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**CONFERENCE
& TRADE SHOW**

MAY 8-9
2018
SALT LAKE
CITY

**AIR BARRIER EDUCATION TRACKS FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY**

Architectural Details – Conveying Clarity

Melissa Payne, BECxP, CxA+BE, CDT

Miller Engineering, P.C.



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Learning Objectives

- Understand the importance of architectural details
- Understand the consequences of not including sufficient details as part of construction documents
- Know what code requires architects to provide for details
- Building Science effects to the architectural design
- Understanding how materials can play into the constructability of a design



God is in the details.

— *Ludwig Mies van der Rohe* —

AZ QUOTES

God

~~The Devil~~ is in the Details

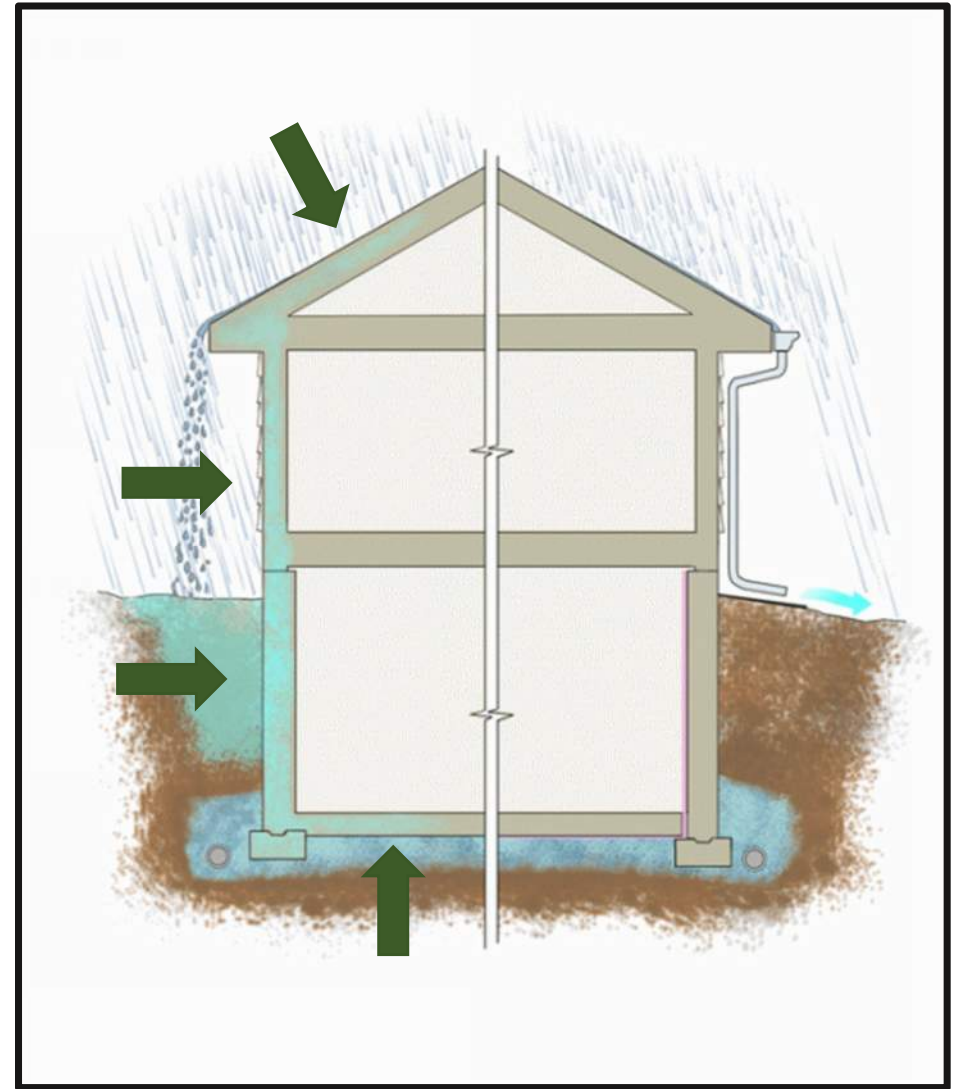
Designers should illustrate details to bring clarity to the construction of the building.

Building Enclosure Defined

The system or assembly of components that provides environmental separation between the conditioned space and the exterior environment.

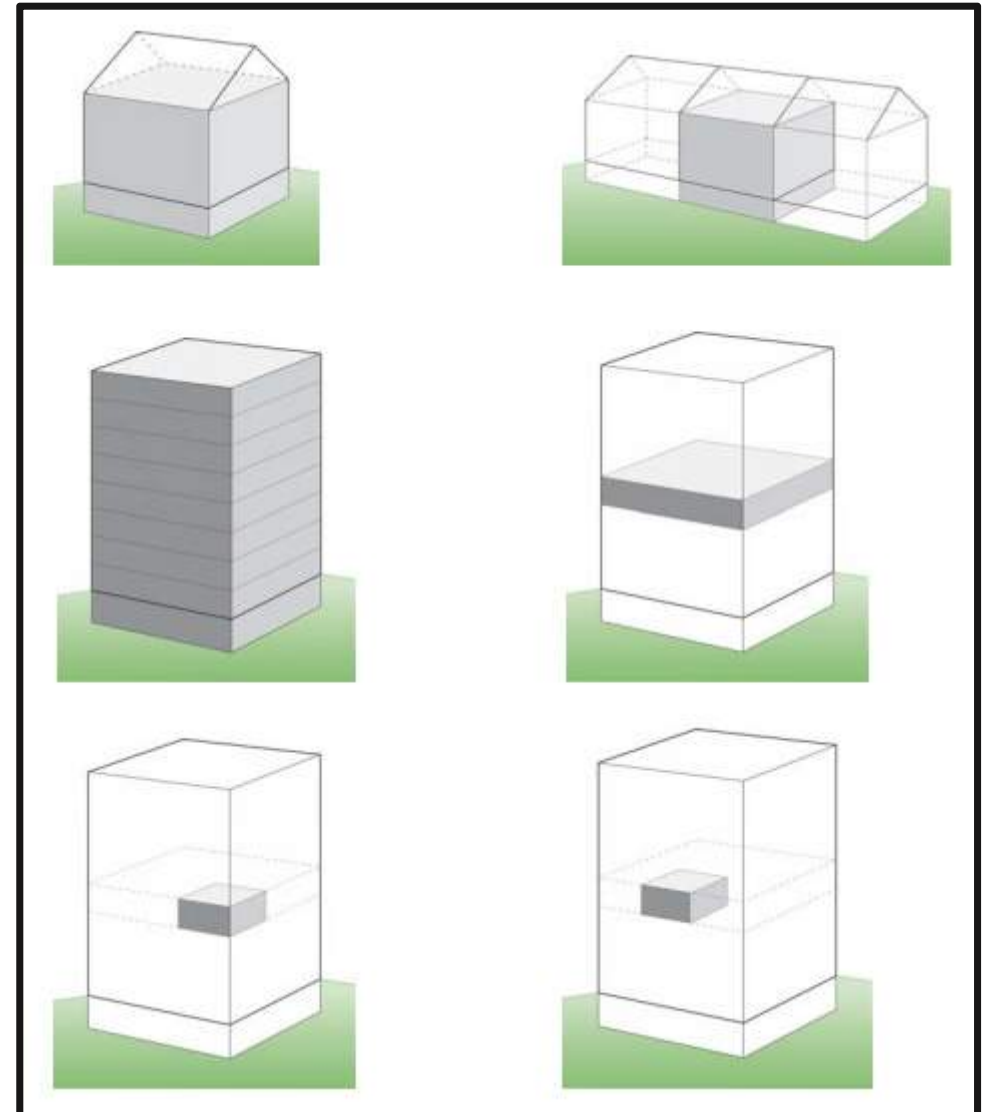
Four Primary Components – Six Sided Cube

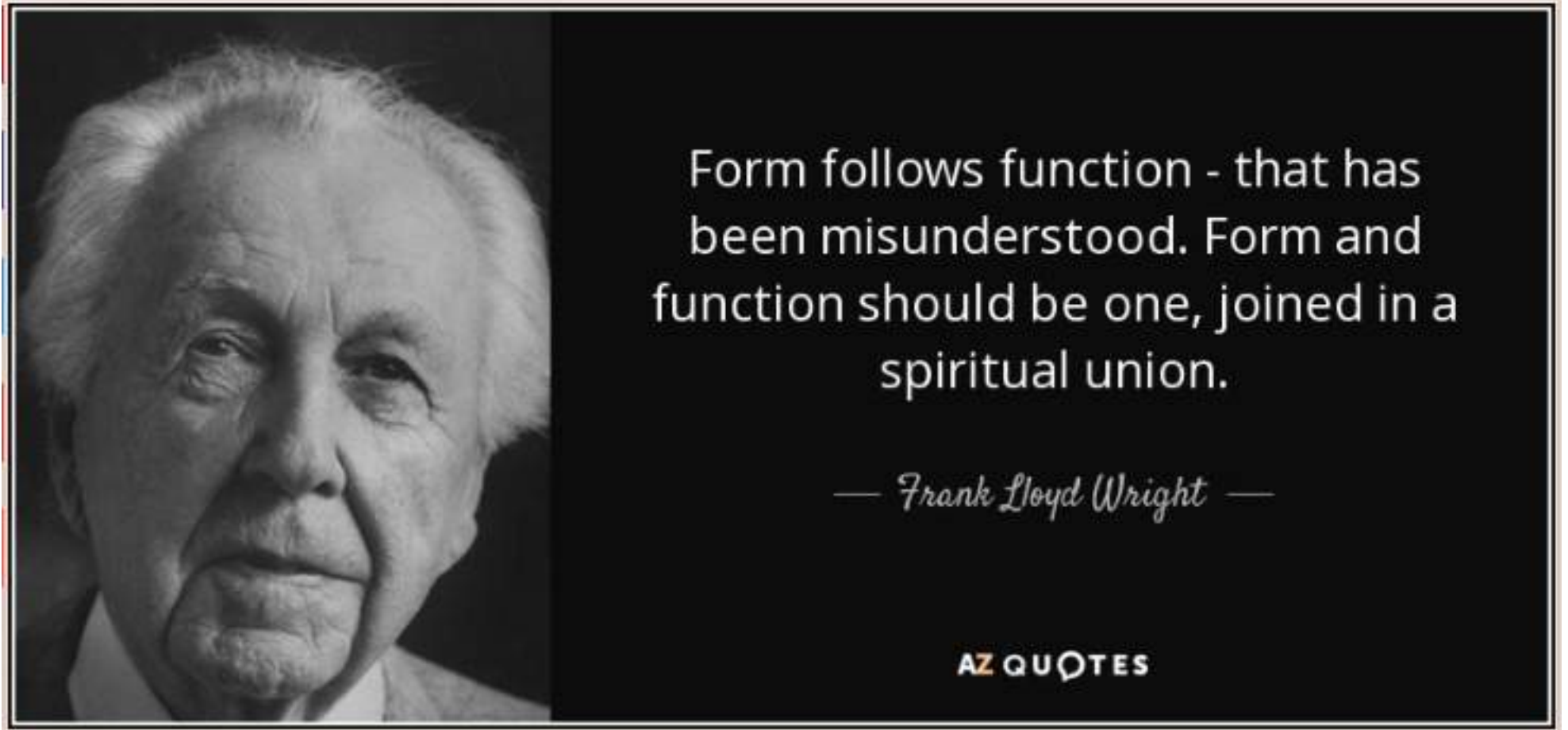
- Roof
- Walls
- Foundation
- Slab



Secondary Components of the Six Sided Cube

- Environmental Separators
 - Townhouses
 - Office Spaces
 - Apartment Units
 - Server Rooms
 - Indoor Pool/Spas (Chemical)
 - Science Labs/Medical Labs
 - Operating Rooms
 - Attached Garage
 - Etc...





Building Science

Basic Principles

Moisture

Liquid Water

Control and
Disposal

#1

Air

High to Low

Control Passage of
air into and out of the
building enclosure

#2

Heat

Hot to Cold

Control Heat
Transfer

#3

Vapor

High to Low Pressure

Diffusion –
Permeability
Drying Capacity

#4

Building Science

Moisture

Control of Water Vapor Flow and Rain is very critical

Uncontrolled moisture could lead to fungal growth (mold), corrosion, decay, damage to moisture sensitive interior finishes, and structural failure

Bulk water from rain and

Water Vapor from air currents and diffusion

Building Science

Air

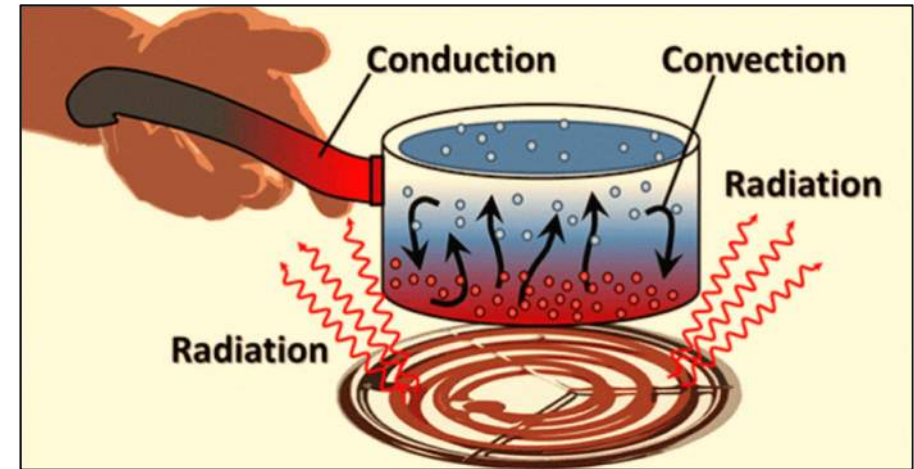
For air flow to occur, there must be both:

- ✓ Pressure difference between two points – Remember air flows from high pressure to low pressure
- ✓ Continuous flow path or opening connecting the points

Uncontrolled air leakage through the enclosure is a major cause of performance problems

Building Science

Heat



Conduction: Flow of heat through a material by direct molecular contact (solids)

Convection: Transfer of heat by the movement or flow of molecules with a change in the heat content (fluids and solids)

Radiation: Transfer of heat from electromagnetic waves through a gas (solids) Solar Heat and Night Sky Cooling

Building Science

Vapor

Water Vapor Transport occurs by “diffusion” and “convection”

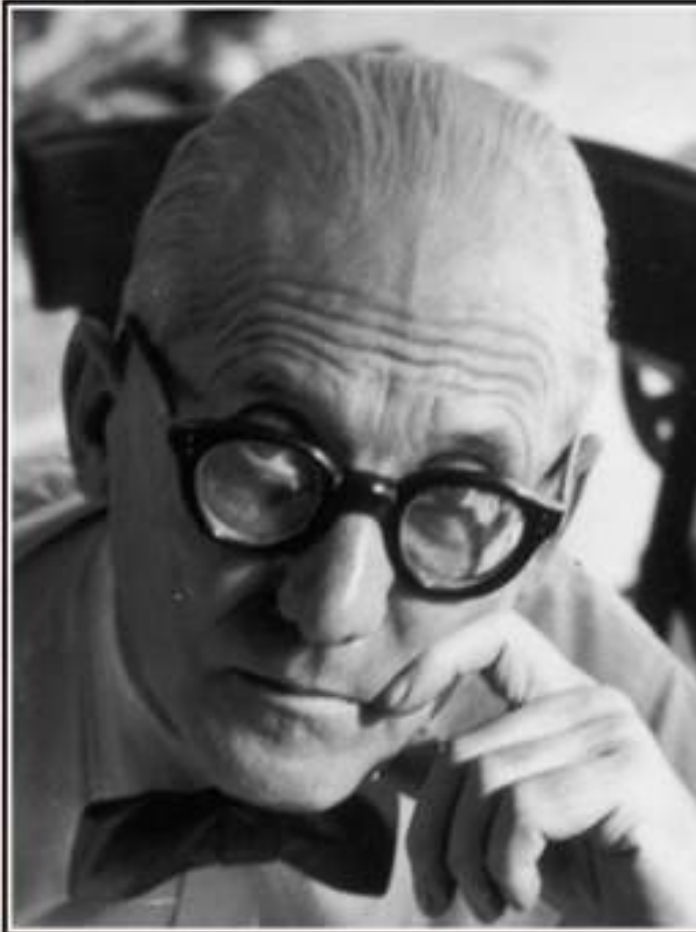
- It is driven by vapor pressure differences (more to less)
- Solar driven inward vapor is a source of condensation (typically only for a small amount of time)
- Cold weather diffusion condensation is normally only a problem in very cold weather particularly for poorly insulated walls and very high interior humidity levels

Why the Building Science Tangent?

We need to understand and identify the control layers in order to attain continuity.

- Moisture Control (Outside)
- **Air Control** (Both sides of the enclosure)
- Thermal Control (Continuous outside preferred)
- Vapor Control (Warm side of wall?)

CONTINUITY = CONTROL



To create architecture is to put in order. Put what in order? Function and objects.

— *Le Corbusier* —

AZ QUOTES

Design Requirements

Conveying details through adequate understanding/
identification of the control layers to attain continuity.

- Specify Materials
- Identify details on construction documents
- Identify boundary limits
- Allow the building to dry
- Allow the building to move

Design Desires

Well represented design intent is desired in order to give contractors the chance to succeed and the building to be installed per the architect's design.

What is the Architect's Role?

- To educate Clients during the Owner's Project Requirement Phase on the benefits of a High Performance Building Envelope
- Create or participate in a Design Team who understands building science
- Empowerment and opportunity for improvements and savings early on when changes can be made on paper rather than through the change order process
- **Provide complete Specifications for building envelope installation to ensure that the owner truly gets the building performance he or she expects and paid for**
- **Ultimately provide the Owner with a functional, durable, efficient building which is constructible and sustainable**

What does 2009 IBC Say?

[A] 107.2.4 Exterior wall envelope. *Construction documents* for all building shall describe the *exterior wall envelope* in sufficient detail to determine compliance with this code... ***shall provide details of the exterior wall envelope as required, including flashing, intersections with dissimilar materials, corners, end details, control joints, intersections at roof, eaves or parapets, means of drainage, water-resistive membrane and details around openings.***

The construction documents shall include manufacturer's installation instructions that provide supporting documentation that the proposed penetration and opening details described in the construction documents maintain the weather resistance of the exterior wall envelope. The supporting documentation shall fully describe the exterior wall system which was tested, where applicable, as well as the test procedure used.

Designer Deliverables

The documents should include narrative description and details of individual items that support the design intents.

What does the Building Scientist Say?

Least safe...

Least Strong...

Least energy efficient...

.... building allowed by law

-Chris Mathis



Who should be looking out for the Owner?

In all simplicity and reality....

You Should!

How to minimize risks?

- Abundance of Architects
- Owners wanting more for less
- Abundance of building enclosure products and systems
- Tight design schedules
- Use of resources
- Train/empower staff



Building Enclosure Performance

Building Envelopes are complex systems...
Inter-related with the interior conditions, subject to
numerous influences and risk.

- Roof Design
- Wall Design
- Slab Design

CONTINUITY = CONTROL

Building Enclosure Performance

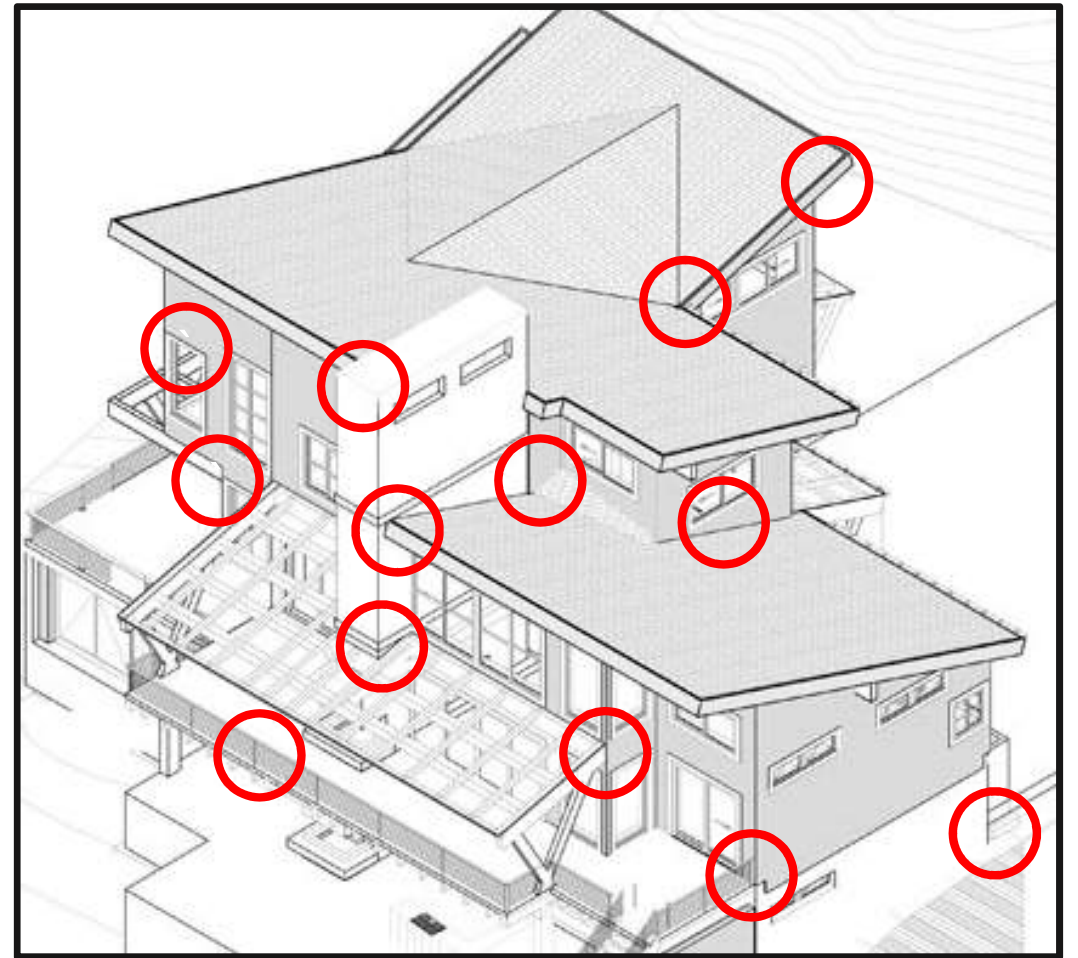
What to detail?

ALL Transitions!!!

“Complexity is the biggest challenge designers have to deal with when it comes to design.”

-Dr. John Straube

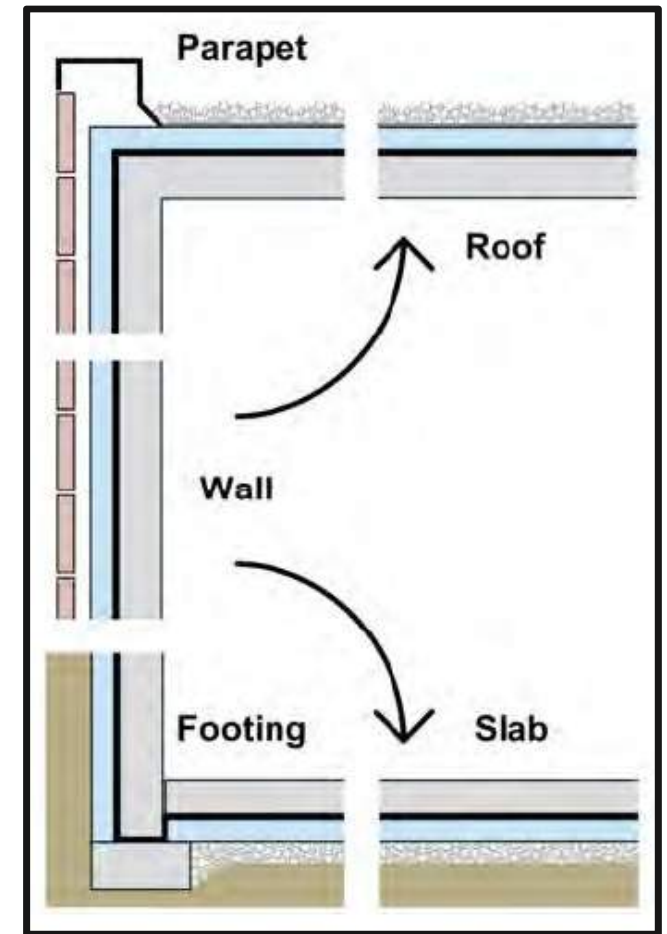
RDH BUILDING SCIENCE
LABORATORIES



Don't Sell Yourself Short

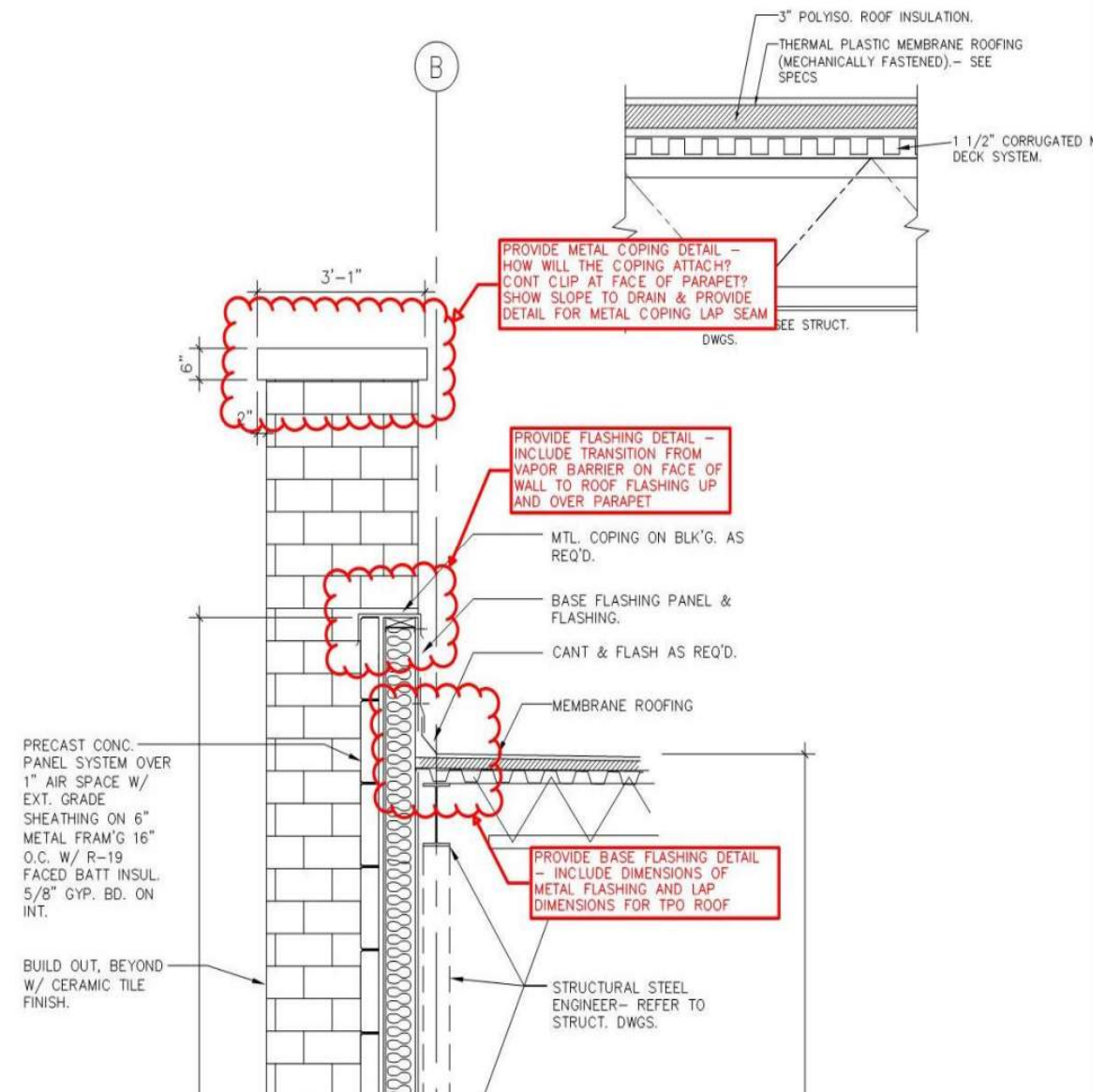
CONTINUITY = CONTROL

- Roof-to-Parapet Design
- Wall-to-Window/Door Design
- Footing-to-Wall Design



Critical Detailing

- Integrity and Continuity of:
 - ✓ Air Barrier
 - ✓ Vapor Retarder
 - ✓ Thermal Resistance Plane
 - ✓ Moisture Resistance Plane
- Constructability
- Ensuring All Trades Understand the Design
- Reduced RFI's and Change Orders



If you do not show a way to construct/build in a plausible means on the drawings, contractors will just make up the crap in the field!

