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- 475 On-Site: Historic Brownstone Passive House Retrofit in B...
- Make it Tight: Building Enclosure **Airtightness Training**

AIR-SEALING SYSTEM BY PRO CLIMA



Window

Tapes



Exterior & Interior Tapes



Exterior Membranes /House Wraps /WRBs



Interior Membranes with Smart Vapor Control

DAYLIGHT SYSTEMS



Duct, Pipe & Wire Penetrations





» See All Air-Sealing System

Adhesives, Primers & Special Connections

» See All Daylight Systems

VENTILATION

LUNOS e2 HRV







LUNOS e-GO HRV

>> See All Ventilation

LUNOS f-GO HRV

>> See All Quality Control

THERMAL INSULATION >>> See All Thermal Insulation



Gutex Multitherm Gutex Ultratherm Wood Fiberboard Wood Fiberboard



FOAMGLASS Cellular Glass



LAMILUX Flat Roof Skylights



Fakro Pitched Roof Skylights



LIGHTWAY Solar Tubes

QUALITY CONTROL



Training Workshops



PHPP/Energy Modeling



Design PH

GEAR & GIFTS

>> See All Gear & Gifts

August 14, 2014 Make it Tight: Building

Testimonials

"...the 475 newsletter has proven itself time and

Exterior air sealing & vapor control



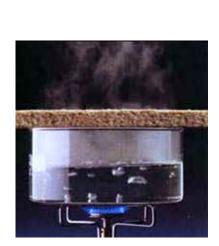
Interior air sealing & vapor control

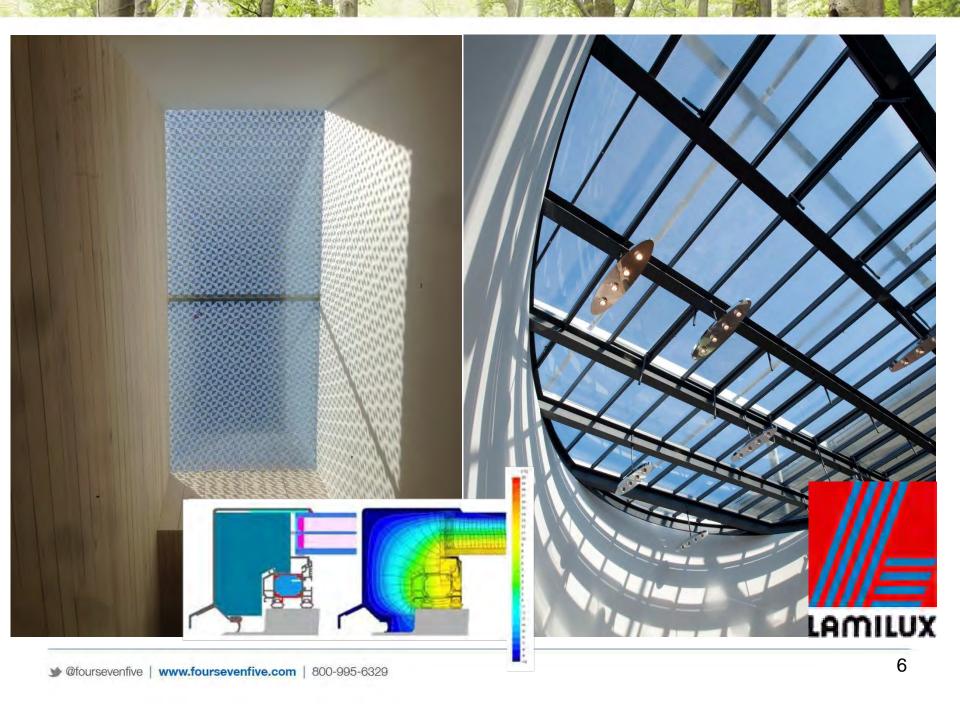


Wood fiber insulation boards/WRB









Heat Recovery Ventilation



Quality Control: PHI Software & Retrotec Testing



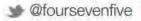






High Performance Building Materials for Passive House Construction





Learning Objectives:

- 1. Outline meaning and characteristics of high performance materials.
- 2. Describe the principles of Passive House, and its impacts on construction.
- 3. Describe strategies for utilizing high performance materials to achieve Passive House goals.
- 4. Outline steps for how material utilization strategies can be optimized for affordability, comfort and durability.

What makes Passive House different?

Integrated Goals & Methodology:

1. Focus on Passive Elements:

- Orientation
- Massing
- Insulation
- Airtightness
- Windows
- Doors
- Passive Heat Gains

2. Fixed Performance Goals:

- Heating: 4.75Kbtu/sf2*yr demand or 3.17 btu/hr*sf peak load
- Cooling & Dehumidification:
 4.75Kbtu/sf2*yr + climate specific dehumidification
- Primary Energy: ~38Kbtu/ft2*yr
- Airtightness: Tested limit 0.6 ACH50

3. Calculated Energy Balance:

Passive House Planning Package (PHPP)



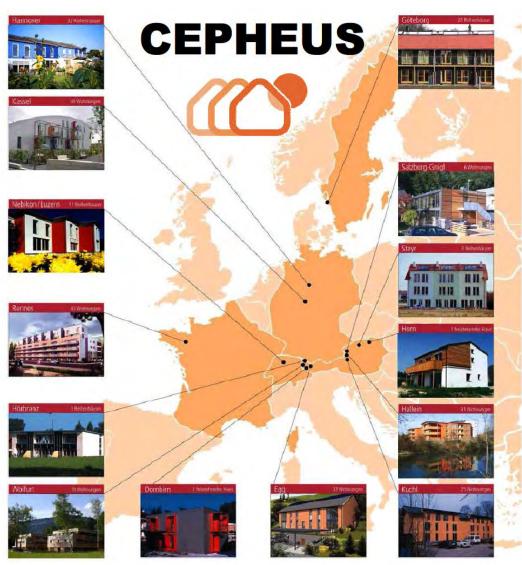
Peak load is the original "Source EUI" metric. The calculation now is for Primary Energy Renewable (PER) and is no longer directly comparable to EUI but still roughly corresponds to this original number for Passive House Classic certification.

PHIUS+ Separate set of targets and uses WUFI Passive

Verification of the Methodology

2000:

250 dwelling units in 14 different building projects as Passive House Buildings



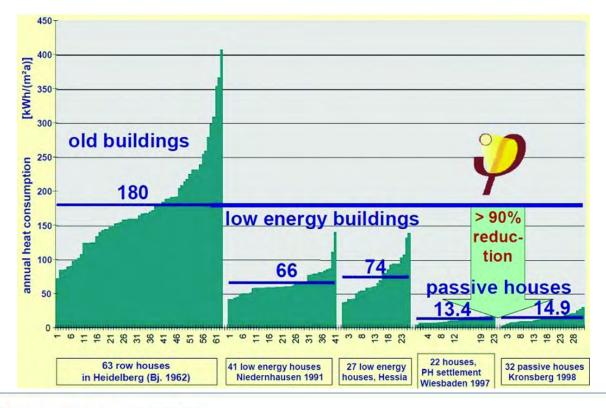
Delivers comfort with dramatic energy savings:

Approx 90%

reduction in heating & cooling

Up to **75%**

reduction in total energy usage.



Supports renewables transition:





- Path to Net-Zero Buildings & more.
- Allows switching to all electric buildings.
- More even utility demand profile.
- Primary Energy Renewable (PER)
 Calculation optimizes building energy use for 100% renewable grid.



Bold Implementation

BRUSSELS, **2015**: All buildings, private, public, new and retrofitted **mandated** Passive House performance.



EUROPE, 2020:

Nearly zero-energy buildings.

