoor and outdoor temperature



Indoor and outdoor RH

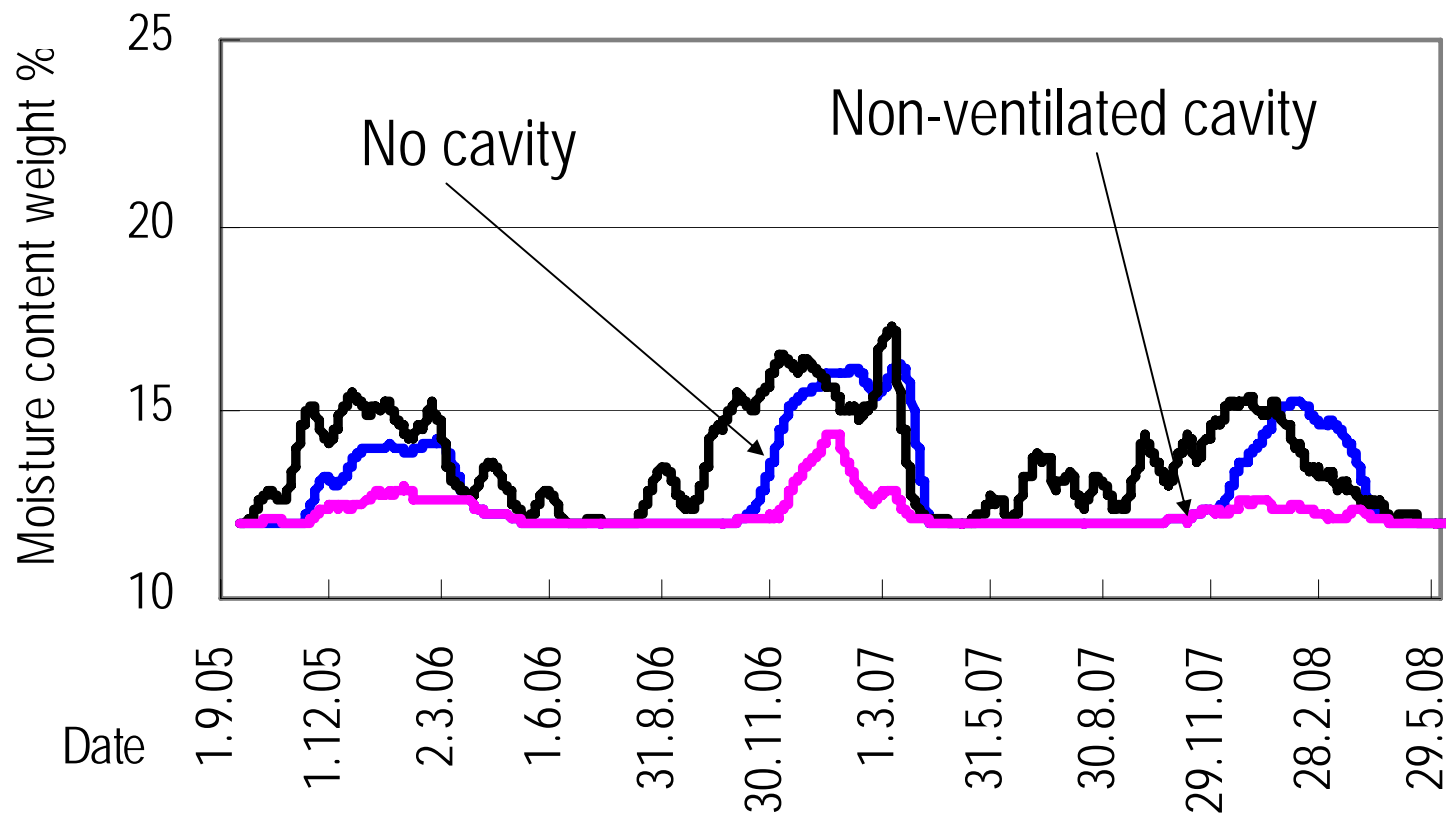


Moisture content – behind