

# Building Durability into High-Performance Buildings



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# Presentation Rules

- Ask questions any time.
- This is a conversation not a lecture.

# Disclaimer

This presentation contains the best of my understanding and was developed using data gathered from the field. I've done my level best to be “data driven”. However, I learn new things every day, so I reserve the right to be wrong.

# “Normal Performance” Buildings Built by Professionals...

- Are safe.
- Are designed and built to suit the intended use.
- Are good investments for the clients.
- Have moderate utility costs.
- Require only modest annual maintenance.
- Have an expected lifetime of 30+ years.

# “High Performance” Buildings Built by Professionals...

- Are **safe and durable**.
- Are designed and built to **be comfortable** for the intended use.
- Are **excellent** investments for the clients.
- Have **low** utility costs.
- Require only **little** annual maintenance
- Have an expected lifetime of **100+** years

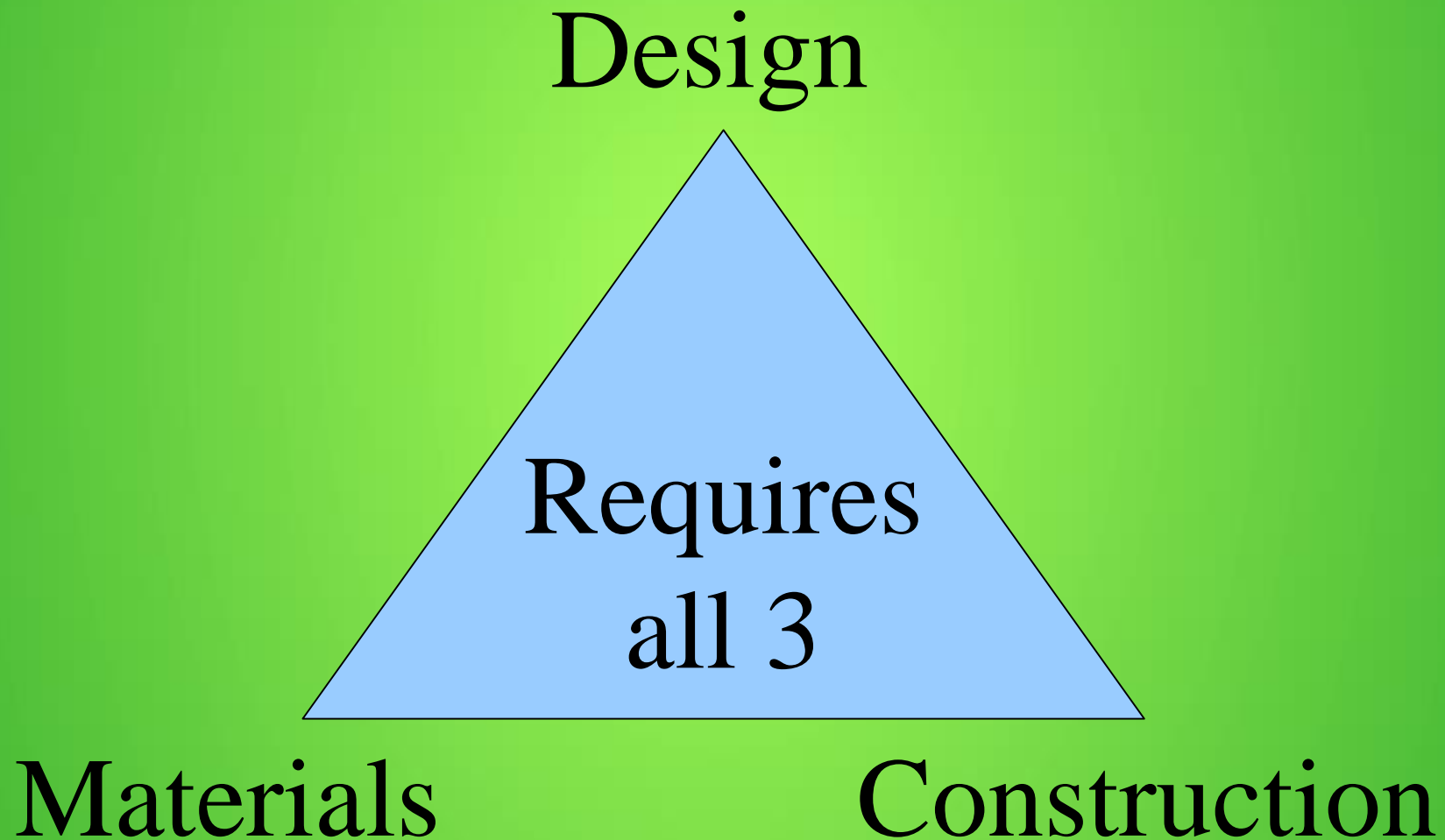
# Holy Triangle, Part 1

## Customer Expectations



# Holy Triangle, Part 2

## Durability



# How to Make High Performance Buildings Durable

Accept that high-performance buildings are different...

