

Kohta Ueno

October 17, 2013

# Interior Insulation of Mass Masonry Walls: A Pittsburgh-Area PH Case Study

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8th Annual North American Passive  
House Conference



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# Project Background

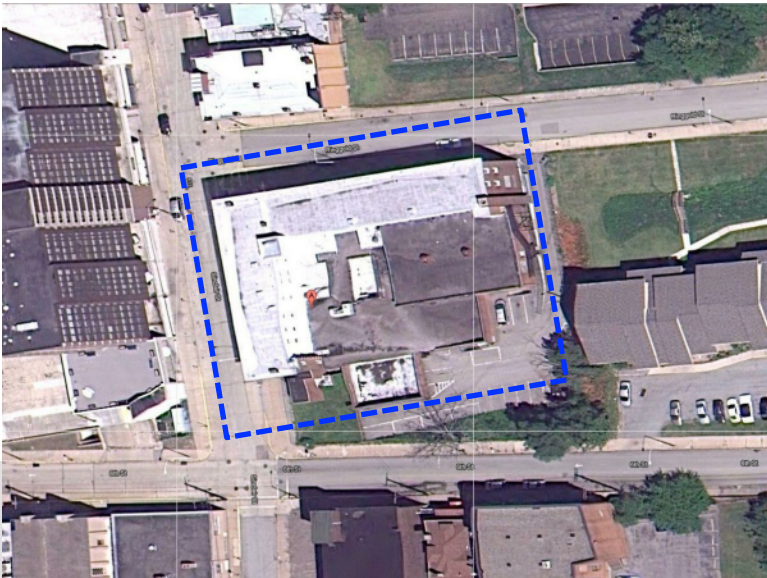
# McKeesport, PA YMCA Building

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- Former YMCA building, circa 1923 construction
- Action Housing Inc. - Downtown Housing facility
- ~65,000 sf; ~75 units (rental, shelter rooms)

# McKeesport, PA YMCA Building

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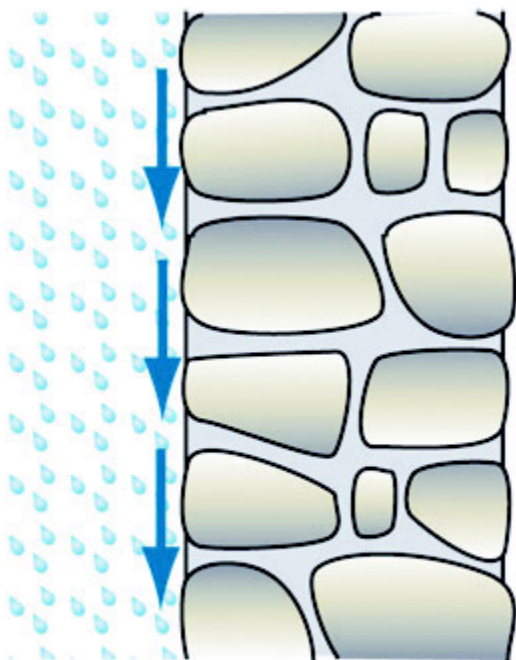
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- Former YMCA building, circa 1923 construction
- Action Housing Inc. - Downtown Housing facility
- ~65,000 sf; ~75 units (rental, shelter rooms)
- Major energy efficiency retrofit project underway
  - PH target; occupied rehab project
- Thoughtful Balance Inc. (architecture firm)
  - Laura Nettleton, Michael Whartnaby
- BSC acting as sub-consultant
  - Masonry interior insulation retrofit; other energy issues

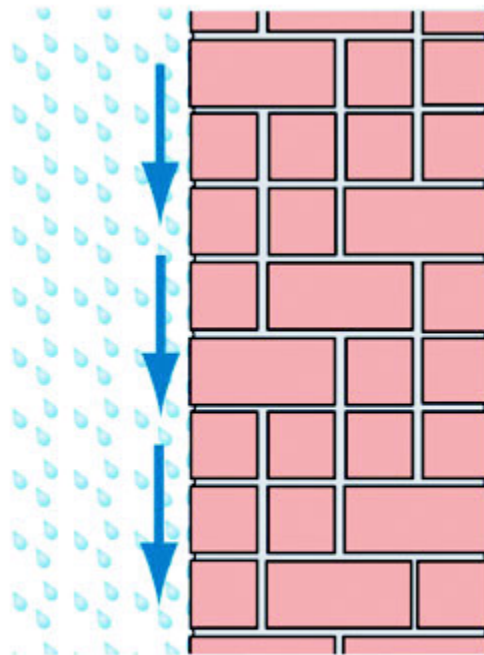
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# Masonry Insulation Background

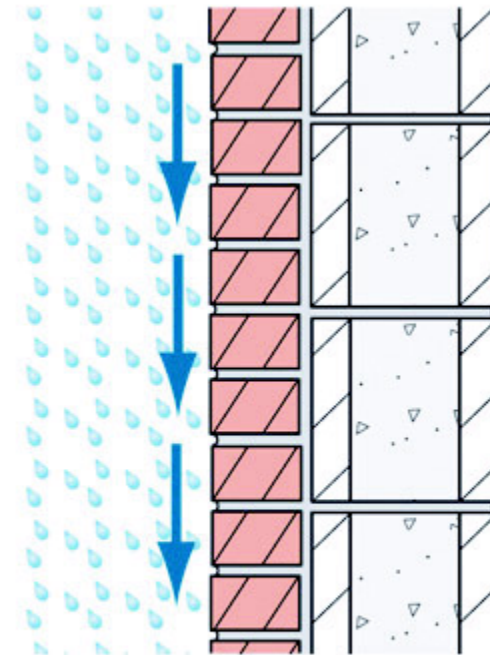
# Mass Walls (Rain Control)



Rubble



Solid Masonry



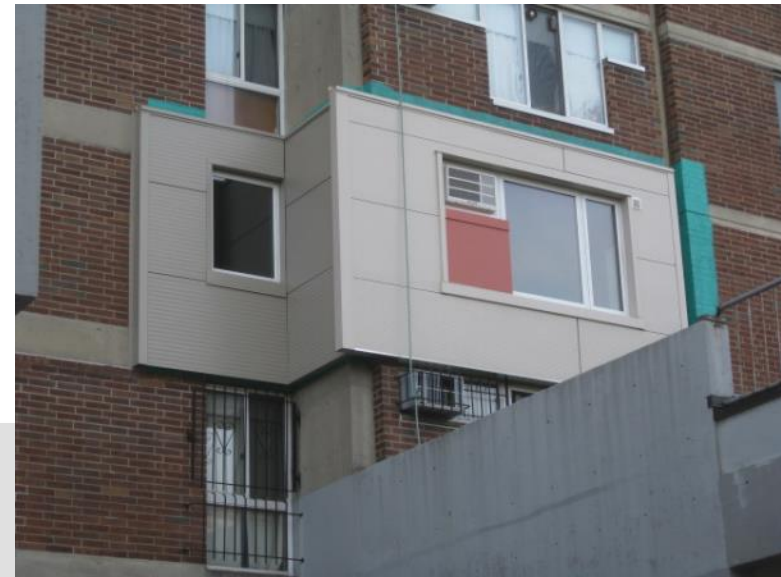
Composite/  
Layered

- Moisture is absorbed/safely stored during rain
- Moisture re-evaporates/dries while warmer
- No “drainage plane”