wind barrier



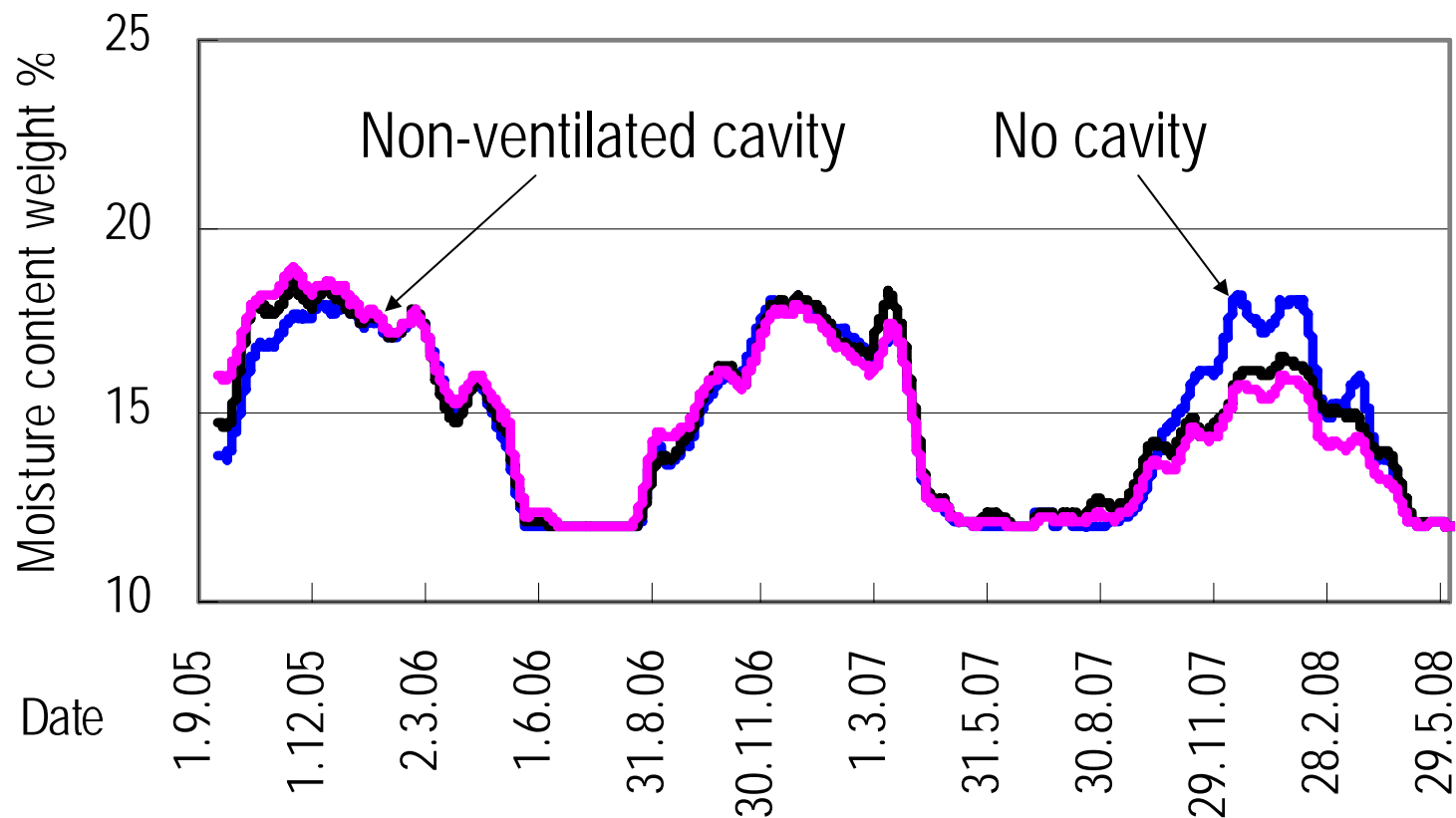
Facade elements facing north. Horizontally lapped boarding