Different Materials

Different Heat Loss

Different Air Infiltration



# Different Materials



# Lower Heat Loss

- Reduces Fuel Consumption
- Slows drying
- Permeance only applies to water vapor

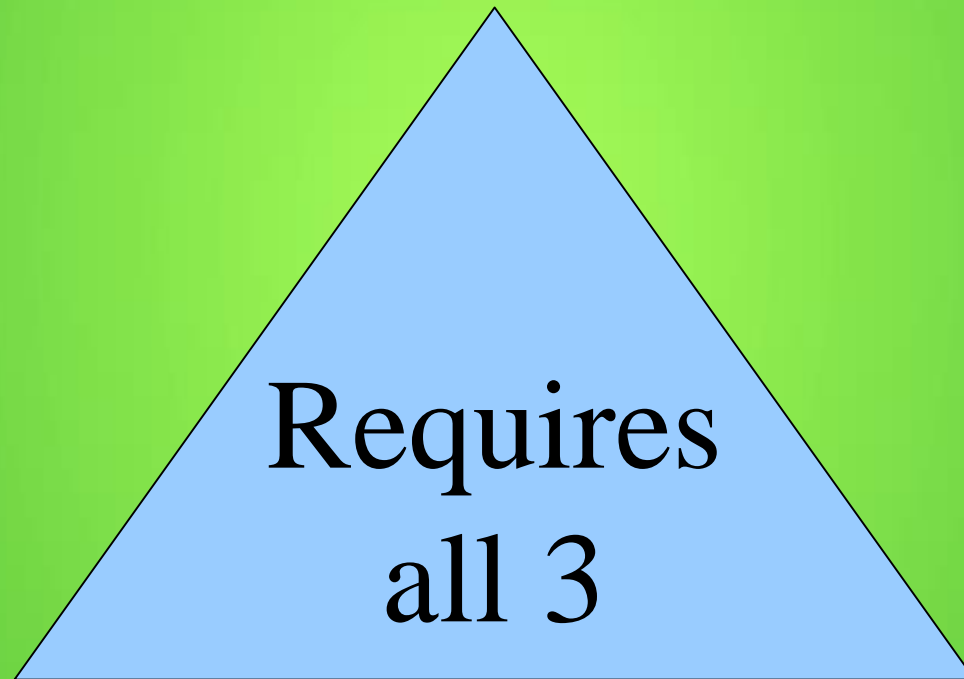
# Low Air Infiltration

- Requires ventilation for IAQ
- Slows drying

# Holy Triangle, Part 2

## Durability

**Design**



Materials

Construction

# Design

- Architecture
- Structure
- Mechanical
- Detailing
- Material Specification

# ho·lis·tic

/hō'listik/ 

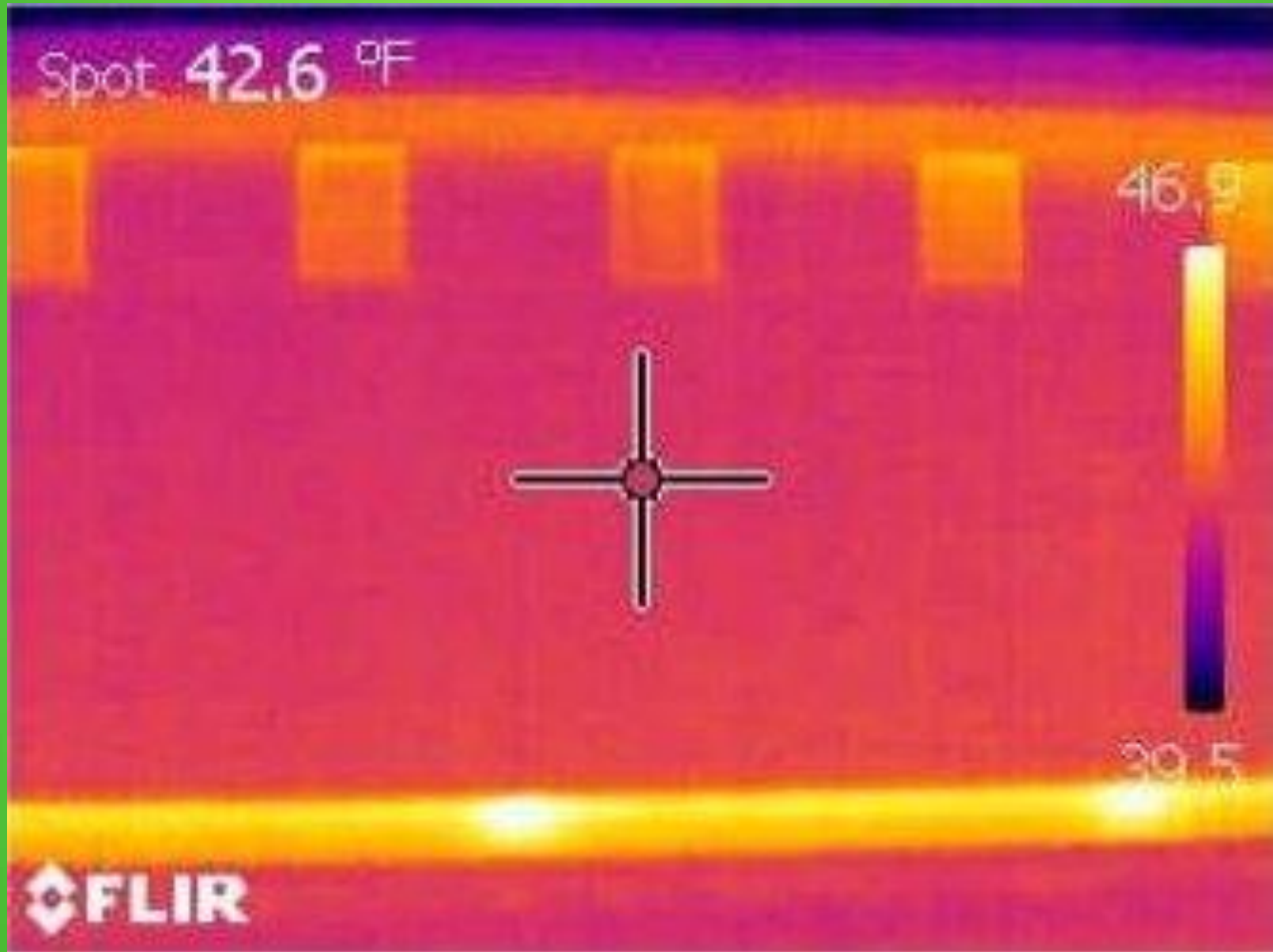
*adjective* PHILOSOPHY

characterized by comprehension of the parts of something as intimately interconnected and explicable only by reference to the whole.