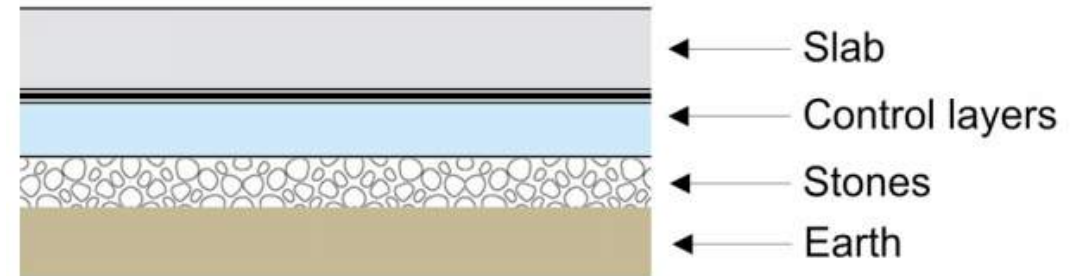
Why?

If you do not show a way to construct/build in a plausible means on the drawings, contractors will just make up the crap in the field!

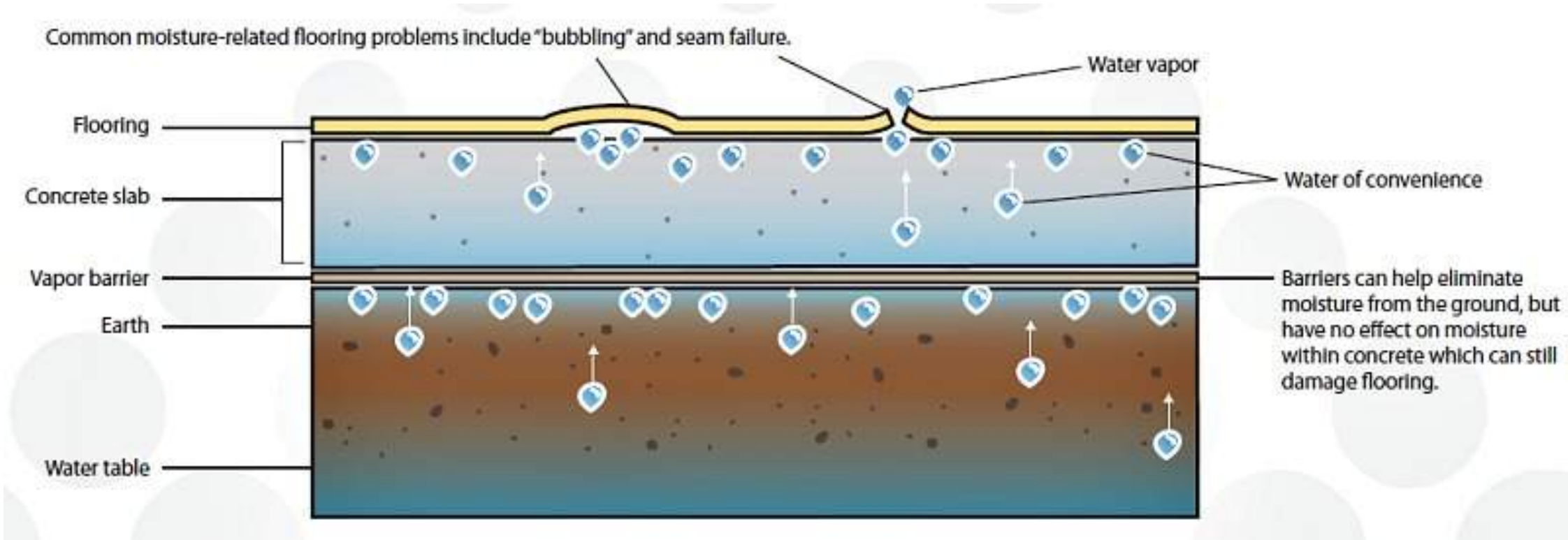
Slab Design

Slab/Footing Detailing:

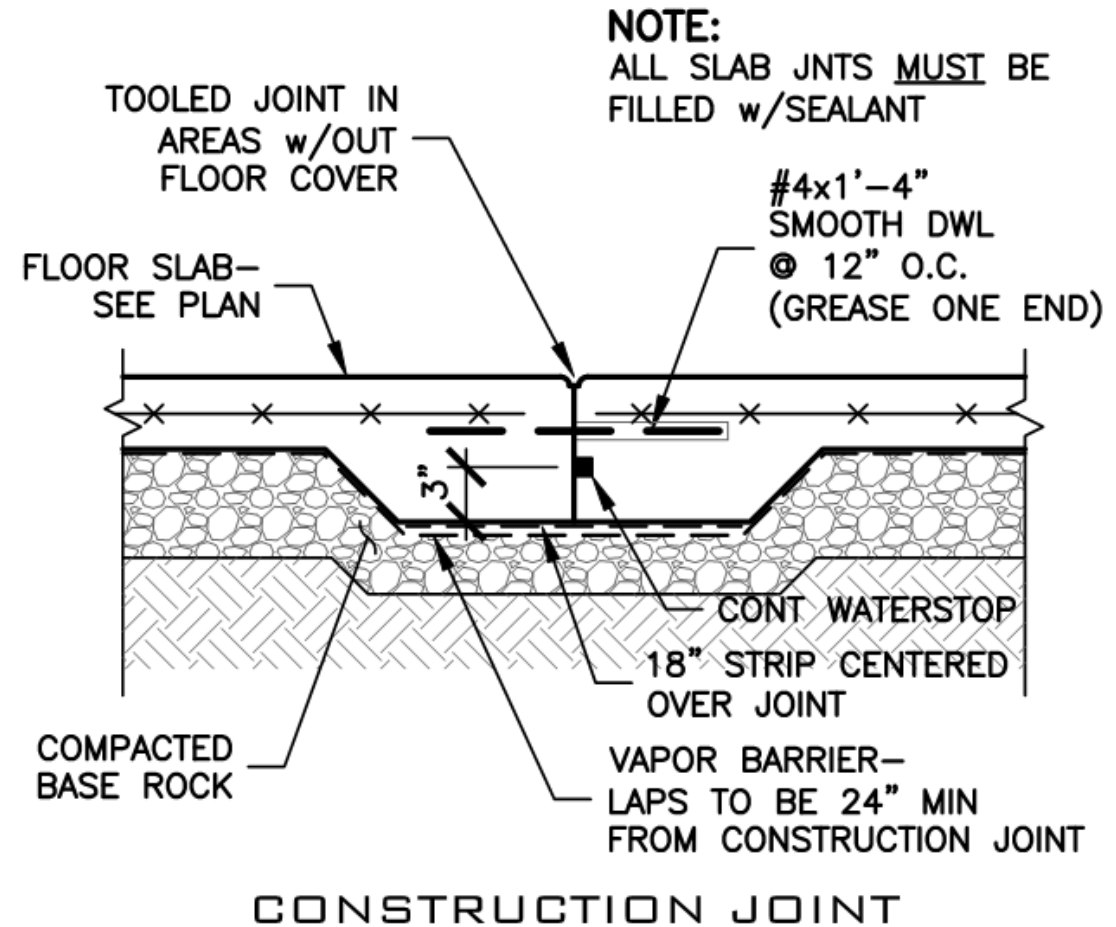
- Substrate preparation
- De-watering (Well points/sump pits)
- Under slab barrier (Vapor, water, ground contaminants)
- Drainage Systems (Perimeter or under slab)
- Compatible transition substrate
- Expansion, control and cold joints
- Grade (Sidewalks, landscaping, etc.)
- Seals and penetrations



Slab Issues



Under Slab Design

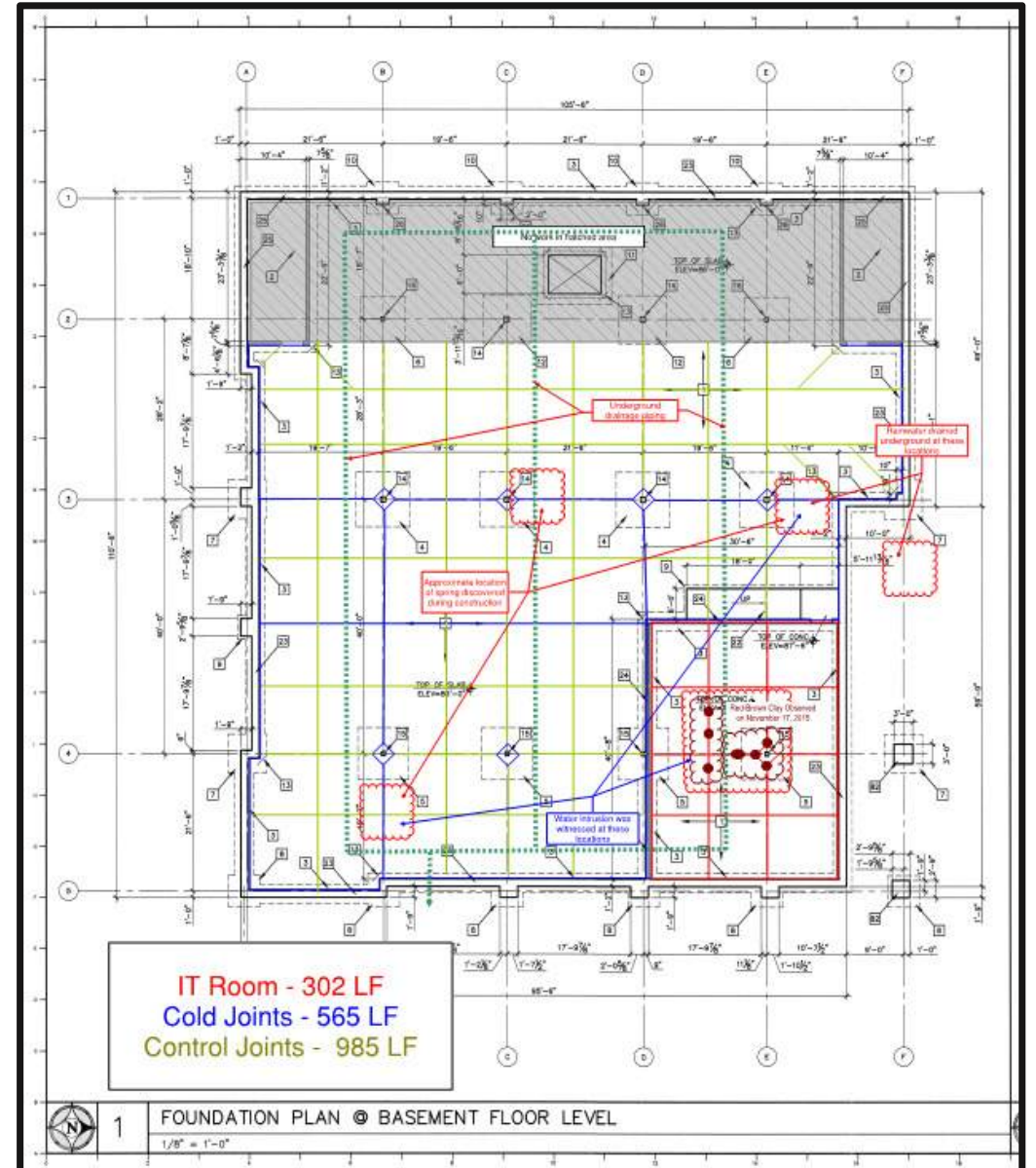
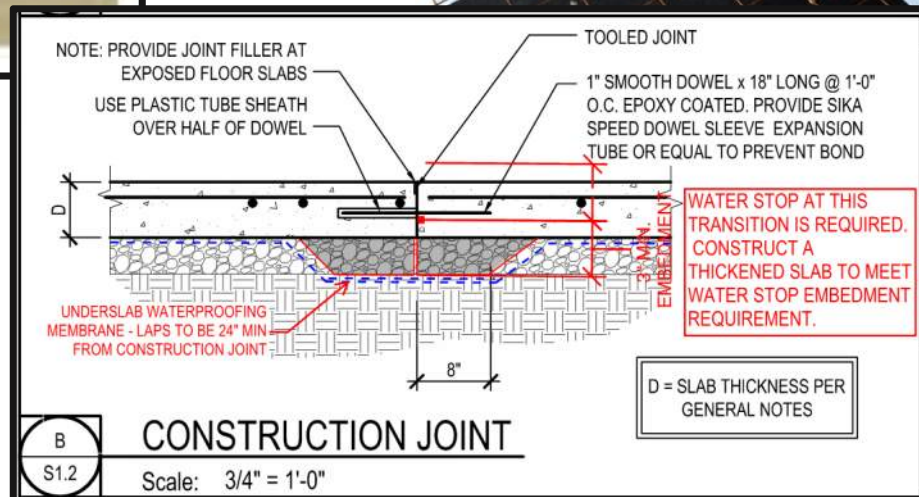
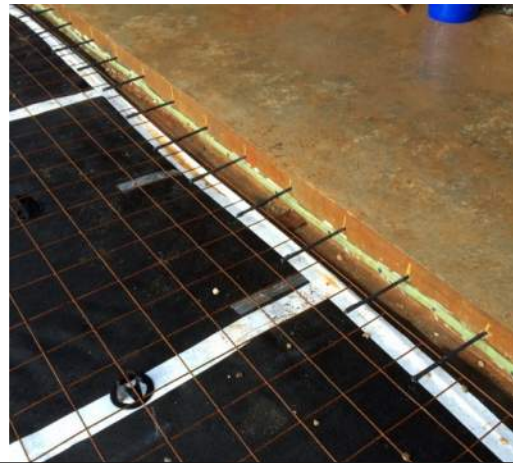
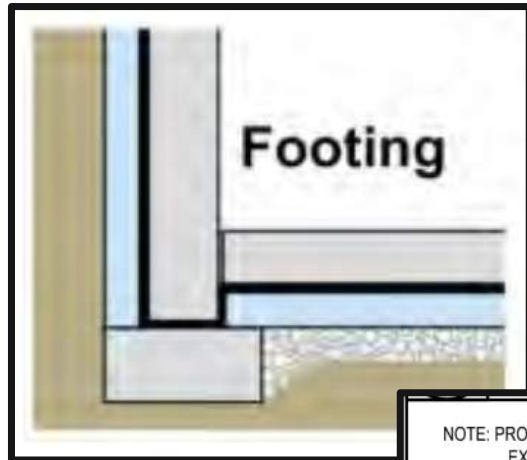


1

CONTRACTION JOINT

NTS

Slab Design



Under Slab Design

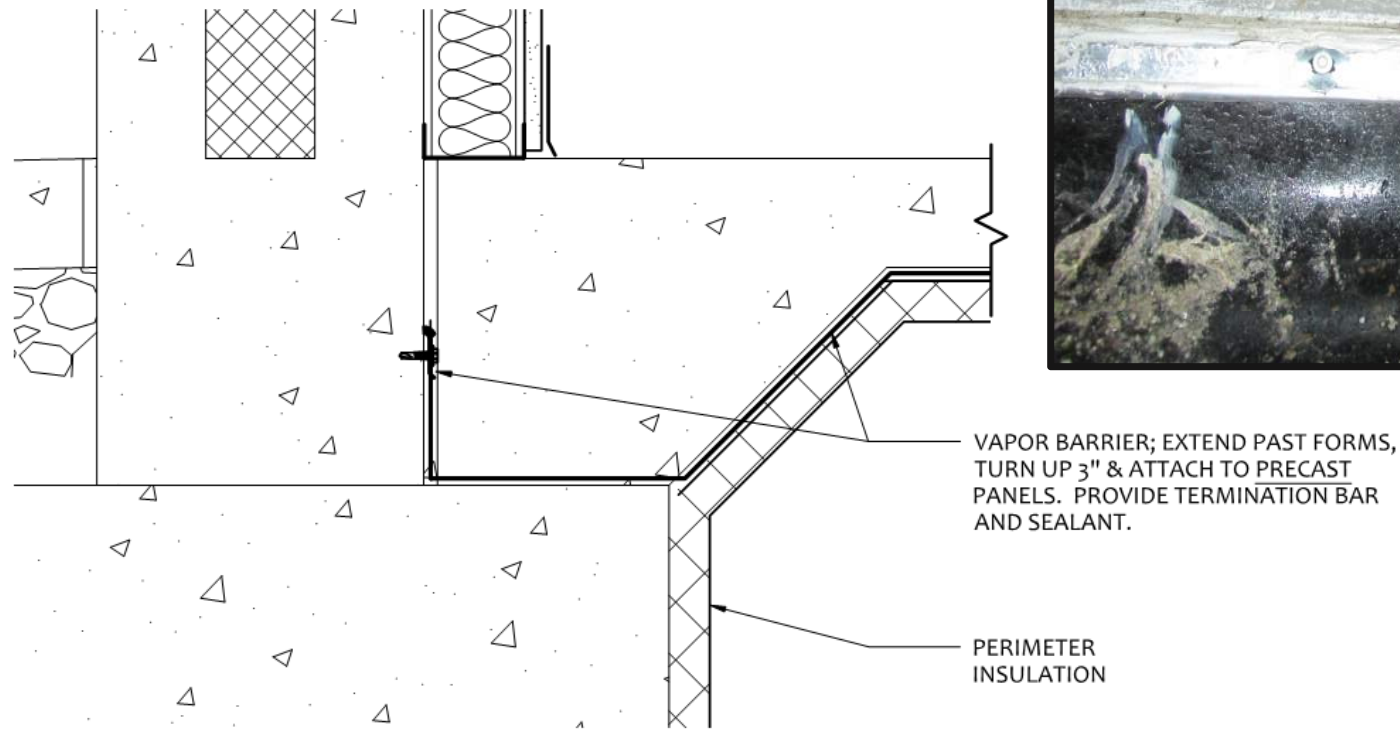


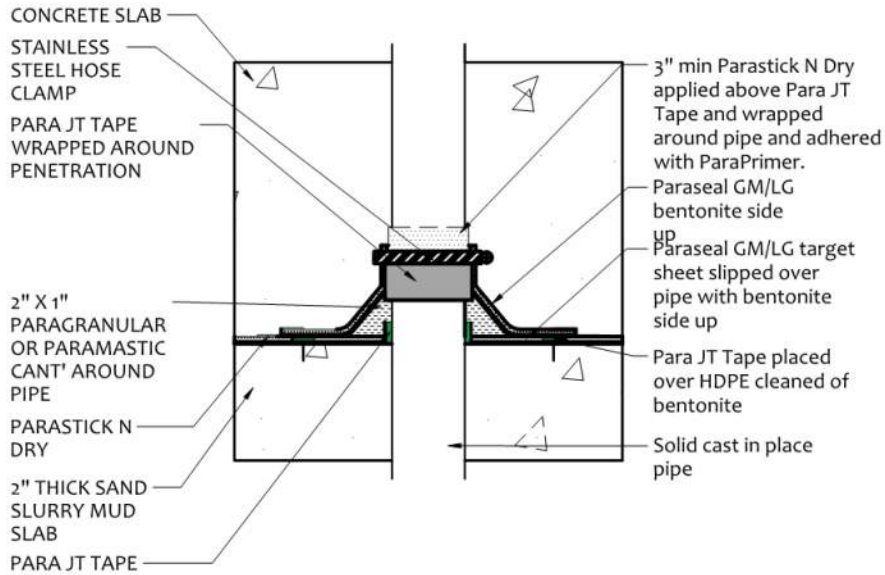
Under Slab Conduit Bank

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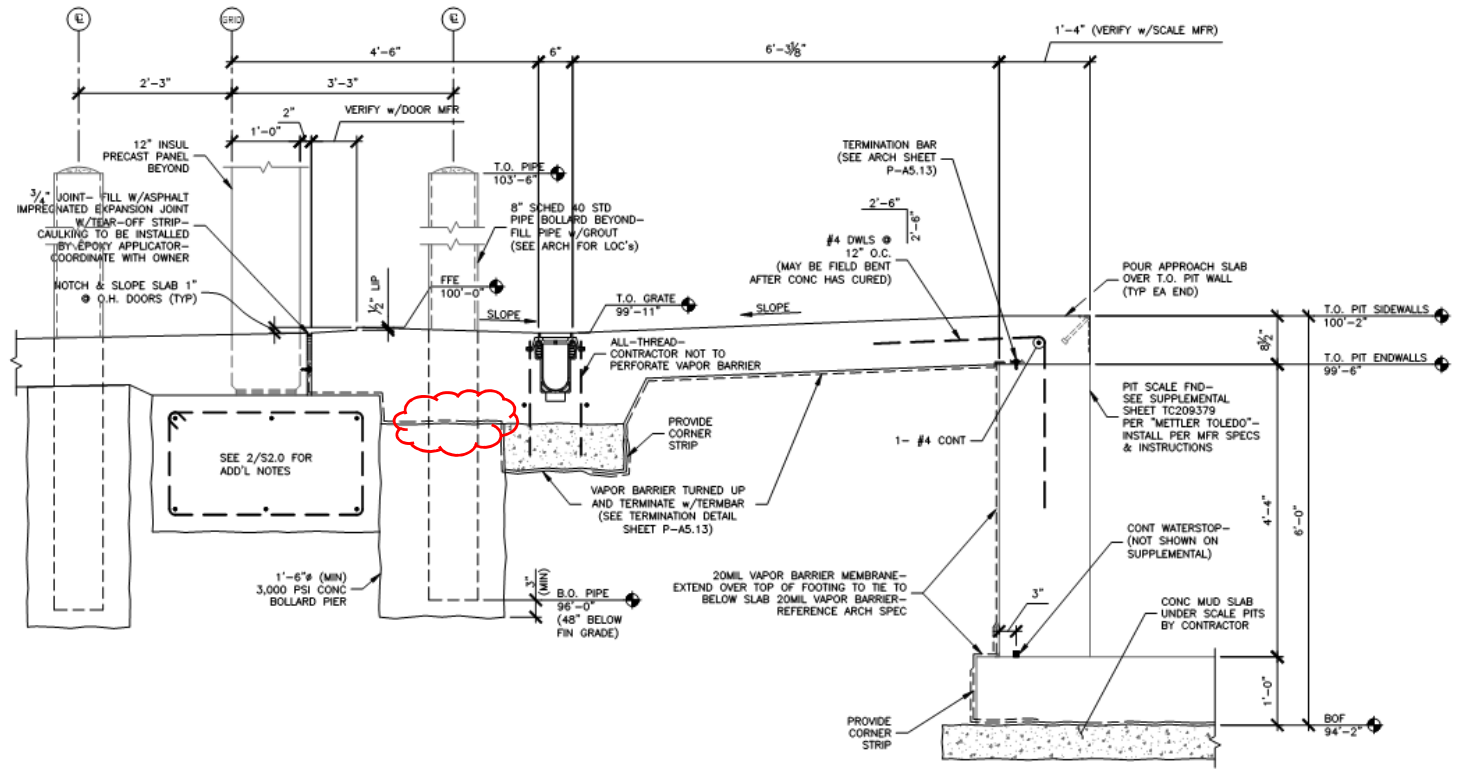


