Orchards of Orenco Portland, Oregan Builder: Walsh Construction

# Insulation Installation Methods

Annex 61





Shawn Torbert LEED AP, CPHD, CSI

NY Metro Spec. Manager Roxul USA



Alejandra Nieto MBSc

Building Science Specialist Roxul Inc.

### AGENDA

- 1. Exterior Insulation Types
  - Properties and Considerations
- 2. Attachment Methods
  - Girt Systems
  - Clip & Rail
  - Brick Veneer
  - Screw-though
- 3. Conclusion

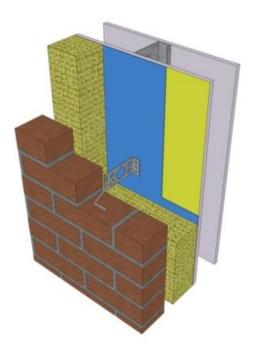
## **Typical Insulation Types**

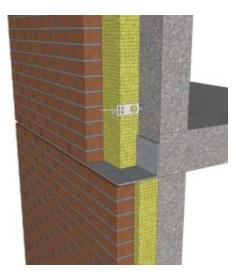
	Origin	Thermal conductance W/(m K)	Water vapor diffusion resistance factor (μ)	Vapor Permeance (perm-inch)	Fire behavior
Stonewool		0.032 - 0.040	1	30+	Incom-bustible,
(mineral wool)	Mineral				meltingpoint <u>&gt;</u> 1.000°C
Glasswool	Mineral	0.032-0.040	1		Incom-bustible
(mineral wool)					
Ultimate (mineral wool)	Mineral	0.032 - 0.040	1		Incom-bustible,
					meltingpoint <u>&gt;</u> 1.000°C
Expanded polystyrene	Synthetic	0.035-	20-70	2.7	Hardly inflammable
(EPS)		0.040			
Graphit embedded EPS	Synthetic	0.032	30-70		Hardly inflammable
Extruded polystyrene	Synthetic	0.030-	х		normally inflammable
(XPS)		0.040			
Polyurethane (PUR)	Synthetic	0.022- 0.040	x		Hardly inflammable
Polyisocyan-urat (PIR)	Synthetic	0.023 - 0.028	82 - 10.000		Hardly inflammable
Wood fibre	Vegetable	0.040-0.055			Normally inflammable
Hemp fibre	Vegetable	0.040- 0.045	1-2		Normally infammable
CL Cellulose	Vegetable	0.038-0.069	1-2		Normally inflammable

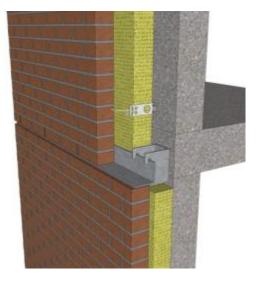
## Considerations

- Building code requirements
- Effective thermal performance
- Temperature dependent thermal conductivity
- Moisture dependent thermal conductivity
- Vapour permeance and moisture movement
- Installation method
- Cladding attachments
- Fire performance
- Cost of materials, installation and labour
- Effective cost of assembly

# Cladding Attachment: Masonry Ties & Shelf Angles



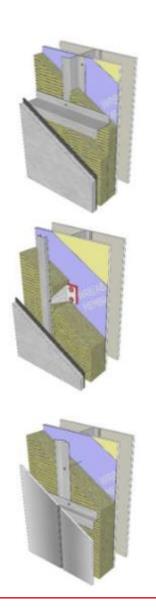




Brick ties – 10-30% loss for galvanized ties, 5-10% loss for stainless steel

Continuous shelf angles ~50% R-value loss

Shelf angle on stand-offs only ~15% R-value loss



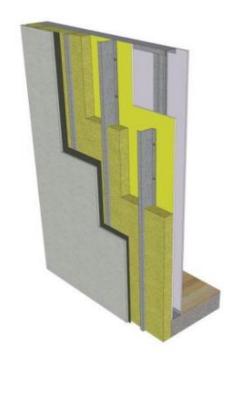
# **Cladding Attachment**

 Continuous Girts – Rigid or Semi-rigid boards or spray-foam (i.e. almost anything works)

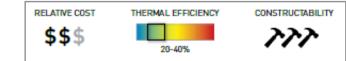
 Intermittent Clip & Rail Systems – Semirigid boards or spray-foam (i.e. flexibility & ease of installation is key)

 Screws through Insulation – rigid insulation boards (i.e. stiff enough to support compression load)