# Holistic Design

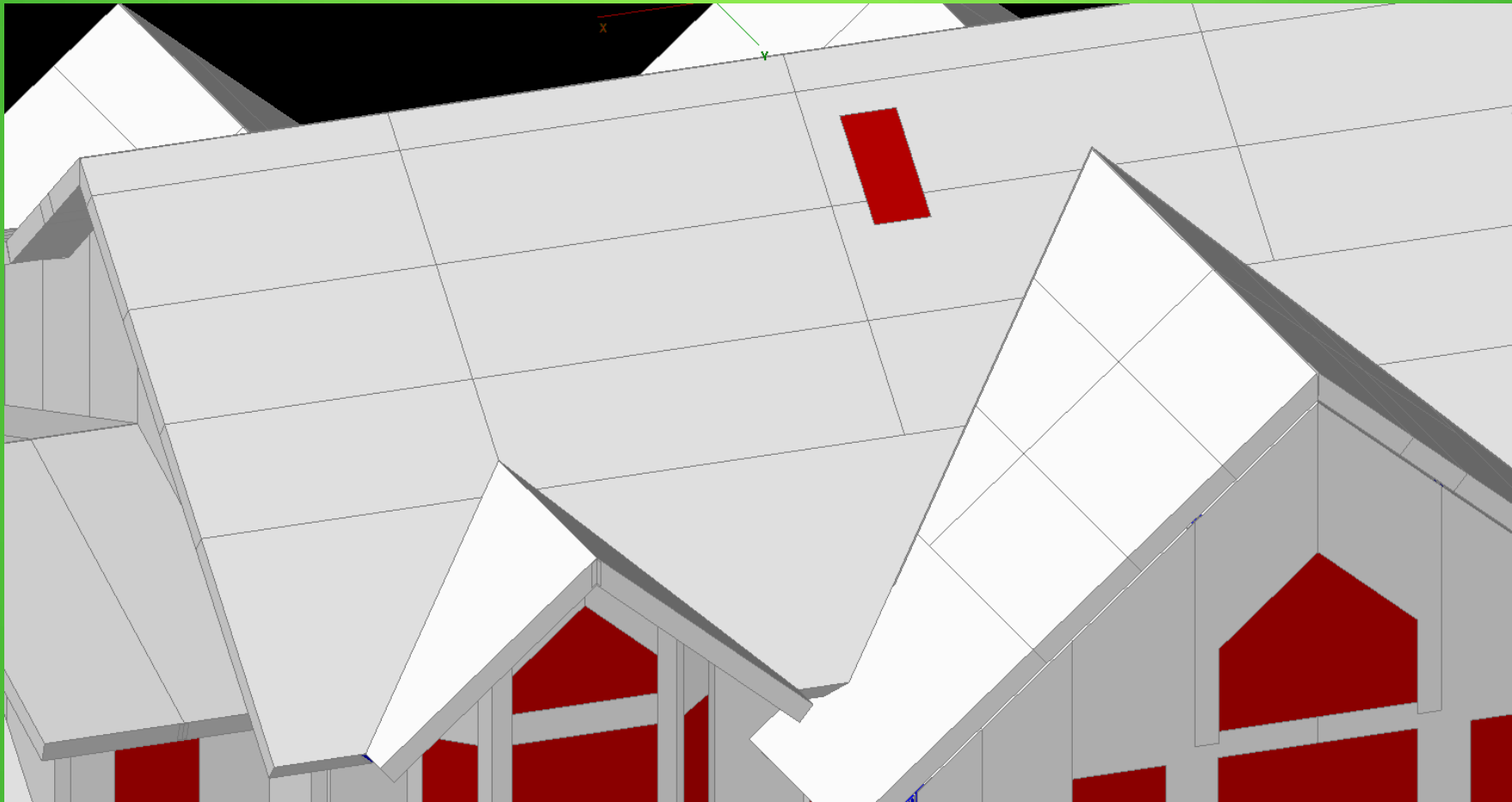


# Holistic Design





# Design of Water Concentration



# Design of Water Concentration



# Roof/Dormer Design



# Structural Example: Snow

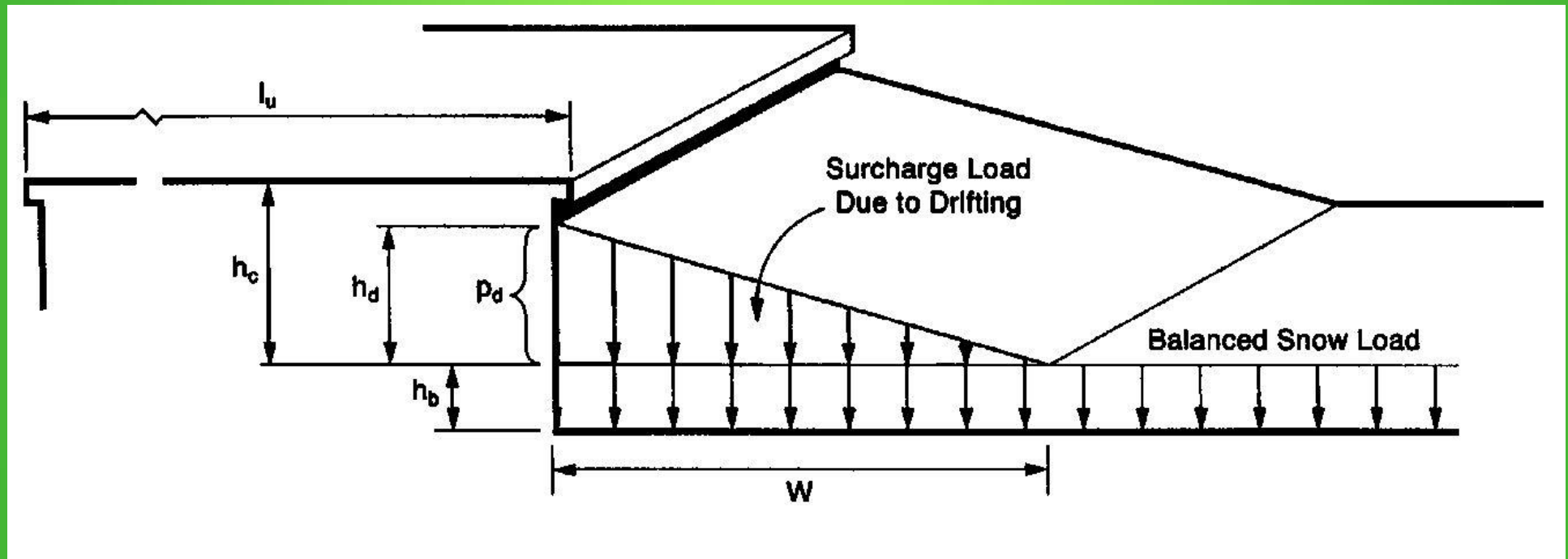


FIGURE 7-8 Configuration of Snow Drifts on Lower Roofs.

A properly designed building will never, ever need  
it's roof shoveled

# Structural Example: Snow



A properly designed building will never, ever need it's roof shoveled