Under Slab Design

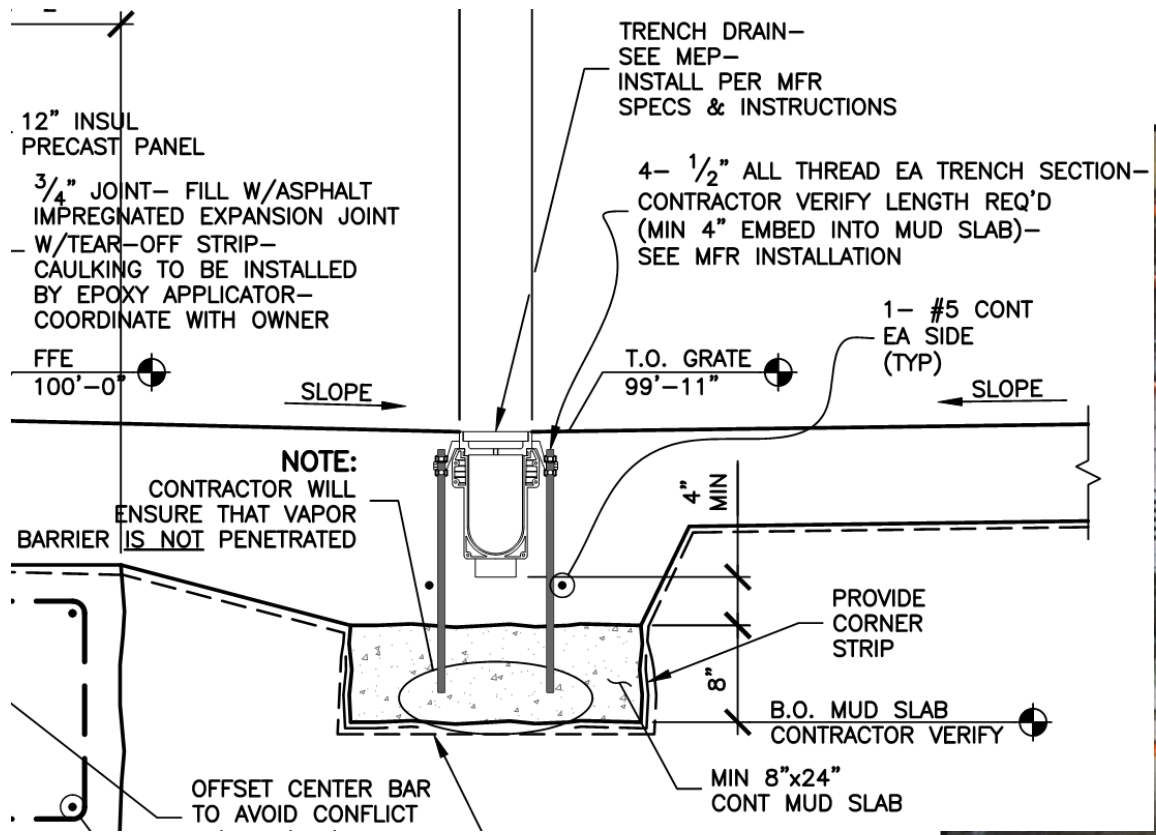




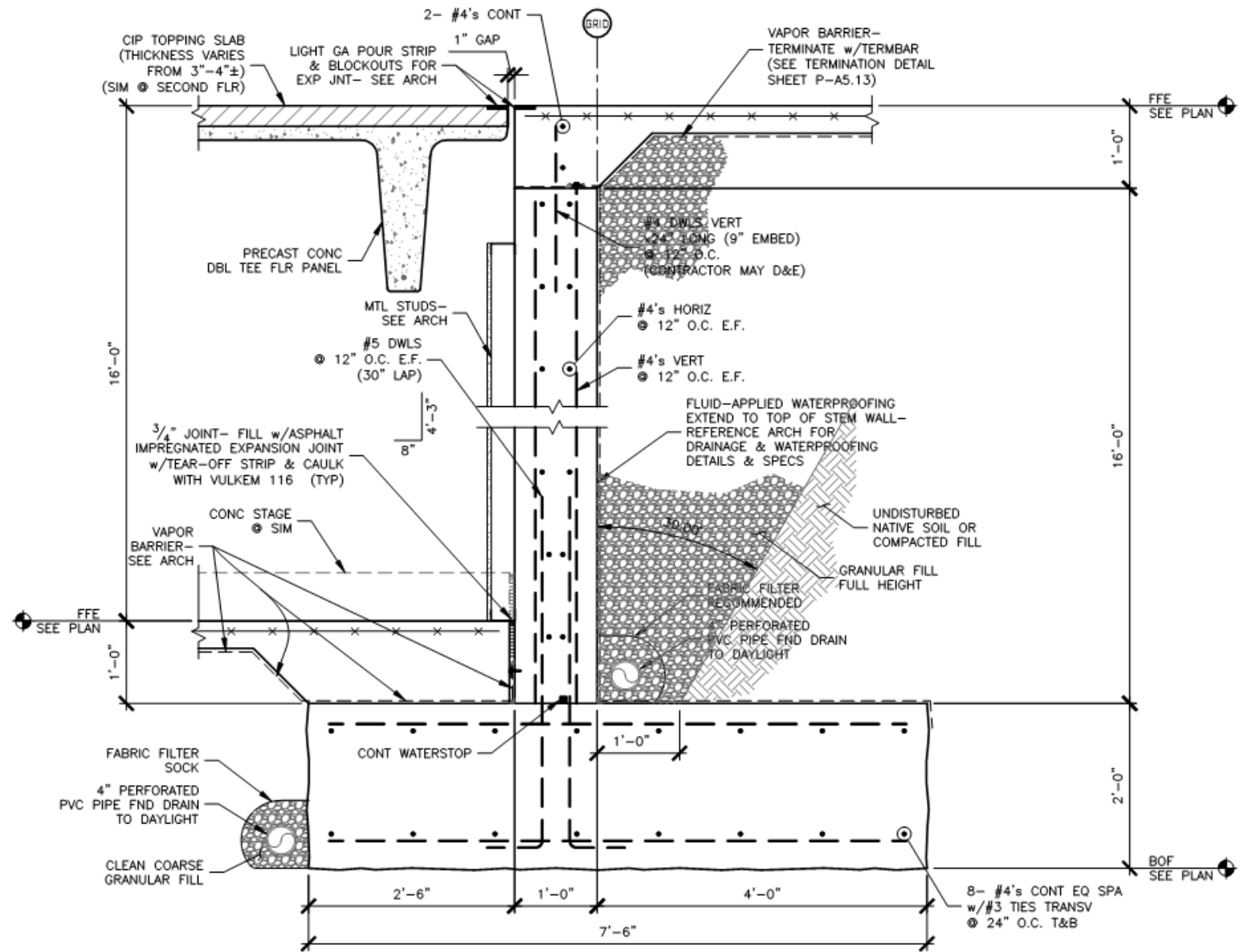
VERTICAL 4 PIPE PENETRATION DETAIL NOT TO SCALE



6 SECTION
 1/4" = 1'-0"



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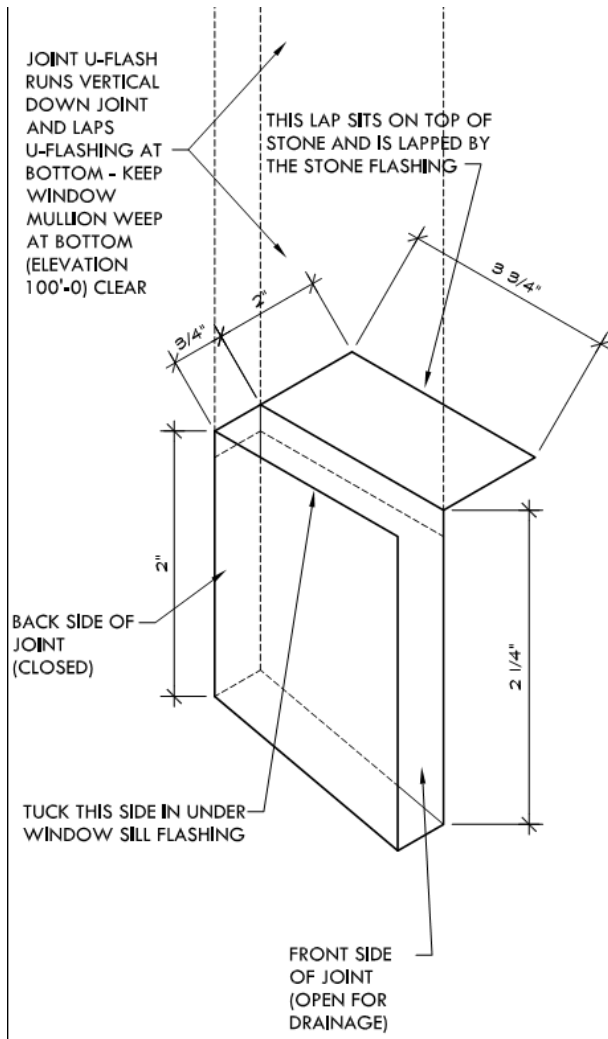
1 SECTION
 3/4" = 1'-0"



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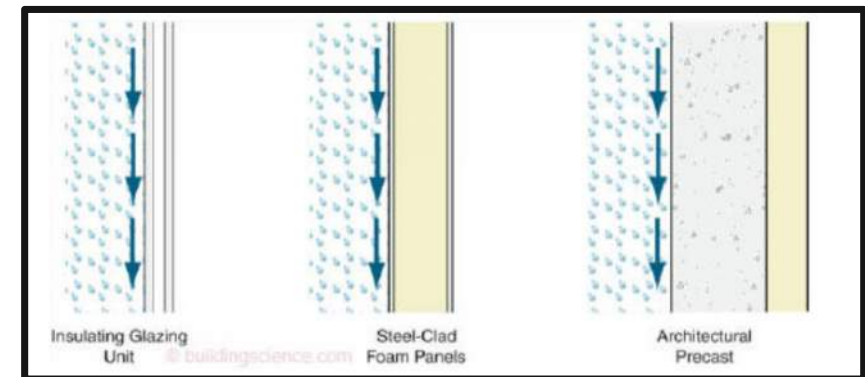
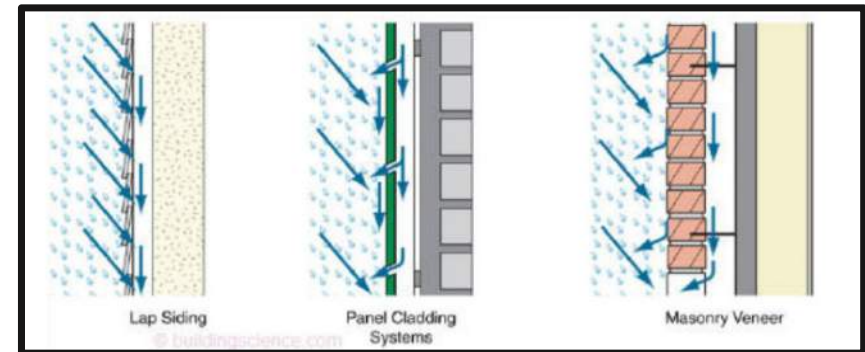
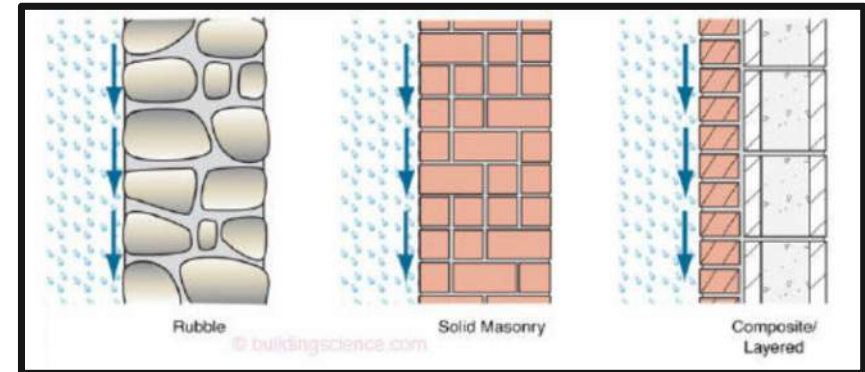




Wall Types

System Options:

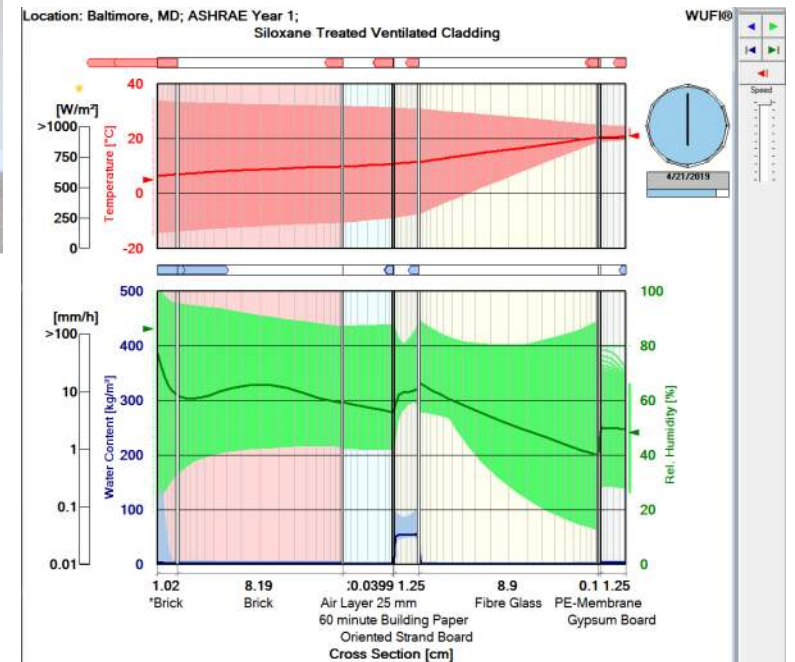
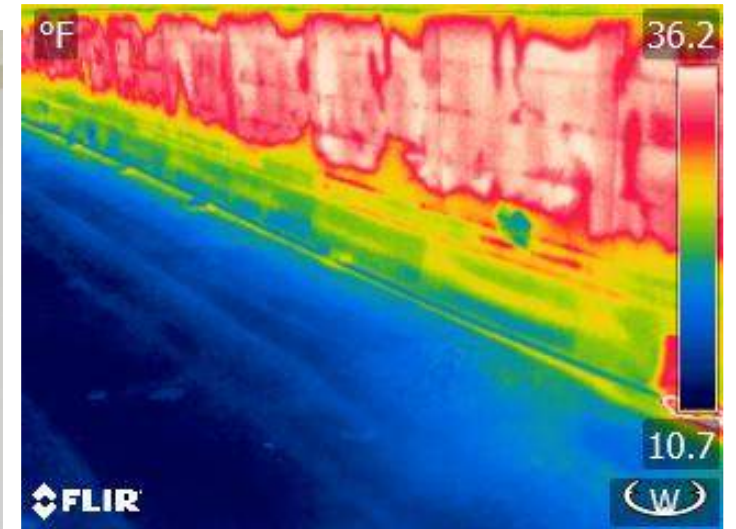
- Mass Wall (or Storage) Assemblies
 - ✓ Rubble
 - ✓ Solid Masonry Composite/Layered
- Screened and Drained
 - ✓ Lap Siding
 - ✓ Panel Cladding System
 - ✓ Masonry Veneer
- Perfect Barrier (Face Sealed)
 - ✓ Architectural Precast Concrete
 - ✓ Steel-Clad Foam Panels
 - ✓ Glazing



Wall Design

Drying of Assembly:

- Orientation
- Exposure
- Saturation
- Temperature/RH%
- Thermal Bridging
- Vapor Permeance
- Air Movement
- Fire Resistance
- Wind Load

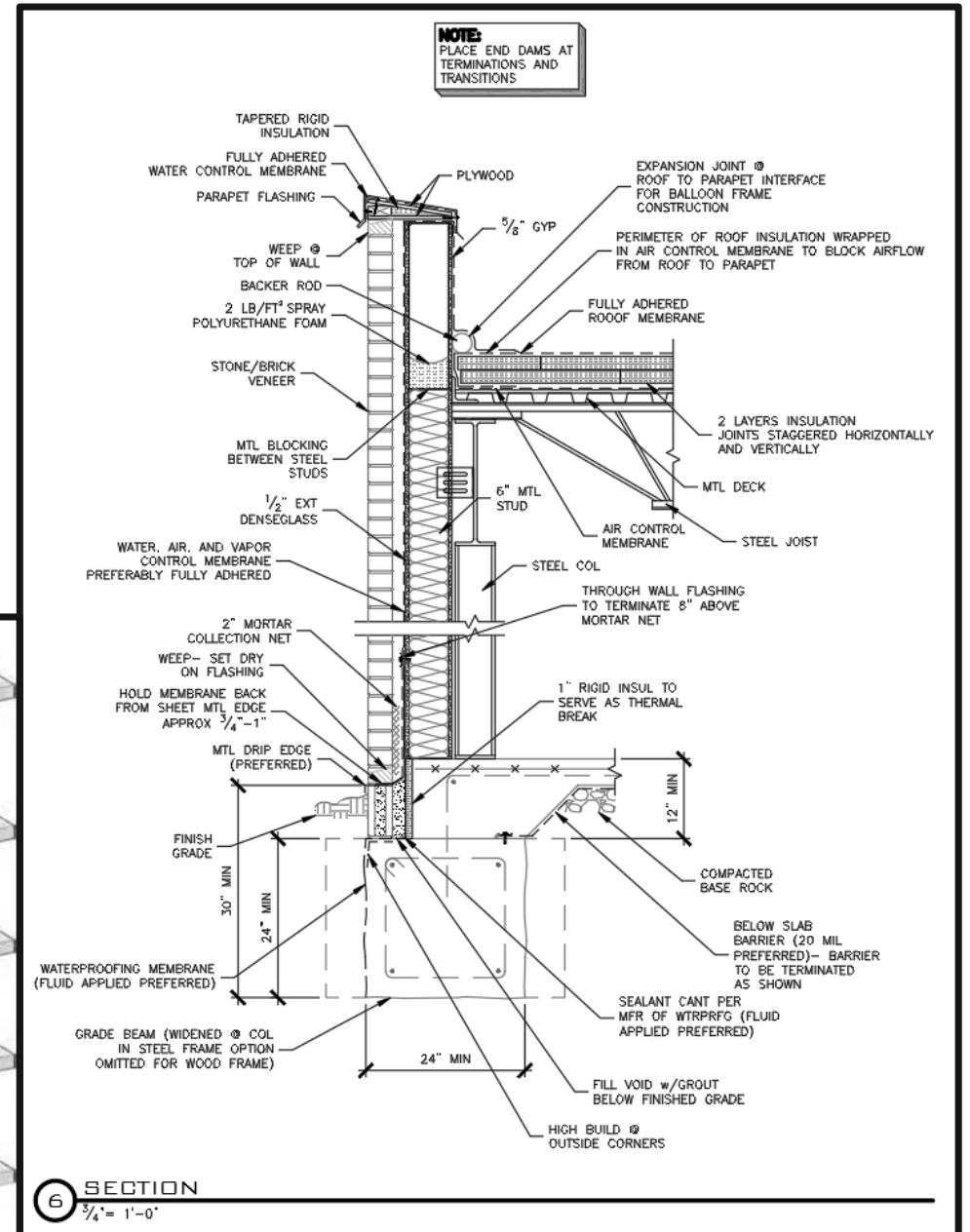
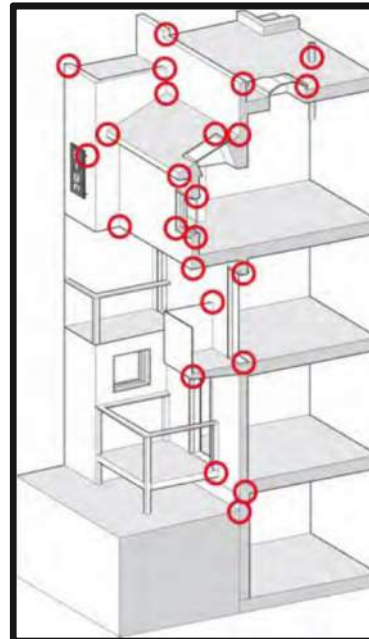


Wall assemblies must be allowed to dry to the interior in warm climates and primarily to the exterior in cold climates. Why?

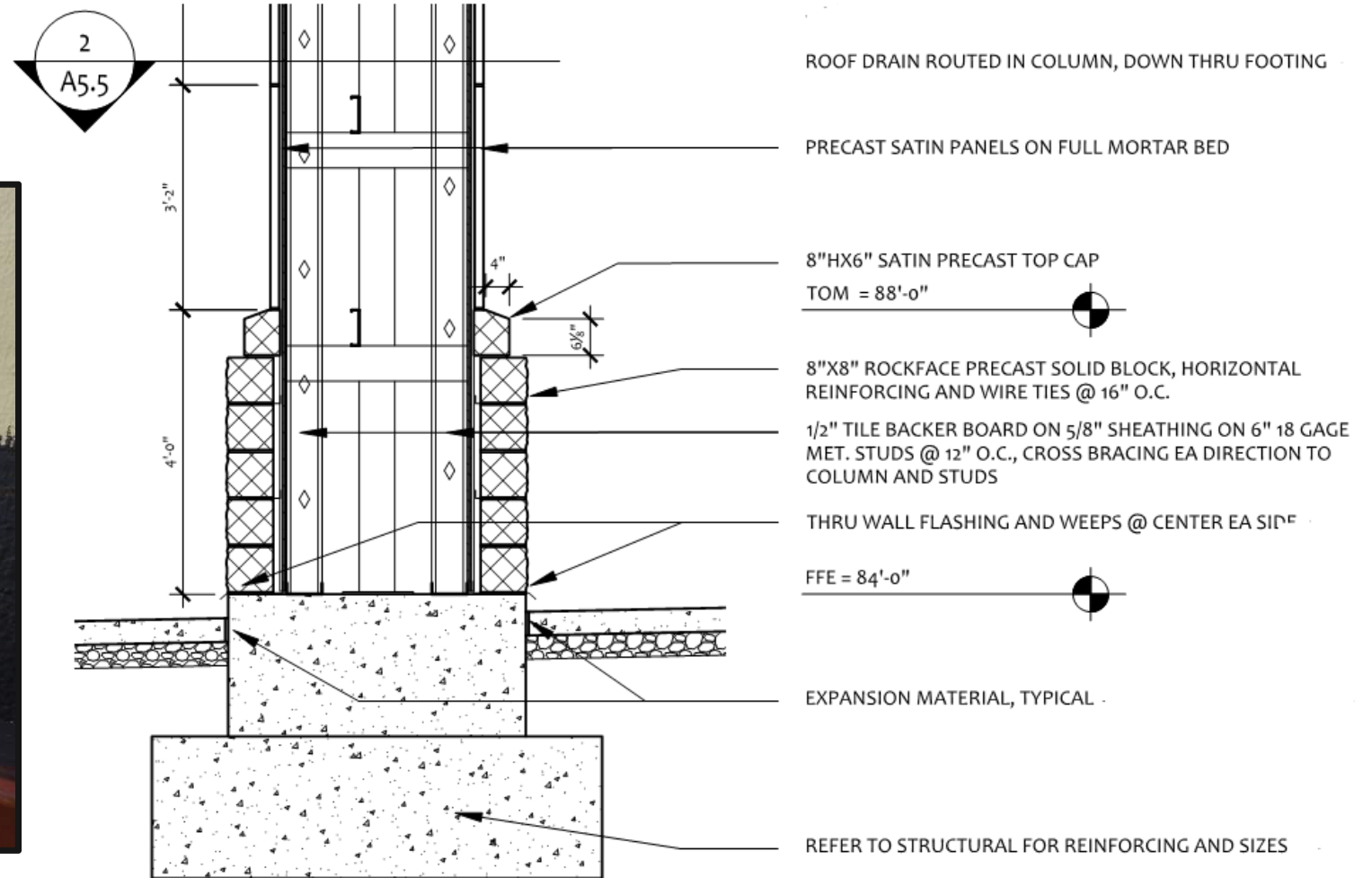
Principles of Detailing

Wall Detailing:

- Through wall flashing/drip edge
- Corners (Inner and outer)
- End dams
- Three sided end dam
- Head flashing
- Jamb flashing
- Sill pan flashing
- Receptors and Windows
- Vertical cavity closure
- Seals between dissimilar materials
- Expansion and control joints
- Expansion Joints between building
- Continuity of air/moisture barrier
- Insulation
- Vapor retarder
- Cap flashing

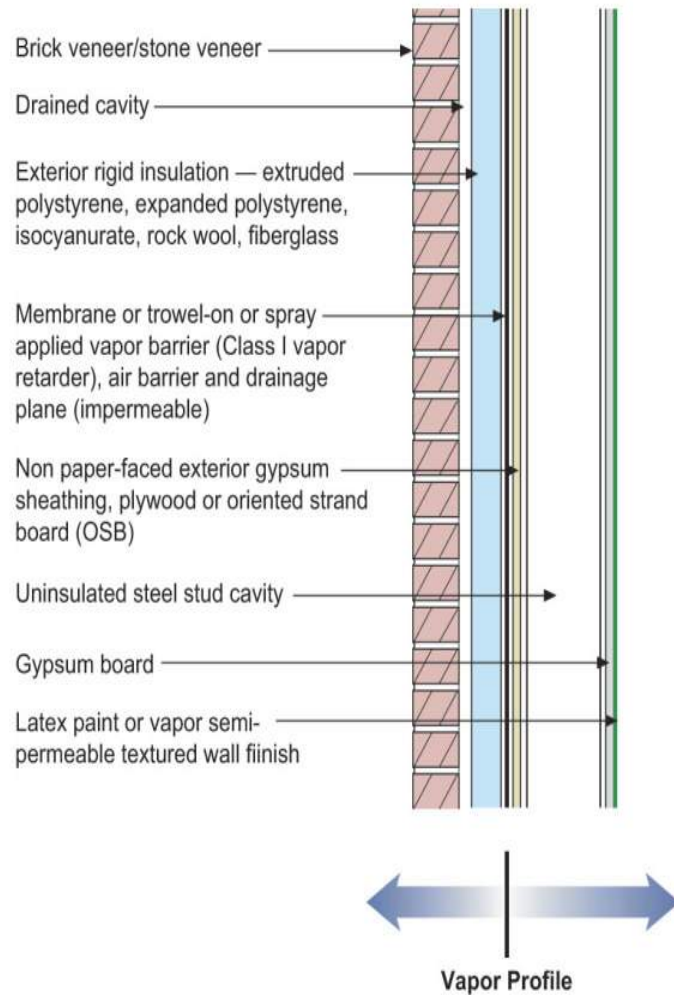


Wall Design



3 WALL SECTION

Wall Design



Frame Wall With Exterior Insulation and Brick or Stone Veneer

Grout installation should not be in direct or indirect contact with the air barrier. Insulation could sever are bond break; however all joints should be taped prior to installing grout. Mock-up did not include the insulation as shown.