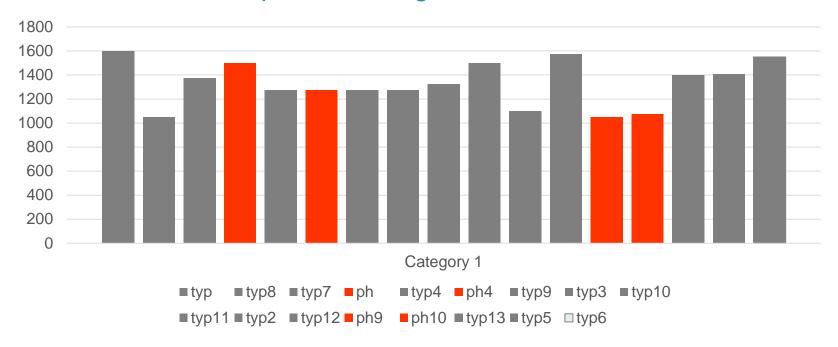




NYC (& Vancouver...)

Not Typical "Cost-Plus" Paradigm

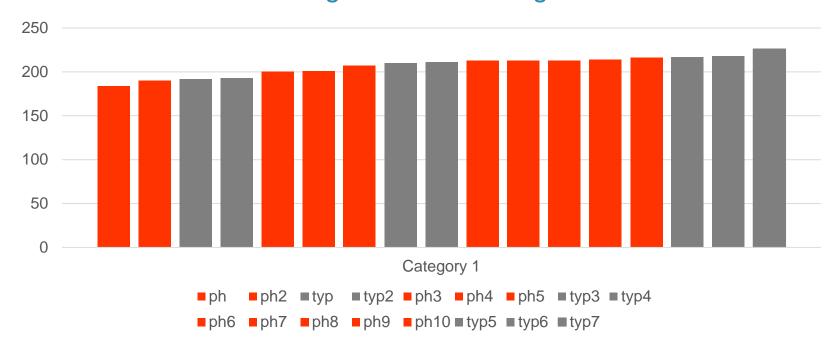
Brussels: City Block Multi-Use Complex – Competitive Design-Build Bids



eu 1,225/m2 vs. eu 1,362/m2 average

Not Typical "Cost-Plus" Paradigm

PHFA Multifamily Housing Around Philadelphia Region = 17 Buildings



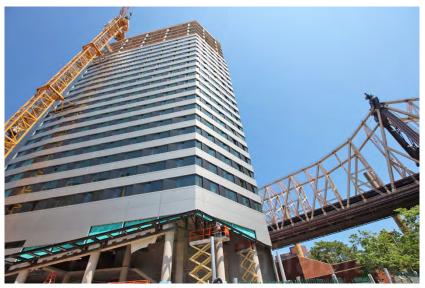
\$206/sf vs. \$208/sf average

Complex Buildings in Varied Climates







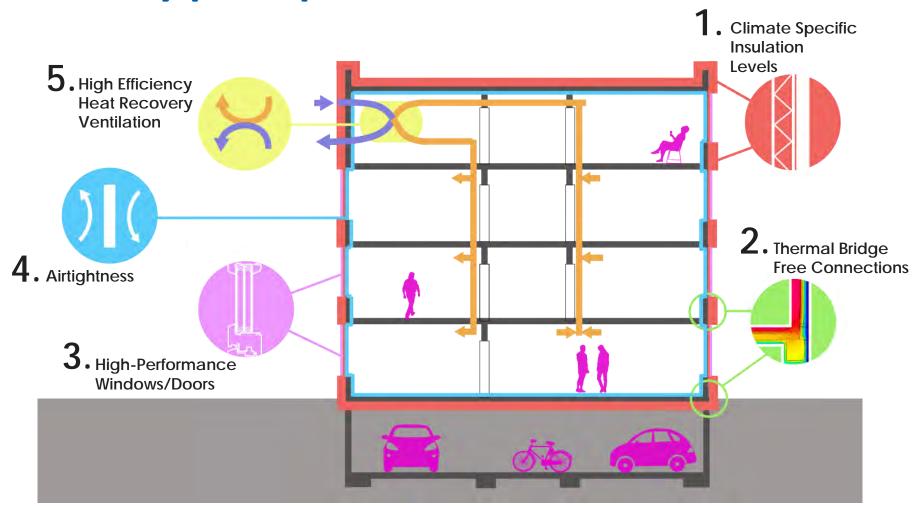


Retrofit of Existing Buildings



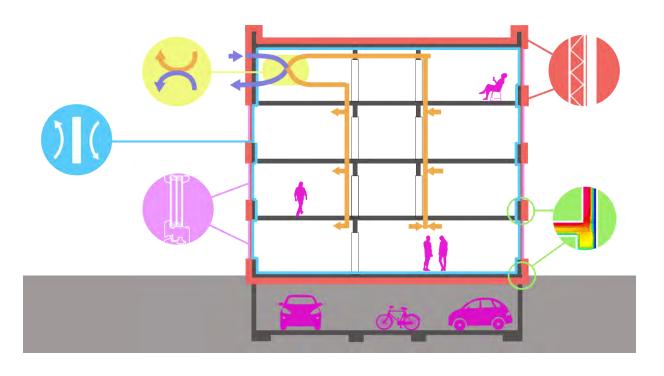


Five key principles:



Win-win

A very low energy building via optimized methods produces:



- 1. Comfort
- 2. Health
- 3. Affordability
- 4. Efficiency
- 5. Predictability
- 6. Security
- 7. Resiliency
- 8. Climate Mitigation
- Renewables Transition

Universe of Critical Materials Support

(or don't support) Passive House Construction









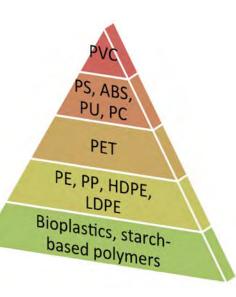








High Performance General Criteria







Toxicity

Performance

Robustness

Airtightness Budget

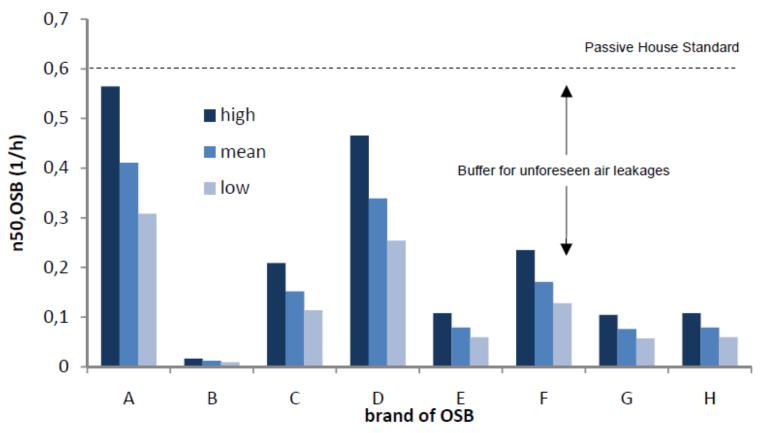
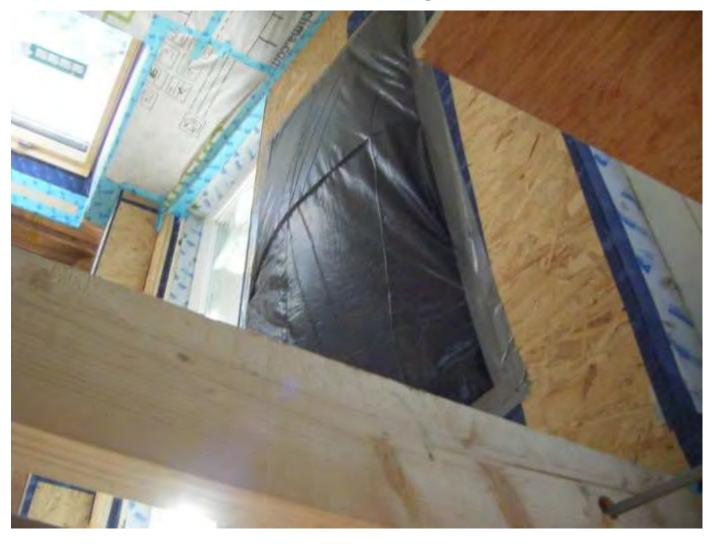


Figure 4: Theoretical contribution of air transport through OSB to global n₅₀-value

5th International Symposium on Building and Ductwork Air-tightness October 21-22, 2010, Copenhagen/Lyngby, Denmark

OSB leaky?



y @foursevenfive | **www.foursevenfive.com** | 800-995-6329

Photo: Ecological building systems

Does it leak?