# Design - Hidden Gutters



- Coast of Maine
- Construction:
  - Timber Trusses
  - Urethane Panels
  - Peel-&-Stick
  - Cedar Shingles
  - Soldered Copper Gutters
- 6 years old

# Hidden Gutter Repair



# Design - Water Concentration

## Construction - Diverters, Flashing





# Design for Mechanicals



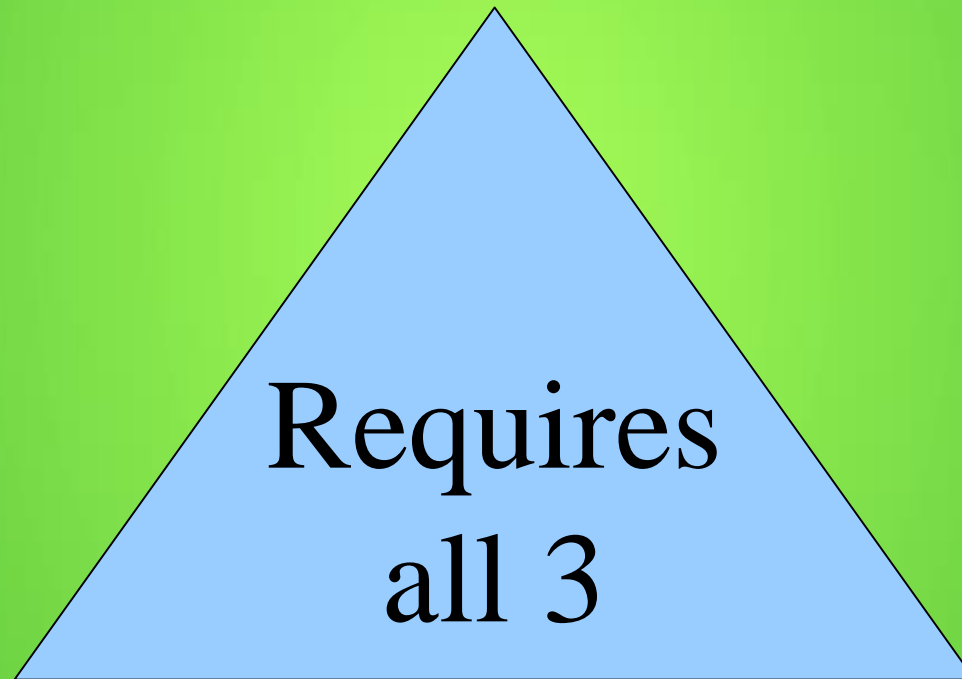
# Design - Air Sealing For Shrinking Timber