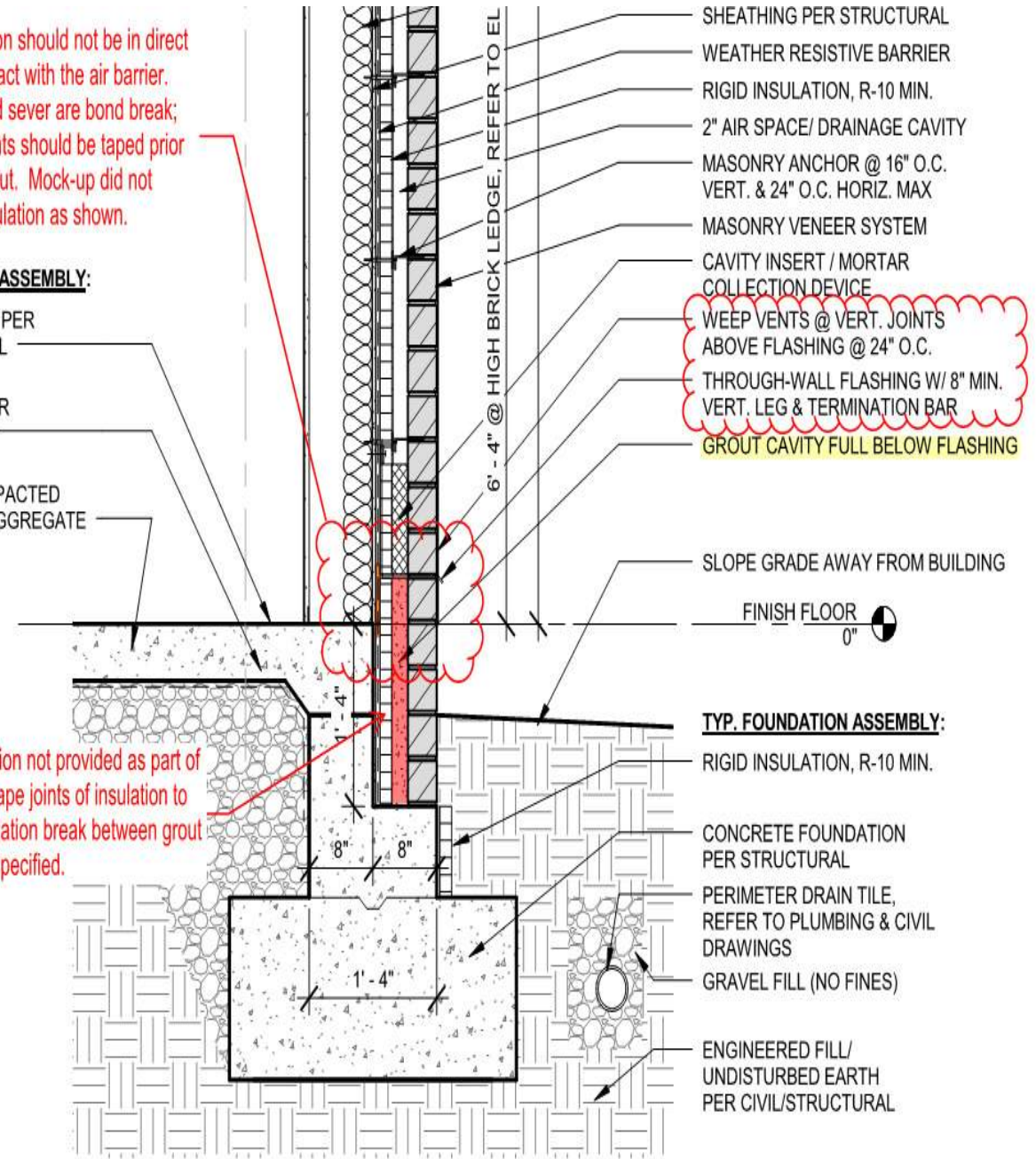
TYP. FLOOR ASSEMBLY:

CONC. SLAB PER STRUCTURAL

15 MIL VAPOR RETARDER

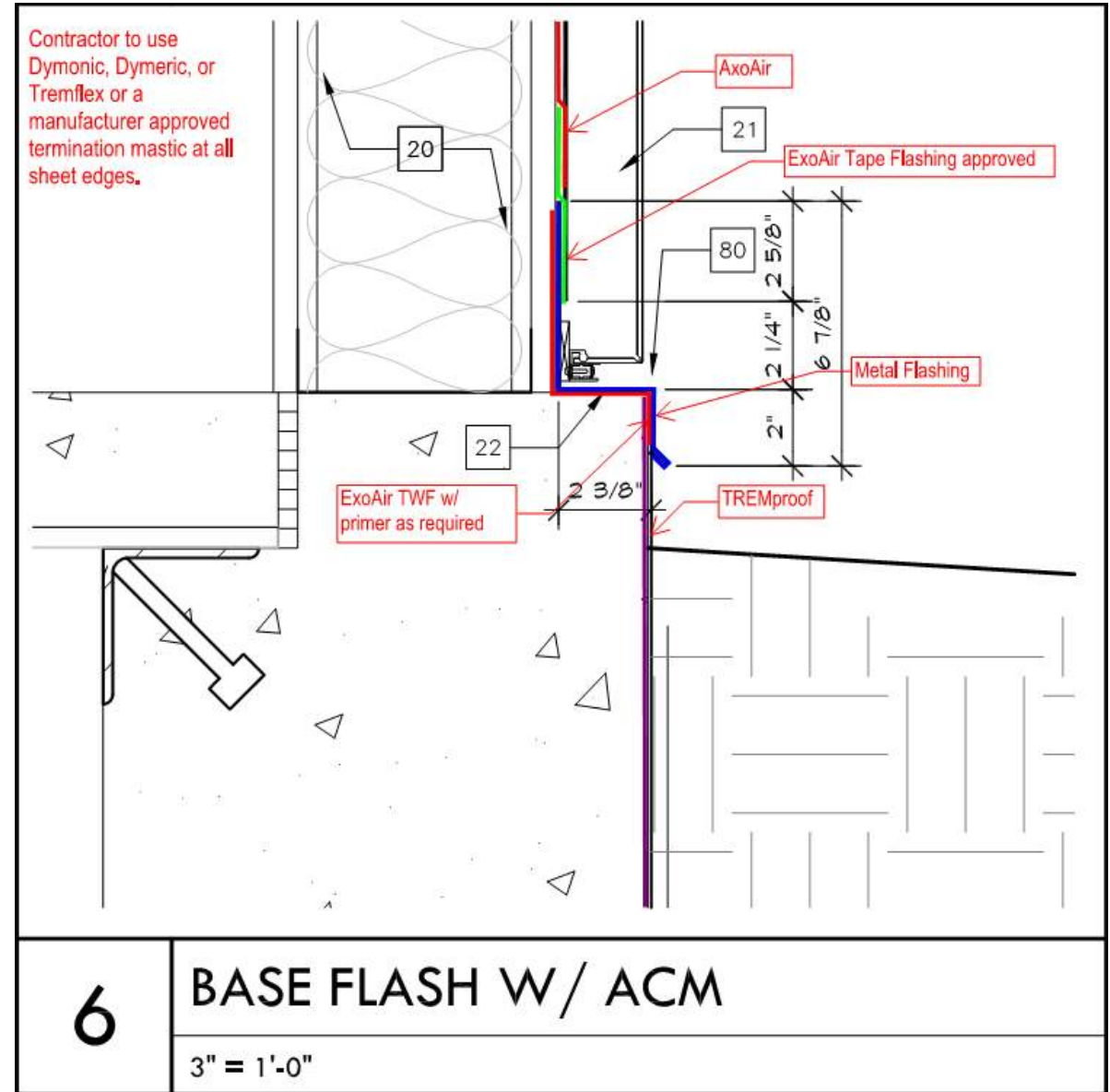
6" MIN. COMPACTED CRUSHED AGGREGATE

Rigid insulation not provided as part of mock-up. Tape joints of insulation to serve as isolation break between grout and WRBs specified.



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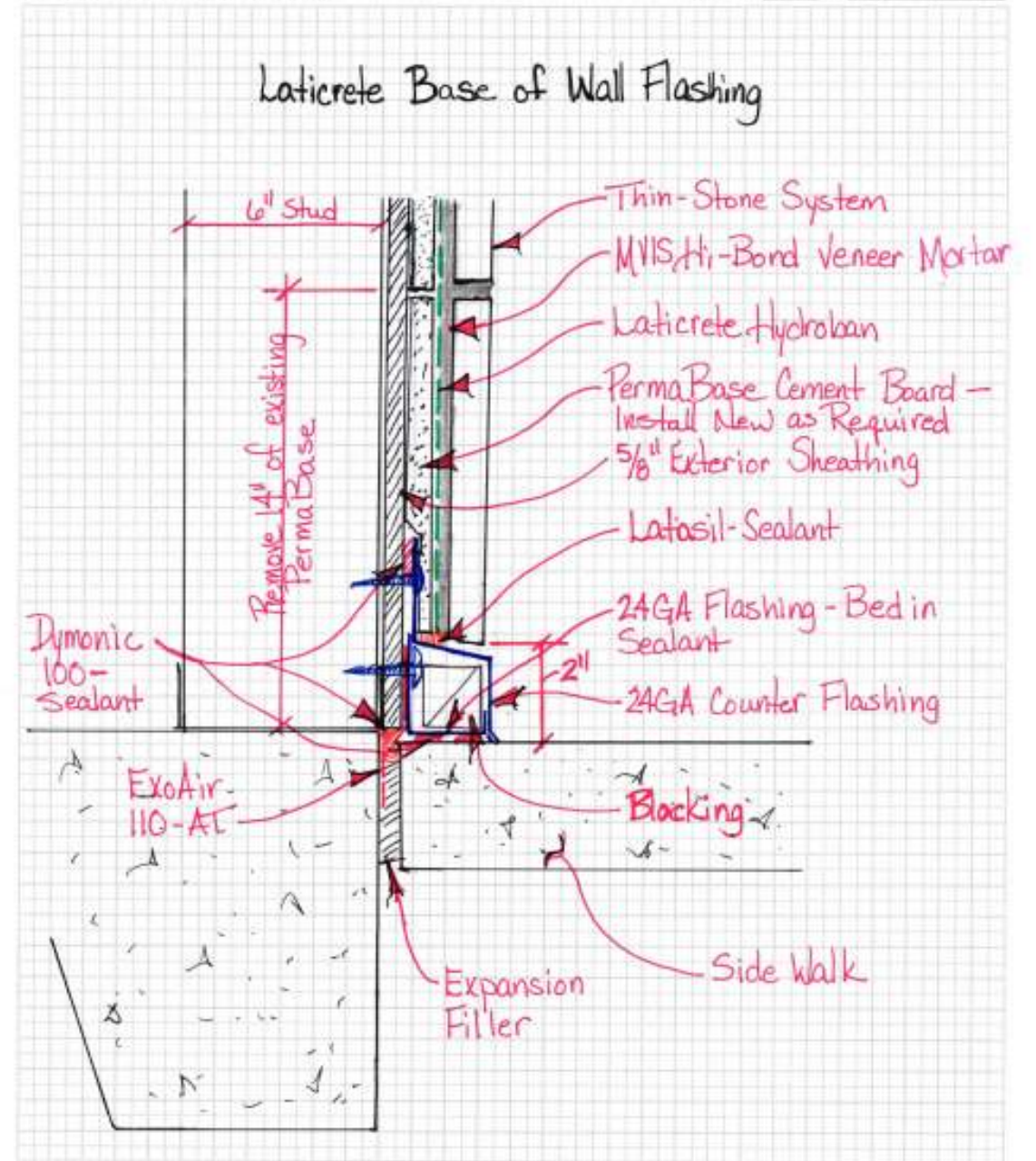




Base Flashing:
Flashing Sequencing coordination with various trades

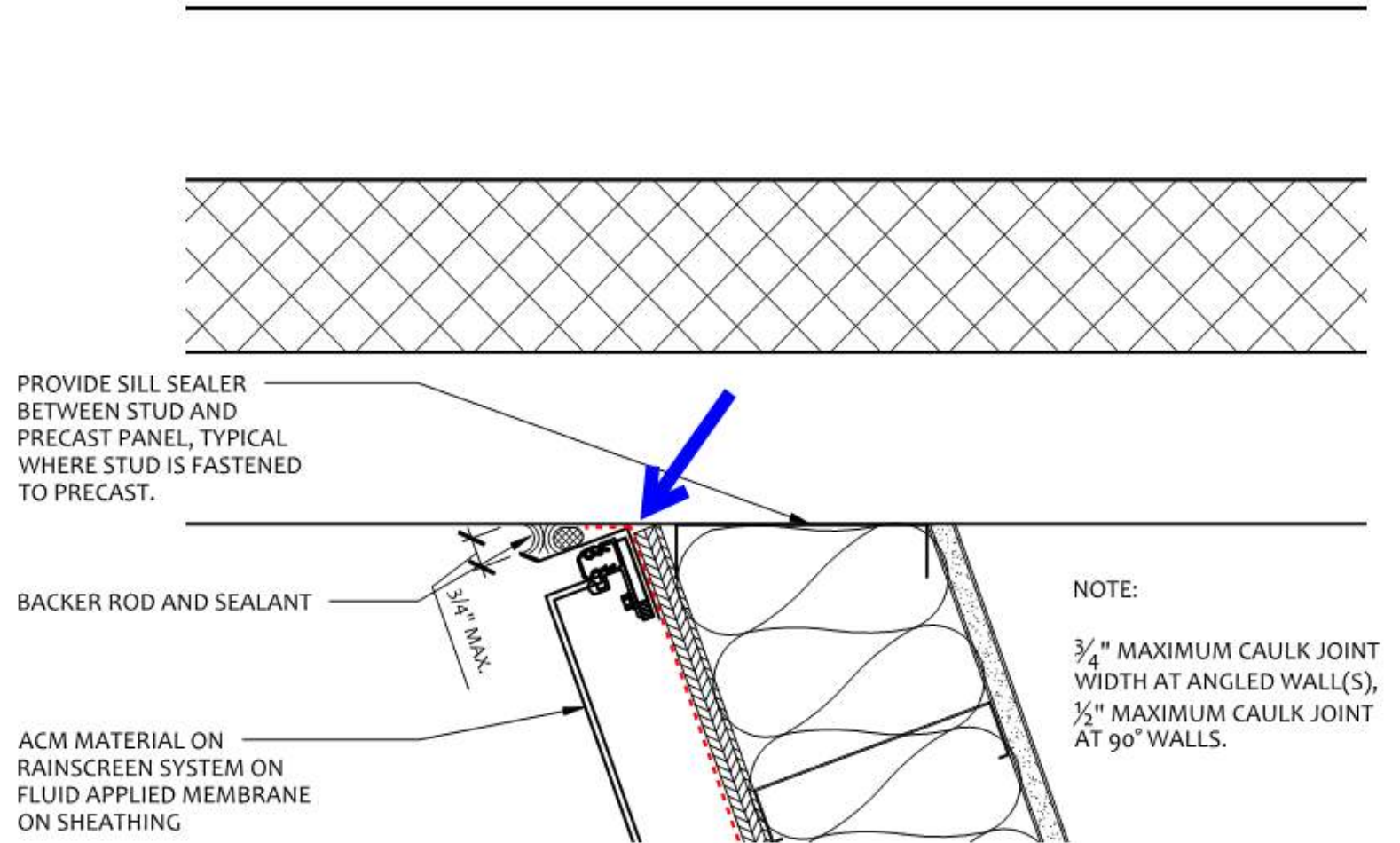
Transition Details

Understanding the systems when detailing will help the contractor understand sequencing of installation.



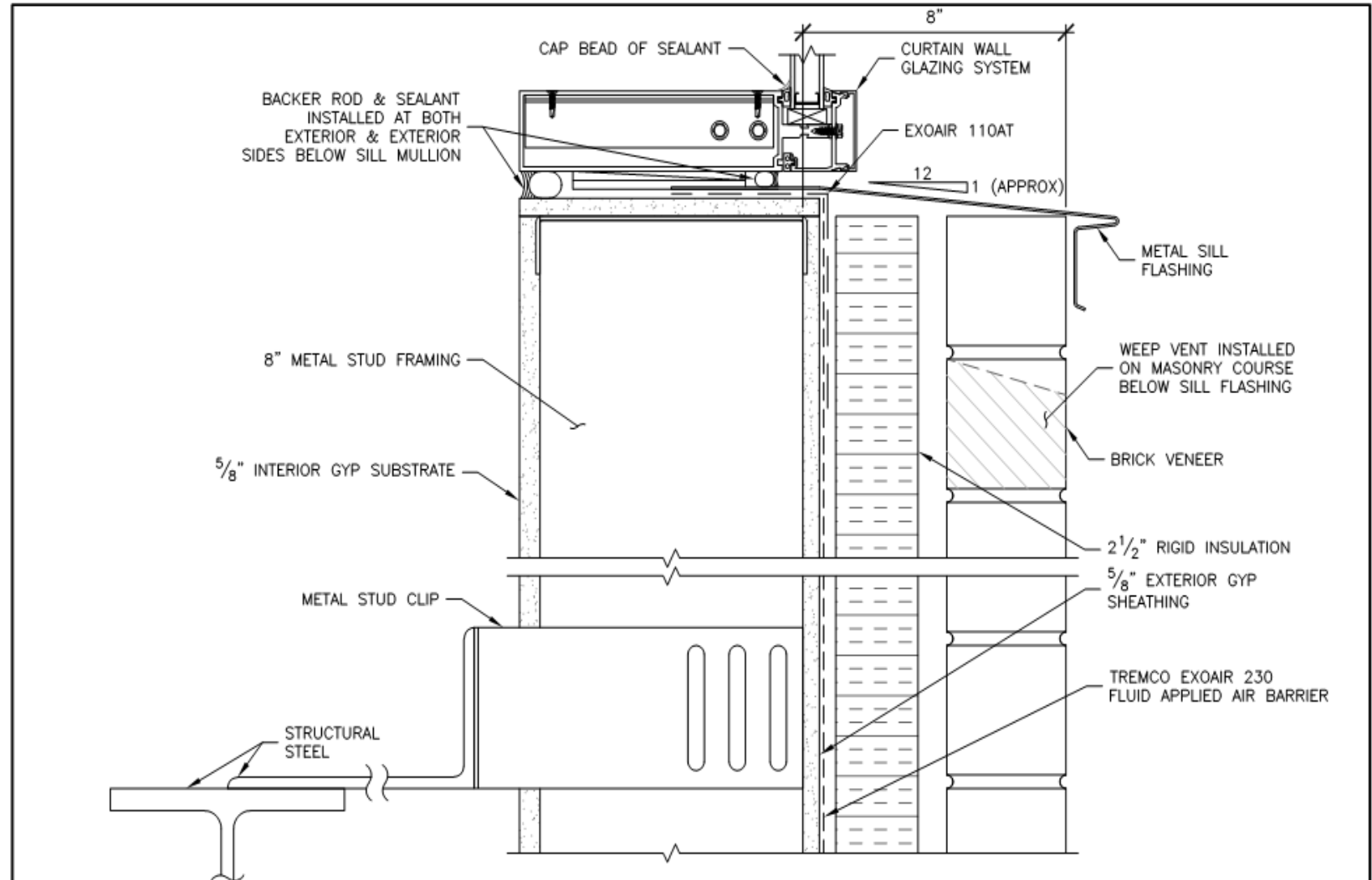
Wall Design

Transition to pre-cast panel with air control



7 EXT. STUD TO PRECAST DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Curtain Wall Sill Design



1 CURTAIN WALL SILL FLASHING @ CLERESTORY
3" = 1'-0"

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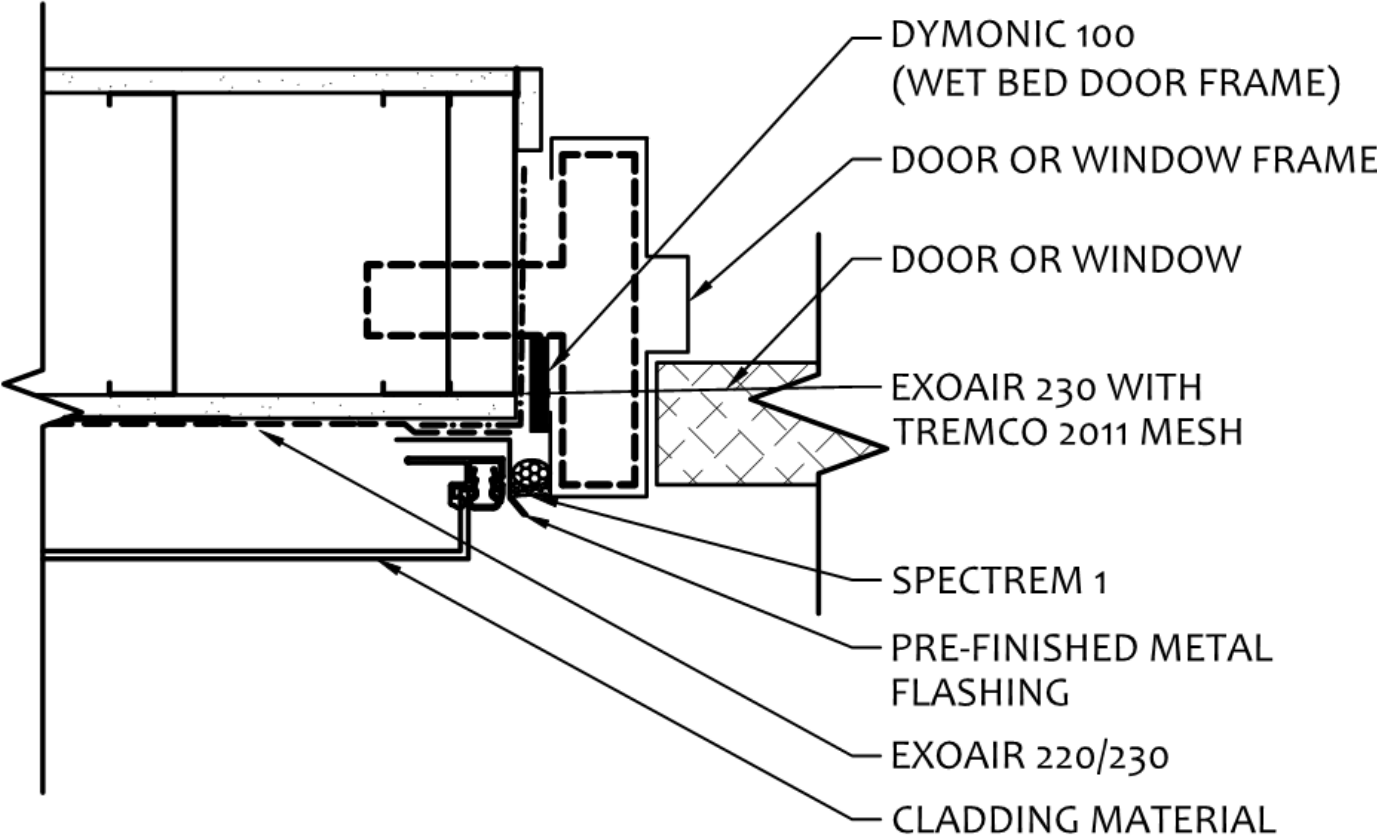


BUILDING FOR:		SHEET 1 OF 3
SPRINGFIELD, MO		1.0
JOB #5397		DATE: 8.1.17
MILLER ENGINEERING, P.C.	417.866.6664 P	DRAWN BY: CEW
3827 S TIMBERCREEK AVE, STE A	417.866.6667 F	CHECKED BY: MP
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65807-5685	e-mail: travls@millerstructures.com	

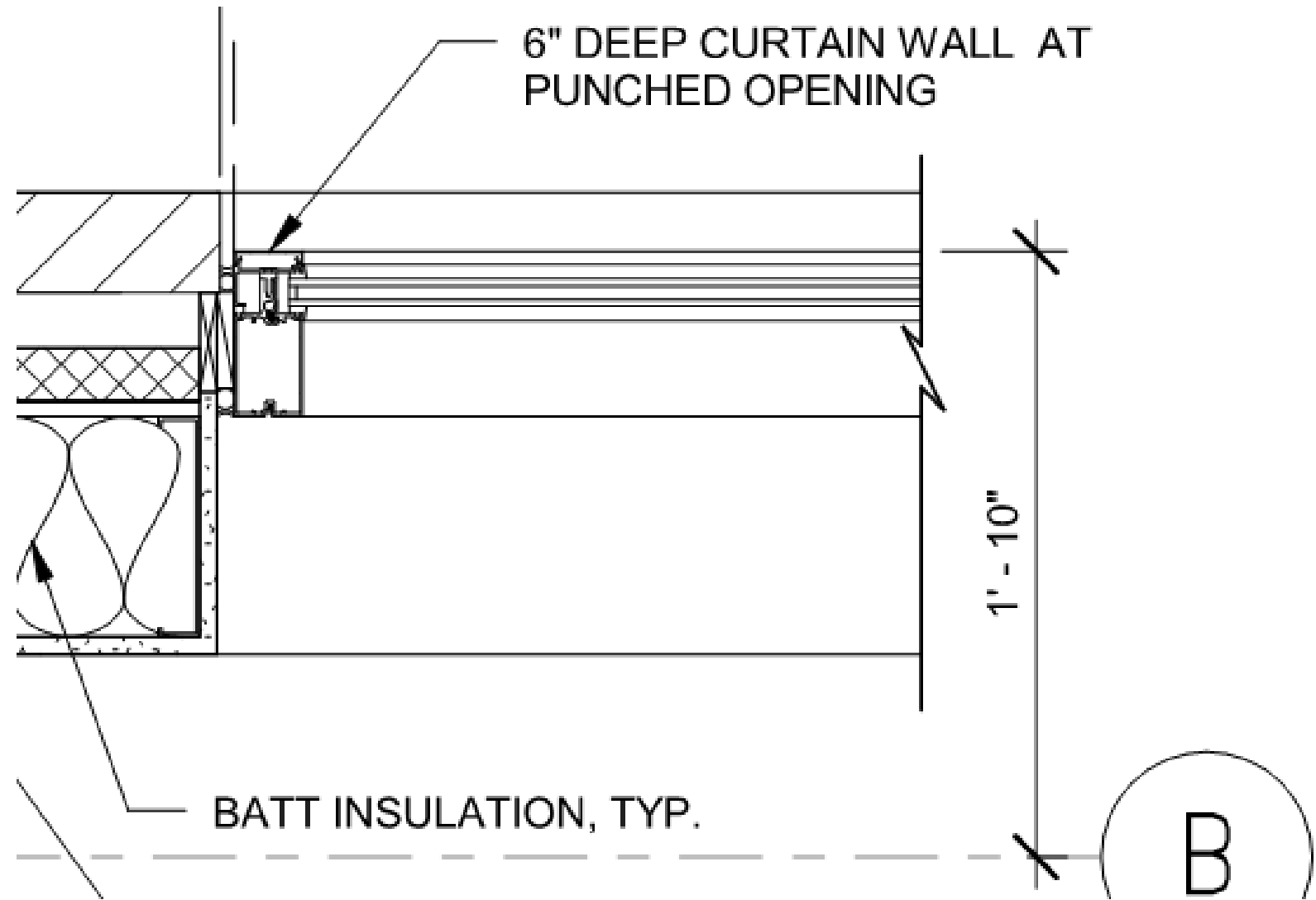


Sample of Sill Flashing Install –
The obvious sometimes does not
get done!