## **Cladding Attachment: Vertical Steel Z-Girts**



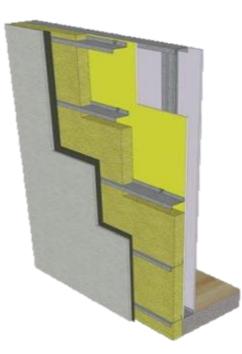
#### Vertical Z-Girts





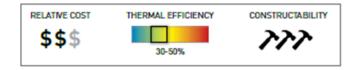


## Cladding Attachment: Horizontal Steel Z-Girts

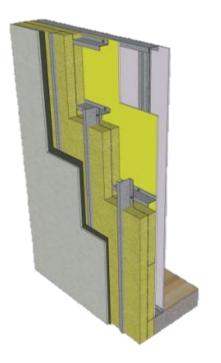




#### Horizontal Z-Girts

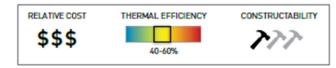


## Cladding Attachment: Crossing Steel Z-Girts

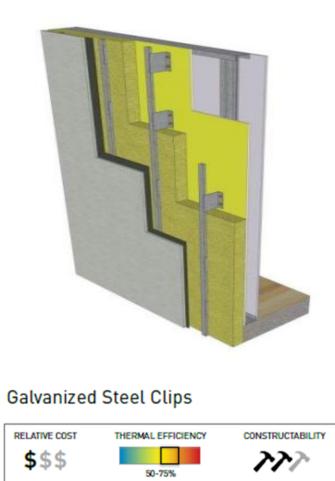




#### **Crossing Z-Girts**

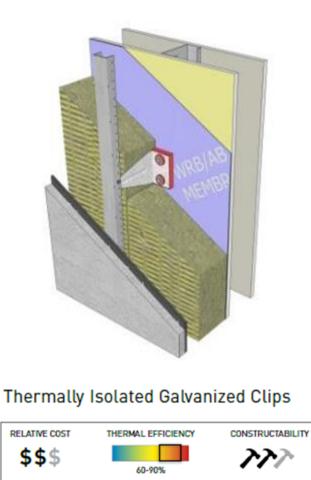


## Cladding Attachment: Clip & Rail, Steel



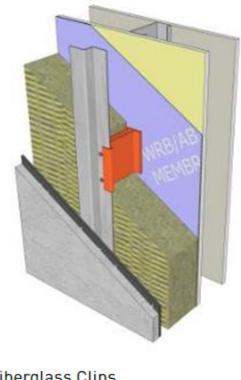


## Cladding Attachment: Clip & Rail, Isolated Galvanized

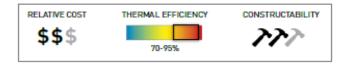


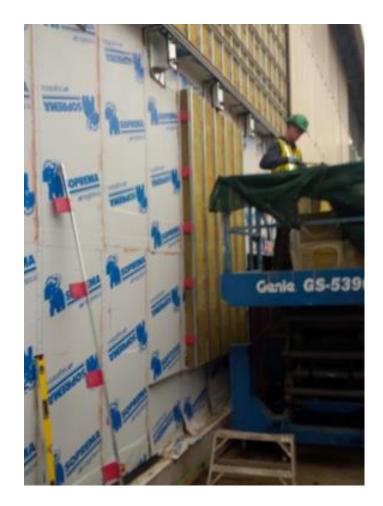


## Cladding Attachment: Clip & Rail, Fiberglass



### Fiberglass Clips





## Cladding Attachment: Screw through Insulation

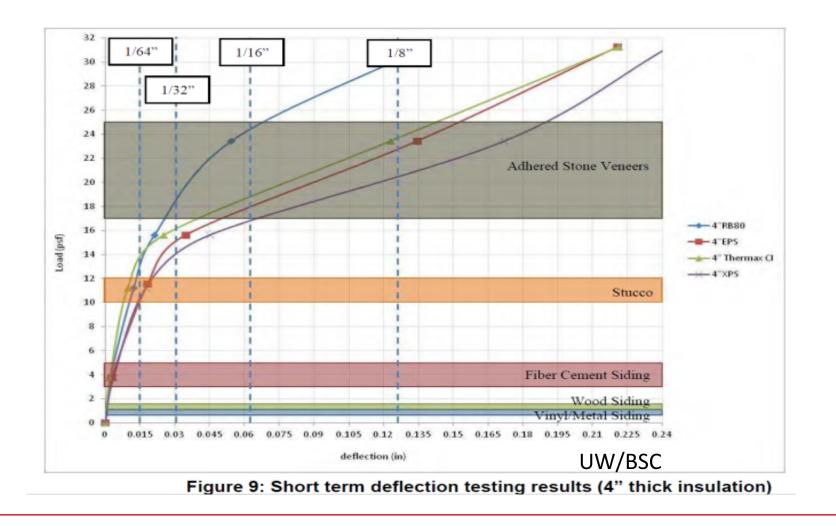
Longer cladding Fasteners directly through rigid insulation (up to 2" for light claddings)