# Holy Triangle, Part 2

## Durability

Design



**Materials**

Construction

# Material Compatibility



Many high-performance envelopes have limited water capacitance.



# Limited Water Capacitance



- SIPs
- Stick & Spray Foam
- Stick & Flash/Batt\*

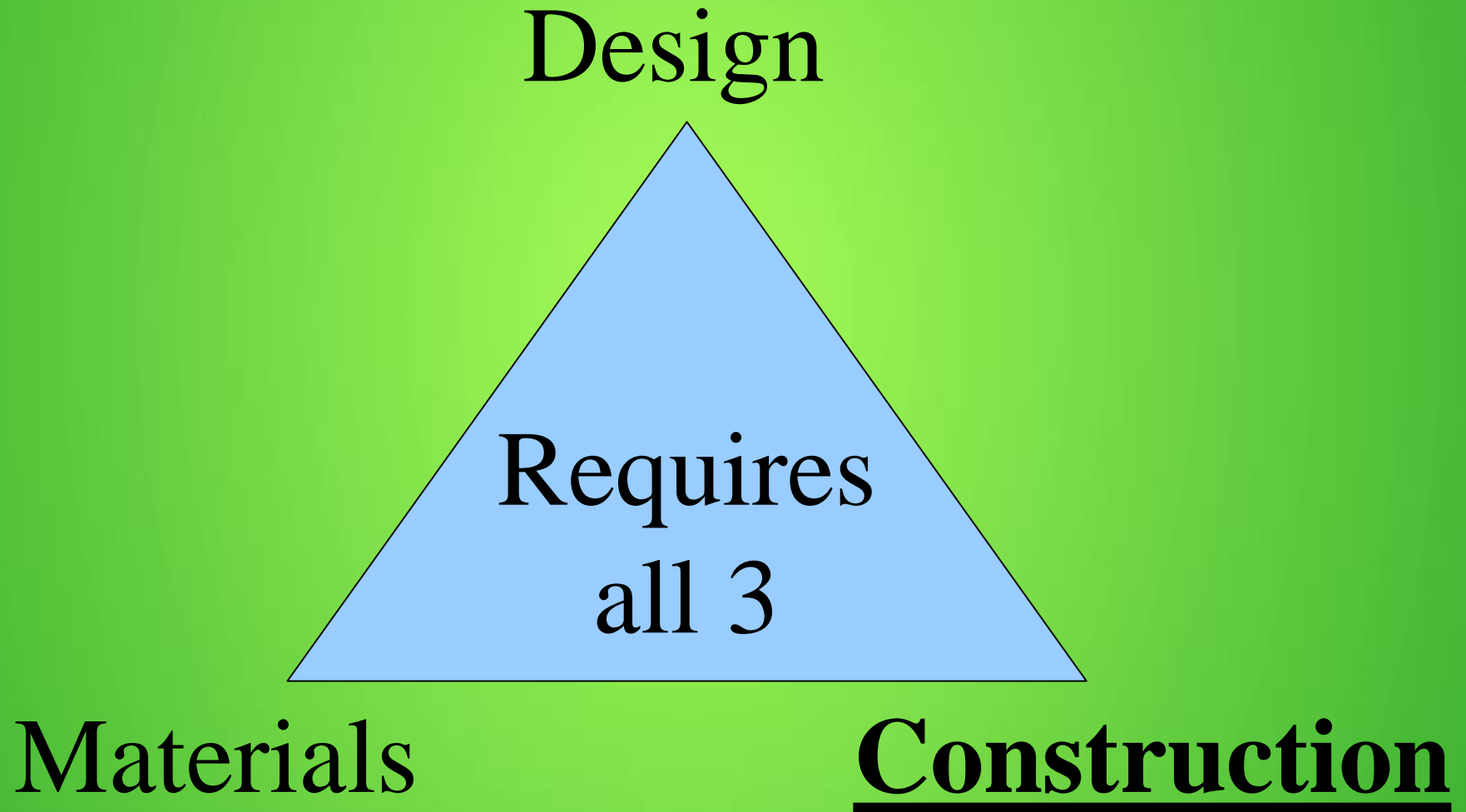
Detail Appropriately

# Some Materials Are Not Compatible



# Holy Triangle, Part 2

## Durability





# Construction

What?