# Inside or Outside Insulation?

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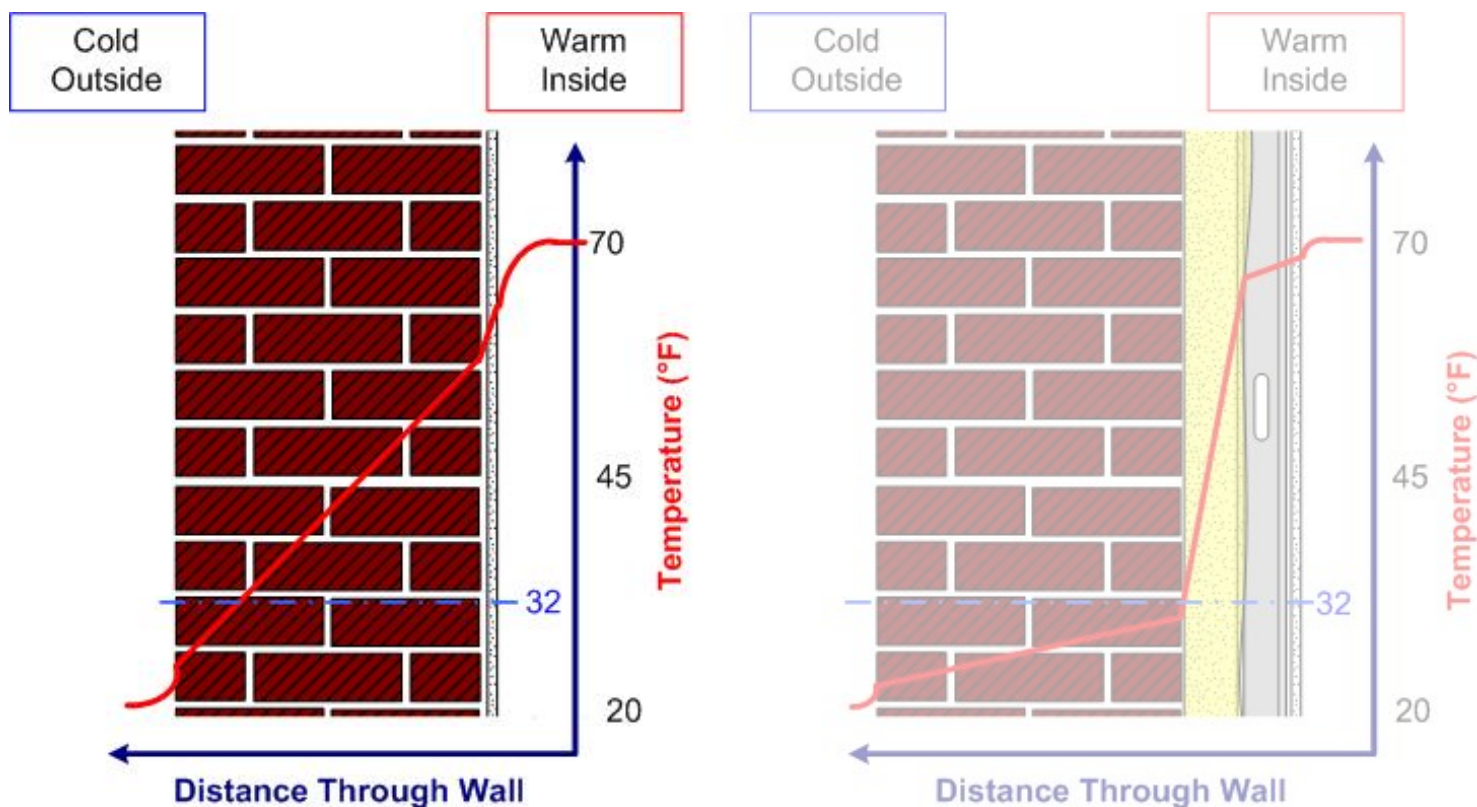
- Insulating on exterior always preferable (masonry durability, condensation risks)
- Interior insulation → historic preservation reasons
- Interior → potential durability risks
- Energy efficiency, preserve exterior, museum-level durability: choose 2 of 3



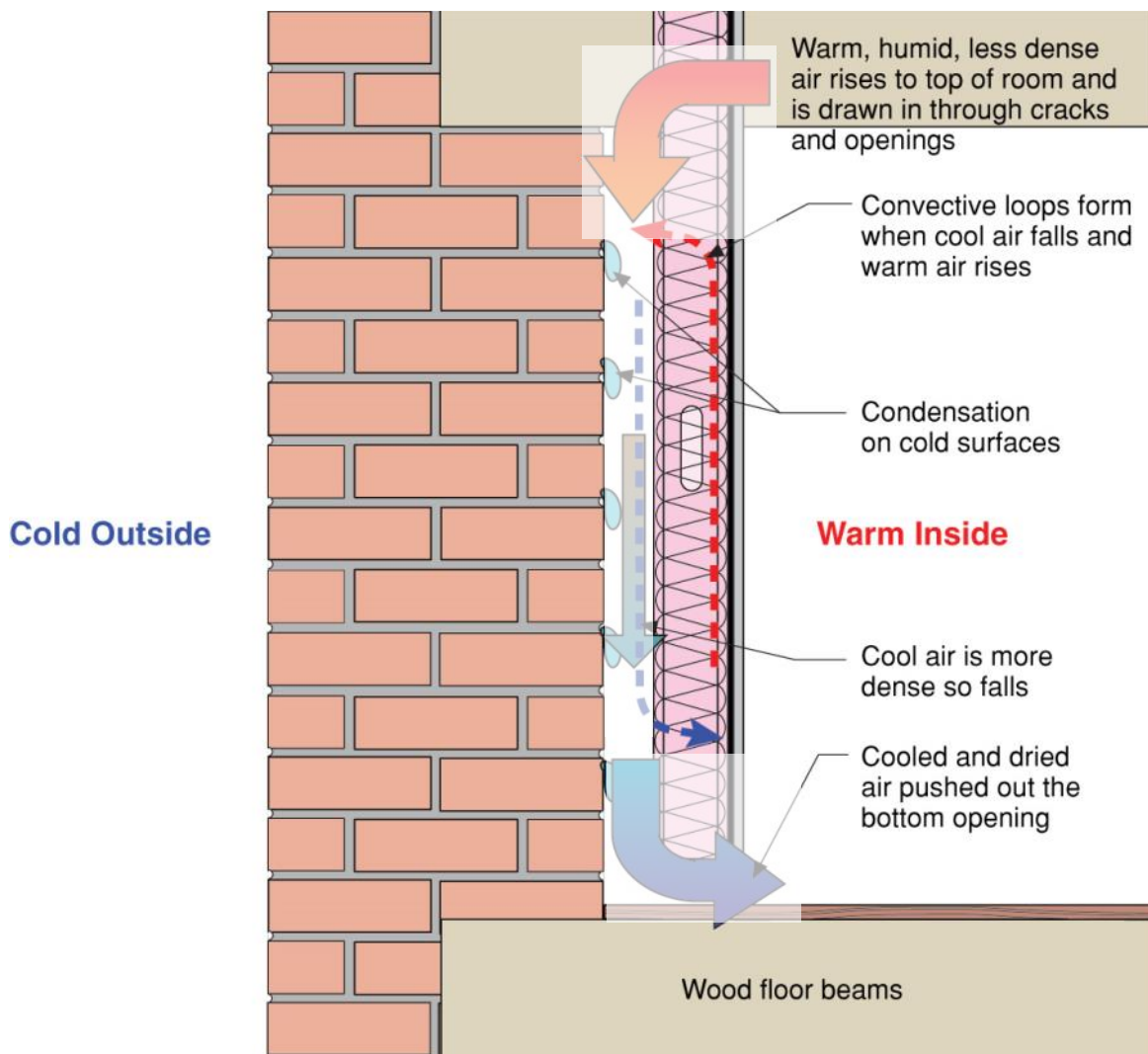


# Cold Climate Risks

1. Freeze-thaw (reduced drying)
2. Air leakage condensation on interior face of masonry
3. Rot / corrosion of embedded elements