Long screws through vertical strapping and rigid insulation creates truss – short cladding fasteners into vertical strapping

ension Service Gravity Load State Compression (Insulation) Friction (Insulation/ Sheathing) Ultimate Gravity Load State Tension Compression

Rigid shear block type connection through insulation, short cladding fasteners into vertical strapping

### **Cladding Attachment: Screw through Insulation**



## **Cladding Attachment: Screws Through Insulation**



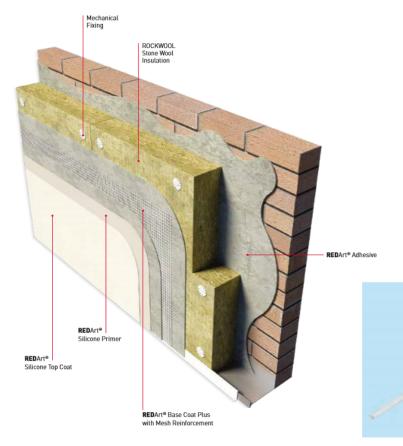








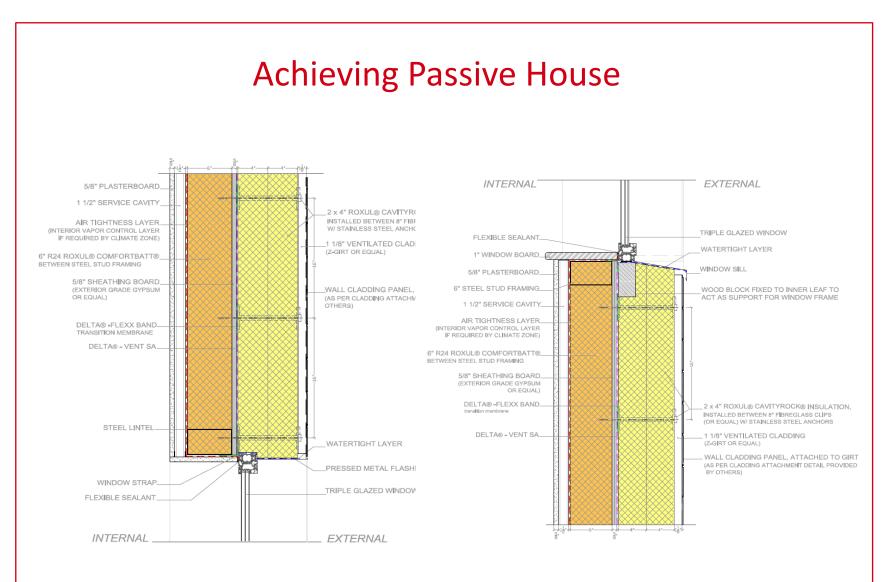
## **Exterior Insulation Finish Systems**



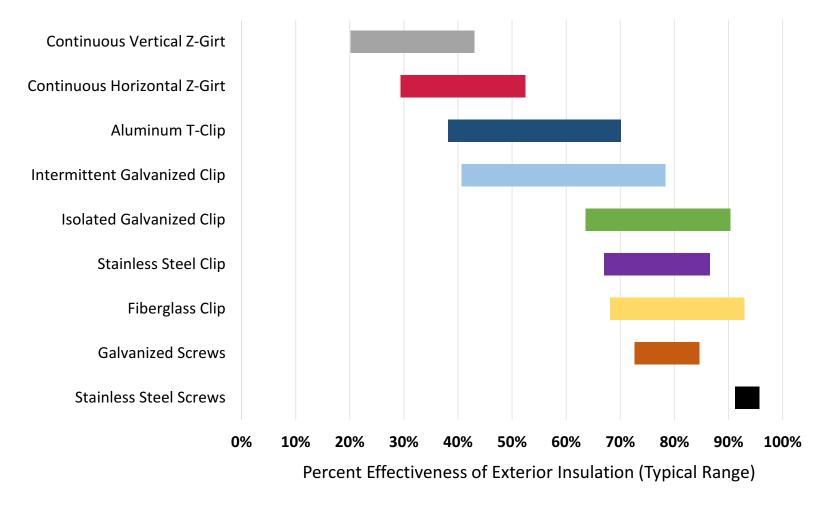








# Percent Effectiveness of Exterior Insulation with Various Cladding Support Systems



# Thank You! Questions?

assession

REALER CONT.

(家口)

00000000

Ħ

IT'IT