# Construction



# Design & Construction

- Design for Mechanicals
- Construction with Structural Sympathy



Be willing to ask designers/GCs for a plan!

# Construction



# High Performance Buildings are “Special”

- Reduced heat loss
  - Less energy to evaporate water
  - Water stays liquid longer
  - Requires more conservative detailing

# “Normal” Detailing of High-Performance Buildings



# “Normal” Detailing of High-Performance Buildings



# Avoiding Disaster

- Good Design
- Compatible Materials
  - Correct Building Science
- Quality Construction
  - High-Performance Detailing



# Design

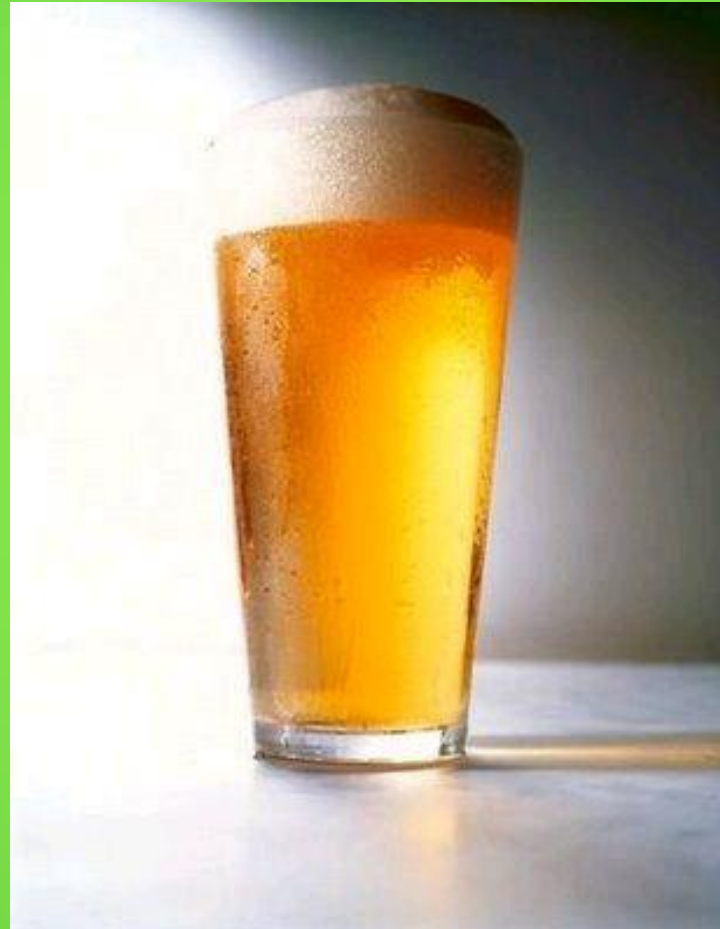


- Little/No Water-Concentration
- Large Overhangs
- Large Grade-to-Sill Distance
- Vented Roof and Walls
- No Roof Rotters

# Design & Detailing



# Building Science - Dew Point



# Dew Point

- Pure Water Vapor: Steam
- Water Dissolved in Air: Humidity

- Relative Humidity (RH)

actual water in volume of air

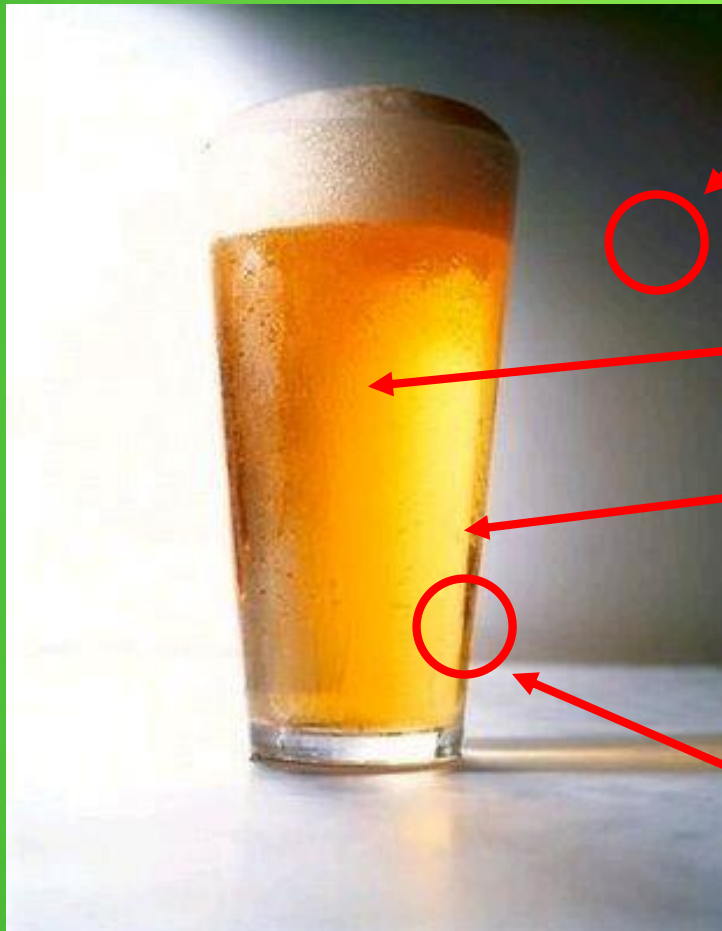
- VS -

max dissolved water in volume

# Dew Point

- The amount of water that can be dissolved in air depends on temperature
  - Lower temp air holds less water
  - Higher temp air holds more