Wall Design Door Jamb



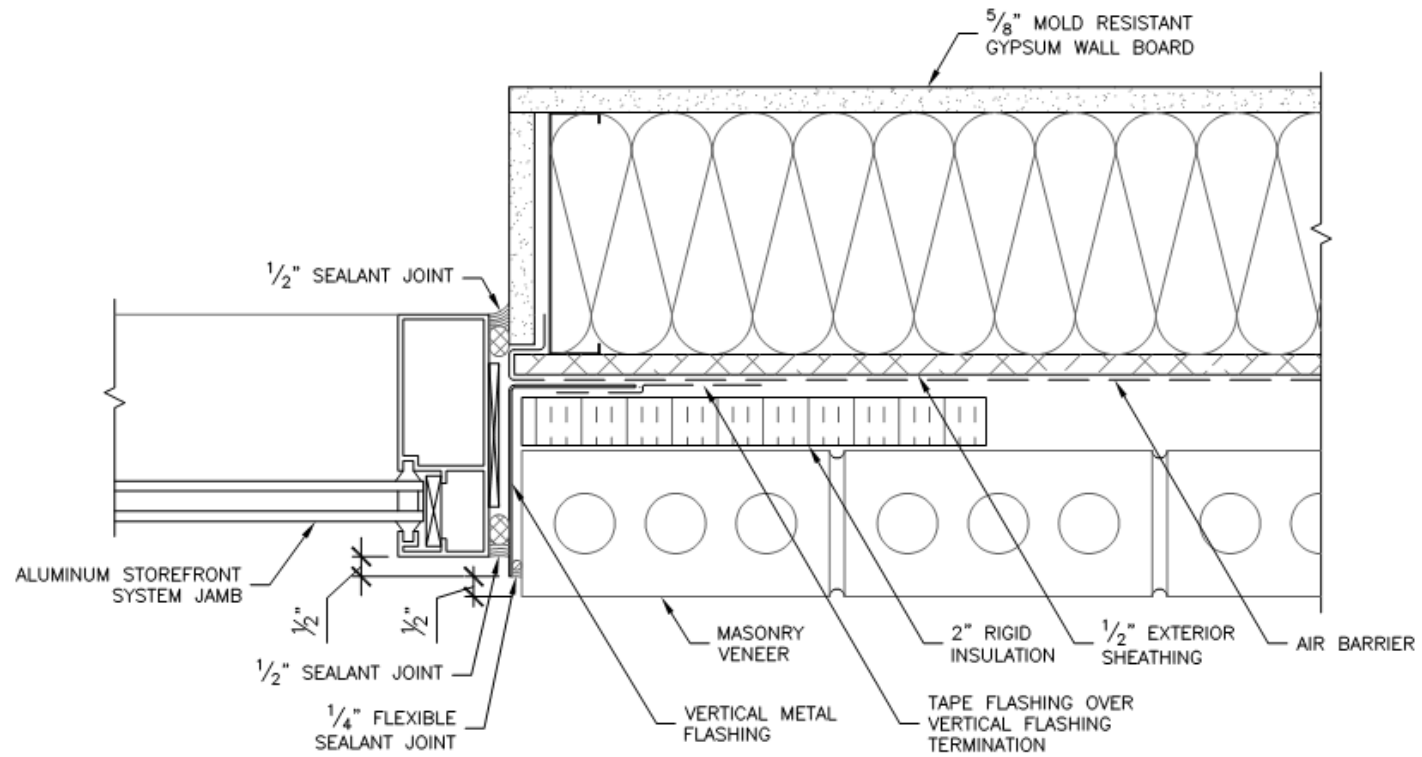
1 HEAD/JAMB DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



Original Jamb Detail



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1 SECTION - TYPICAL WINDOW JAMB
3" = 1'-0"

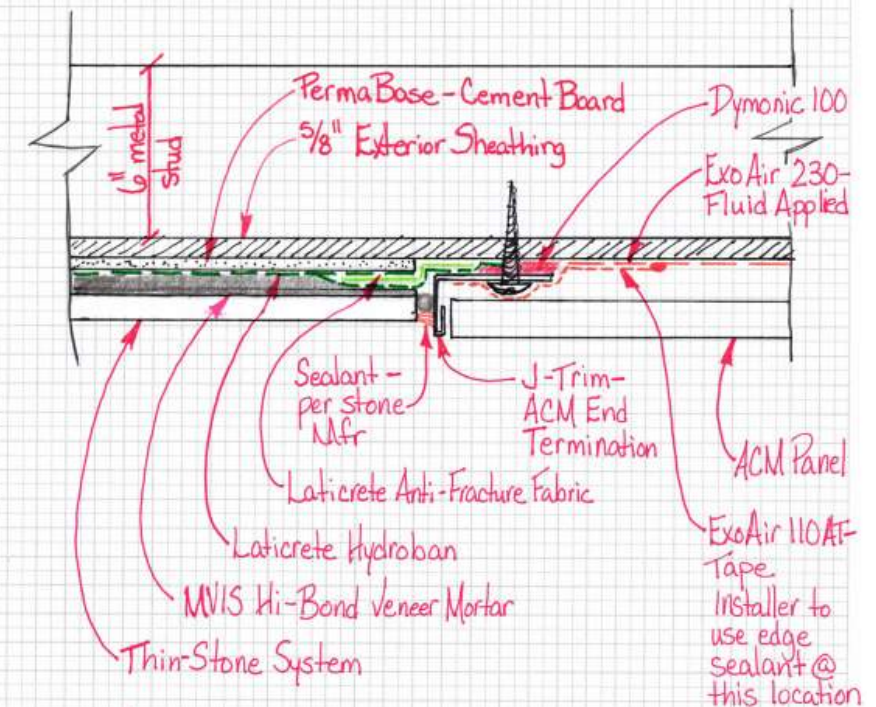
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BUILDING FOR:		SHEET 1 OF 1
MARSHFIELD, MO		1.3
JOB #4757		DATE: 2.24.17
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3827 S TIMBERCREEK AVE, STE A	417.866.6667 F	CHECKED BY: MIP
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65807-5685	e-mail: travis@millerstructures.com	



Revised Jamb Flashing Detail

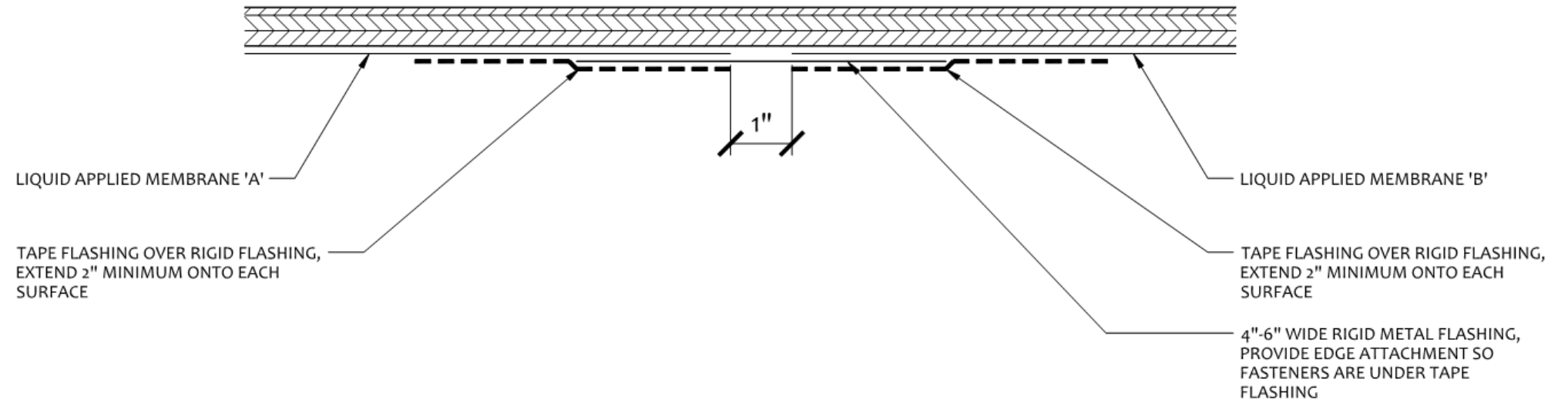
Stone to ACM Transition
Plan View



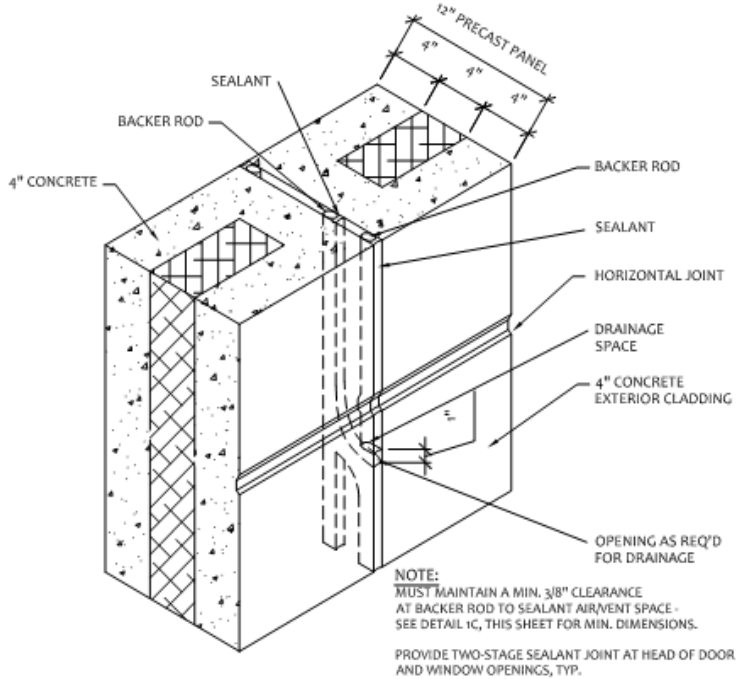
If you don't detail it,
it will not happen in
the field.

Sample of Transition Detail

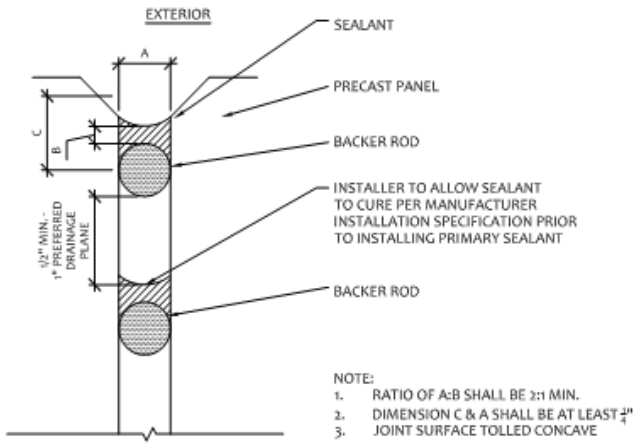
Dissimilar Fluid-Applied Transition



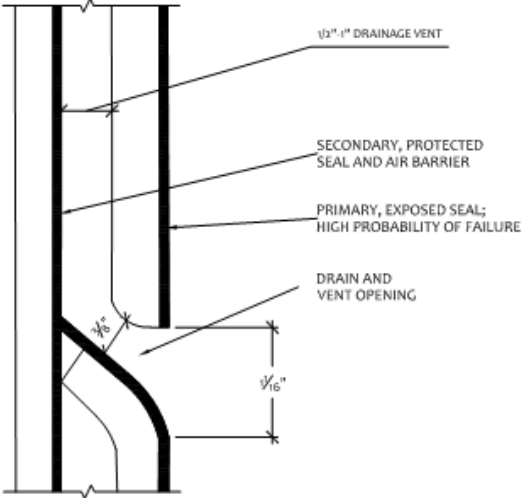
Pre-Cast Wall Design



1A TWO-STAGE SEALANT JOINT
NOT TO SCALE

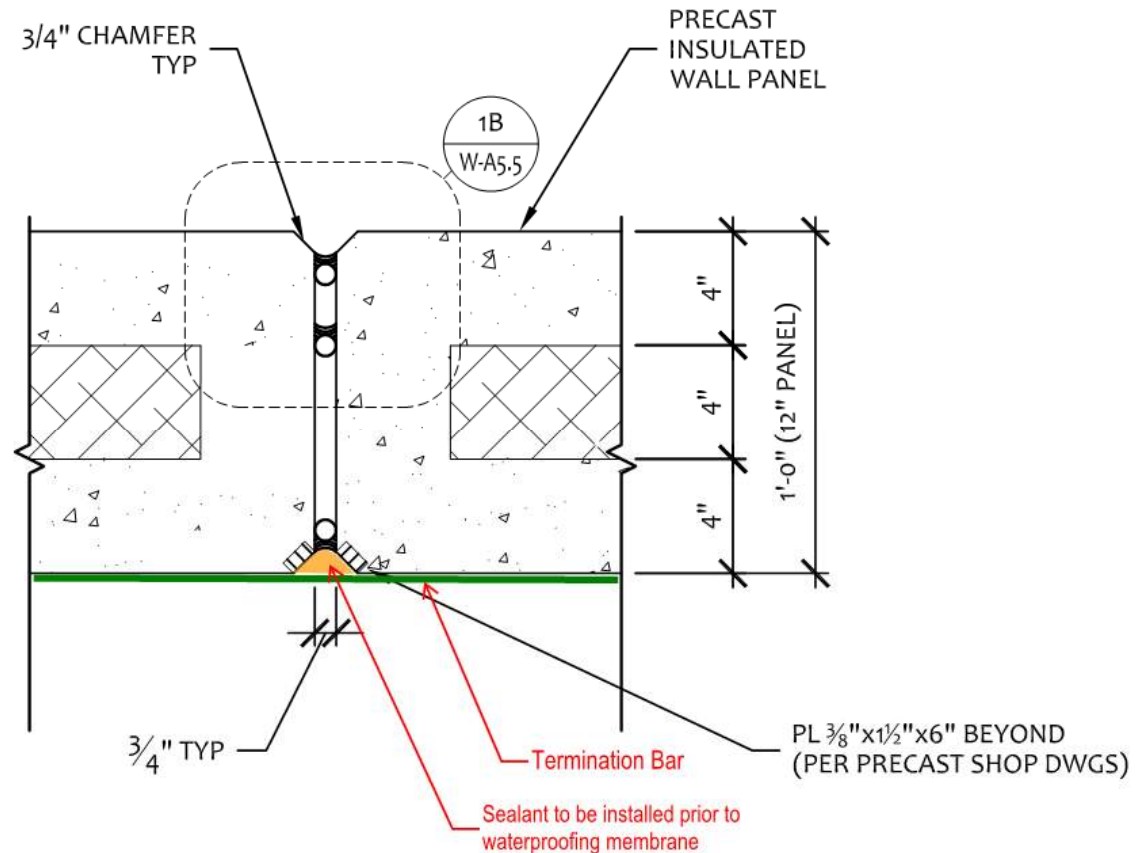


1B SEALANT JOINT - TWO-STAGE OPTION
NOT TO SCALE



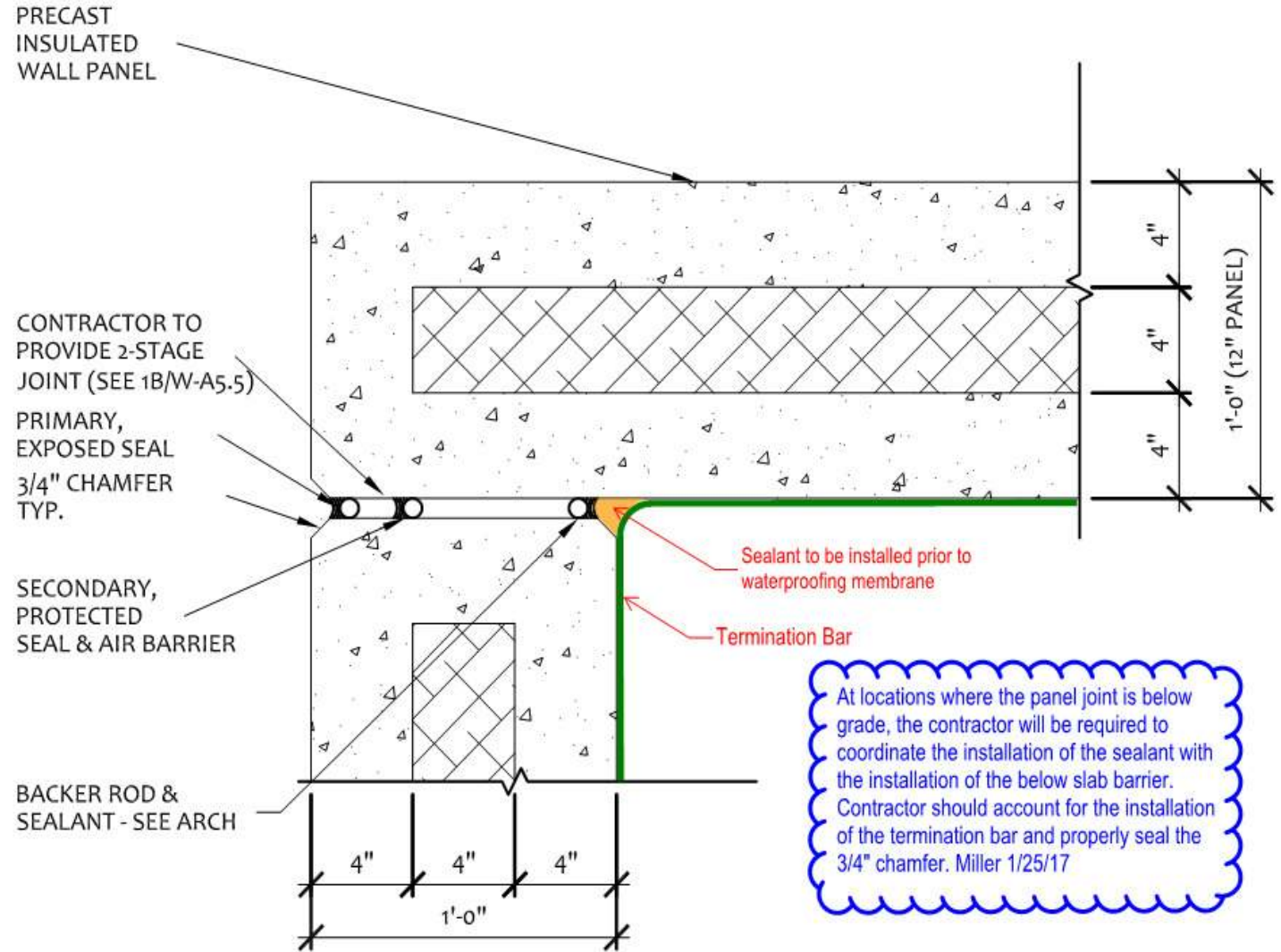
1C DRAINAGE PLANE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Pre-Cast Wall Design



2 TYP PANEL JOINT DETAIL (12" THK. INSUL PANEL)
NOT TO SCALE

Pre-Cast Wall Design



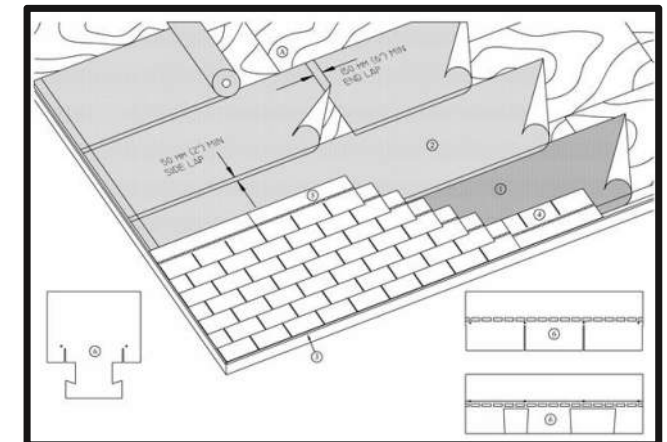
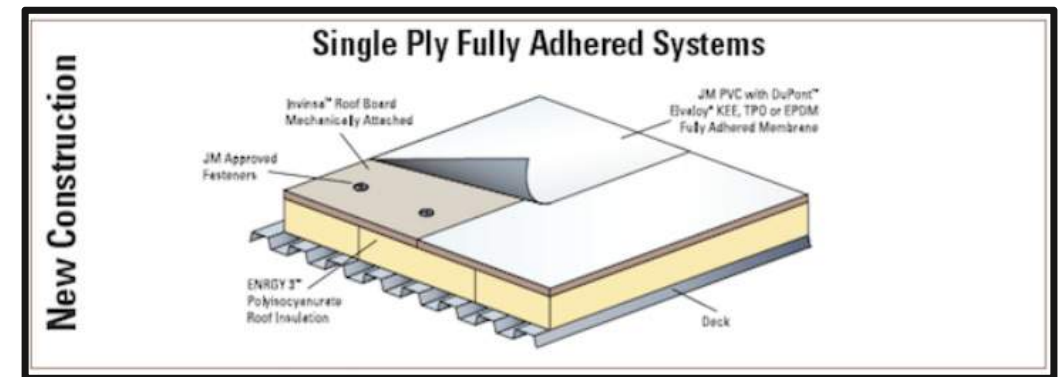
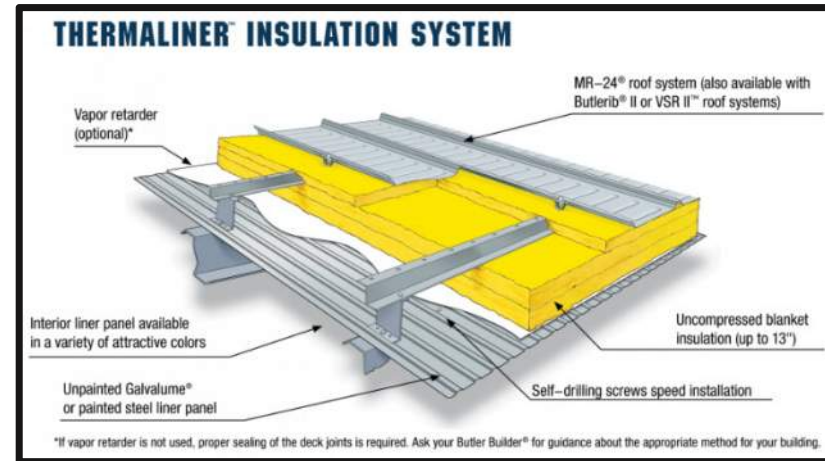
3 SEALANT JOINT - TWO-STAGE OPTION

NOT TO SCALE

Roof Types

System Options:

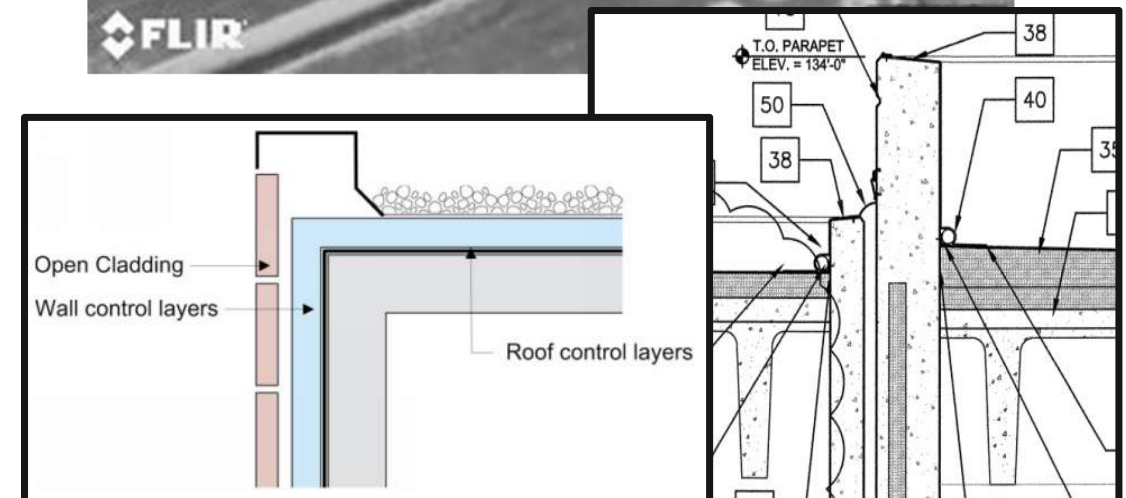
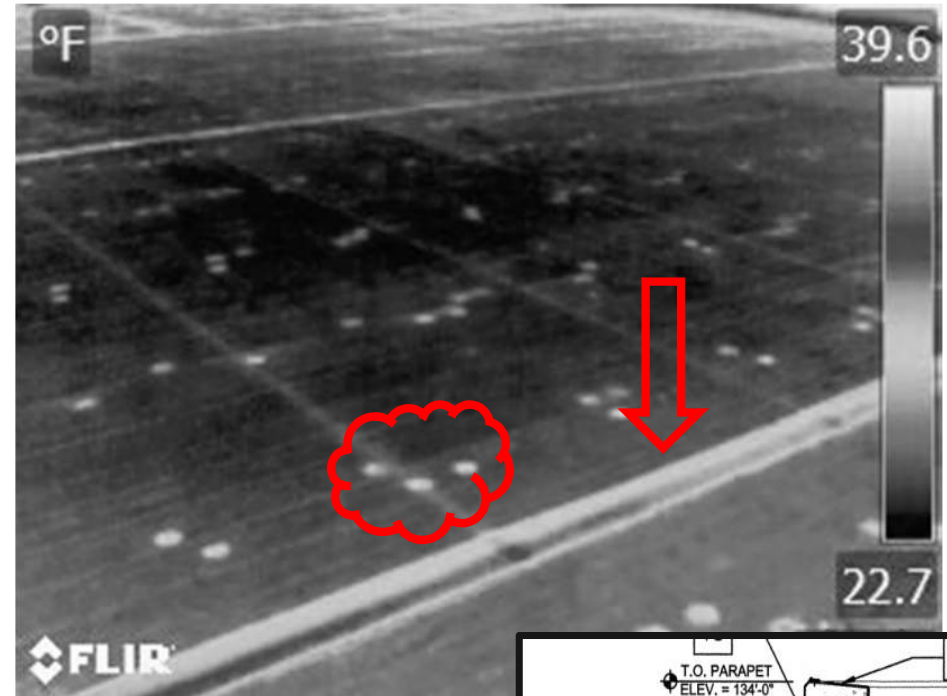
- Metal Roof Panel
- Single-Ply Roof Systems
 - ✓ TPO (Thermoplastic Polyolefin)
 - ✓ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)
 - ✓ EPDM (Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer)
- Multilayer Roof Systems
 - ✓ APP (Atactic Polypropylene)
 - ✓ SBS (Styrene Butadiene Styrene)
 - ✓ SBR (Styrene Butadiene Rubber)
- Pitched Roof Systems
 - ✓ Asphalt Shingle
 - ✓ Slate Shingles
 - ✓ Tile Shingles
 - ✓ Wood Shake