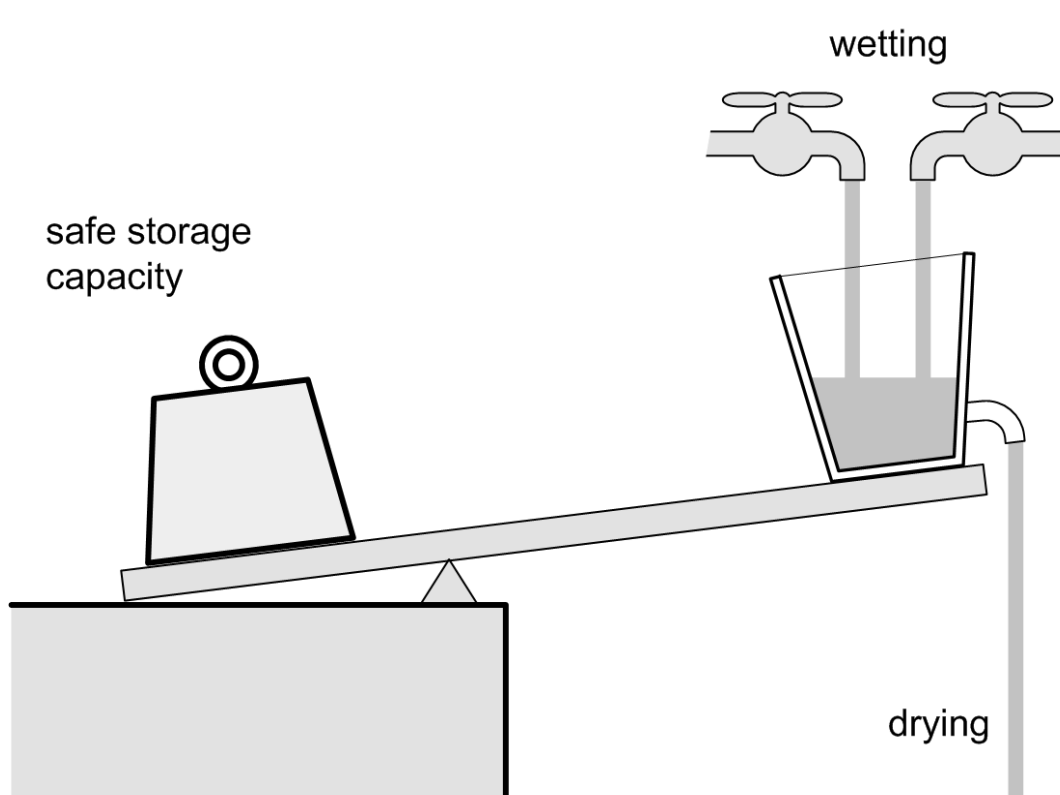


# Cold Climate Risks: Condensation



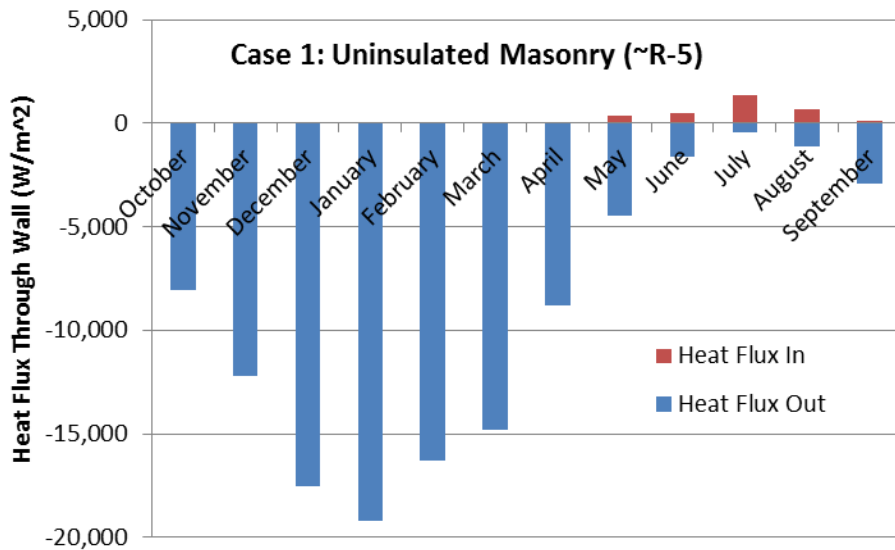
- Requires perfect workmanship at air barrier—around penetrations, etc.
- Made worse by air gap behind insulation
- **NOT RECOMMENDED**

# The Moisture Balance



- Large storage capacity (mass wall)
- Drying decreases with insulation
- Design should reduce/control wetting to compensate

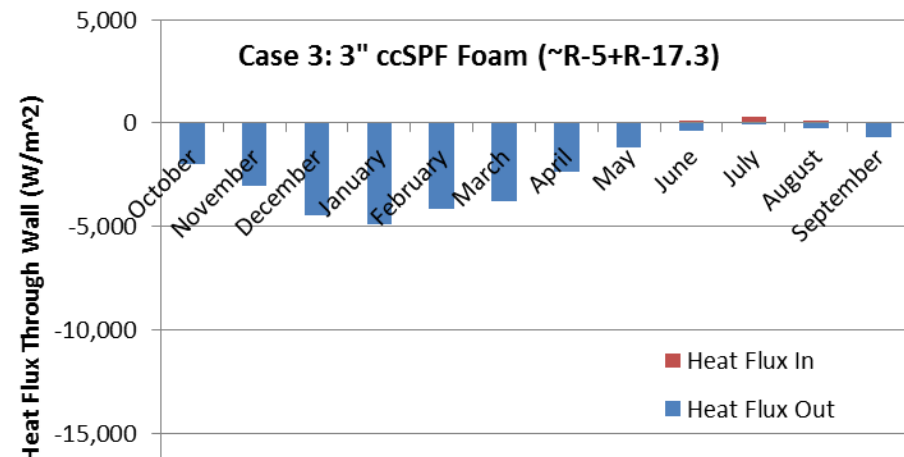
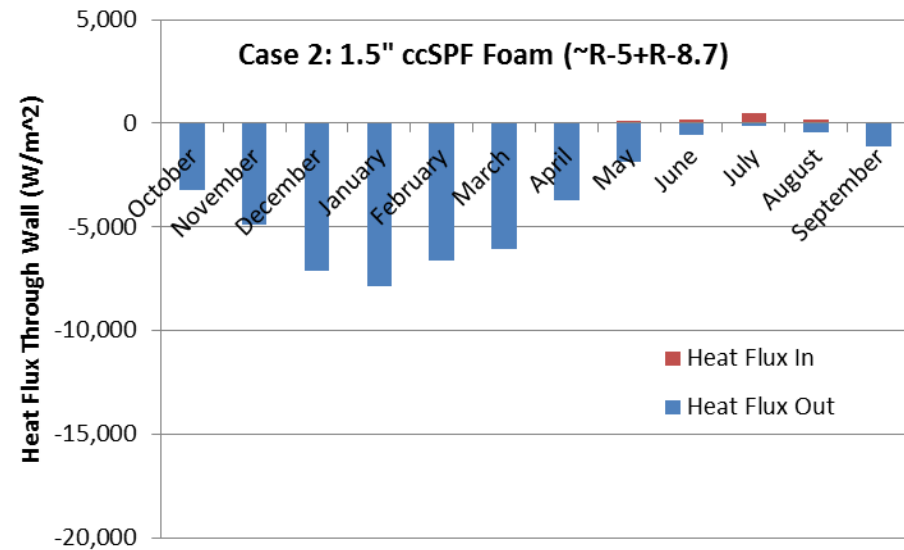
# Do We Need to Insulate Mass Walls?



Climate: Burlington, VT

Case 2 (add 1.5" ccSPF, R-8.7)  $\approx$  60% reduction in heat flow through walls vs. uninsulated case

Case 3 (add 3" ccSPF, R-17.3)  $\approx$  75% reduction in heat flow through walls vs. uninsulated case