Moisture content – behind wind barrier



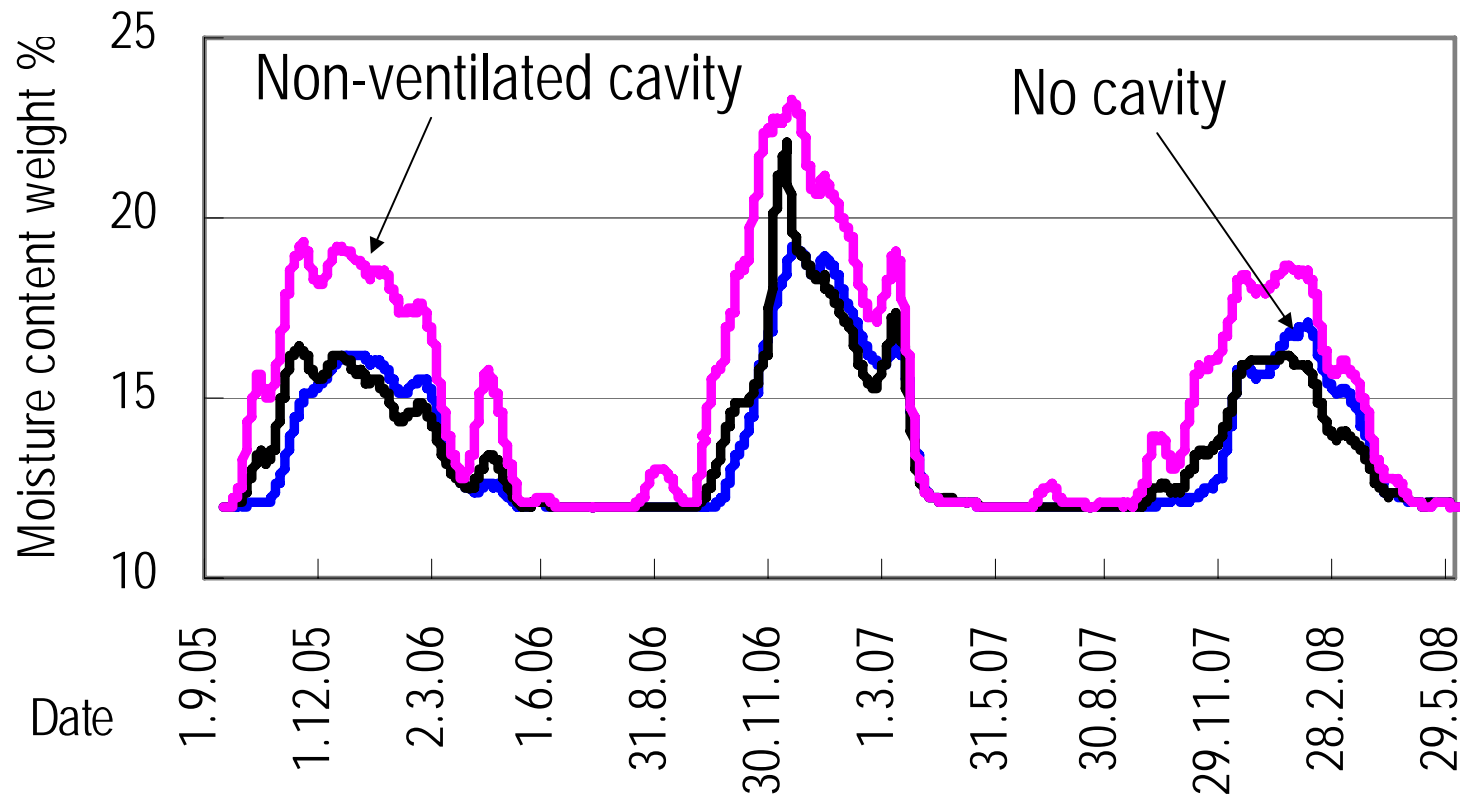
Facade elements facing south. Horizontally lapped boarding