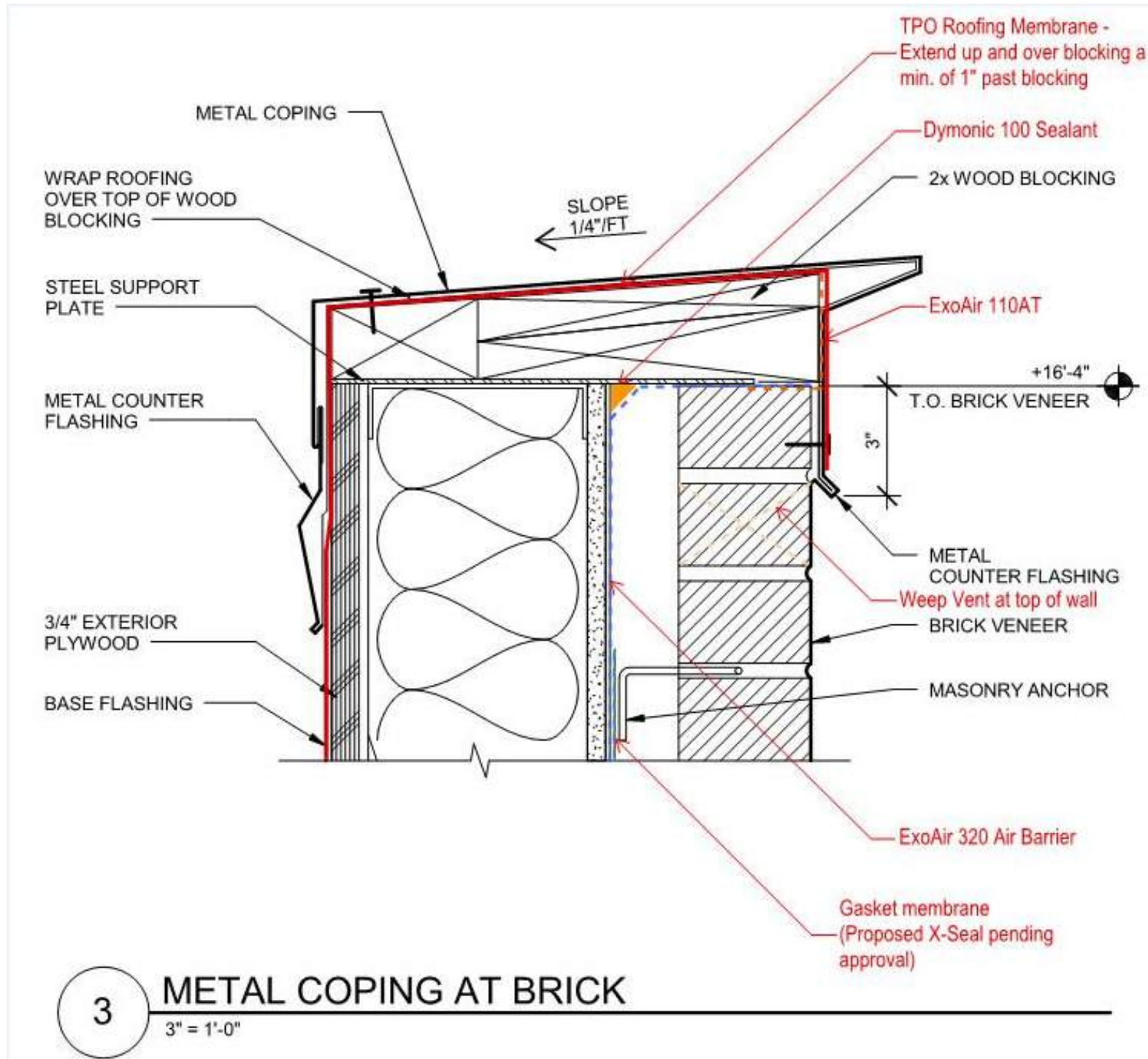


Roof Design

Roof Detailing:

- Eaves, Diverter Flashing and Scuppers
- Penetrations and Edges
- Pads and Curbs
- Exterior Walls Design and continuity of air/moisture barrier
- Wall to coping coordination
- Expansion Joint
- Roof Supporting the Parapet
- Wall Supporting the Parapet

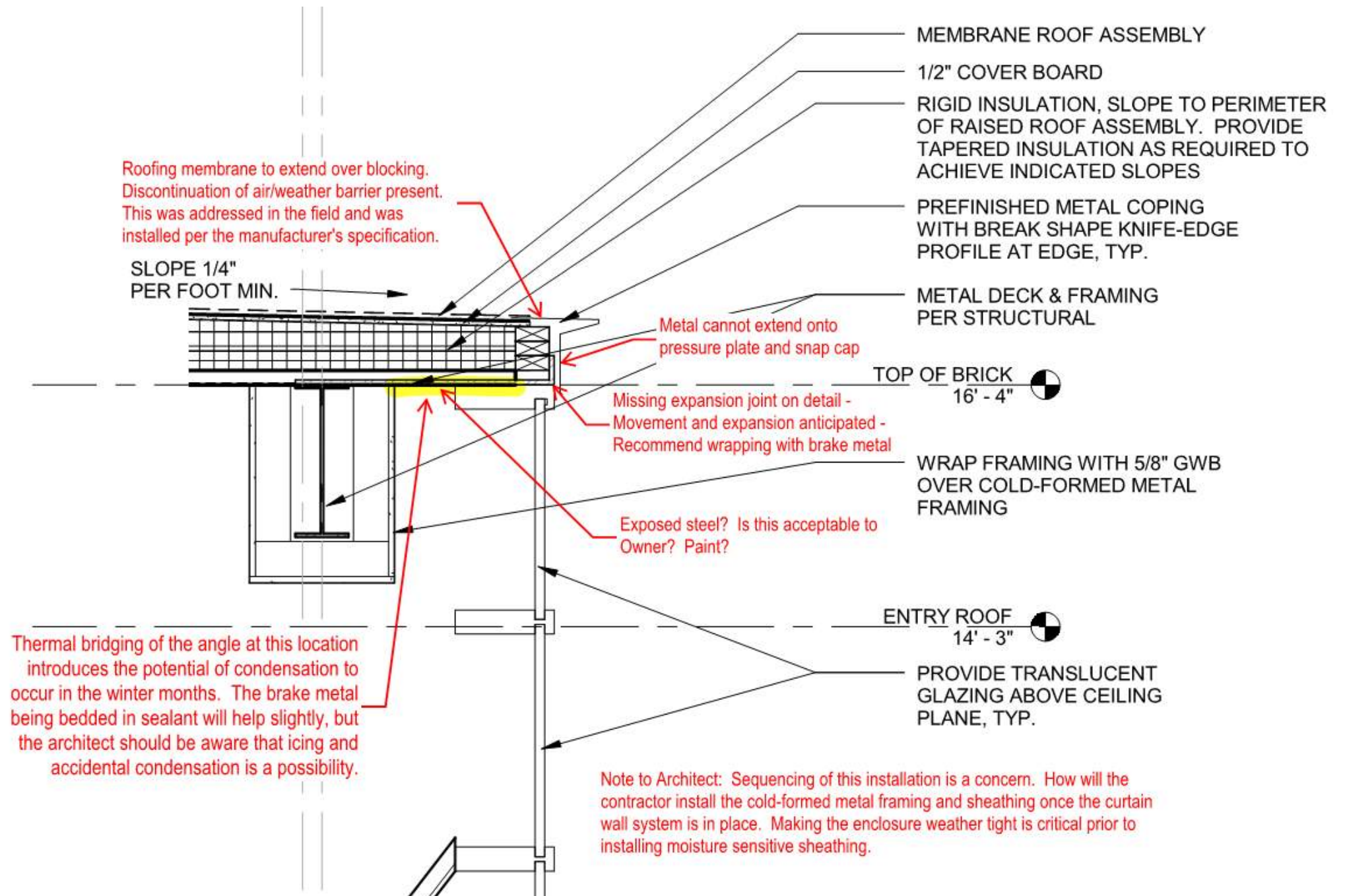


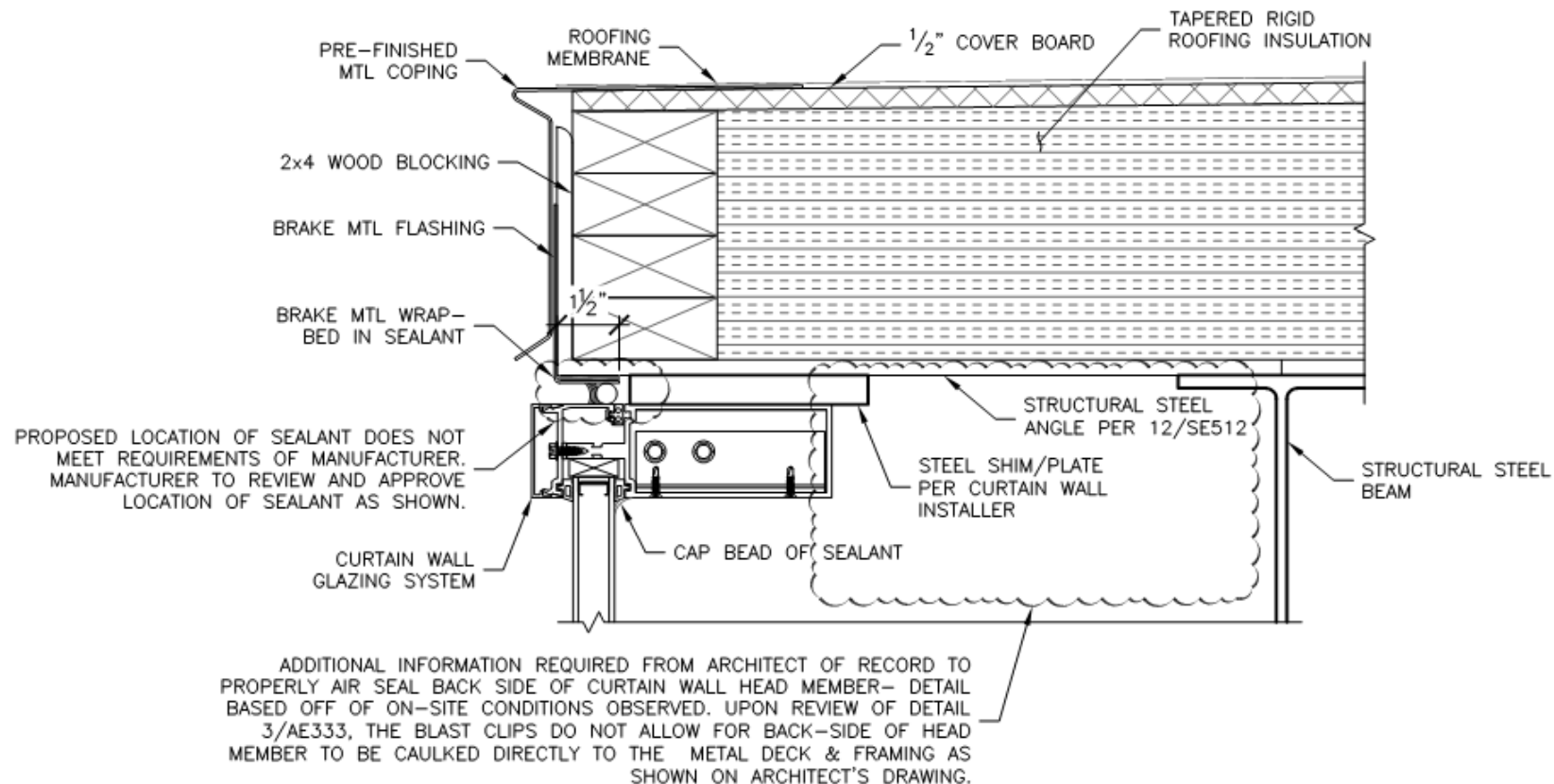


3

METAL COPING AT BRICK

3" = 1'-0"



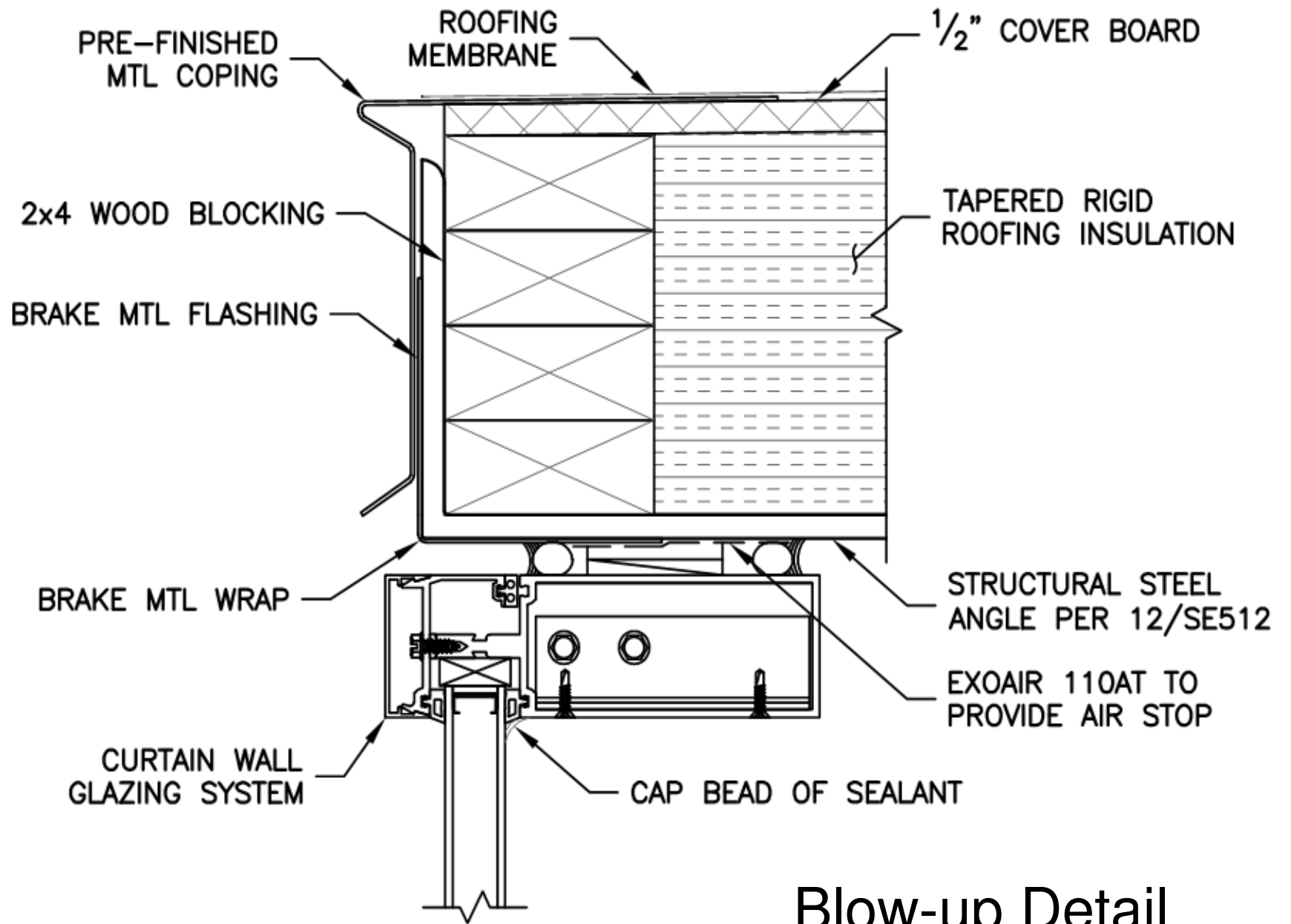


1 CURTAIN WALL HEADER
3" = 1'-0"

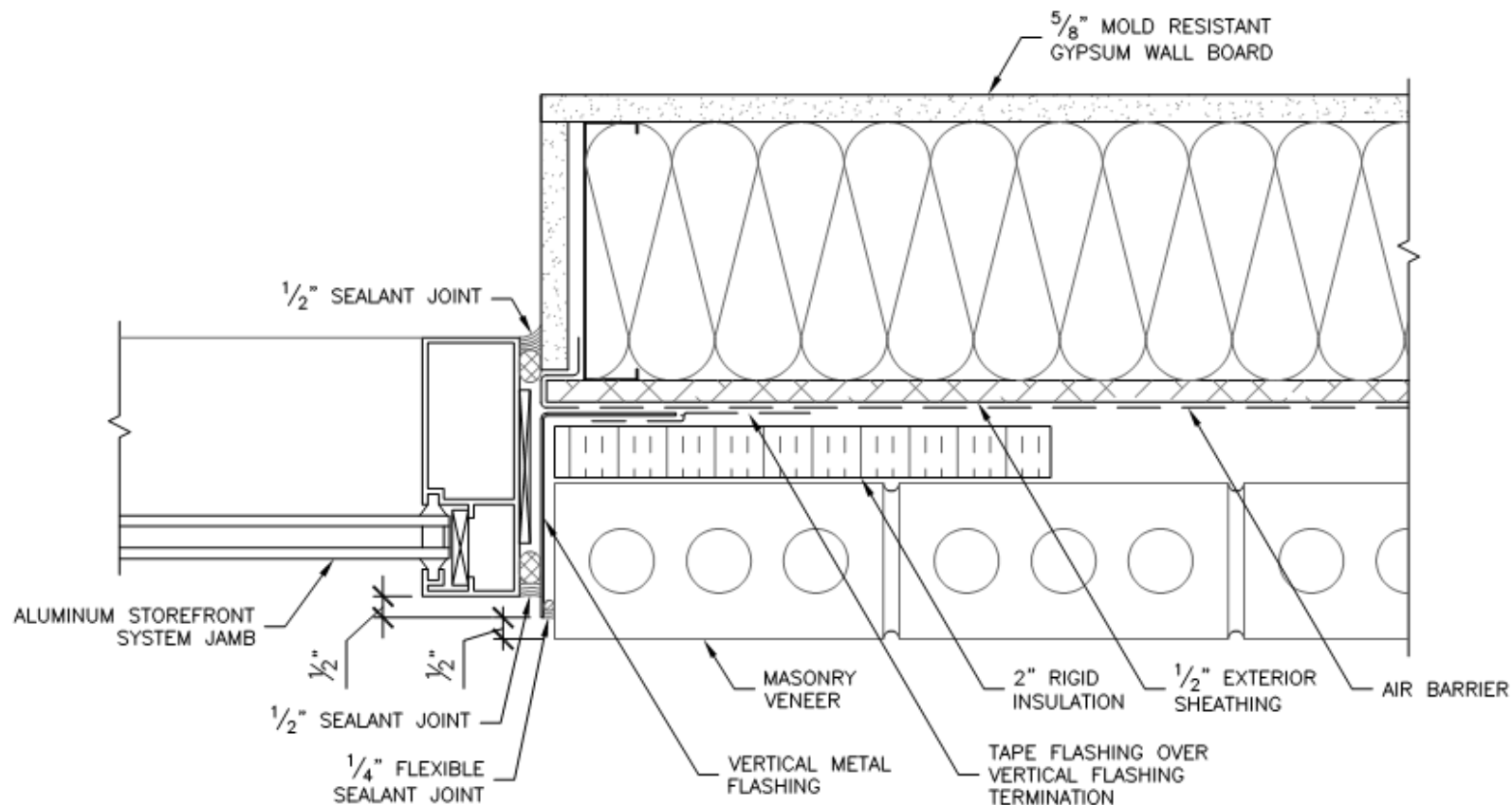


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BUILDING FOR: SPRINGFIELD VA CLINIC SPRINGFIELD, MO		SHEET 1 OF 1 3.1
MILLER ENGINEERING, P.C. 3827 S TIMBERCREEK AVE, STE A SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65807-5685		JOB #5397 DATE: 11.17.17 DRAWN BY: CEW CHECKED BY: MIP
417.866.6664 P 417.866.6667 F	e-mail: travls@millerstructures.com	



Blow-up Detail



1 SECTION - TYPICAL WINDOW JAMB
3" = 1'-0"

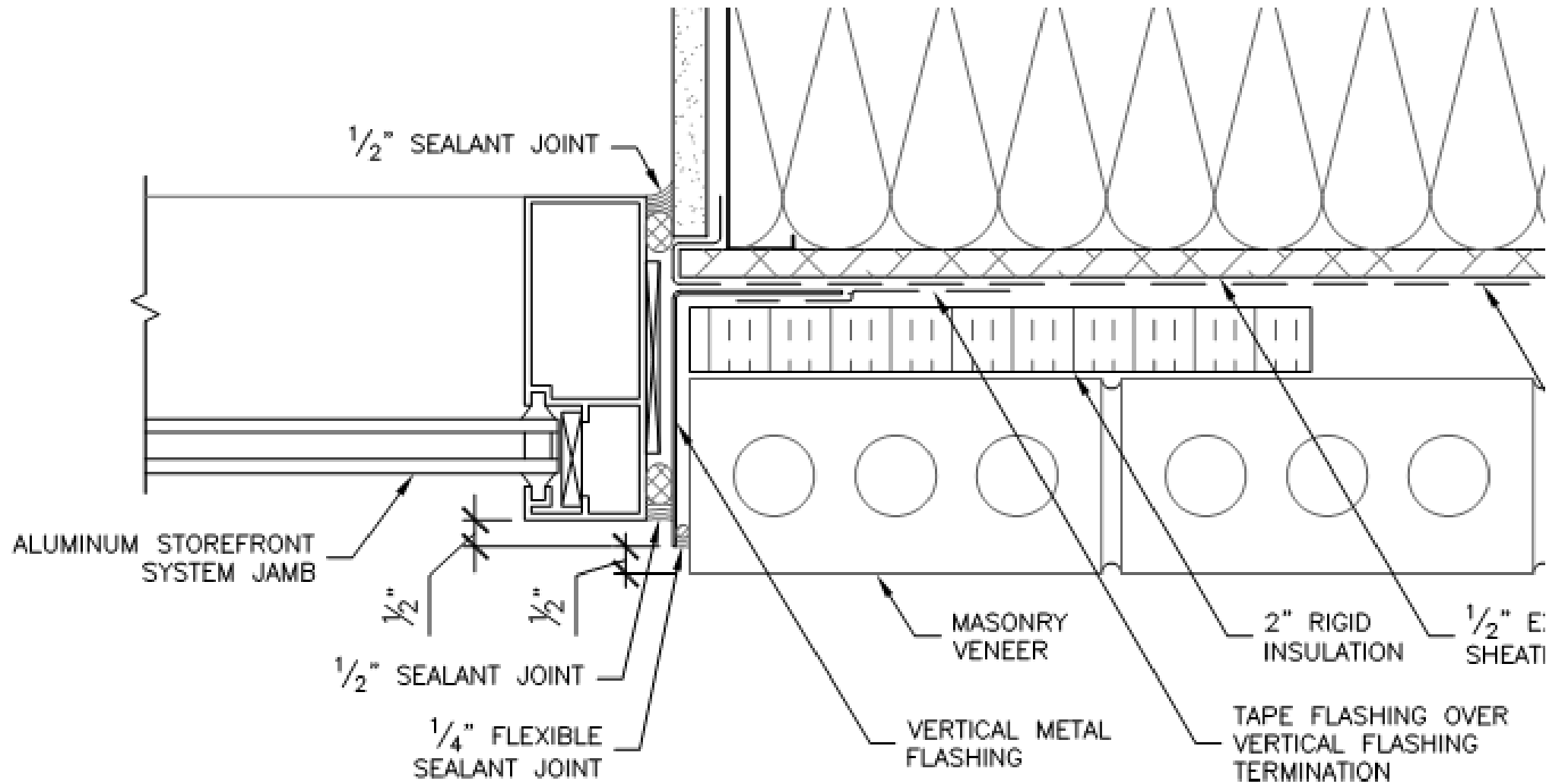
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BUILDING FOR: COXHEALTH MARSHFIELD CLINIC MARSHFIELD, MO		JOB #4757
MILLER ENGINEERING, P.C. 3827 S TIMBERCREEK AVE, STE A SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65807-5685	417.866.8664 P 417.866.8667 F e-mail: travls@mllestructures.com	

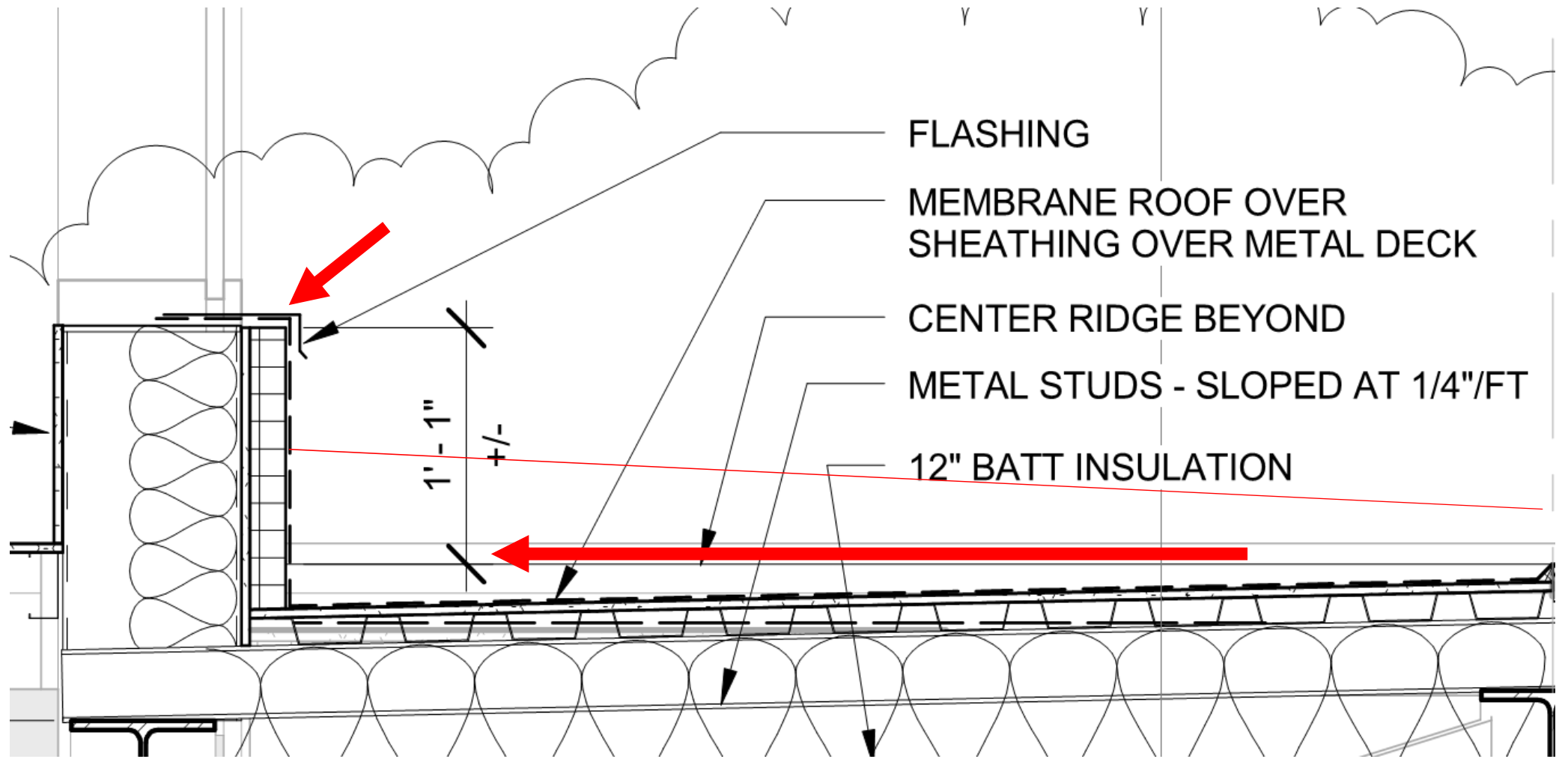
SHEET 1 OF 1 1.3
DATE: 2.24.17 DRAWN BY: CEW CHECKED BY: MP



