



Pennsylvania Housing Research Center

- The Pennsylvania Housing Research Center (PHRC) provides and facilitates education, training, Innovation, research, and dissemination to the residential construction industry for the purpose of improving the quality and affordability of housing.
- Educational programs and publications by the PHRC address a wide range of topics relevant to the home building industry and are designed to reach a diverse audience: builders, code officials, remodelers, architects, developers, engineers, planners, landscape architects, local government officials, educators, etc. to provide professional development and continuing education

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Description

This session will review areas within attached dwelling units where air sealing can be difficult. These areas include the wall assembly separating two-family dwellings and the rated wall assembly required in townhouses not more than three stories in height. We will assess areas of air leakage in commonly used wall assemblies and review ways to reduce air infiltration. Finally, we will look at additional wall assemblies that may not be commonplace but have the potential to help with reducing high air leakage rates.



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Learning Objectives

1. Identify air leakage trouble spots within the envelope that could lead to a decrease in energy efficiency or introduce contaminants into a conditioned space.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbf{2}}$. Review ways to address those trouble spots with specific products on the market that are designed to help with air infiltration.

3. Understand alternative designs that may differ from typical designs but can help with reducing air leakage in common walls.

4. Identify areas where these designs can also help with the reduction in sound transmittance as well as creating a more energy-efficient assembly.

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4

Disclaimer

 No individual product or method is being promoted in this webinar. Products and methods should be selected based on the designed assembly.



N1102.4 Air Leakage

• The building thermal envelope shall be constructed to limit air leakage in accordance with the requirements of Sections R1102.4.1 through R1102.4.5.

7

N1102.4.1 Building Thermal Envelope

 The building thermal envelope shall comply with Sections N1102.4.1.1 and N1102.4.1.2. The sealing methods between dissimilar materials shall allow for differential expansion and contraction. - N1102.4.1.1 - Installation

- N1102.4.1.2 - Testing

8

N1102.4.1.2 Testing

 The building or dwelling unit shall be tested and verified as having an air leakage rate of not exceeding five air changes per hour in Climate Zones 1 and 2, and three air changes per hour in Climate Zones 3 through 8. Testing shall be conducted in accordance with RESNET/ICC 380, ASTM E779 or ASTM E1827 and reported at a pressure of 0.2 inch w.g. (50 Pascals). Where required by the building official, testing shall be conducted by an approved third party. A written report of the results of the test shall be signed by the party conducting the test and provided to the building official. Testing shall be performed at any time after creation of all penetrations of the building thermal envelope.



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11

N1102.4.1.1 Installation

• The components of the building thermal envelope as listed in Table N1102.4.1.1 shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the criteria listed in Table N1102.4.1.1, as applicable to the method of construction. Where required by the building official, an approved third party shall inspect all components and verify compliance.

ble N11	.2.4.1.1	
TAI	LE N1102.4.1.1 (R402.4.1.1) AIR BARRIER, AIR S	EALING AND INSULATION INSTALLATION ²
COMPONENT	AIR BARRIER CRITERIA	INSULATION INSTALLATION CRITERIA
General requiremen	A continuous air benner shall be installed in the building envelope. 5 Breaks or joints in the air barrier shall be sealed.	Air-permeable insulation shall not be used as a sealing material.
Coilingiattic	The air barrier in any dropped ceiling or soffs shall be aligned with the insulation and any gops in the air berrier shall be seeled. Access openings, drop-down stairs or knee well doors to unccoditioned aftic spaces shall be seeled.	The insulation in any dropped ceiling toffit shall be aligned with the air barrier.
Walls	The junction of the fournation and still plate shall be sealed. The junction of the top plate and the top of exterior weblis shall be sealed. Kinee walks shall be sealed.	Cavities within comers and headers of frame walls shall be insulated by complexity filling the cavity with a industrial having a thermal industance, <i>R-value</i> , of not lace than R-3 per inch. Extent thermal envelope insulation for thermal walls shall be initiated in substantial contact and continuous alignment with the air barrine.
Windows, skylights doors	nd The space between framing and skylights, and the jambs of windows and doors, shall be sealed.	-

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Dwelling Unit Enclosure Area - Defined

• DWELLING UNIT ENCLOSURE AREA. The sum of the area of ceiling, floors and walls separating a dwelling unit's conditioned space from the exterior or from adjacent conditioned or unconditioned spaces. Wall height shall be measured from the finished floor of the dwelling unit to the underside of the floor above.