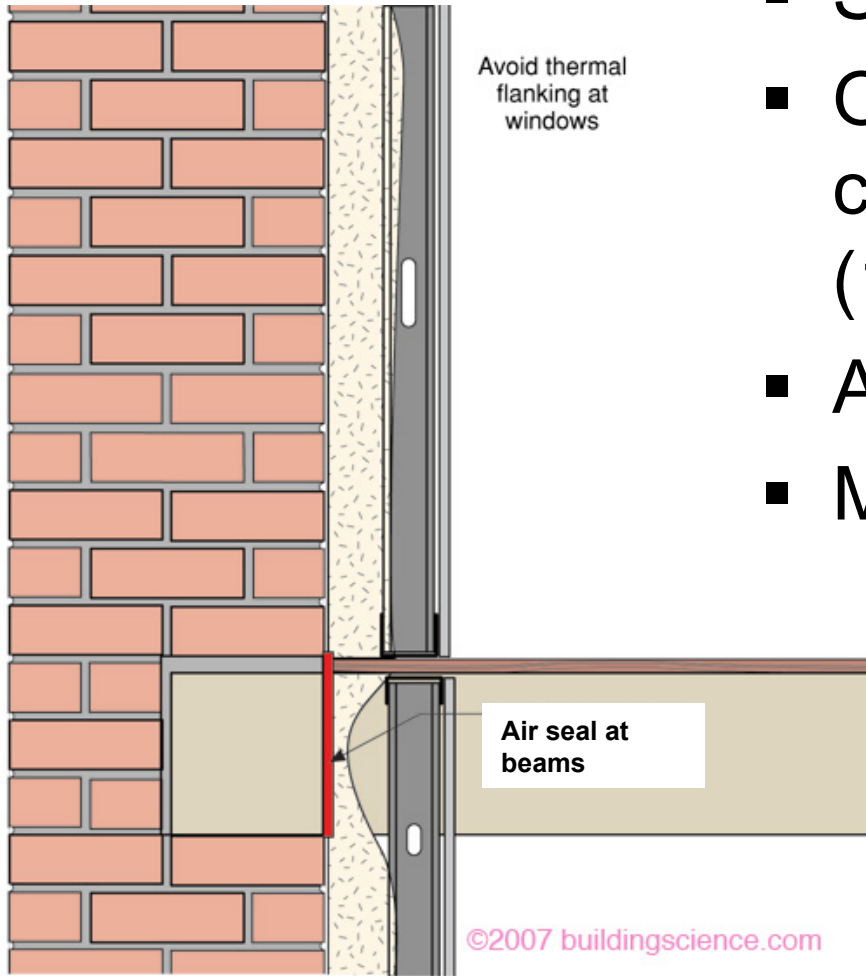


**Mass vs. no mass  $\rightarrow$  Adds  $\sim$ R-1**

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# Retrofit Approaches

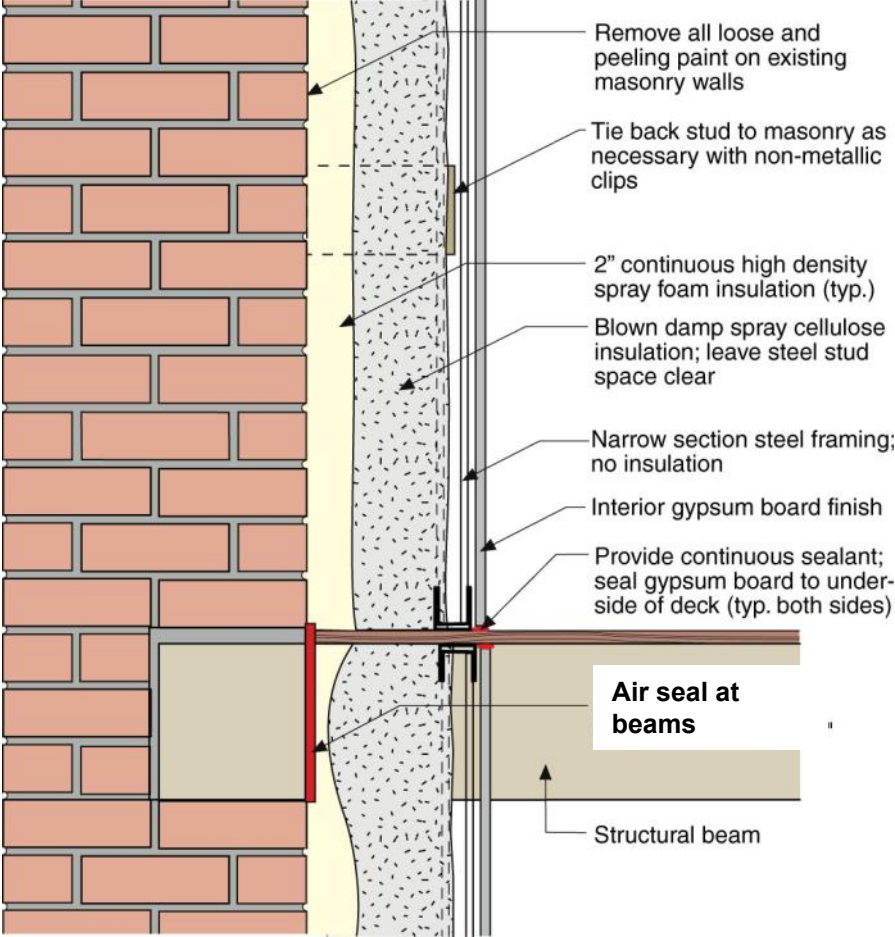
# Recommended Approaches



- Spray foam against masonry
- Open cell (0.5 PCF)? Closed cell (2.0 PCF)? Intermediate (1.0 PCF)?
- Air seal at joist pockets
- Montreal experience



# Hybrid Wall Insulation Assembly



# Non Spray Foams Options

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- Rigid board foams, adhered to wall—air barrier
- Expanded polystyrene/EPS (non-GWP foam)





# Non-Foam Options?

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- Dense pack cellulose against brick
- High-density mineral fiber/glass fiber & variable permeability vapor retarder
- Requires meticulous workmanship/air barrier—air barrier outboard of framing & services



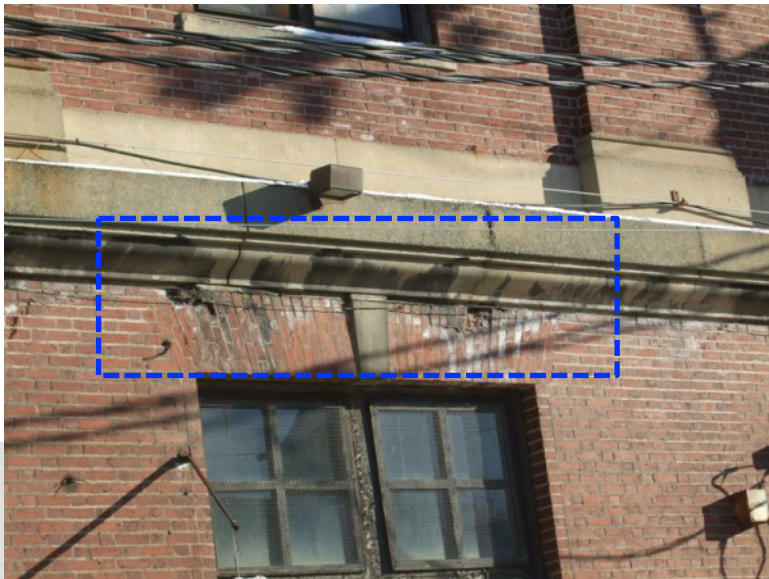
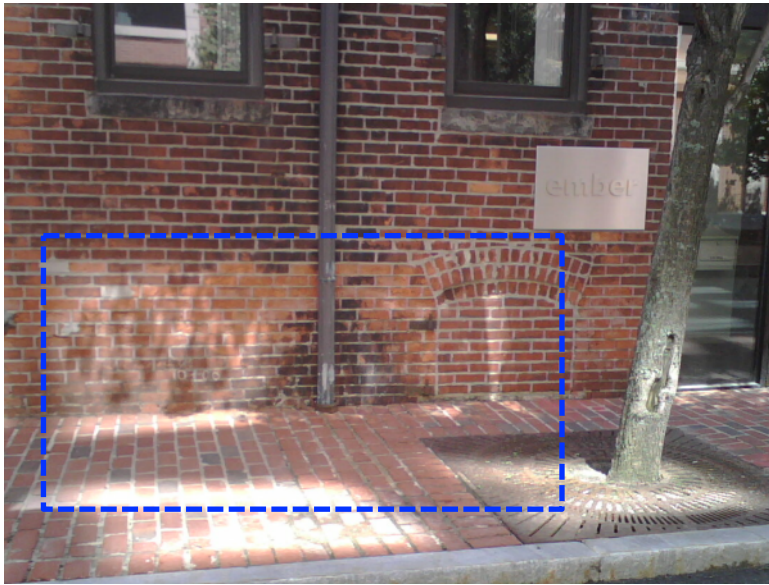
Photo: Chris Benedict

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# Site Assessment

# Site Assessment: Where is it Wet?

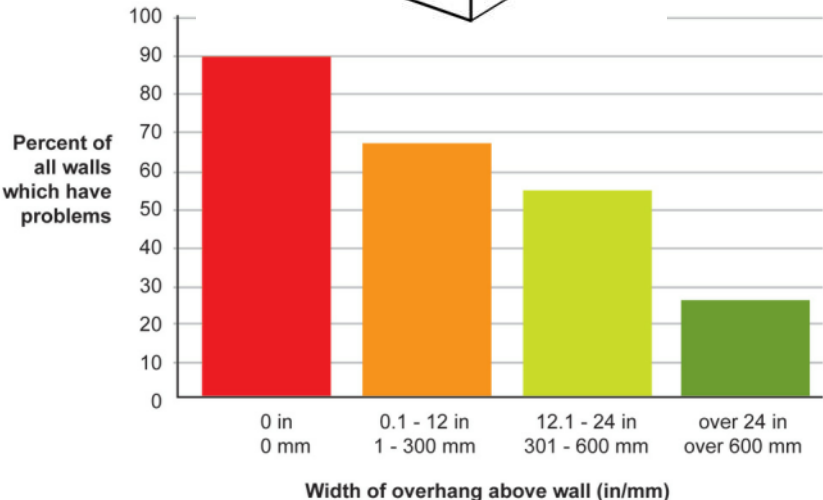
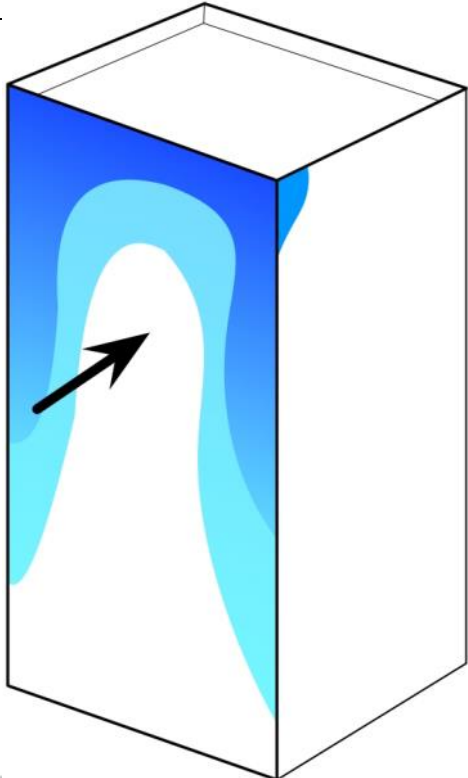
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# Site Assessment: Brick Condition