Airtight per ASTM E2178

Material Material	Thickness (minimum)
Plywood	3/8 in.
Oriented strand board	3/8 in.
Extruded polystyrene insulation board	½ in.
Foil-faced urethane insulation board	½ in.
Exterior gypsum sheathing or interior gypsum board	½ in.
Cement board	½ in.
Built up roofing membrane	
Modified bituminous roof membrane	
Fully adhered single-ply roof membrane	
A Portland cement/sand parge, stucco, or gypsum plaster	½ in.
Cast-in-place and precast concrete	
Sheet metal	
Closed cell 2 lb/ft3 nominal density spray polyurethane foam	1 in.

US Dept of Energy:

Application

working in cold and wet conditions

Worse

- Spray Foam & Butyl Based adhesives:
 - 25 to 40 degree temp limit
 - Low moisture required
 - Clean surfaces







Better

Pressure Sensitive Acrylic (PSA) Adhesives

- Molecular bonding
- 1 hour setup

Caulking Adhesive

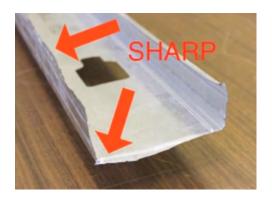
- 48 hour setup
- 15 degree temp limit
- Moisture tolerant

Credit: Journal of Light Construction, *Trouble Shooting Spray-Foam Insulation* by Mason Knowles, Sept 2010

Is it tough?

Is it meant to be a sacrificial layer?







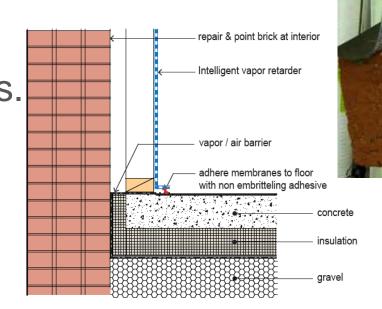
Vs.



Longevity

Flexibility - Materials can't embrittle over time



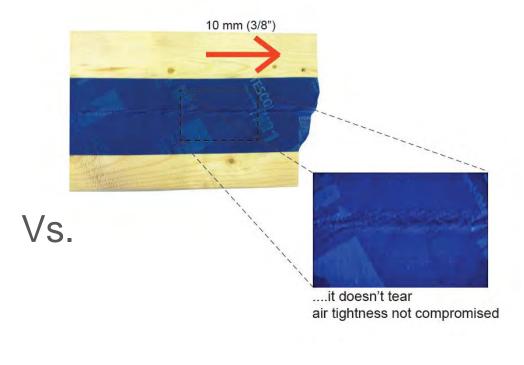


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Longevity

Flexibility – Materials can't delaminate or tear over time.





Is it Green?

In production, life time usage & disposal

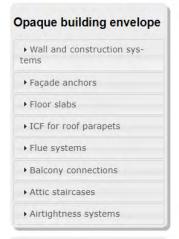


Can it Multitask?

- Water control?
 - -WRBs
- Vapor control?
 - Vapor open vs. vapor closed/retarding/variable
- Thermal control?
 - Board insulations

Most Critical Components are Certified













Component Database

English *

Glass roof

LAMILUX CI-System Glasarchitektur PR60 energysave (Glasdach)



wnload certificate (en , de)

Frame cut	Frame width b _f /mm	Frame <i>U</i> value <i>U_f</i> /(W/(m ² K))	Glass edge Ψ value $\Psi_{\rm g}$ /(W/(m K))	Temperature factor f _{Rsi} = 0,25 m ² K/W
Transom Fixed	60	0.79	0.034	0.79
Top Fixed	60	0.79	0.034	0.79
Bottom Fixed	60	0.79	0.034	0.79
Lateral Fixed	60	0.79	0.034	0.79
Mullion Fixed	60	0.79	0.034	0.79



Component Database

Ventilation system (capacity > 600 m³/h) Adconair 76 03 01



CERTIFICATE

Certified Passive House Component Component-ID 1106as03 valid until 31st December 2017

Passive House Institute Dr. Wolfgang Feist 64283 Darmstadt Germany



Category: Airtightness Systems | Surface Air Sealing

Manufacturer:

Moll bauökologische Produkte GmbH

Rheintalstr, 35-43

68723 Schwetzingen, Germany

Product-System: pro clima INTELLO

Description: System for surface air sealing

System Components: Airtight membrane "INTELLO"

Self-adhesive Tape "TESCON VANA"

Self-adhesive Tape "CONTEGA SOLIDO SL"

This certificate was awarded based on the following criteria:

Tested under standard boundary conditions the system meets the listed requirements

Class	permeability per unit area @ 50 Pa [m²/(hm²)]	
phA	≤ 0.10	
phB	≤ 0.18	
phC	≤ 0.25	

The manufacturer supplies coherent and comprehensive instructions for use and detailing recommendations for all system components.

Adhering to these recommendations the system can greatly simplify the execution of an airtight building fabric. The complete Certification Report may also be downloaded at www.passlv.de.

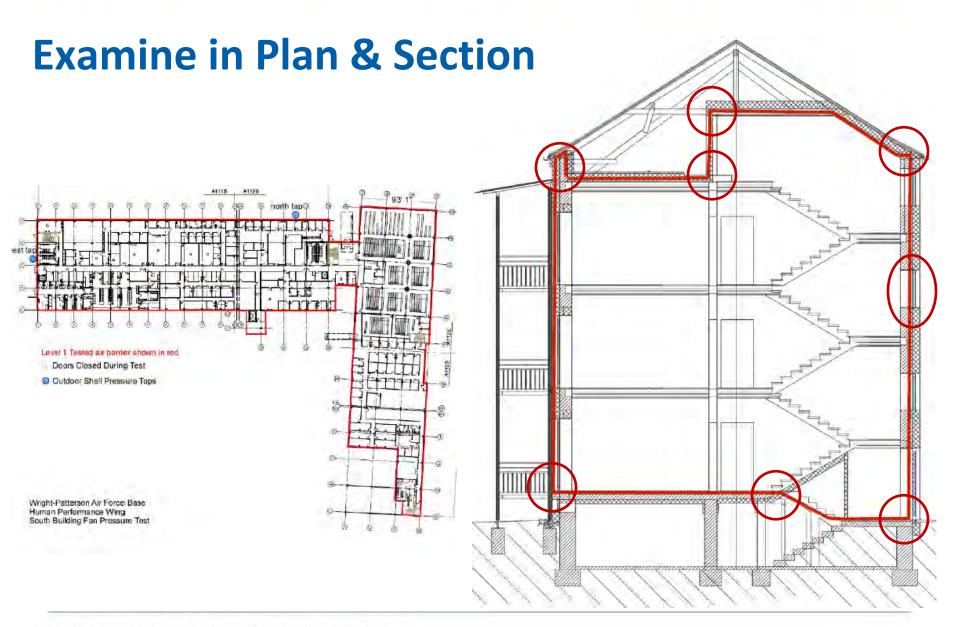


0.01 m3/(hm2) (±0.002)