Moisture content – in the cladding



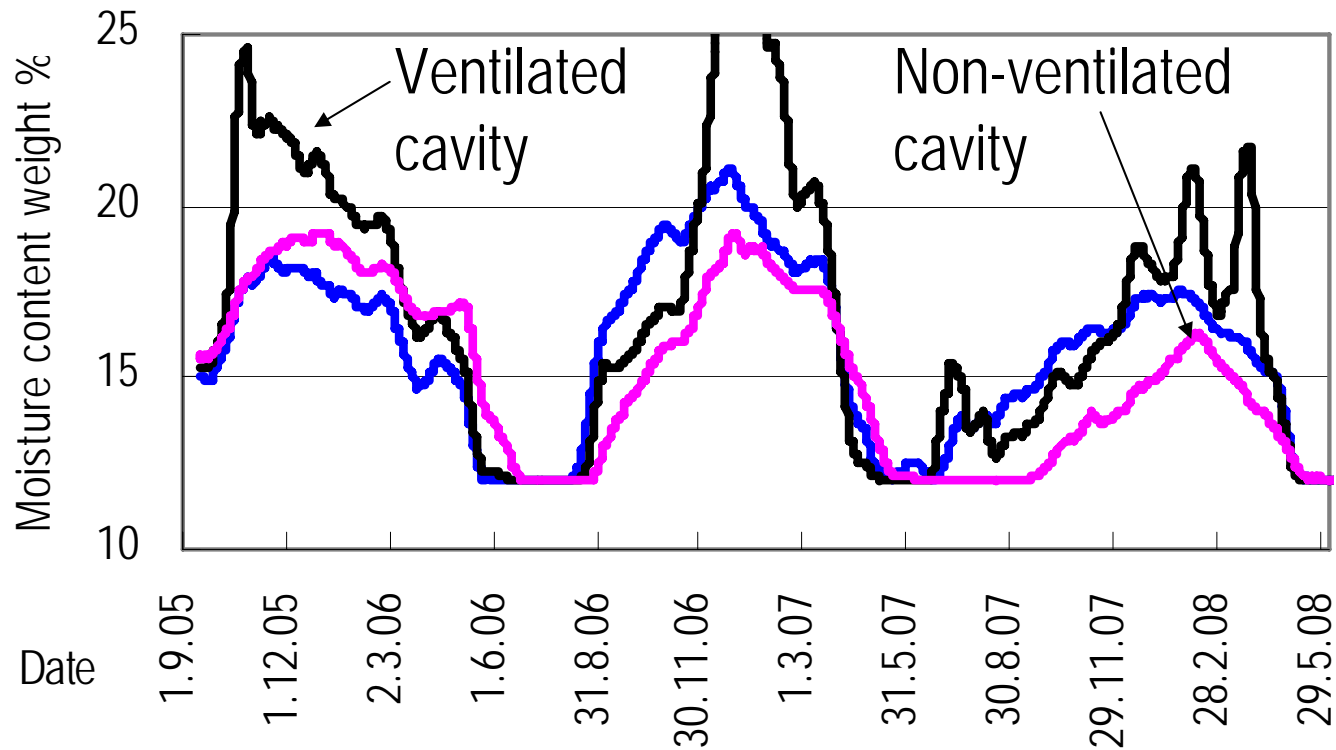
Facade elements facing north. Horizontally lapped boarding

Moisture content – in the cladding



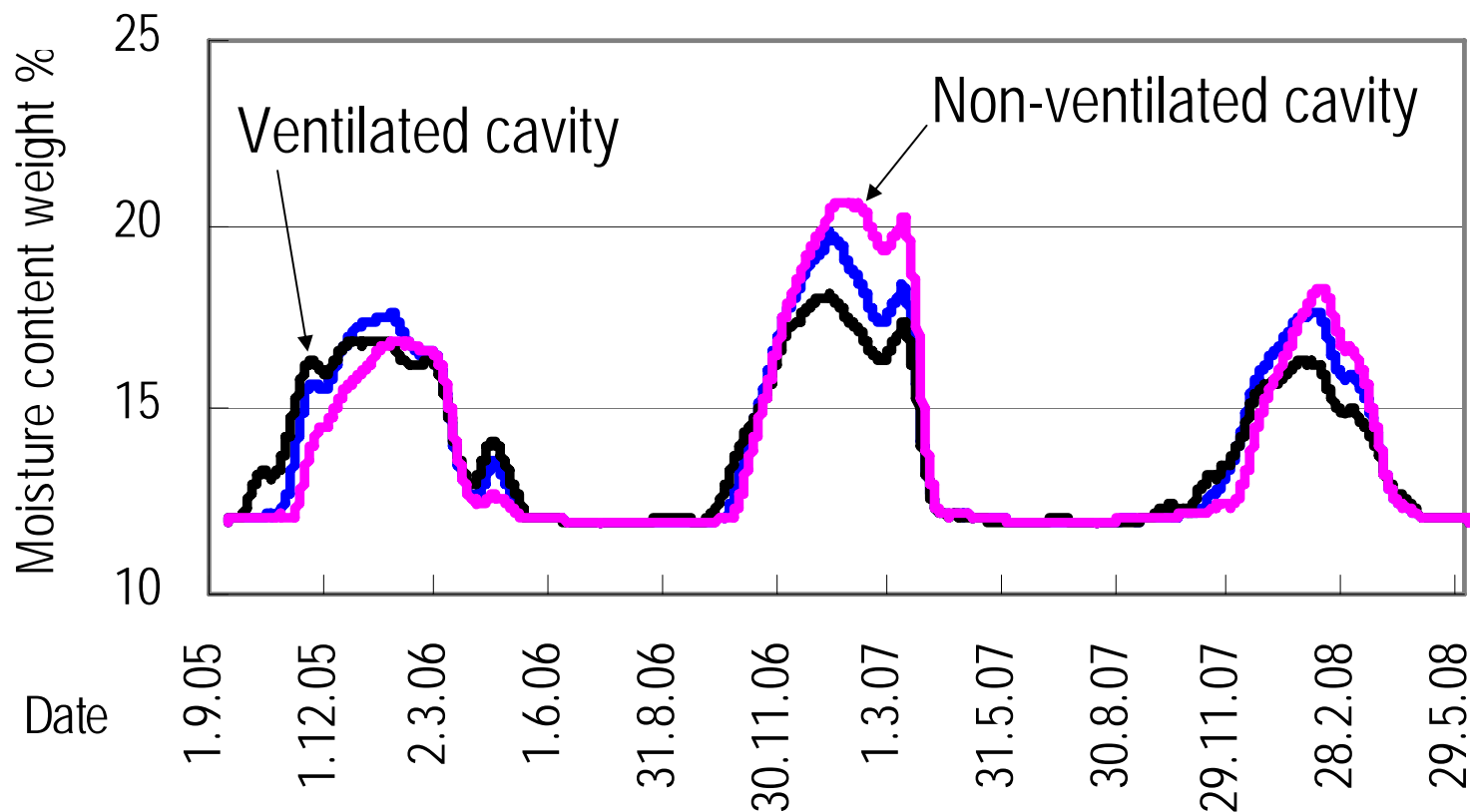
Facade elements facing south. Horizontally lapped boarding