# Roof-Wall Interface



# Site Assessment: North Parapet

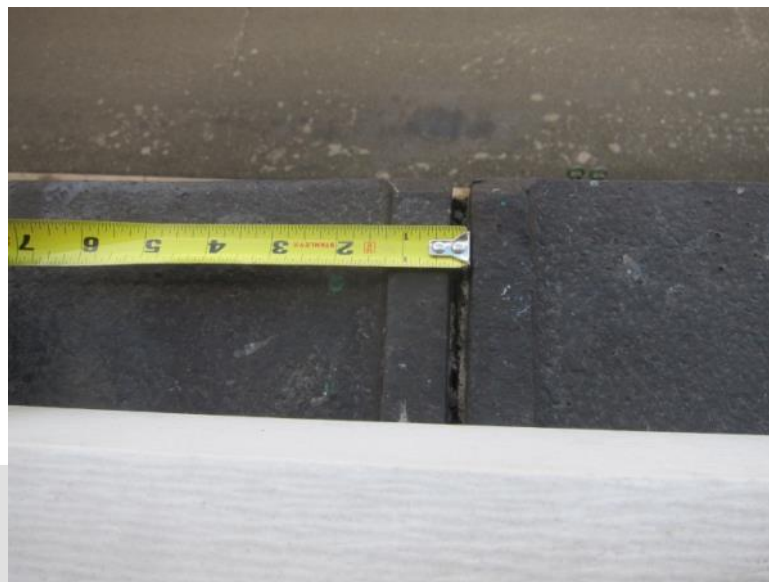
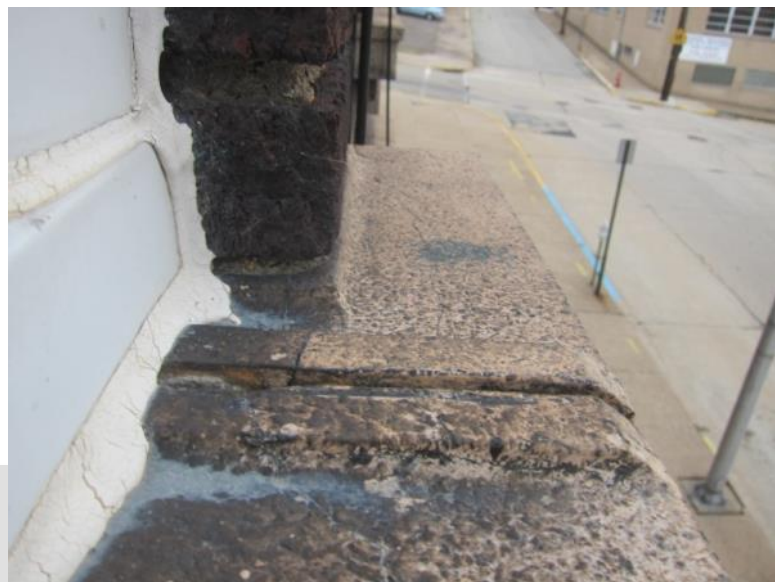


# Site Assessment: Windows (Rowlock)

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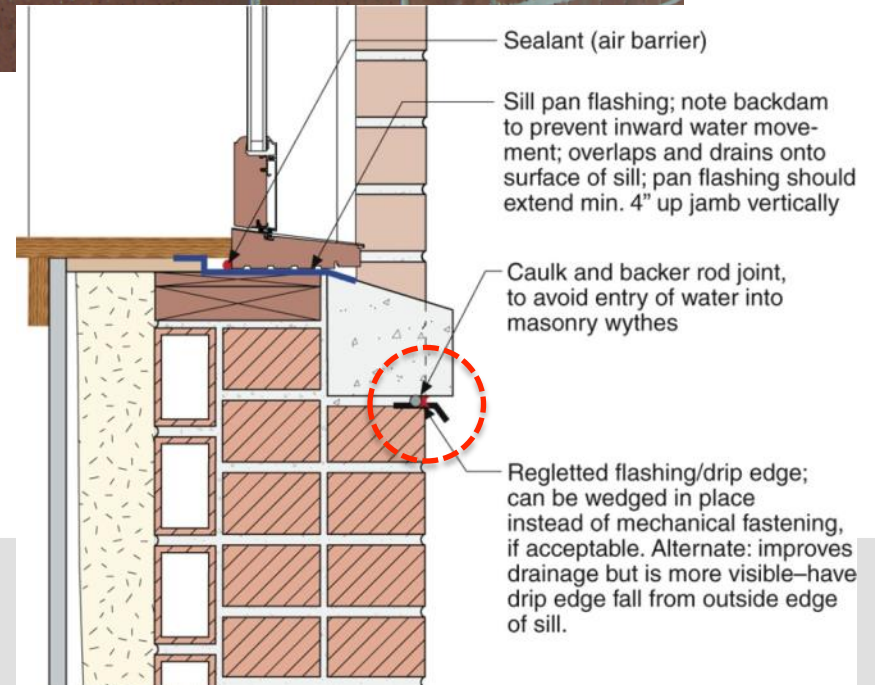


# Site Assessment: Windows (Terra Cotta)



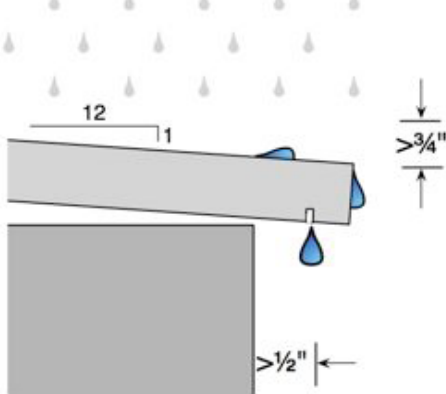
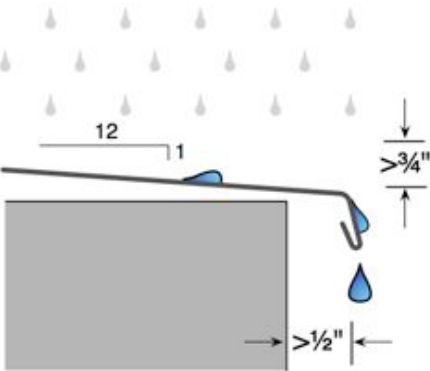
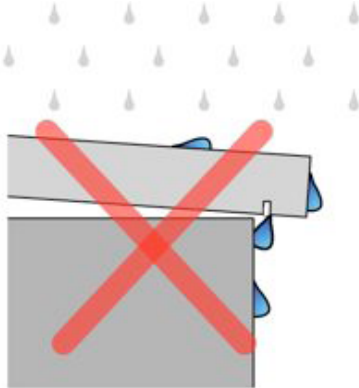