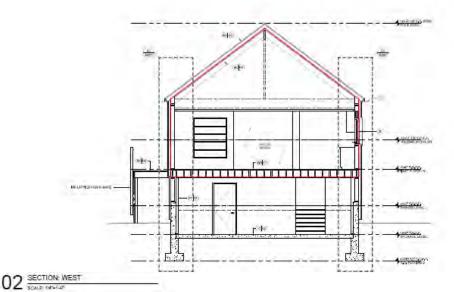
instructions for use

coherent √

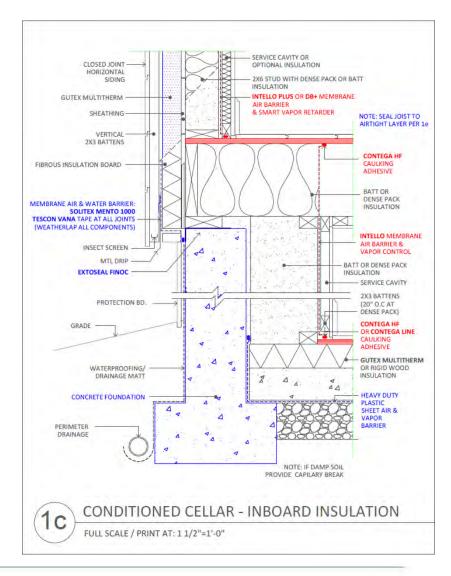
comprehensive √



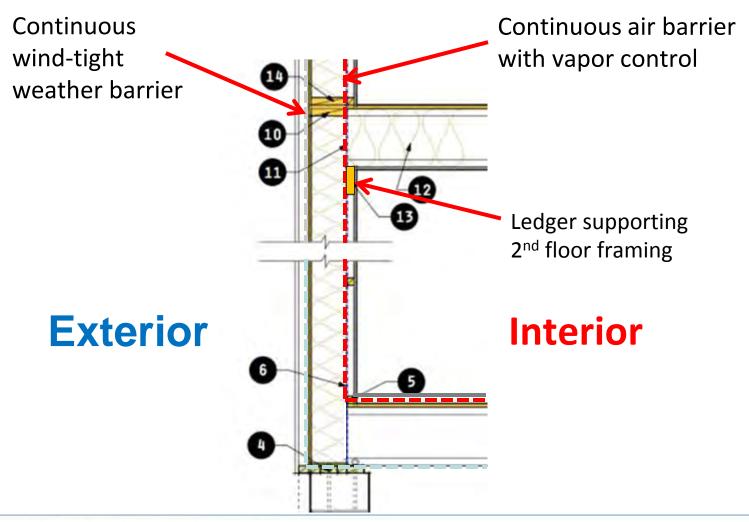
SECTION: EAST



Specialized Drawings



Simplify Wherever Possible



Credit: Gregory La Vardera, Lamidesign.com

Sequence for continuity

Step One



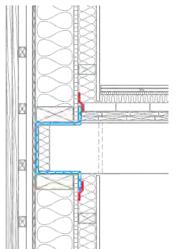
Credit: Ed May, http://bldgtypblog.blogspot.com/

Step Two



Sequence







Minimize Penetrations





Wire and pipe penetration sealing

Allow for **room** to gasket properly





Credit: Ed May, BldgTYp





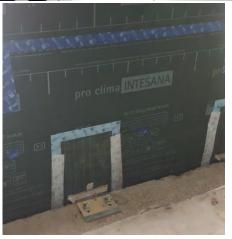
Credit: Roger Lin, Southern Exposure Homes





Clip/Post/Joist penetration sealing









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Construction Planning

Team meeting

- Supervisors/foremen must buy in and take responsibility (all trades)
- Identify few personnel to execute bulk of airsealing

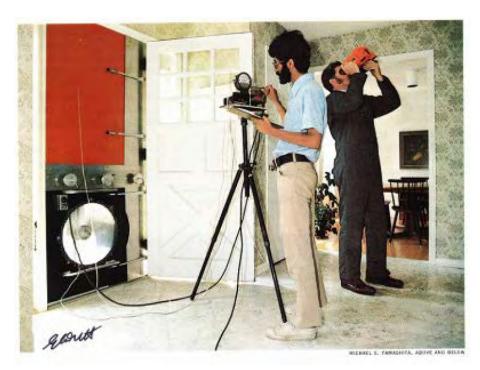
Training

 Passive House Tradesperson Training for key personnel

Sequencing

- Do not impede or cover the air barrier
- 1st Blowerdoor test
 - As early in process as possible.

Commission & test critical components



- Airtightness
- Doors & Windows
- Ventilation flow rates
- Heating & Cooling systems

Measure and collect data...

Make sure everything is running smooth...

Protect critical components

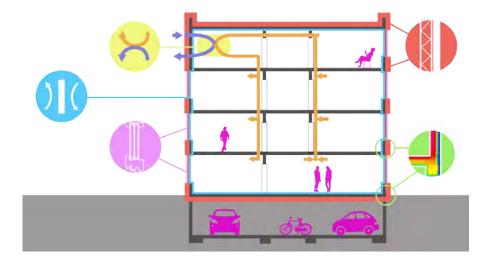




Service Cavity & Vented Rain Screen

Critical Aspects/Principles

- Airtightness
- Vapor Control
- Well Insulated
- High-performance windows
- Fresh air ventilation

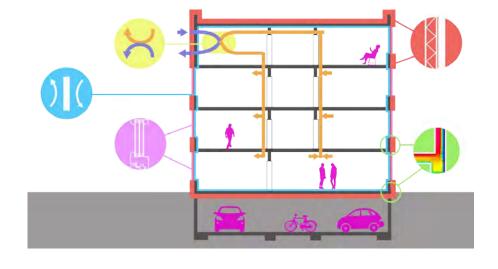


....and Key Themes

- Continuity
- Integration
- Lower toxicity (not PH specific)
- Inspection & Testing
- Commissioning
- Training
- Teamwork
- Affordability via Optimization

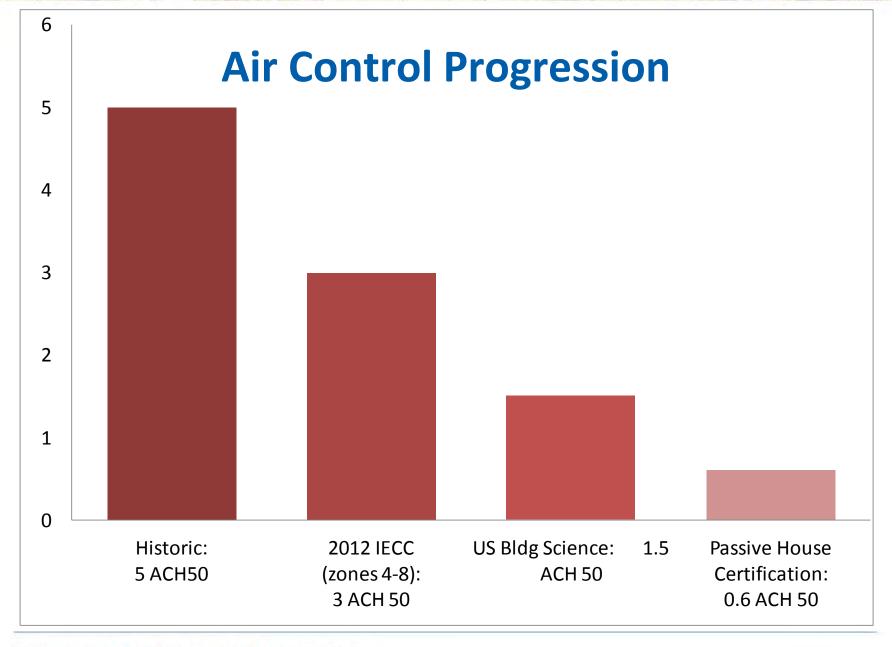
Critical Aspects/Principles

- Airtightness
- Vapor Control
- Well Insulated
- High-performance windows
- Fresh air ventilation