Moisture content – in the cladding



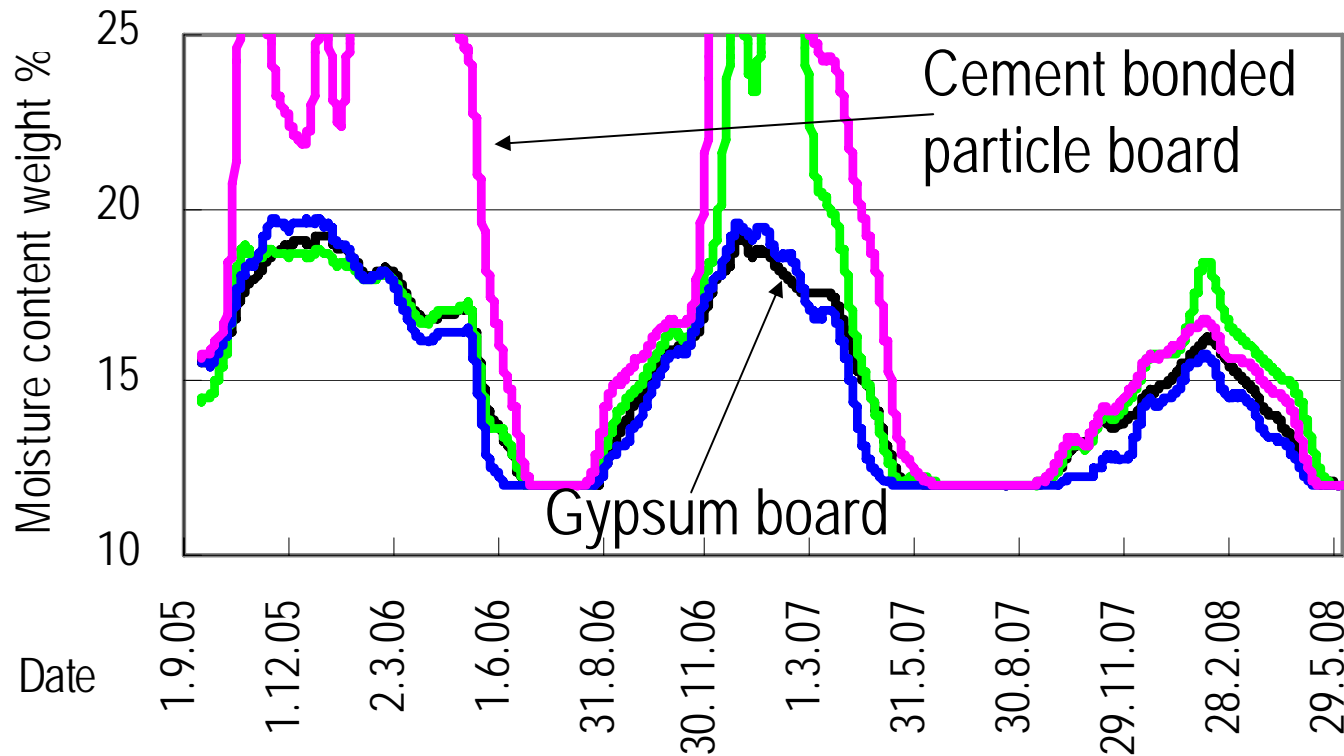
Facade elements facing north. Horizontal weatherboard