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16

N1102.4.1.2 Testing (Exception)

- Exception: When testing individual dwelling units, an air leakage rate not exceeding 0.30 cubic feet per minute per square foot [0.008 m3/(s × m2)] of the dwelling unit enclosure area, tested in accordance with ANSI/RESNET/ICC 380, ASTM E779 or ASTM E12827 and reported at a pressure of 0.2 inch water gauge (50 Pa), shall be permitted in all climate zones for:

 Attached single- and multiple-family building dwelling units.
 Attached single- dwelling units.
 - Attached single- and multiple-family building dwelling units.
 Buildings or dwelling units that are 1,500 square feet (139.4 m2) or smaller.
- Mechanical ventilation shall be provided in accordance with Section M1505 of this code or Section 403.3.2 of the International Mechanical Code, as applicable, or with other approved means of ventilation.
- 17 Source: International Code Council (/CC). (2020). 2021 Inter



































Main Trouble Spots in Townhomes

- Common Wall
- Exterior Wall Intersections & Offsets

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31

Main Trouble Spots in Townhomes

Common Wall

Exterior Wall Intersections & Offsets

32

































Key Points for Common Wall

- Be more detailed in your ASW pen test
- Use fire blocking locations as an added air seal location

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Review alternative common wall designs

46

Main Trouble Spots in Townhomes

Common Wall

• Exterior Wall Intersections & Offsets

47













R302.2.2 - Common Walls (2021 IRC) • Organization of the separating townhouse units shall be assigned a fireresistance rating in accordance with Item 1 or 2 and shall be rated for fire exposure from both sides. Common walls shall extend to and be tight against the exterior sheathing of the exterior walls, or the inside face of exterior walls without stud cavities, and the underside of the rood sheathing. The common wall sheat by two townhouse units shall be constructed without plumbing or mechanical equipment, ducts or vents, other than water-filed fire spinkler piping in the cavity of the common wall. Electrical installations shall be in accordance with <u>Chapters 34</u> through 43. Penetrations of the membrane of common walls to electrical installations shall be in accordance with <u>Chapters 34</u> through 43. Penetrations of the membrane of common walls to electrical installations shall be in accordance with <u>Chapters 34</u> through 43. Penetrations of the membrane of common walls to electrical of the boxes shall be in accordance with <u>Chapters 34</u> through 43. Penetrations of the membrane of common walls the electrical of the boxes shall be in accordance with <u>Chapters 34</u> through 43. Penetrations of the membrane of common walls the electrical of the boxes shall be in accordance with <u>Chapters 34</u> through 43. Penetrations of the membrane of common walls the electrical of the tool of t

52



53





Key Points for Exterior Wall Intersections & Offsets

- Be more detailed in your ASW pen test
- Remember, air barriers must be continuous
- Detail air barrier transitions

55



56



Case Study Parameters

- "Building one"
- •6 units
- Installed typical ASW approach only
- "Innovated aerosolized sealant"
- "Building two" 5 units
- Installed typical ASW
- Incorporated alternative air sealing methods
- methods
 "Innovated aerosolized

sealant"

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58

"Innovated Aerosolized Sealant" AeroBarrier • AeroBarrier is an interior applied air sealing system that seals building envelope leaks up to 1/2".

- 1/2".
 The waterborne sealant is aerosolized and injected into a
- aerosolized and injected into a pressurized home.
 The sealant is self-guided to the edges of visible and invisible leaks to create a seal by accumulating across the leak surface.





Preliminary Results

- Typical air leakage prior to the alternative sealing method (AeroBarrier) ranged from 4 to 7 ACH50.
- Temporary coverings were added to horizontal items such as window sashes and these areas were taped.
- Because this temporary condition contributed to the reduction in ACH50, the test was reduced the rate to less than necessary.

61

 Building one 						 Building two 						
Building One Blower Door Tee	t Results						Building 2 Blower Door Test Result	5				
BUILDING 1 Dwelling Unit	A	в	с	D	E	F	BUILDING 2 Dwelling Unit	A	в	с	D	E
Blower Door Pre-AeroBarrier (some air sealing performed)	4.96 ACH50	5.97 ACHSO	6.23 ADH50	4.81 ACH50	6.44 ACH50	3.76 ACH50	Blower Door Pre-AeroBarrier	4.63 ACH50	7.24 ACH50	6.43 ACH50	6.62 ACH50	5.10 ACH50
Blower Door After AeroBarrier (temporary air sealing)	1.64 ACH50	1.50 ACHS0	1.88 ADIGO	1.53 A0150	1.67 ACH50	1.60 ACH50	Blower Door After AeroBarrier	1.83	1.80	1.90	1.70	1.59
Final Code Blower Door	2.19 ACHS0	2.39 ACHS0	2.75 AD150	2.05 ADISO	2.34 ACH50	2.02 ACHS0	(temporary air sealing) Final Code	2.88	3.00	2.54	2.64	2.31
263 – air changea per hour al 53 pascale pro	05.745						Blower Door	ALIGO	Actor	ALIGO	2000	

62



- Reduced the need to caulk electrical boxes due to the aerosolized sealant filled those small gaps
 "The benefit is that it could give builders a universal solution without code changes or differences across jurisdictions resulting in more consistency with the potential for lower costs."

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Summary

• Lower air infiltration = lower energy consumption from the occupant

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- Air leakage though the ASW is equivalent to air leakage to the outside
- If it's fire blocked, it needs to be air sealed
- Look outside the box

64



65