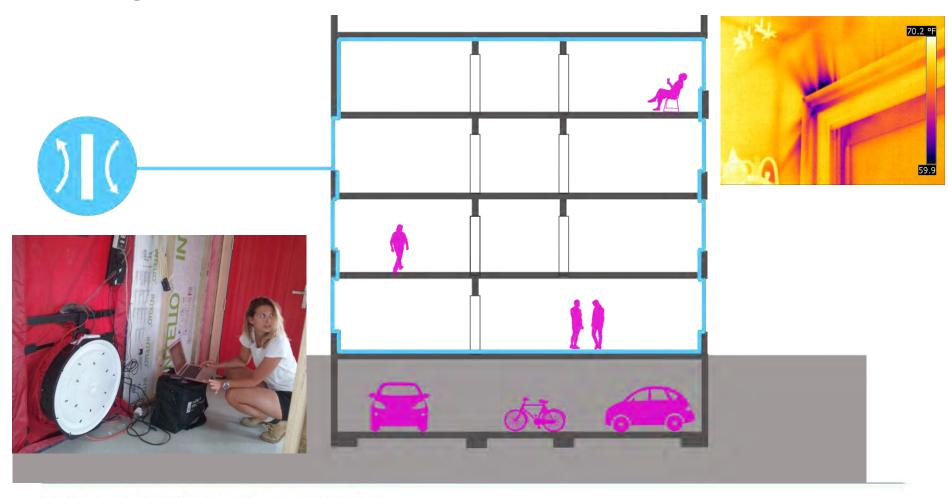
Measure Airtightness





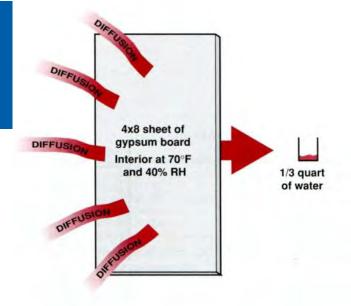
Airtightness

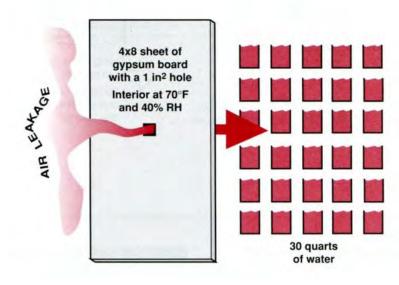
Driving Force for **Performance**



Air Control

- Second only to water control.
- Disproportionately effects:
 - Indoor air quality: control the air to control the quality
 - Comfort: drafts are uncomfortable
 - Air transported wetting: a bigger liability than diffusion wetting
 - Heat loss/thermal bypass

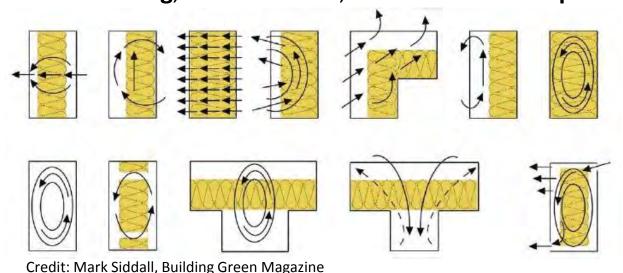




Credit: Building Science Corporation

Thermal Bypass Diagrams

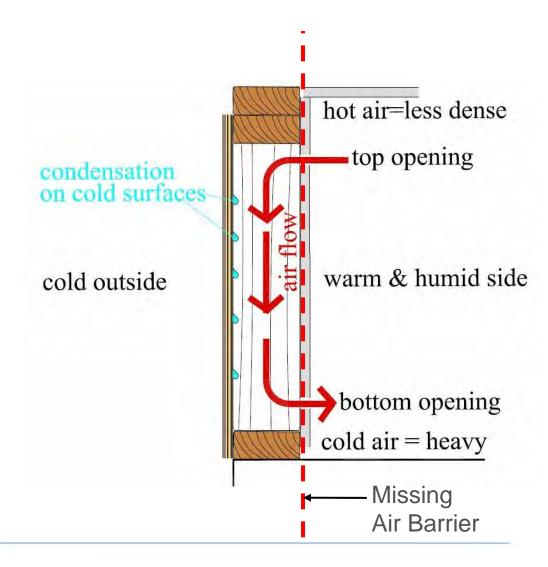
Thermal bypass describes heat loss that gets around intended thermal insulation, including: windwashing, air infiltration, and convective loops.



Thermal Performance of **Leaky** vs. **Airtight** enclosures: **Factor** of **4.8** or a **79% reduction in performance**

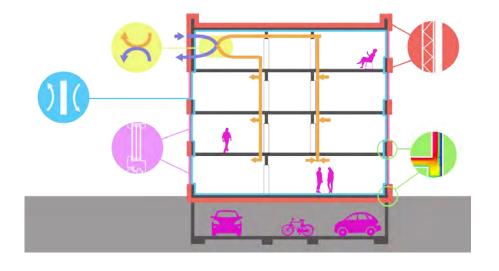
Why Inboard Airtightness is Better

- 1. Keeps conditioned air within the conditioned space.
- 2. Better protection against condensation risk.
- 3. Places the components of this most important control layer in a climate controlled location.
- 4. Leaks can often be more readily found and easier to repair.
- 5. The air control layer can/should double as a vapor control layer.



Critical Aspects/Principles

- Airtightness
- Vapor Control
- Well Insulated
- High-performance windows
- Fresh air ventilation



Vapor Control

- Airtightness
- Vapor Control
- Warm surface temperatures
- High-performance windows
- Fresh air ventilation





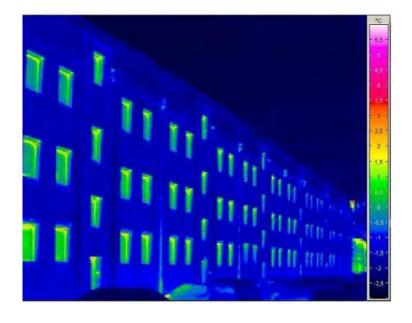
Avoid Sweating





Poorly insulated walls are often heated dry

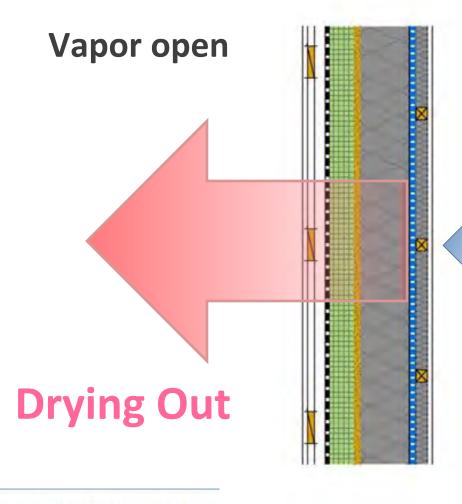




Well built assemblies dry through vapor diffusion. (or they don't dry)

Drying Outward in Winter

Outside Winter Inside



Vapor Closed (retarding/variable) How variable?