# Windows (Water Concentration)

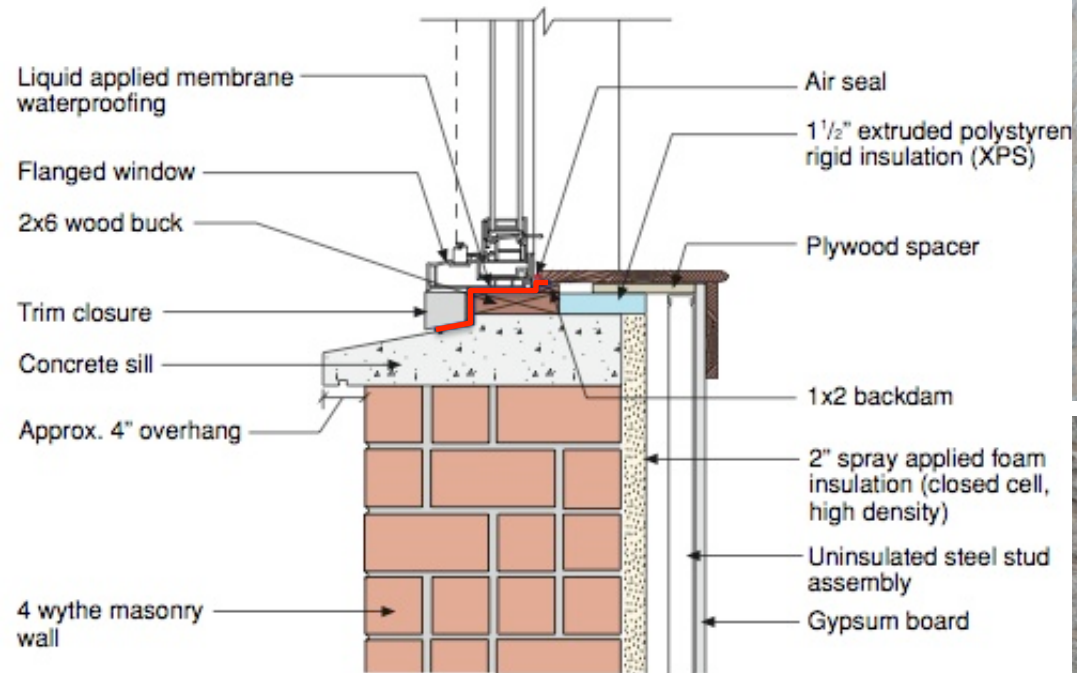


# Drip Edges

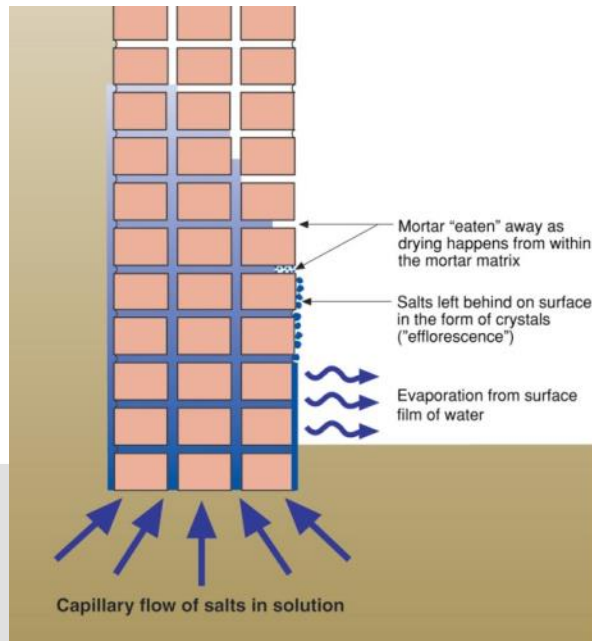
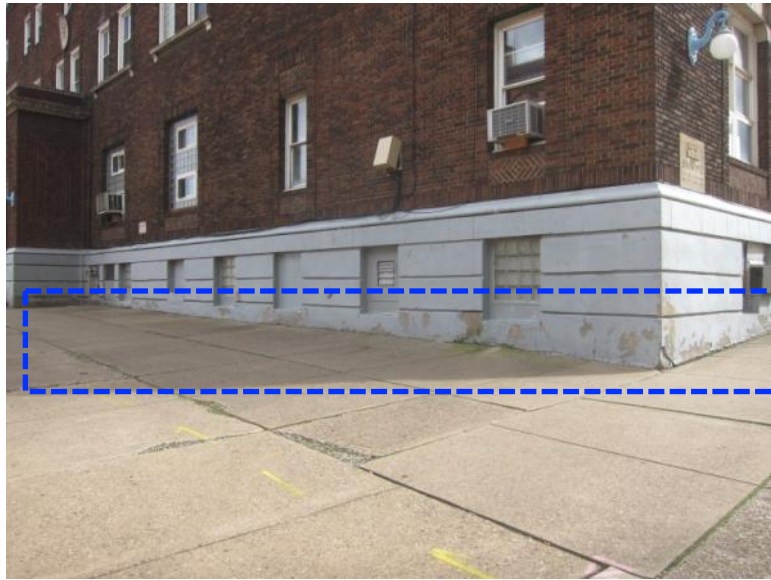
- Minimum projection of drip edge



# Windows (Potential Rain Entry Point)



# Site Assessment: Ground Capillarity?



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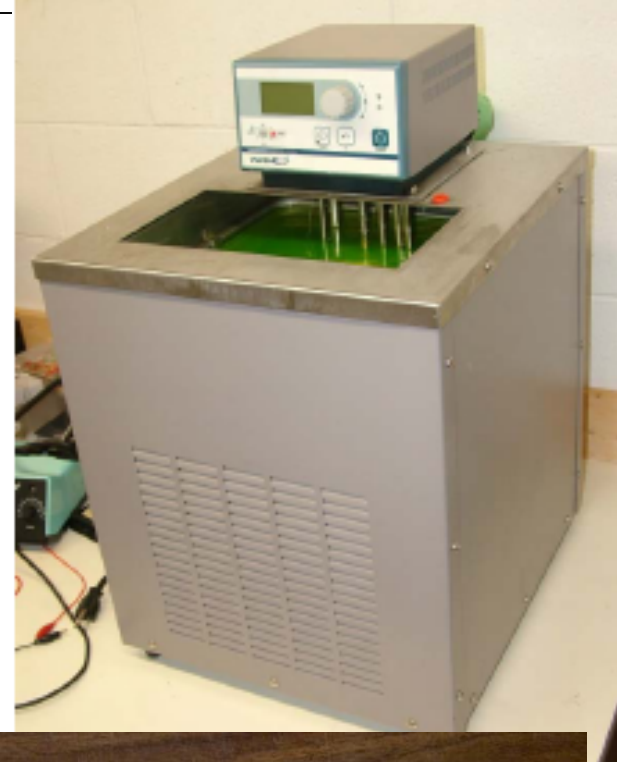
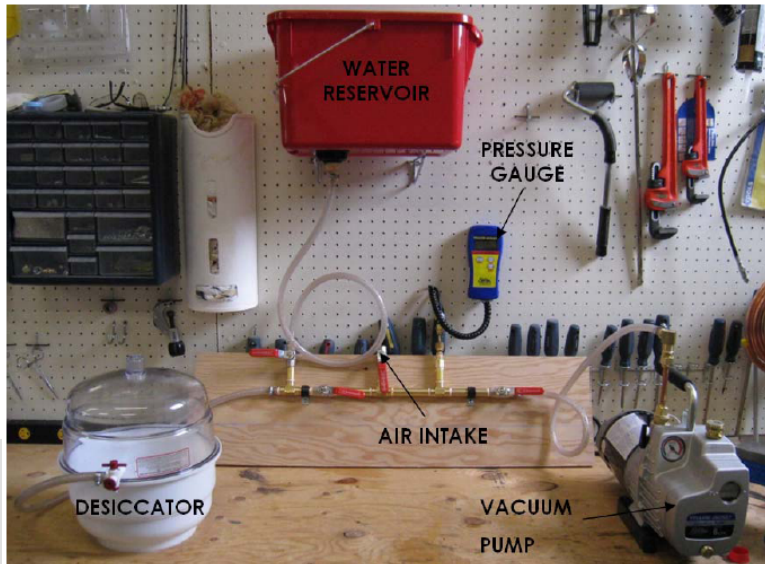
# Brick Testing & F/T Simulations