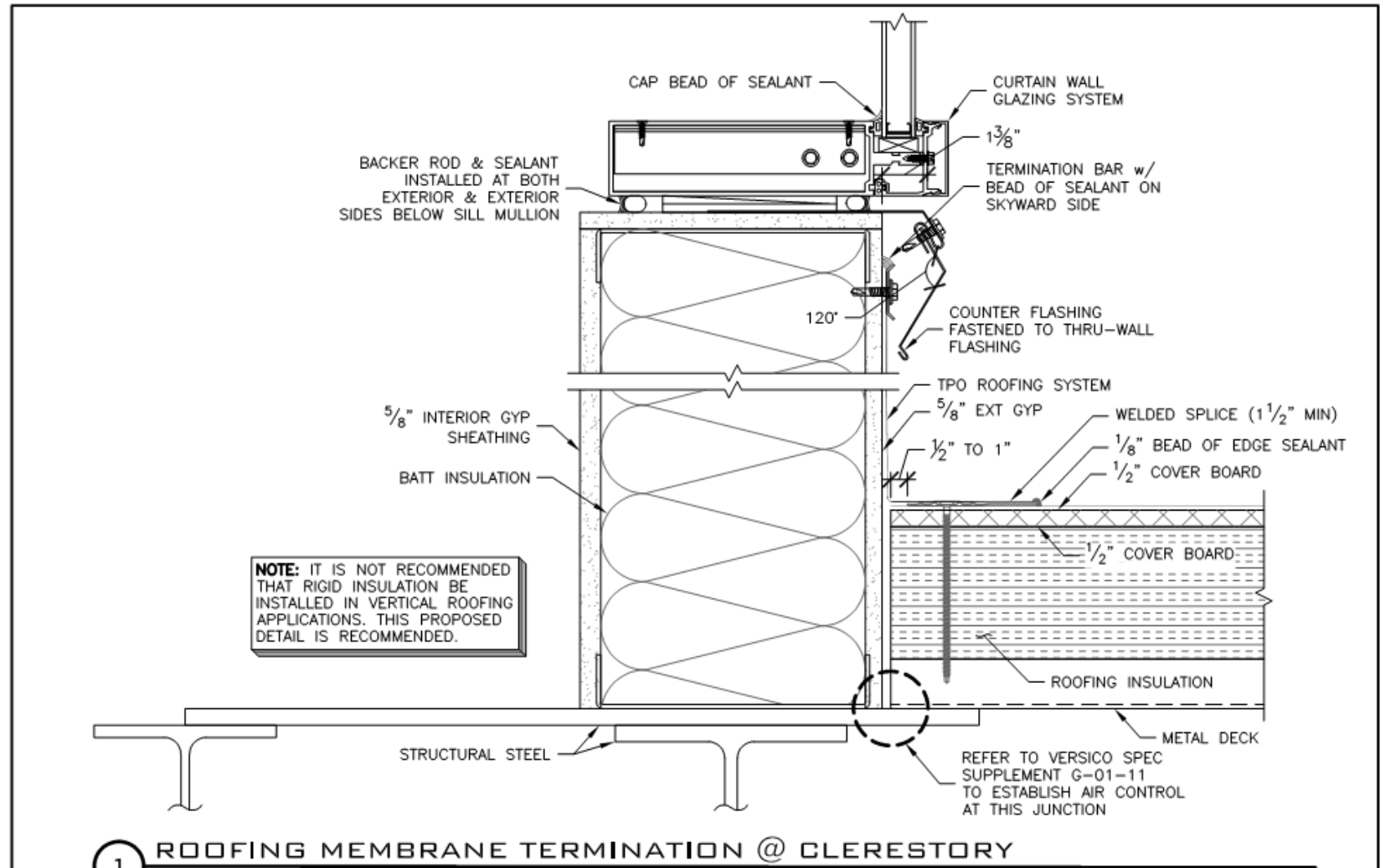
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Blow-up Detail



Original Roof Termination Flashing Detail



NOTE: IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED THAT RIGID INSULATION BE INSTALLED IN VERTICAL ROOFING APPLICATIONS. THIS PROPOSED DETAIL IS RECOMMENDED.

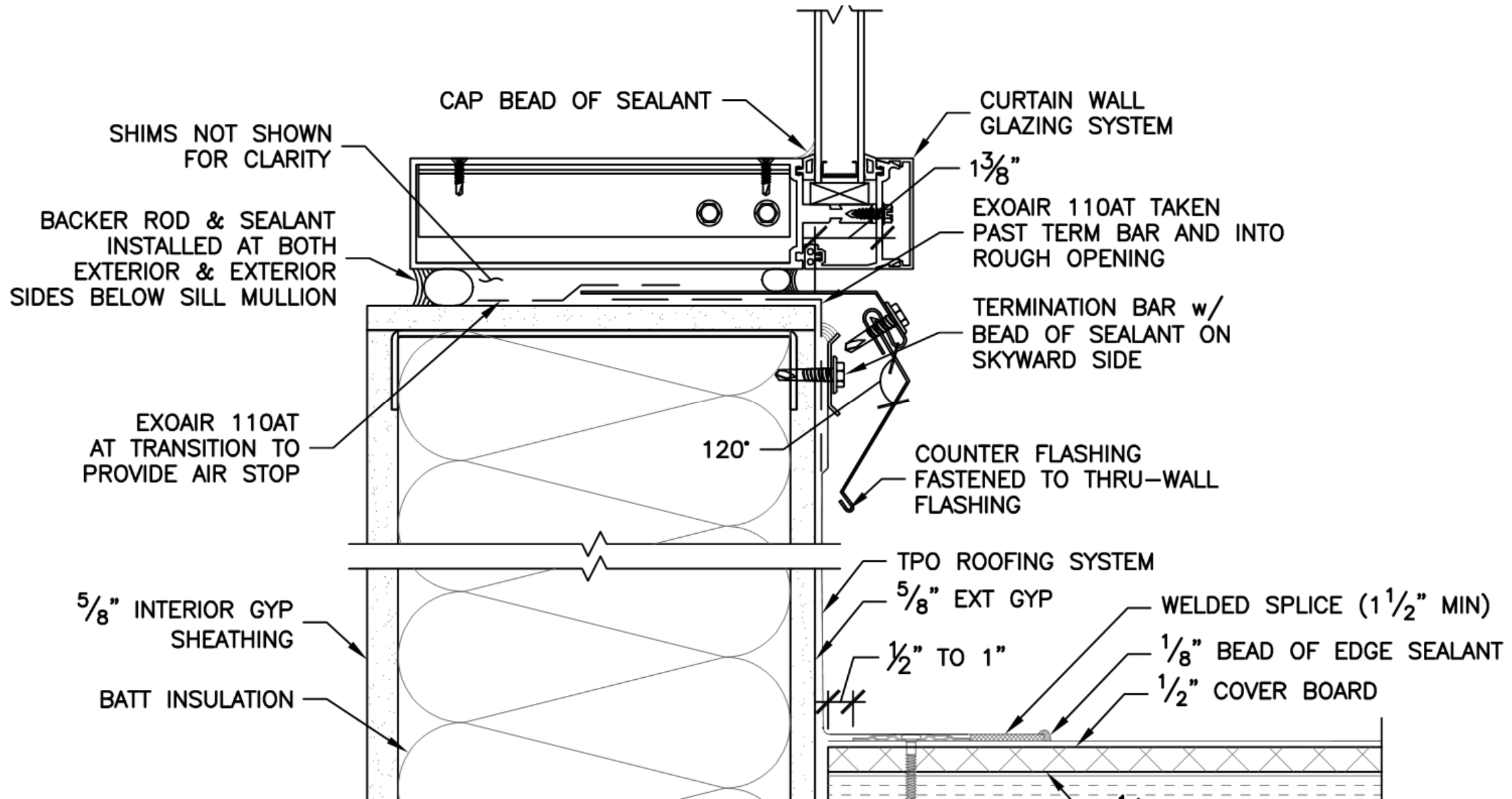
1 ROOFING MEMBRANE TERMINATION @ CLERESTORY
3" = 1'-0"

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BUILDING FOR:		SHEET 2 OF 3
SPRINGFIELD, MO		2.0
MILLER ENGINEERING, P.C. 3827 S TIMBERCREEK AVE, STE A SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65807-5685		DATE: 8.1.17 DRAWN BY: CEW CHECKED BY: MIP
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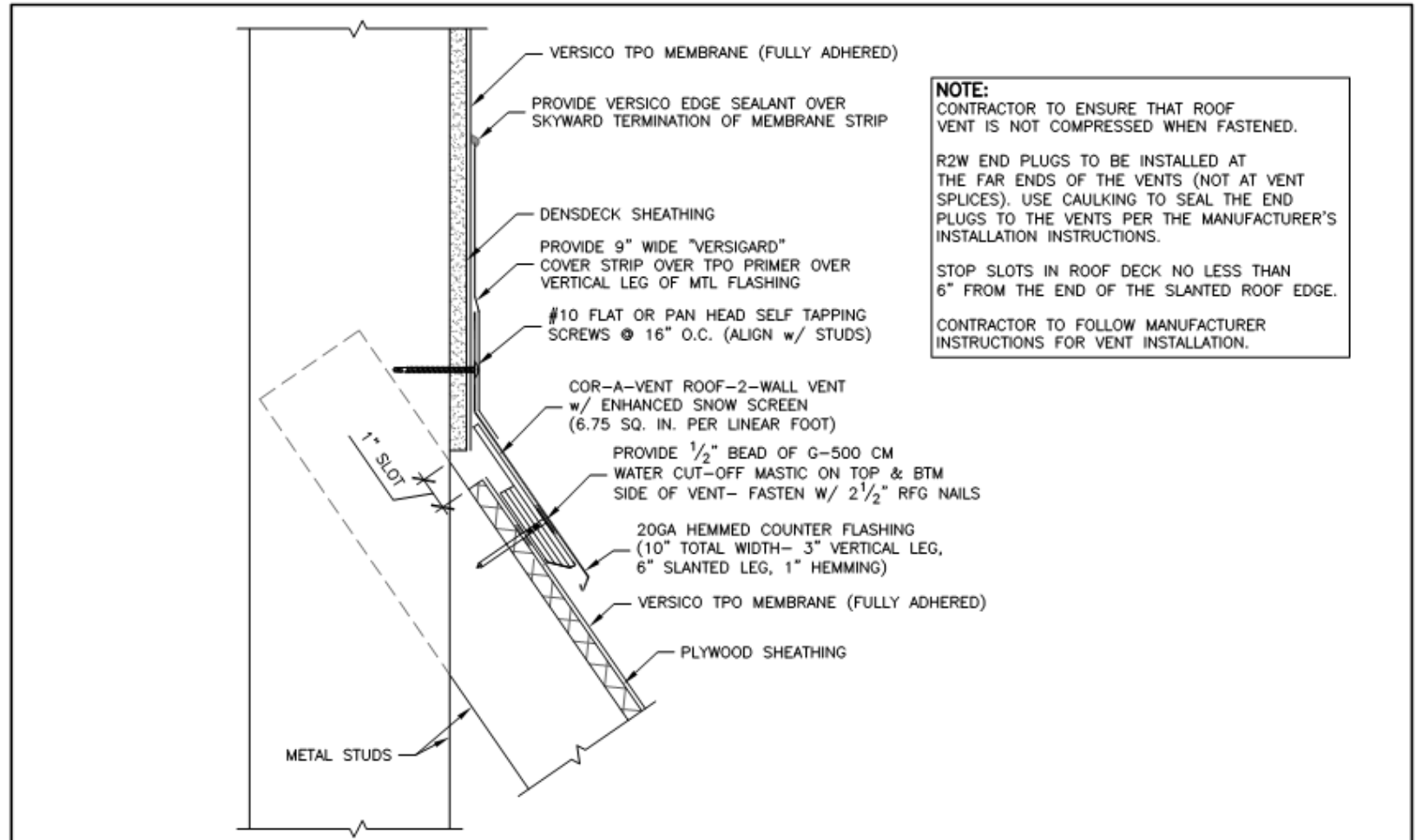


Revised Roof Termination Flashing Detail



Blow-up Roof Termination Flashing Detail





NOTE:
 CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THAT ROOF VENT IS NOT COMPRESSED WHEN FASTENED.

R2W END PLUGS TO BE INSTALLED AT THE FAR ENDS OF THE VENTS (NOT AT VENT SPLICES). USE CAULKING TO SEAL THE END PLUGS TO THE VENTS PER THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS.

STOP SLOTS IN ROOF DECK NO LESS THAN 6" FROM THE END OF THE SLANTED ROOF EDGE.

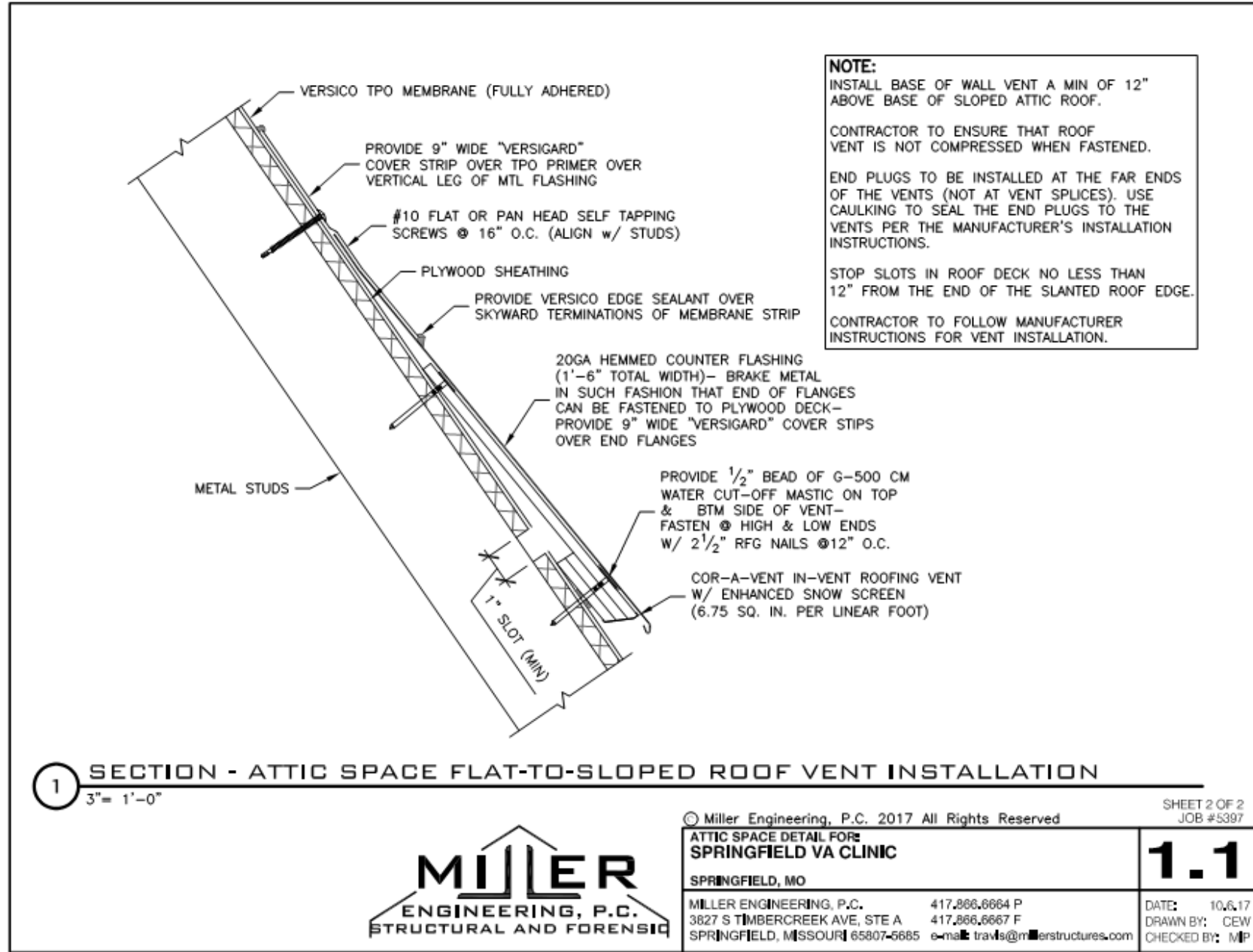
CONTRACTOR TO FOLLOW MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS FOR VENT INSTALLATION.

1 SECTION - ATTIC SPACE ROOF-TO-WALL VENT INSTALLATION
 3" = 1'-0"

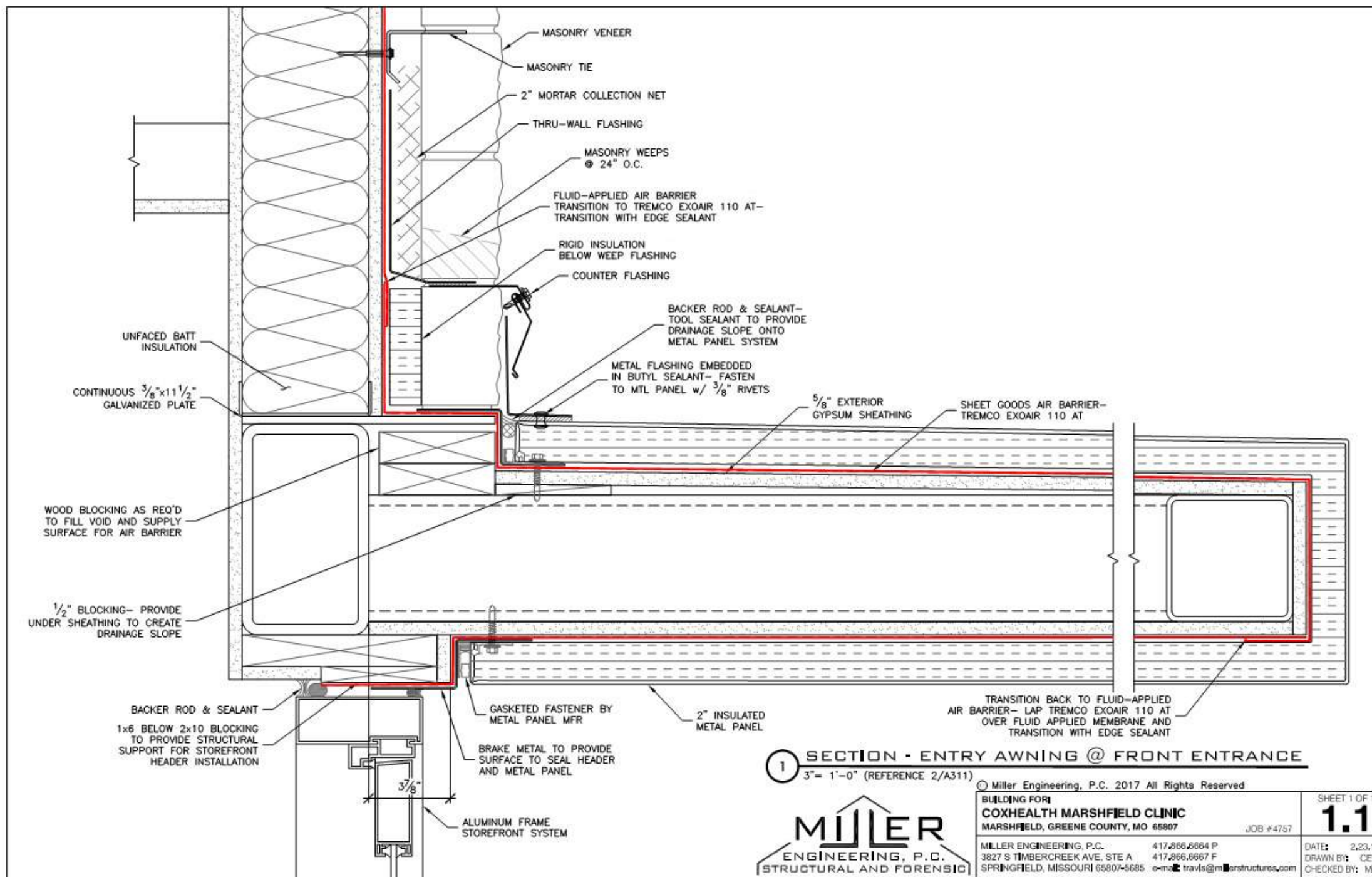
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ATTIC SPACE DETAIL FOR SPRINGFIELD VA CLINIC		1.0
SPRINGFIELD, MO		
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BUILDING FOR COXHEALTH MARSHFIELD CLINIC MARSHFIELD, GREENE COUNTY, MO 65807		SHEET 1 OF 1 1.1
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No design is possible until the
materials with which you design are
completely understood

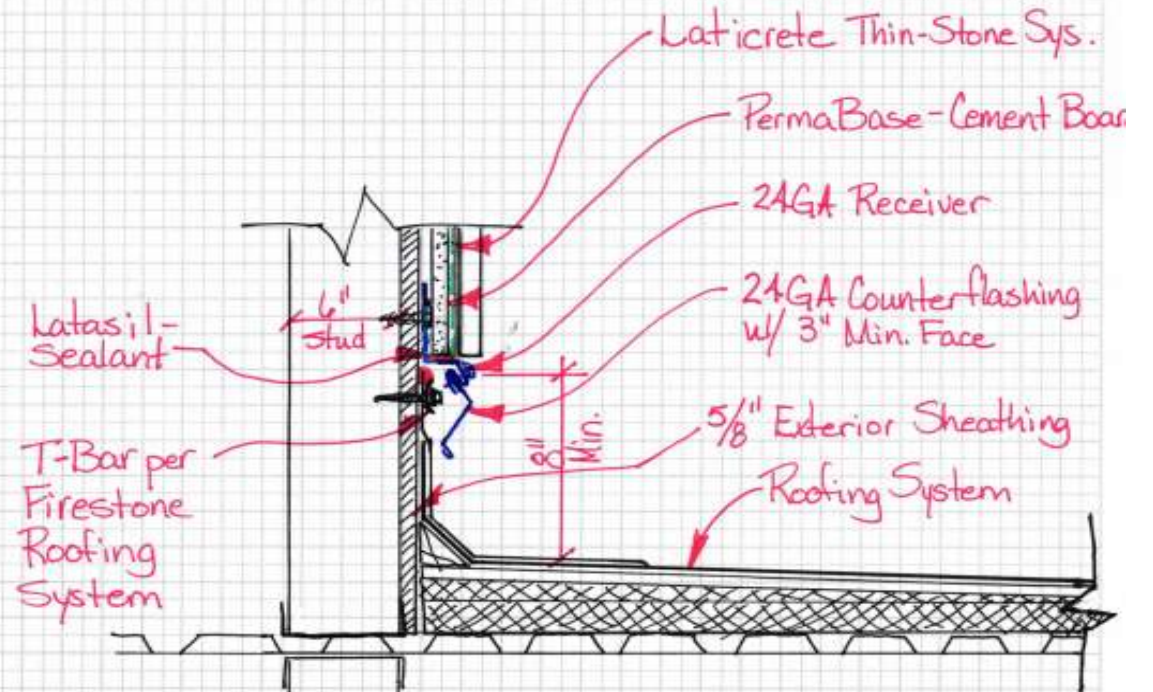
— *Ludwig Mies van der Rohe* —

AZ QUOTES

Transition Details

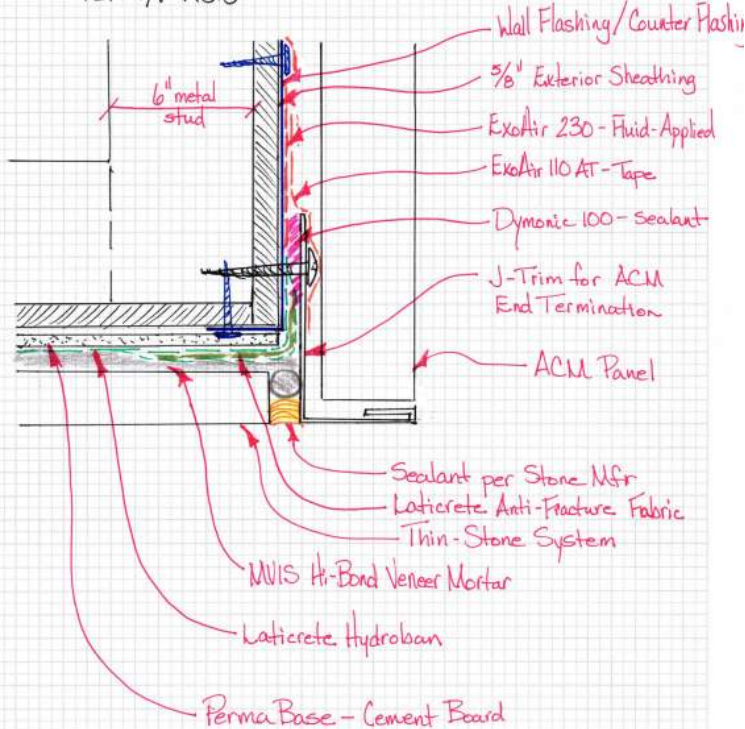
Understanding the materials when detailing is critical to the sequencing of installation and warranty of the system.