Moisture content – in the cladding



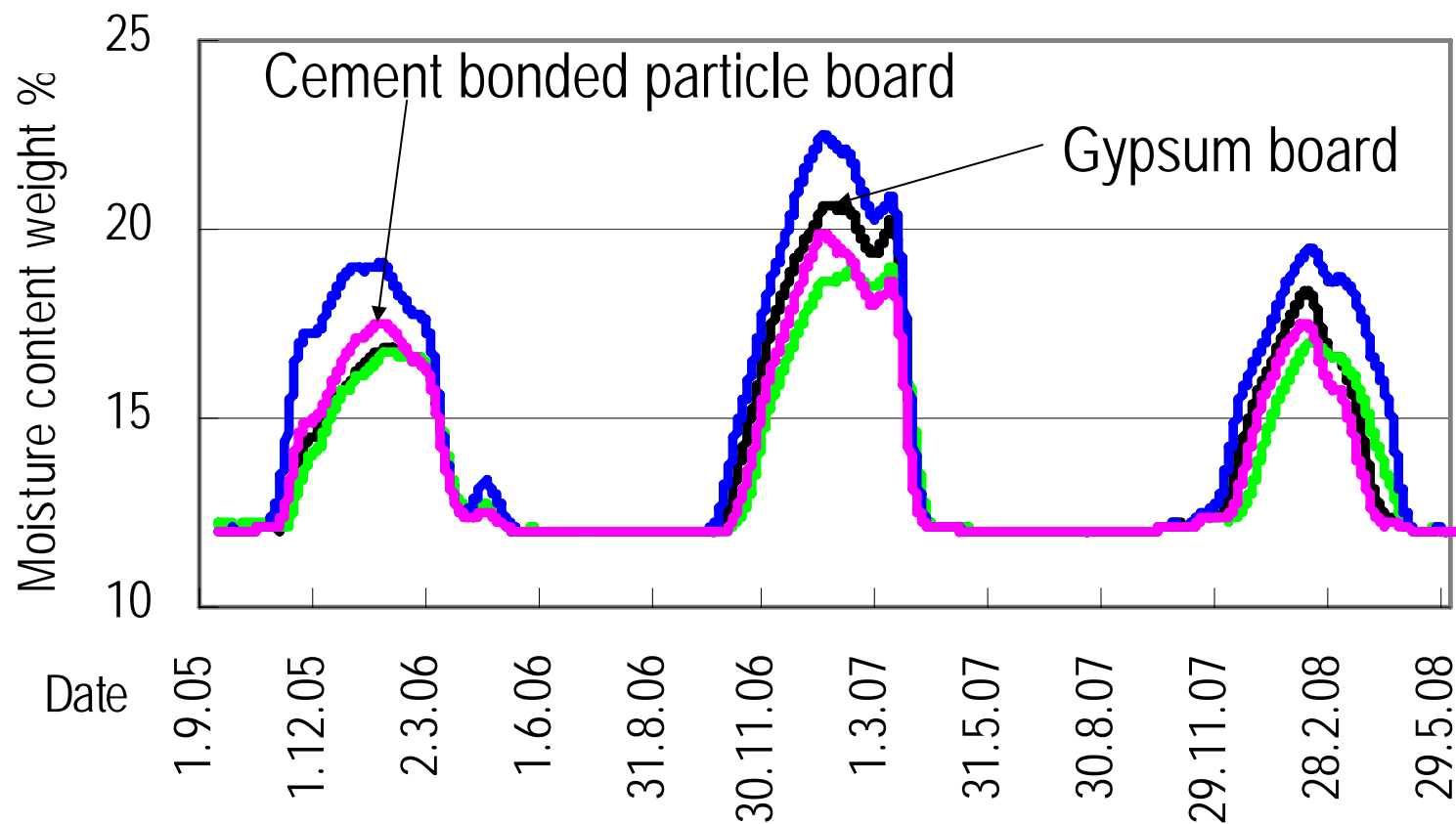
Facade elements facing south. Horizontal weatherboard