# Measurement of $S_{crit}$

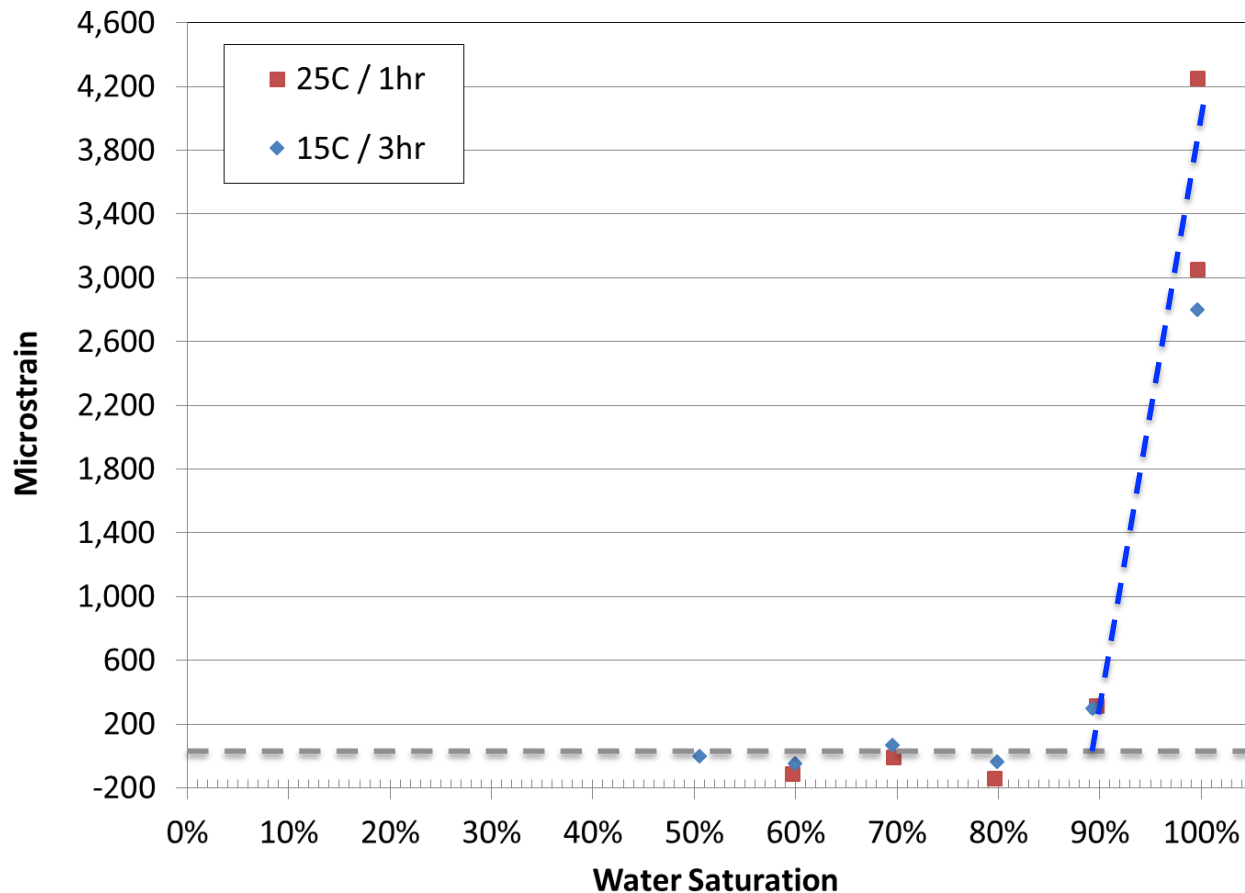
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- Critical Degree of Saturation ( $S_{crit}$ )
  - European research on stone and masonry
  - Below this moisture content: no damage w. F/T
  - Above this moisture content: damage occurs quickly
- Cut brick samples; measurements
- Vacuum saturate to range of moisture contents
- Subject to freeze-thaw cycles
- Measure dilation (growth) of samples (very small!)
- “Hook” in graph signifies  $S_{crit}$

# Laboratory Measurement of $S_{crit}$



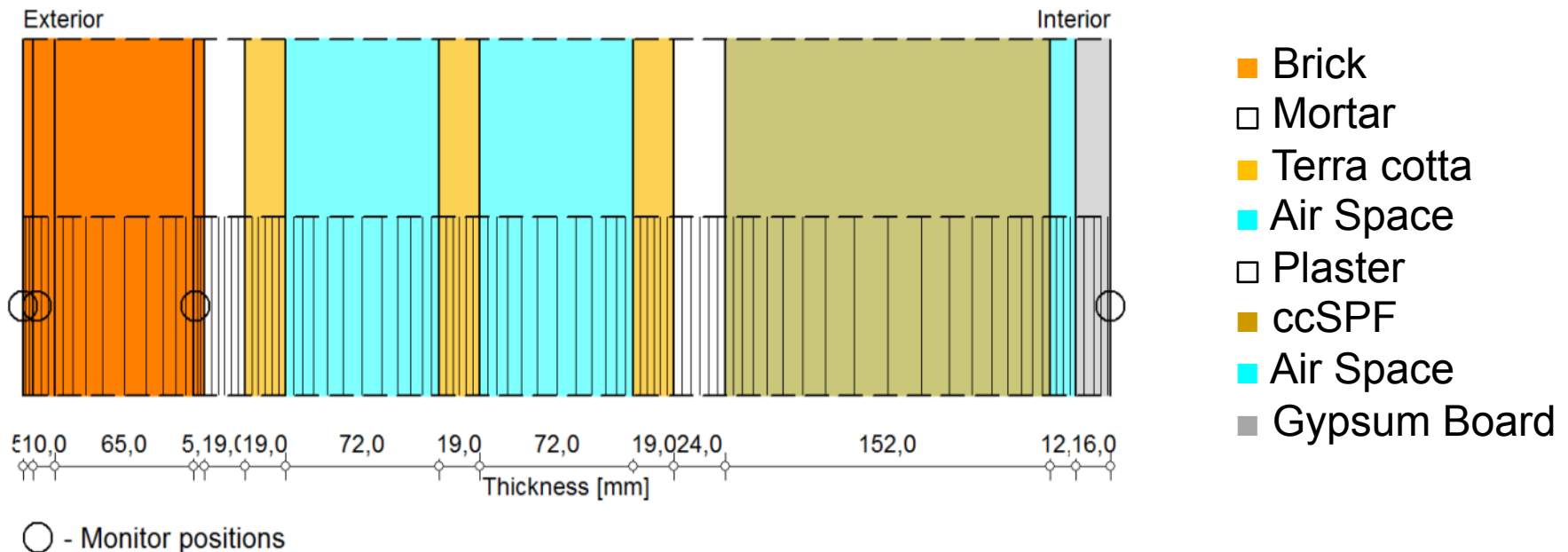
# Dilation (Growth) of Samples



- “Hook” in graph signifies  $S_{crit}$



# Hygrothermal Simulations



- Simulate existing (uninsulated) wall
- Simulate retrofitted (insulated) wall
- Vary rain loading—sensitivity analysis

# Hygrothermal Simulation Results

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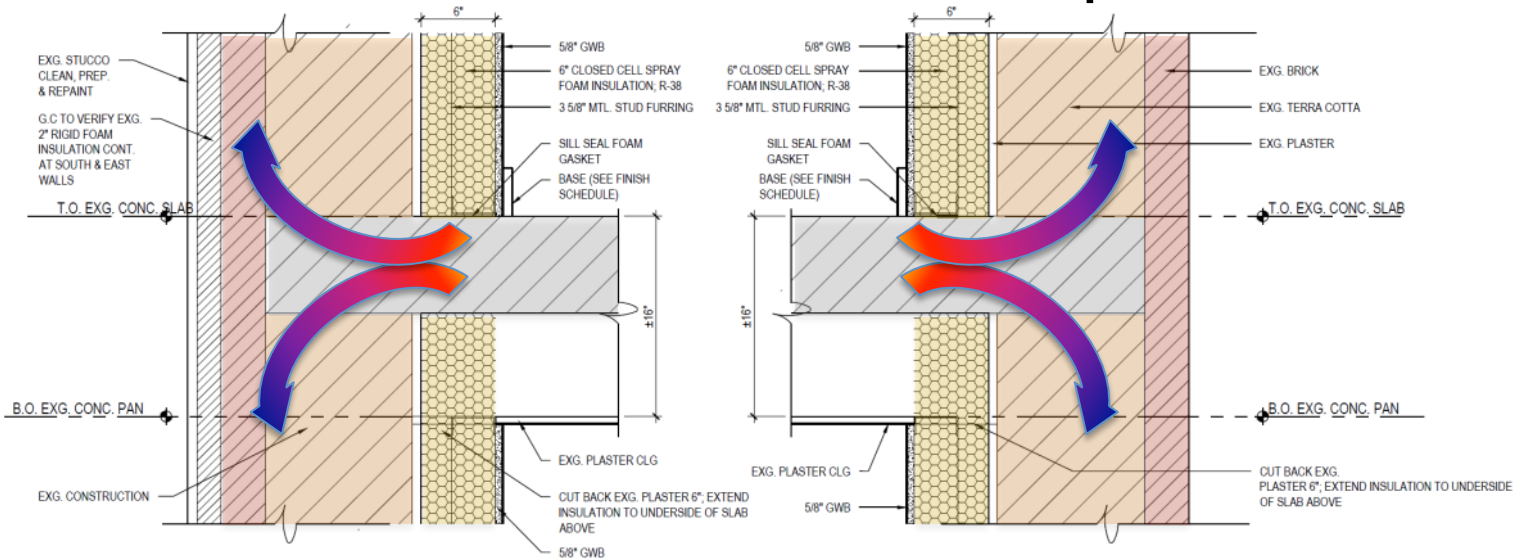
- Low risks at low rain exposures—both existing and insulated (below  $S_{crit}$ )
- Extreme rain loads:
  - Existing wall medium-to-high risks
  - Insulated wall medium-to-high risks
  - Insulated vs. uninsulated—less effect than rain load
  - Even at high insulation levels (8" ccSPF)
- Danger of putting wood-based materials on “cold and wet” side of wall
  - Showed rising moisture contents