Minimize potential Wetting from Inside

Drying Inward in Summer

Summer Inside **Outside Vapor Open** Vapor open (retarding/variable) How variable? **Drying In** Vapor Drive

Vapor open sheathing at Exterior



Membranes: Mechanically Fastened

Exterior and Interior

Exterior Airtight Membranes

Pro Clima: SOLITEX, FRONTA QUATTRO,

FRONTA HUMIDA & INTESANA, etc Siga: Majcoat (no reinforced option,

less water proof)

<u>Not</u>

Siga Majvest

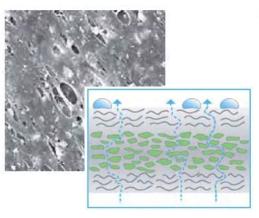
Tyvek

Greenguard

Hydrogap

Delta Foxx

Typar etc



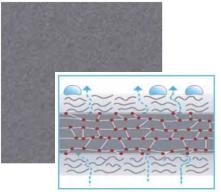
Interior Airtight Membranes

Pro Clima: DB+, DA, INTELLO Plus

Certainteed: Membrain (no reinforced option)

Siga: Majpell (no reinforced option, not vapor variable)

Polyethelene (vapor closed)





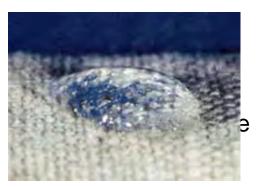


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Water penetration due to reduced surface tension

Conventional technology: PE /PP

membrane: (micro)porous



Water can penetrate the structure due to the reduced water tension caused by:

- Wood preservatives (salts and detergents)
- Chainsaw oil
- Materials contained in the wood (resins, oils or terpentines)
- Not completely airtight (porous)

New technology: TEEE membrane: nonporous and monolithic



Nonporous structures are always watertight and are not affected by:

- Wood preservatives (salts and detergents)
- Chainsaw oil
- Materials contained in the wood (resins, oils or terpentines)
- Completely airtight

High quality exterior membranes



Functions:

Top Layer:

Protection of the membrane from the outside at installation process (during the installation of the battens and subsequent roofing).

Membrane:

WRB: Waterproof against driving rain, Monolithic Actively vapor open (temp roof, roof underlayment and WRB)

Membrane Bottom layer:

Protection of the membrane against irregularities in the substrate (rafters or timber shuttering)

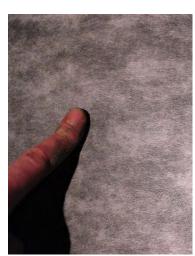
Active vapor open TEEE



Condensation on PE / PP micro-porous membrane

- Pores filled = vapor closed





Dry surface on TEEE nonporous monolithic membrane

remains vapor open, protects building

Acrylic, butyl.....

Acrylic Options:

Pro Clima: TESCON Vana, Profil, CONTEGA and more

3M, Siga, ZIP

Bitumen/Butyl Options:

Pro Clima, EXTOSEAL ENCORS (butyl/acrylic) WR Grace, Vycor (primer required) asphalt base

Primers must match profile of adhesive

Note: Expanding/Impregnated Foam cannot be practically installed airtight in our experience

Adhesion must hold Slippage doesn't provide confidence or durability



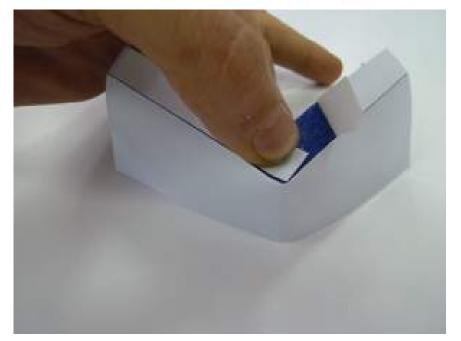
Peter Yost

Pro Clima primer on masonry tile with Contego Exo

forced to failure: internal delamination of tape

Address Penetrations







Address Penetrations (blind taping for concealed hinges)



Caulking Sealant

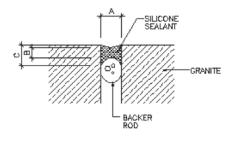
Acrylic, can be tricky Conventional Moving Weatherseal

Pro Clima: CONTEGA HF. GOOD JOINT DESIGN

Contega Classic

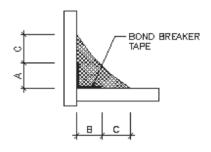


Siga primur Tremco acoustical

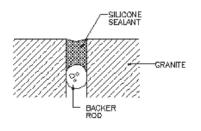


MOVING CORNER JOINT

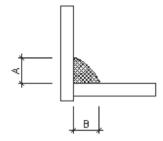
GOOD JOINT DESIGN



POOR JOINT DESIGN



POOR JOINT DESIGN



Gaskets

EPDM Rubber for wires, pipes and ducts

Pro Clima KAFLEX
Pro Clima ROFLEX

Plastic Electric Boxes
Pro Clima INSTAA Boxes
LESSCO



Liquid pipe sealing

Pro Clima WYFLEXA or CONTEGA HF

Zip Liquid Flash Prosoco Fast Flash









Insulations

Mineral wool:

Roxul

Urea-extended phenol formaldehyde binder - very low ppm (Greenguard)
No flame retardants



Fiberglass:

Typically with phenol formaldehyde binder Dense pack: Jet Stream Ultra binder free by Knauf

Below: JM Spider with hydrolyzed polyester binder



Alex Wilson, BuildingGreen

Insulations

Cellulose:

Check for Aluminum Sulfates 15% Borates for fire, pest and mold prevention.

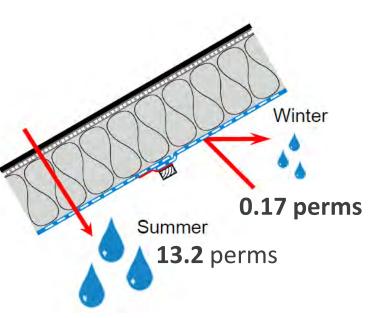


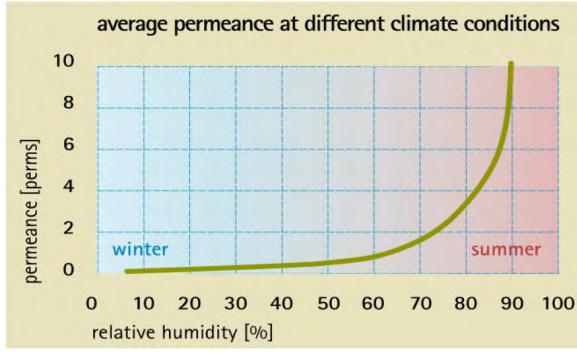
Woodfiber Board:
Gutex & Agepan
High recycled content, check %
of PU binder



As risks increase: Intelligent Vapor Retarders....

prevent wetting and promote drying building drying reserves, for maximum protection