# Building Science - Dew Point



Air: 70°F, 40% RH

Beer: 35°F

Surface of Glass: 36°F

Air: 40°F --> 100% RH

# Dew Point

Indoor Air: 70°F & 40% RH

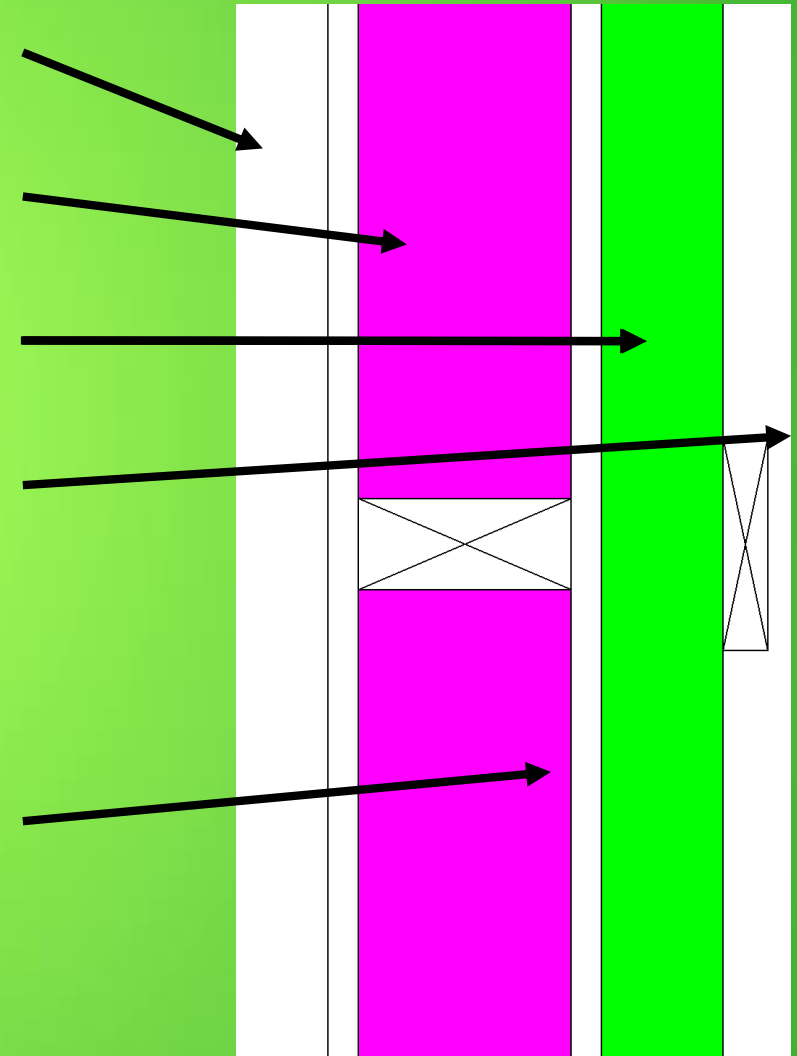
R21 Infill

R10 Continuous

Outdoor Air: 20°F

35°F & 100% RH

(Condensation)



# Solutions

- The air control layer must be warmer (farther interior) than the dew point.
- Don't trap wood between hydrophobic layers