Moisture content – non ventilated cavity



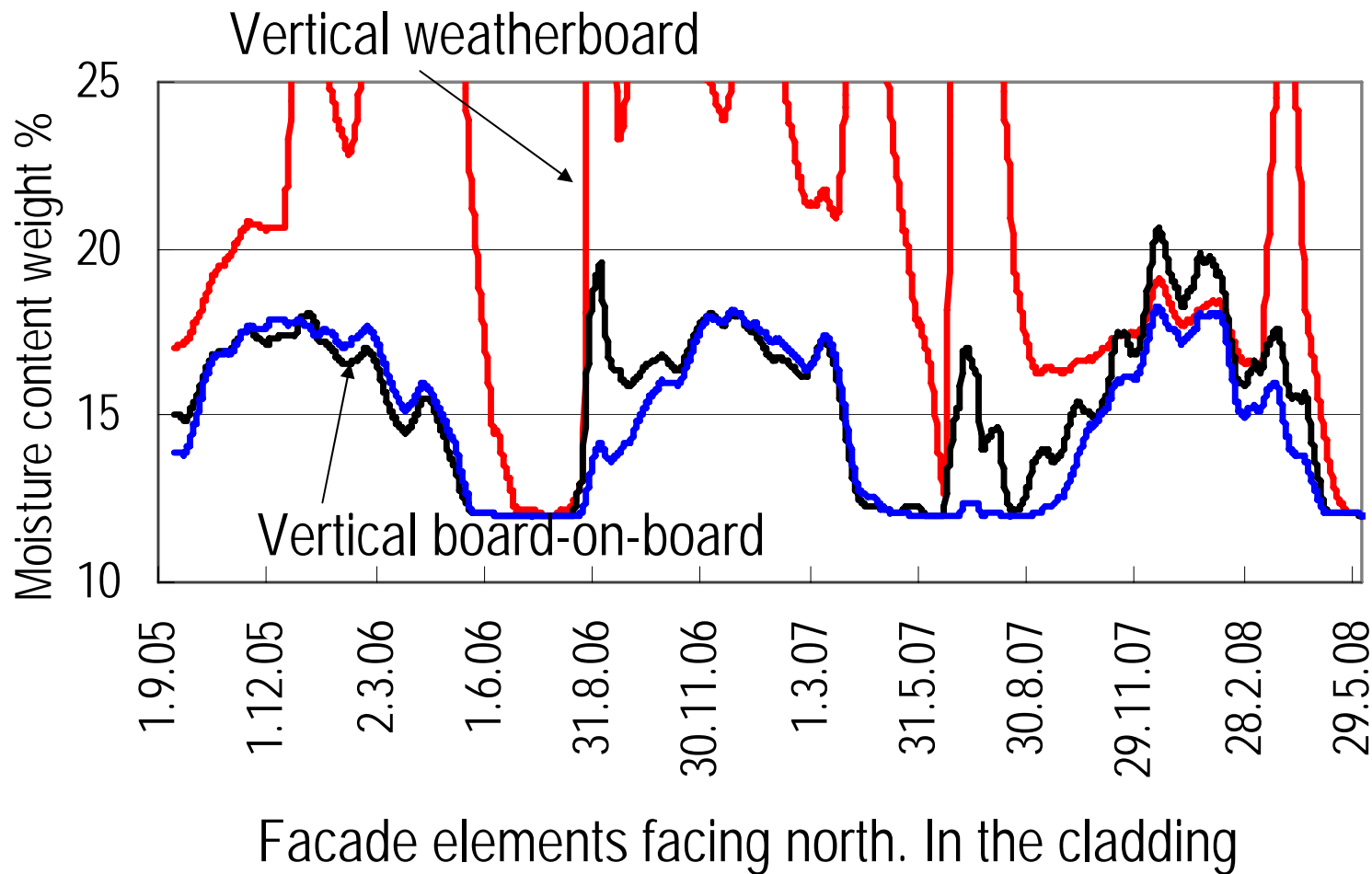
Facade elements facing north. Type of wind barrier