Cornell Tech

Panelized System Continuous Envelope





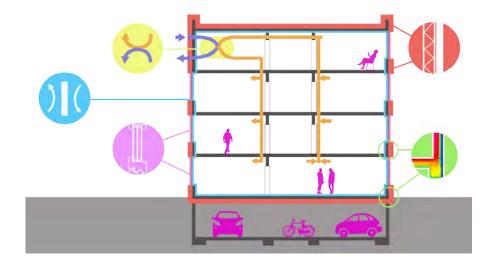




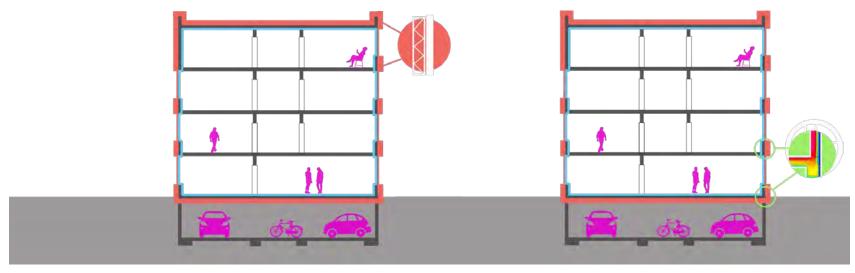


Critical Aspects/Principles

- Airtightness
- Vapor Control
- Well Insulated
- High-performance windows
- Fresh air ventilation



Warm Surface Temperatures



Continuation insulation

Thermal Bridge Free



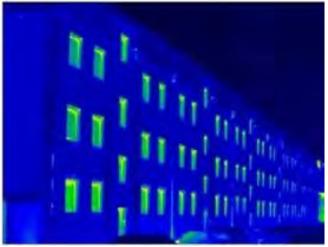
Insulation levels are climate specific, like sleeping bags

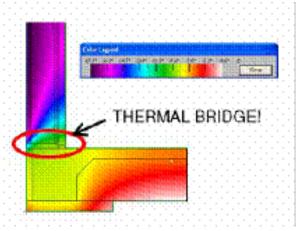


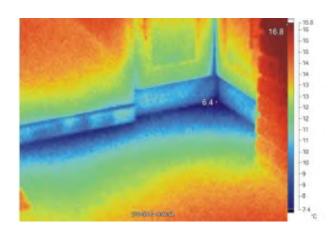


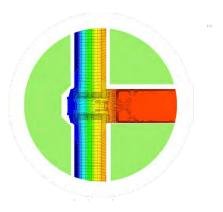
Comfort Criteria and Safety from Condensation



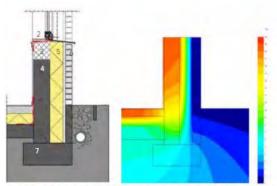




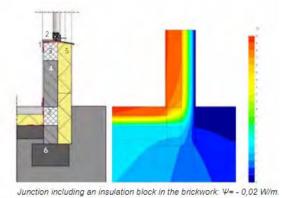




Thermal Breaks at the Foundation

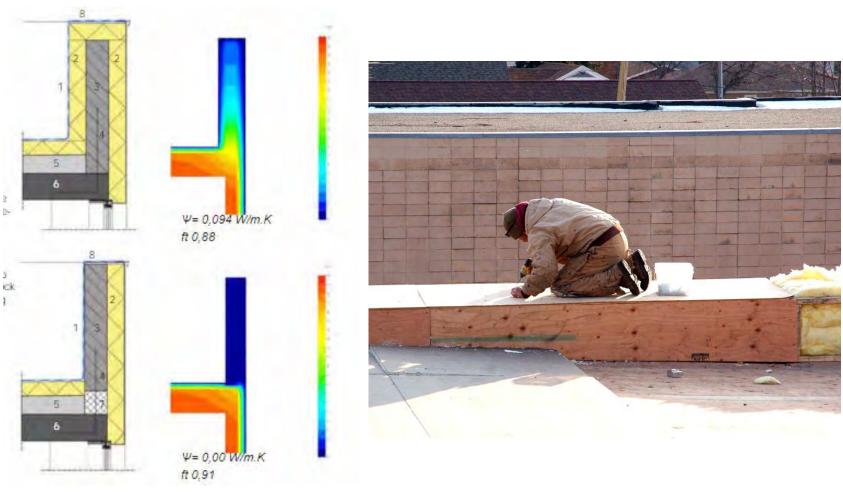


Junction with no insulation block in the brickwork: Ψ=0,27 W/m.K.





Parapet Walls



A2M passive+architecture

Thermal Break at the Rain Screen



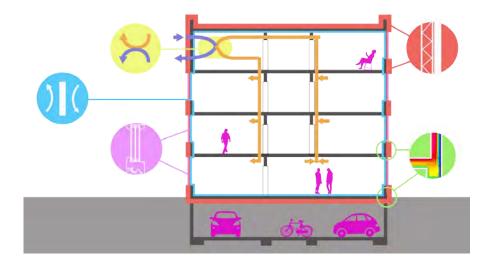


Thermal Break at Balcony



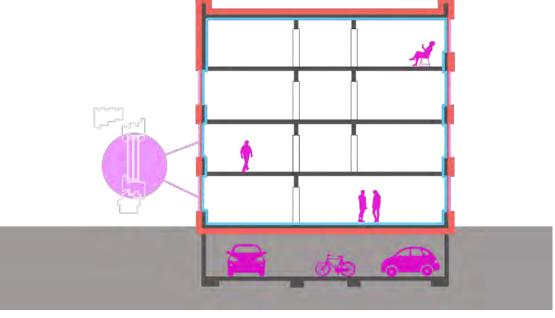
Critical Aspects/Principles

- Airtightness
- Vapor Control
- Well Insulated
- High-performance windows
- Fresh air ventilation