# Solutions: Interior-Side Air sealing



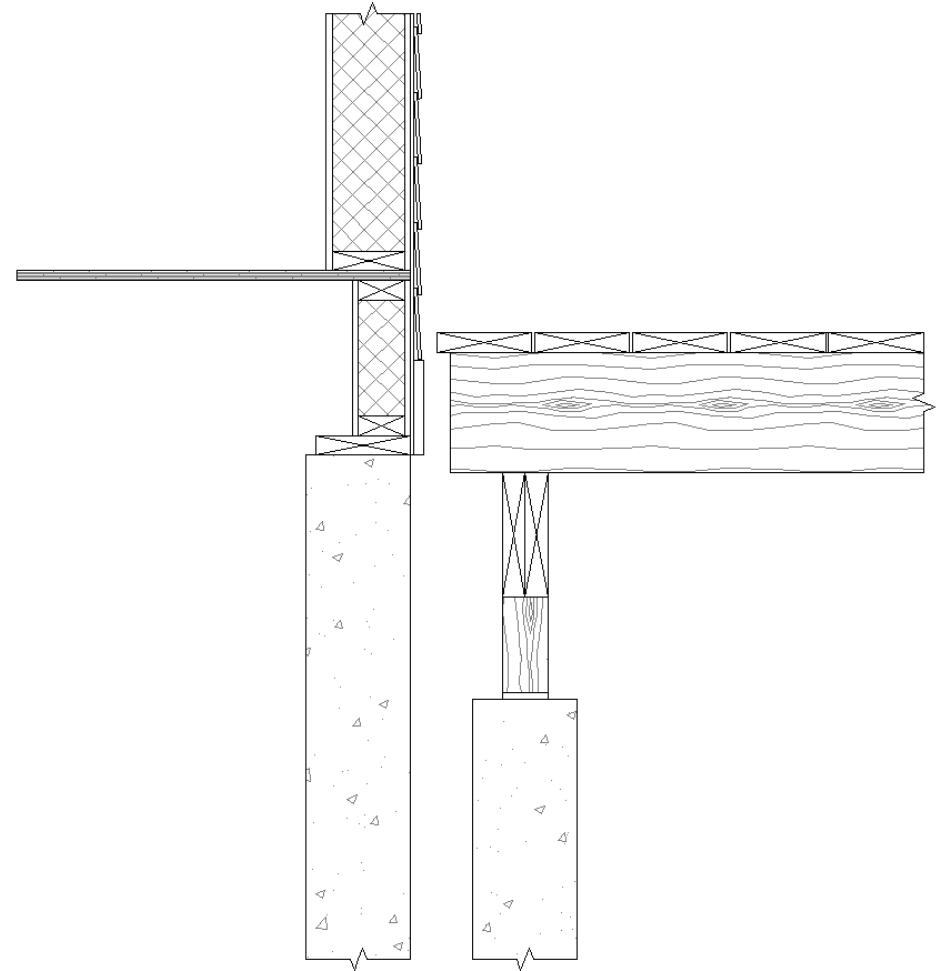
# Solutions: More Air Sealing



# Solutions: Testing



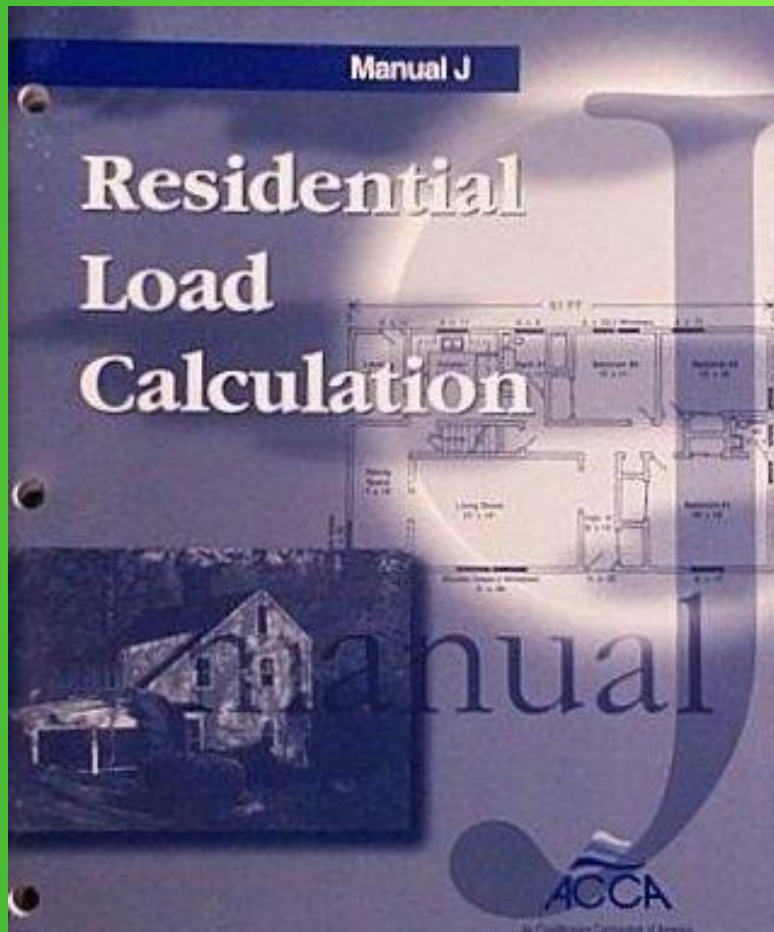
# Solutions:



Let Everything Dry

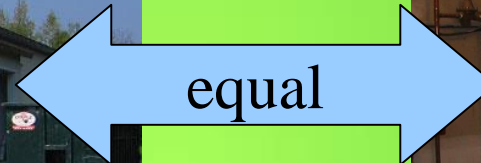
# Solutions:

## Design is more than architecture



- 2 choices
  - Design
  - Guess

# Solutions: Intuition Doesn't Work



- 12,000 sqft
- 16' clear
- 170kBTU/hr @ D. D.

- 200 kBTU/hr
- 500 W max

# Solutions:

- Design FIRST
- Build SECOND

# Design First

- Design = Decision-Making
  - Architectural
  - Structural
  - Mechanical
- Document & Review



# Solutions

- Materials, techniques, and details are all climate dependent.

# Solutions

- Beware of marketing claims
- Do your own critical thinking
- Beware of group-think
  - At one time, everyone thought asbestos was great, too.