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# Thermal Bridging (Slabs)

# Thermal Bridging at Slab Floors

- Embedded slabs, hollow metal pans



**5 SLAB EDGE w/RIGID FOAM**  
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

**2 TYP. SLAB EDGE w/BRICK**  
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

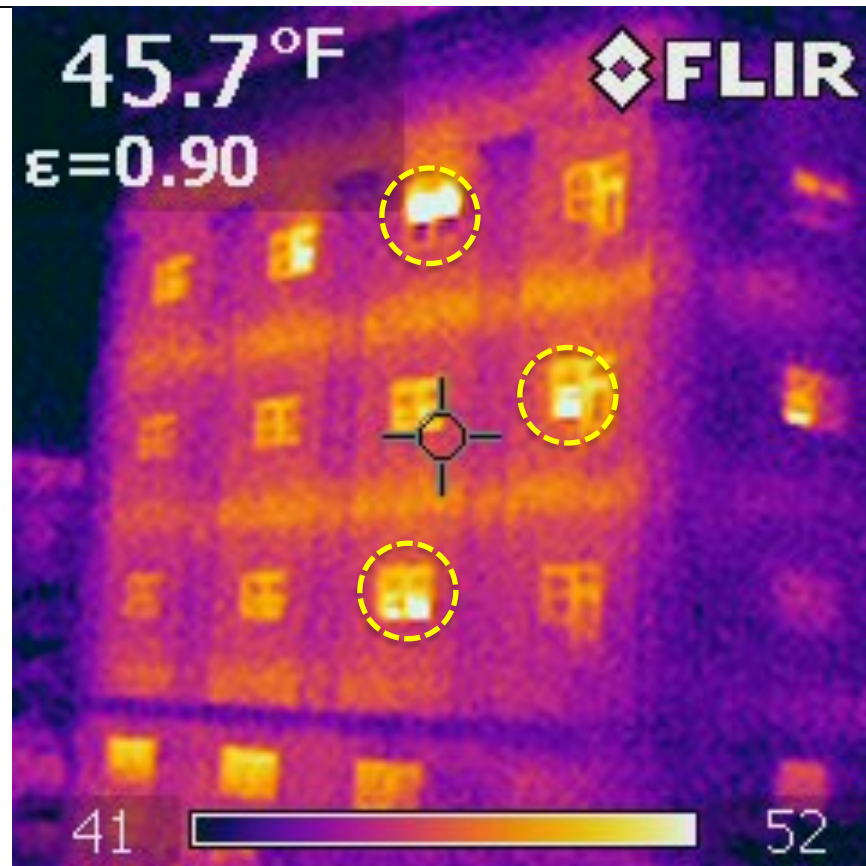
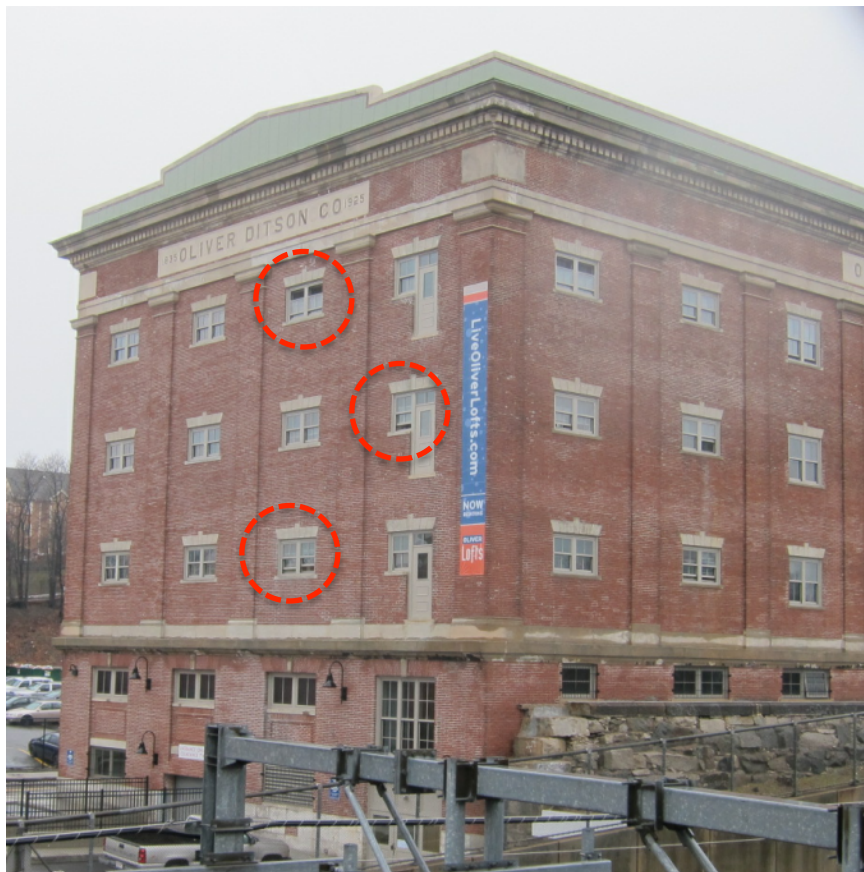


# Thermal Bridging at Slab Floors

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- Typical Insulation Levels
  - R-14 for 8 foot wall
  - R-3 for 8 inch floor slab
  - R-10.9 overall opaque R value
  - **22% loss from nominal value**
- High Insulation Levels
  - R-38 for 8 foot wall (6" ccSPF)
  - R-3 for 8 inch floor slab
  - R-19.9 overall opaque R value
  - **47% loss from nominal value**

# Thermal Bridging at Slab Floors



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# Questions?

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This presentation will be available at:

<http://www.buildingscienceconsulting.com/presentations/recent.aspx>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY** | Energy Efficiency &  
Renewable Energy



# Document Resources

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- Building Science Digest 114: Interior Insulation Retrofits of Load-Bearing Masonry Walls In Cold Climates  
<http://www.buildingscience.com/documents/digests/bsd-114-interior-insulation-retrofits-of-load-bearing-masonry-walls-in-cold-climates>
- Building Science Insight 047: Thick as a Brick  
<http://www.buildingscience.com/documents/insights/bsi-047-thick-as-brick/>
- RR 1013: Assessing the Freeze-Thaw Resistance of Clay Brick for Interior Insulation Retrofit Projects  
<http://www.buildingscience.com/documents/reports/rr-1013-freeze-thaw-resistance-clay-brick-interior-insulation-retrofits/>
- RR 1105: Internal Insulation of Masonry Walls: Final Measure Guideline <http://www.buildingscience.com/documents/reports/rr-1105-internal-insulation-masonry-walls-final-measure-guideline/>
- RR-1307: Interior Insulation of Mass Masonry Walls: Joist Monitoring, Material Test Optimization, Salt Effects  
<http://www.buildingscience.com/documents/reports/rr-1307-interior-insulation-mass-masonry-walls/view>
- Interior Insulation Retrofit of Mass Masonry Wall Assemblies Workshop  
[http://www.buildingscienceconsulting.com/services/documents/file/BSC%20TO2%201\\_3%20Final%20Expert%20Meeting%20Report.pdf](http://www.buildingscienceconsulting.com/services/documents/file/BSC%20TO2%201_3%20Final%20Expert%20Meeting%20Report.pdf)
- Canadian Building Digest 2. Efflorescence  
<http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/ibp/irc/cbd/building-digest-2.html>
- Green Building Advisor: Insulation Retrofits on Old Masonry Buildings: Building Science Podcast  
<http://www.greenbuildingadvisor.com/blogs/dept/building-science/insulation-retrofits-old-masonry-buildings-building-science-podcast>



# Site Assessment: Terra Cotta Details



# Embedded Wood Member Risks