Roof-to-Wall & Stone-to-Roof Transition

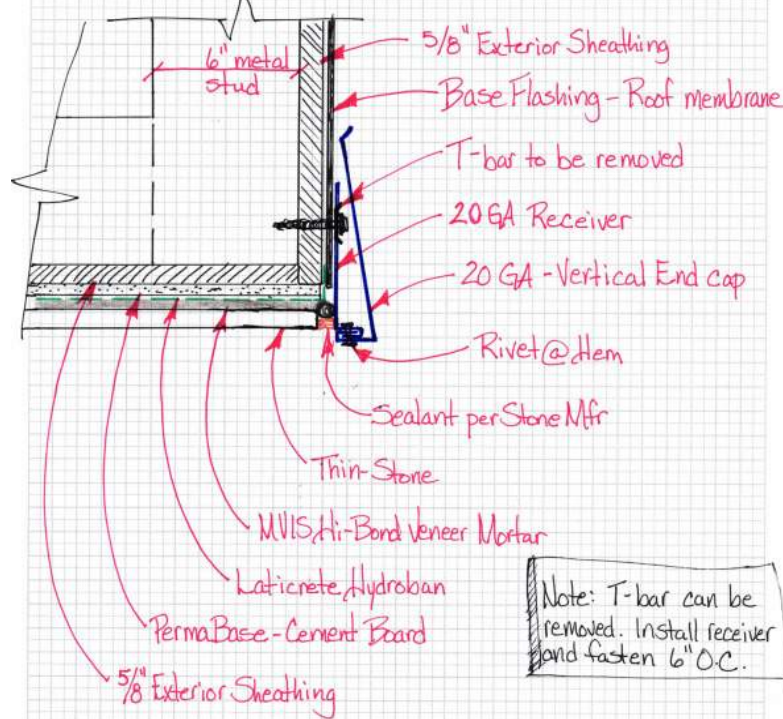


"Plan View"

Corner Stone to ACM Transition
Ref. 1/P-A5.5



Corner Transition Stone to Roof
Plan View

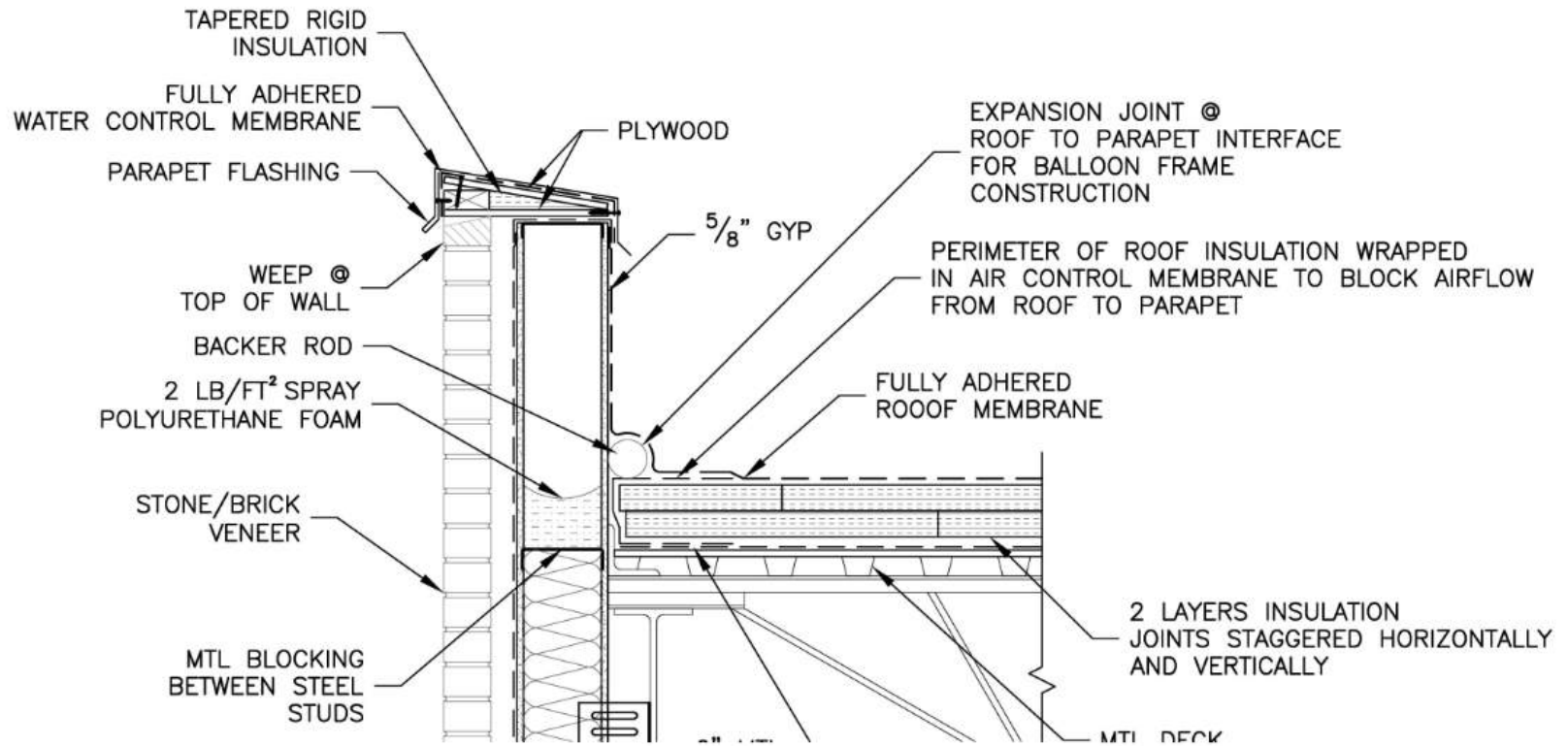


Note: T-bar can be removed. Install receiver and fasten 6" O.C.





Interior Air Control Is a Must!



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Note Owner Coordination!



Lack of Understanding:
Location of weep rope and stone veneer flashing is below finish grade, mulch, and plantings to be irrigated



Design is not just what it looks like
and feels like. Design is how it works.

— *Steve Jobs* —

AZ QUOTES

Complexity Needs Clarification



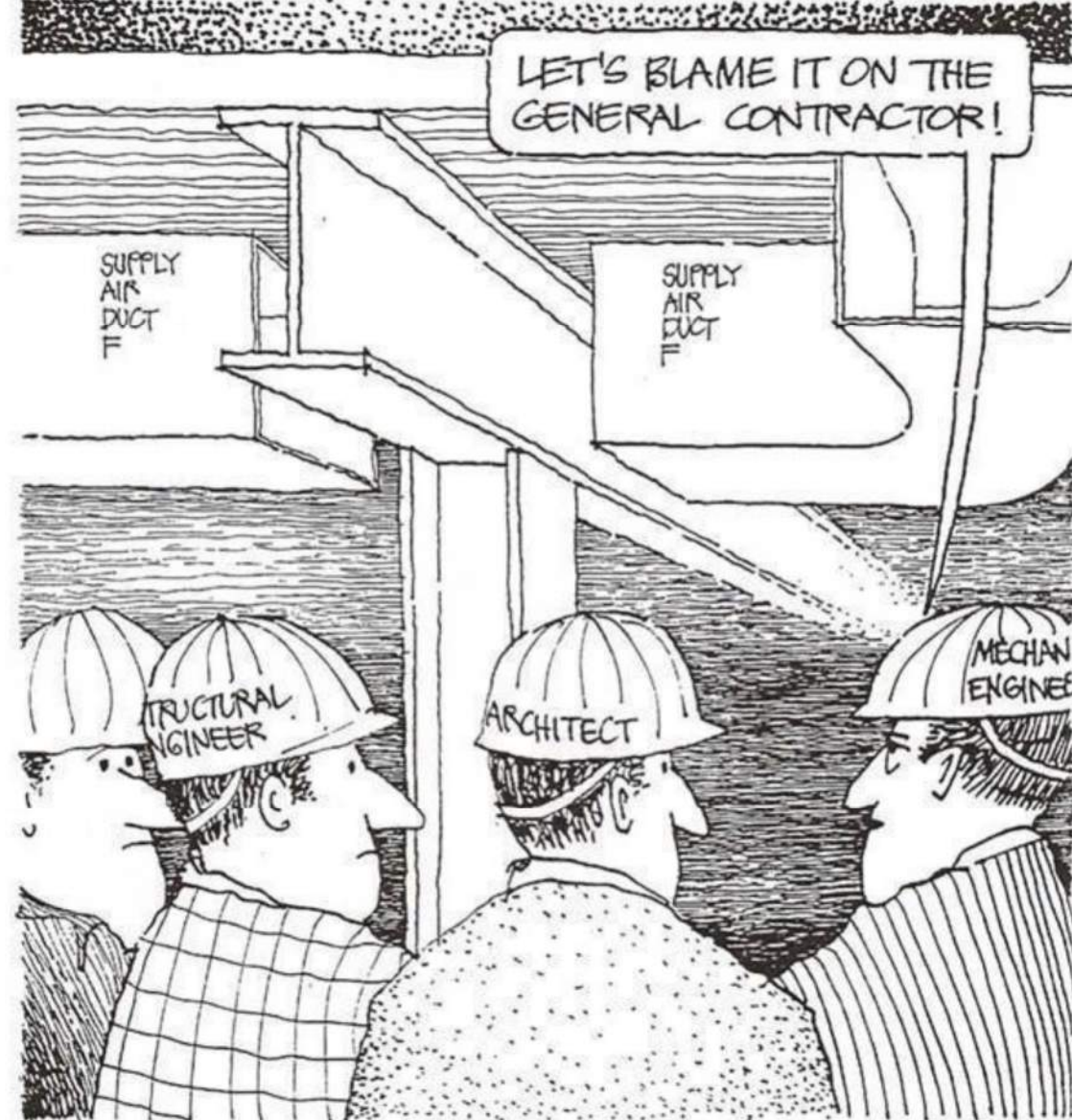
Transition flashing for multiple style claddings and various dissimilar materials need to be detailed.

The Consequences

According to AIA Best Practices, there are two compelling reasons:

1. The number of problematic issues of enclosures which manifest themselves during construction and the quality reflecting on the services provided by the design team, and
2. the increased complexity coupled with the drive for improved performance of building enclosures with regard to sustainability considerations.

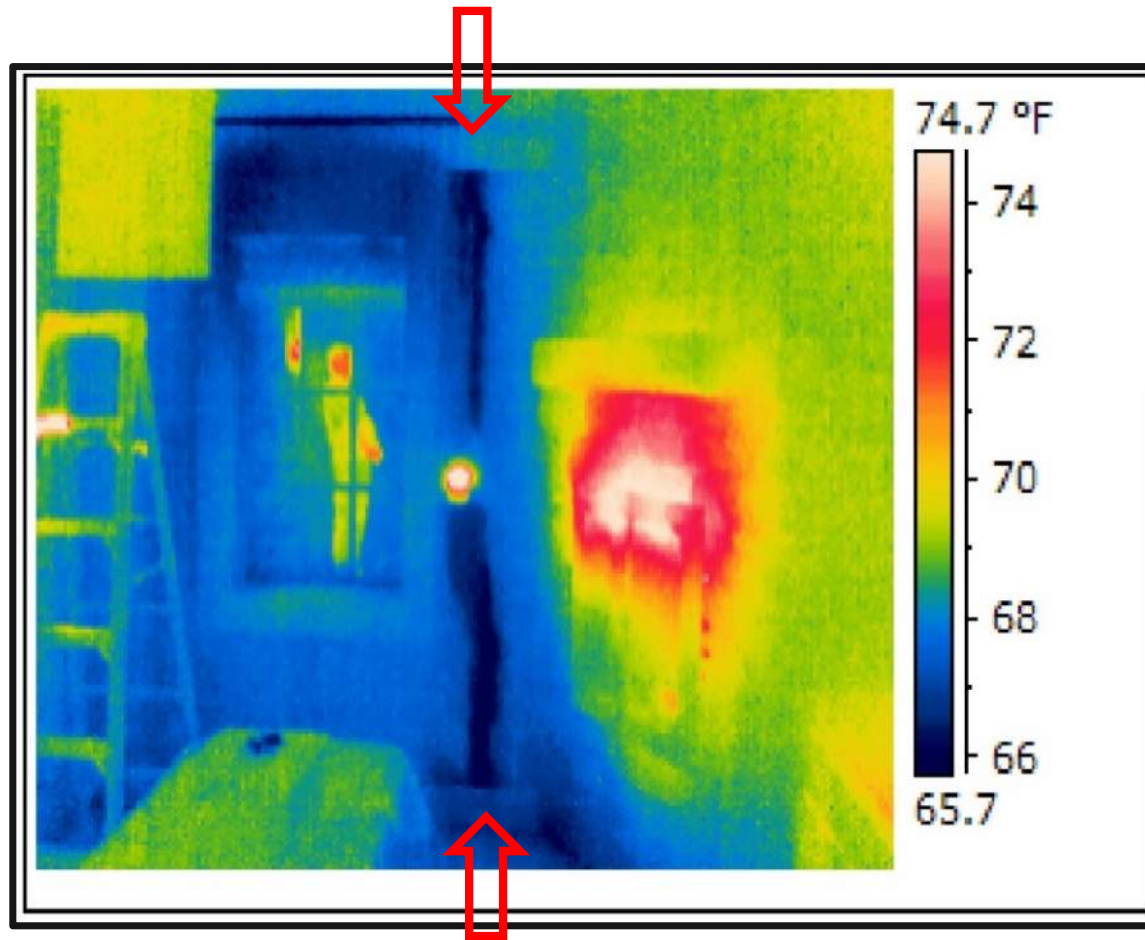
Minimizing the Risks



Why is it Critical?



It is the Little Things...



Penetrations in the air/moisture barrier must be sealed to provide continuity. Provide detailing for sealing the penetrations.



Flashing Issue:

Laps are less than 3" and mastic is missing – bed and lap mastic missing on brick ledge

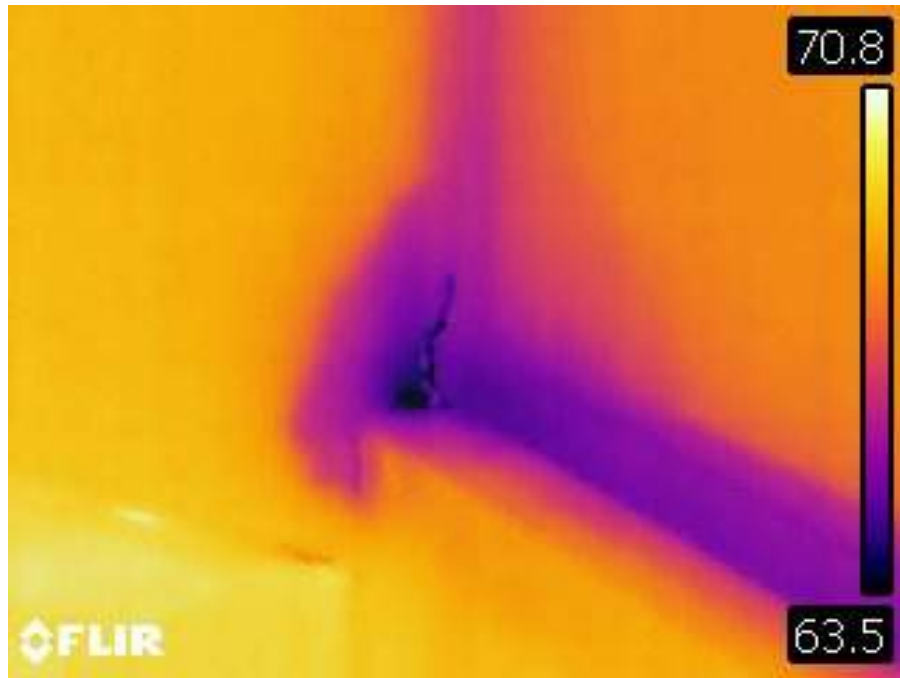


Flashing Issue:

Unsupported flashing membrane – grout below flashing missing, mastic missing, improper lap



Flashing Issue:
Incorrectly installed flashing at head of window – Improper
end-dam, flashing tape improperly installed



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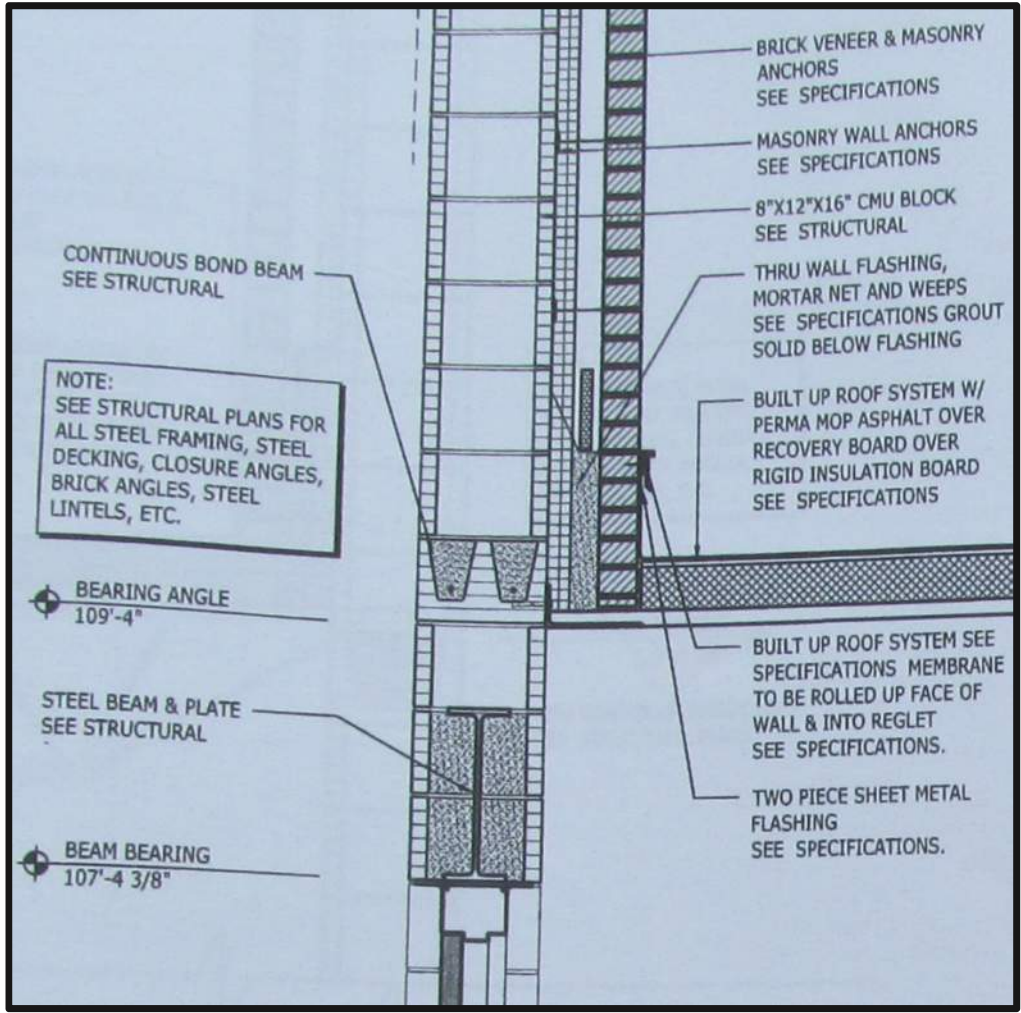
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Lack of Understanding:
 What you design is not what the trades always do.



Lack of Understanding:
Roofing contractor did not understand that thru-wall flashing was concealed and covered it with surface mounted flashing.

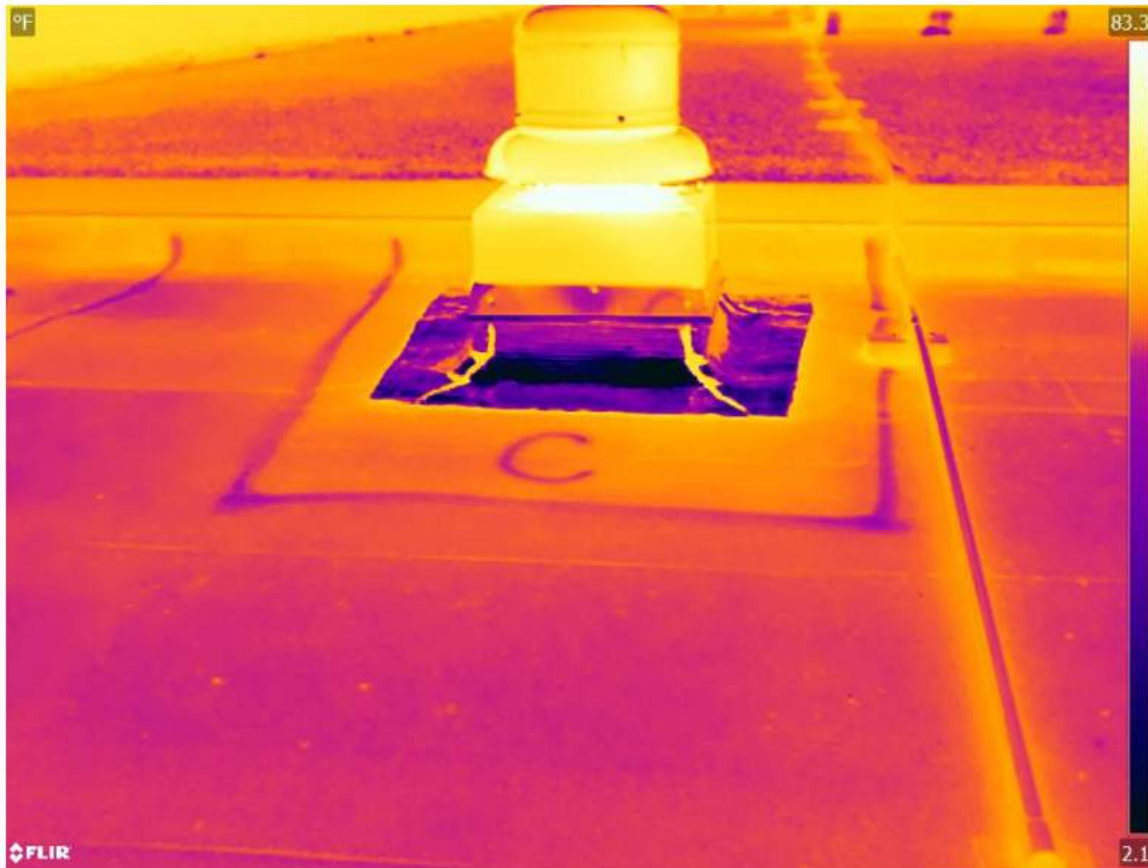


Image Set 3: Infrared image (left) displaying a thermal anomaly indicative of moisture infiltration surrounding the exhaust vent (Spot C). Non-invasive moisture readings at this location were elevated. The right image is a digital that displays the elevated moisture reading in the center of Spot C.

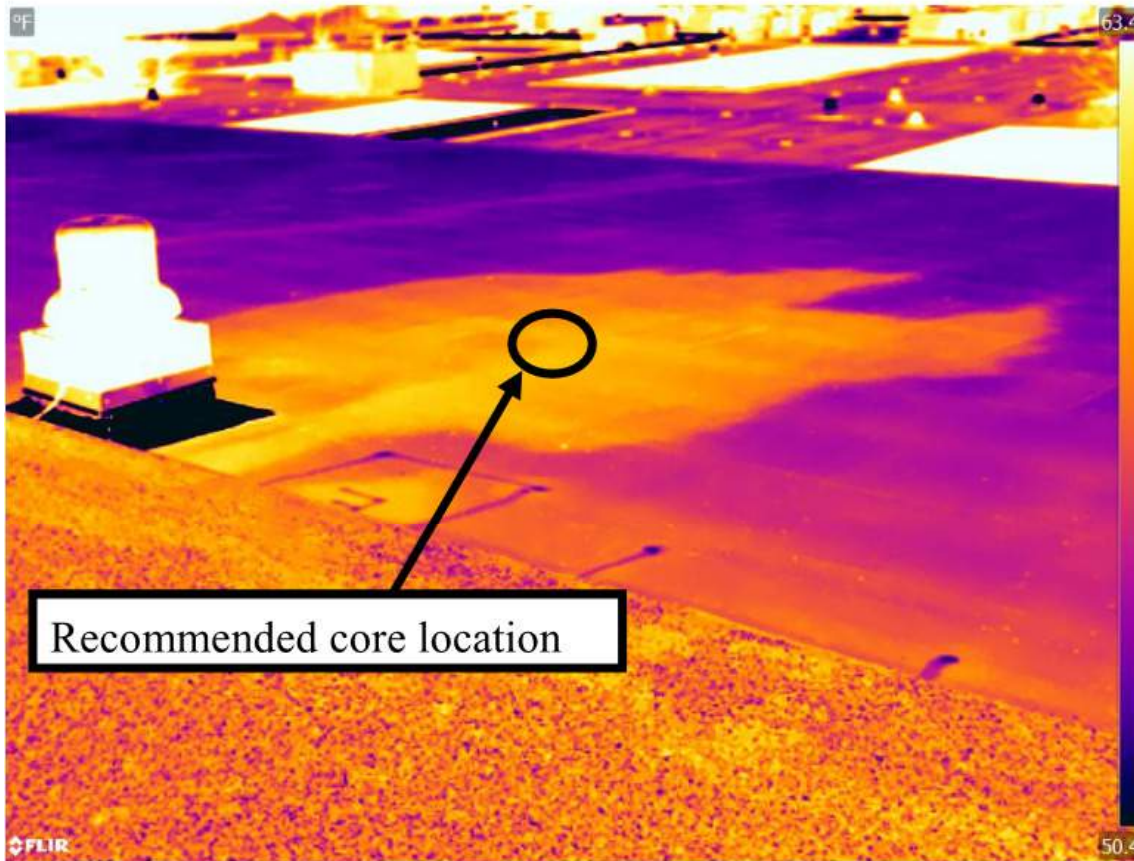


Image Set 4: Infrared image (left) displaying a large thermal anomaly extending down-slope (Spot F). Another anomaly can also be viewed in this image to the right of the exhaust vent (Spot E) The right image is a digital that displays the elevated moisture reading in the center of Spot F.

Final Thought



Architecture has the power to create
order out of unholy confusion.

— *Ludwig Mies van der Rohe* —

AZ QUOTES

Tribute to Bill Nash

May Zelda's Fortune
always be in your favor!



Melissa I. Payne

**Building Enclosure Consultant –
Forensic Investigator**

Email: melissa@millerstructures.com

Phone: (417) 866-6664

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Thank You!