Moisture content – non ventilated cavity

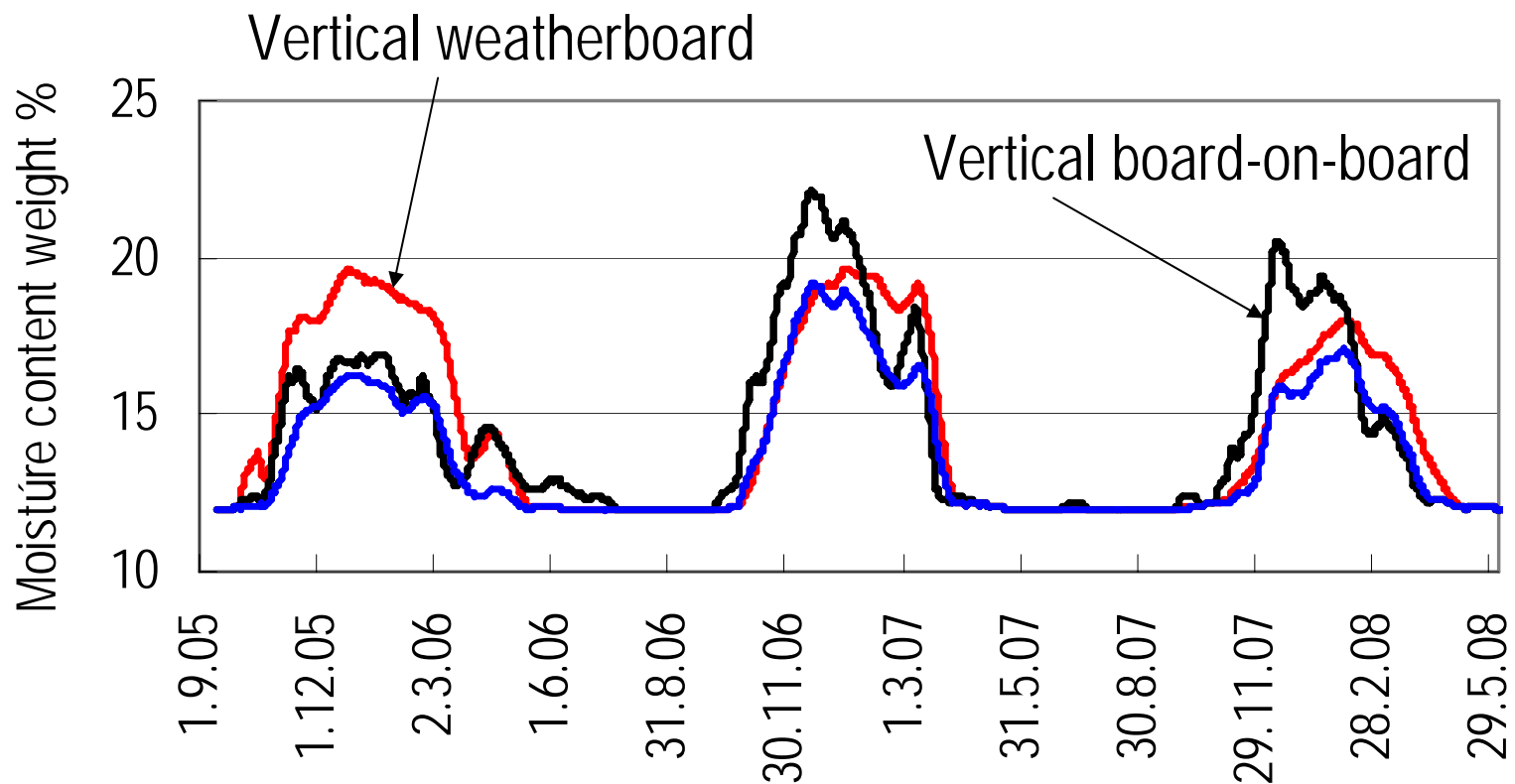


Facade elements facing south. Type of wind barrier

Moisture content – no cavity



Moisture content – no cavity



Facade elements facing south. In the cladding

Conclusions

- Not possible to confirm that a ventilated cavity should be preferred to a non-ventilated cavity behind the cladding in timber framed walls
- If non-ventilated cavities are used the type of wind barrier is important
- Façade elements without a cavity cannot be recommended

Perspectives

- Mould growth – modelling and inspection
- Calibration of full-size tests with calculations of heat, liquid and vapour moisture transfer
- Air-tightness of the vapour barrier