High-Performance Windows

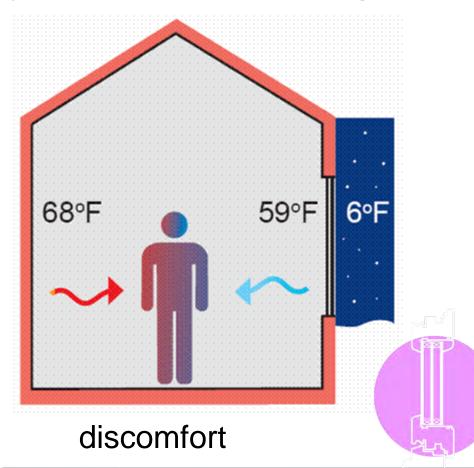




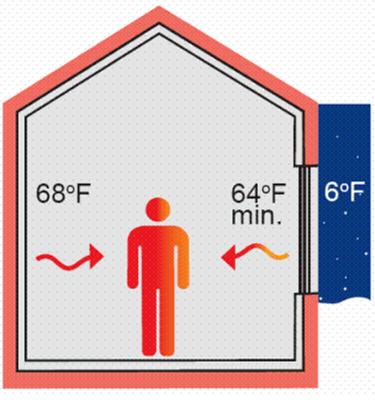
Comfort drives performance

Comfort drives performance

Typical **Double** Glazing

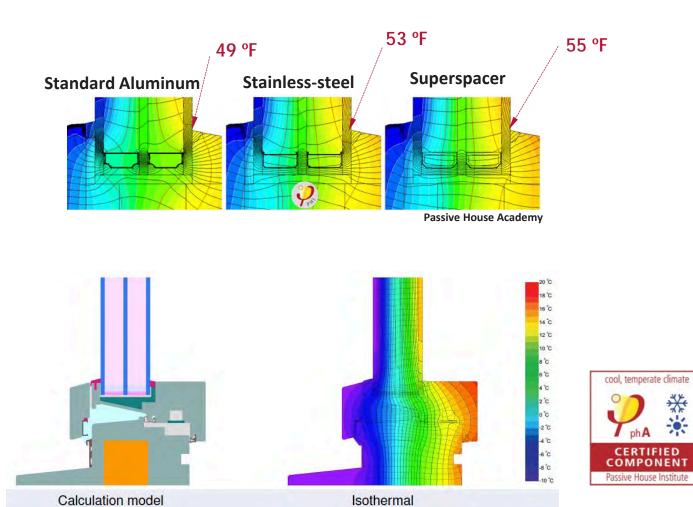


PH Windows

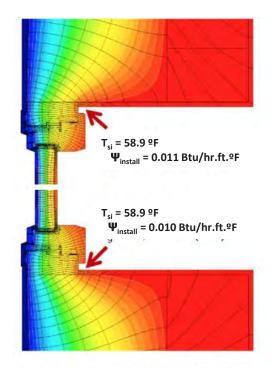


comfort

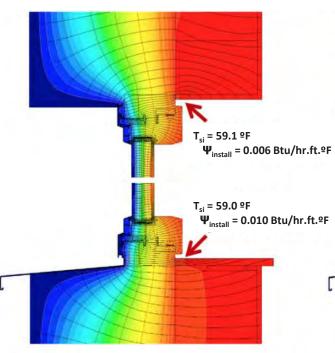
Spacers Matter, Frames Matter



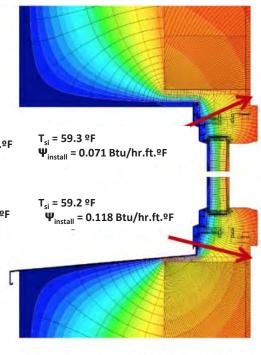
Window Placement Matters



U_{w-installed} = 0.151 Btu/hr.ft².°F (R_{w-installed} = 6.62 hr.ft².°F/Btu)



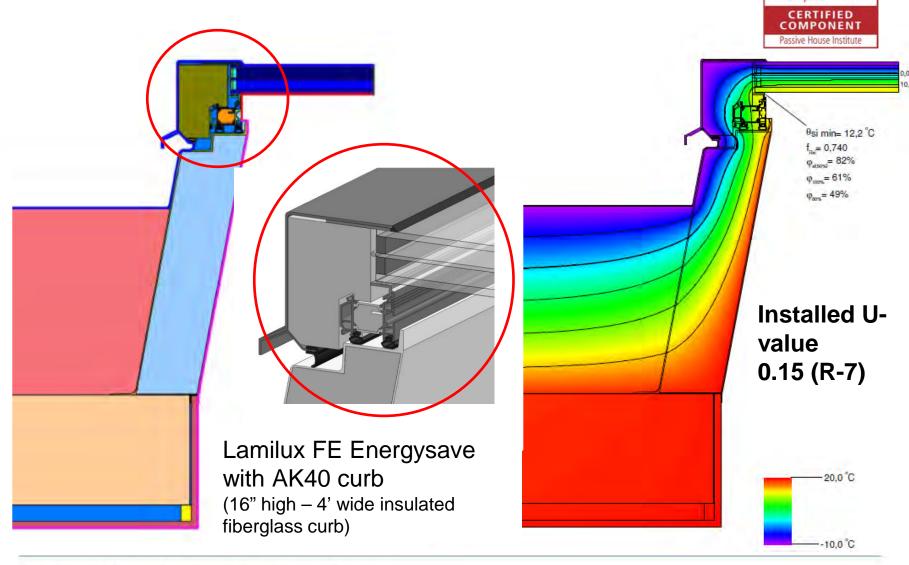
U_{w-installed} = 0.148 Btu/hr.ft².°F (R_{w-installed} = 6.76 hr.ft².°F/Btu)



 $U_{w-installed} = 0.215 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}F$ $(R_{w-installed} = 4.65 \text{ hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}F/\text{Btu})$



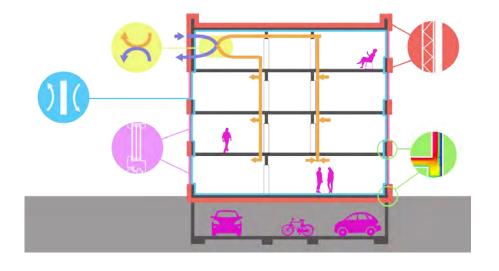
Skylight Integration....



cool, temperate climate

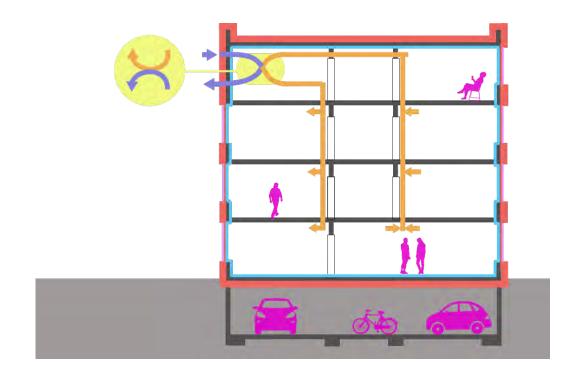
Critical Aspects/Principles

- Airtightness
- Vapor Control
- Well Insulated
- High-performance windows
- Fresh air ventilation



Fresh Air Ventilation

- Supply to every served space: living rooms, bedrooms, etc...
- Exhaust from every service space: bathrooms, kitchens, etc...
- Individual unit control
- Humidity control



Centralized vs. Decentralized

- Central Units: at top/bottom/middle of building with risers
- Semi-Central Units: at each floor
- Semi-Decentralized Units: at each apartment
- Decentralized Units: at each room



Semi-Decentralized (Zehnder)





Decentralized (Lunos)

Humidity and HRV vs. ERV (for Multifamily)

- HRV only recovers heat energy good for lowering humidity in winter
- ERV recovers humidity/latent energy maintaining indoor humidity levels & good for preventing moisture loading in summer.





Suggested Solution:

- Address summer humidity with active cooling.
- Address winter humidity with HRV system.

Lower Toxicity

Consider Chemical Risks

- Occupational Health
- Occupant Health
- Biosphere Health
 - Chemical sensitization
 - Respiratory ailments
 - Neurological ailments
 - Cancer



Work to Lower Toxicity

- No/low VOCs
- In manufacture, application, life and disposal
- Toward natural building.
- "Less is Best"



- International Living Future
 Institute: Red List
- USGBC LEED
- BuildingGreen: Greenspec
- Healthy Building Network:
 Pharos Project
- Declaration EPD: ISO 14025
- California EPA Air Resources Board
- Perkins & Will's Precautionary List

Training, Documentation, Verification & Orientation

Predictability Relies on Process....

Trained Professionals: Architects, Engineers, Builders Consultants (PH certified)

Integrated Design

Onsite Verification

Occupant Orientation



Third Party VeriPHy
Airtightness Testing Plan
MEP Commissioned accordingly
Certification:





Signage more numerous than "No Smoking"



REPORT ALL PENETRATIONS TO SUPERVISOR

Verify materials for continuity

Manufacturers

Airsealing system /Performance requirements

Airtight materials (membranes, sheathing)

Air-sealing tapes

Adhesives

Accessories

Tape primers

Gaskets for pipes, cables and ducts

Outlet airtight enclosures







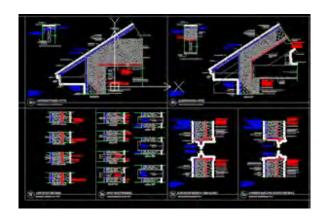


Summary

- 1. Robust (next generation) materials & components
- 2. Less toxic materials too
- 3. Fully integrated
- 4. Forming continuous control layers (predictability)
- 5. With simplified detailing
- 6. Sequenced
- 7. Protected
- 8. Tested & Commissioned
- 9. With trained workforce
- 10. Providing optimized function and affordability

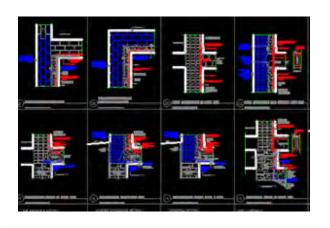
475 Can Help!

info@foursevenfive.com



Knowledge and Resources

475 CAD Details







Thank You!

