



Air Barriers Installation & Inspections

**Presented by Mr. Peter Spafford
Director of Quality Assurance
Air Barrier Association of America**

AB-XX – 2.0 HSW/LU

ABAA M-115-998

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Learning Objectives

Installation & Inspection of Air Barriers

Learning Objectives

- ❖ Identify problems resulting from improperly installed systems
- ❖ Show typical installation requirements for the different types of air barriers
- ❖ Identify typical installation defects in an installed air barrier assembly

Learning Objectives

Installation & Inspection of Air Barriers

Points for discussion / research

- ❖ Re-emulsification of water based primers
- ❖ Re-emulsification of latex sealants
- ❖ Re-emulsification of water based fluid applied air barriers
- ❖ Drying / curing times for primers with varying thicknesses
- ❖ Drying / curing times for fluid applied membranes
- ❖ VOCs in primers & fluid applied systems
- ❖ Horizontal vs Vertical application of Self Adhered resulting deficiencies
- ❖ Color of SA membranes and heat related deficiencies
- ❖ How do primers affect the permeability of breathable membranes

Learning Objectives

Installation & Inspection of Air Barriers

Points for discussion / research (Continued)

- ❖ How does space between rigid insulation and the substrate effects the effective “R” value to avoid the dewpoint?
(When the insulation is installed without the top & bottom of the wall area being sealed in varied climate zones)
- ❖ What are the risks with using water based fluid applied air barriers in built up roof assemblies?

Learning Objectives

Installation & Inspection of Air Barriers

Points for discussion / research (Continued)

- ❖ These issues have and are resulting in a number of air barrier contractors going out of business because of the failures
- ❖ There have been significant delays in construction on many construction site as a result of these types of failures
- ❖ There has also been numerous law suites initiated because of the failures

Air Barriers

- What are the loads on an air barriers?
 - Wind Loads
 - Stack effect
 - Mechanical effect
 - Composite effect

Air Barriers

What happens when there is no air barrier or the one that has been installed fails?

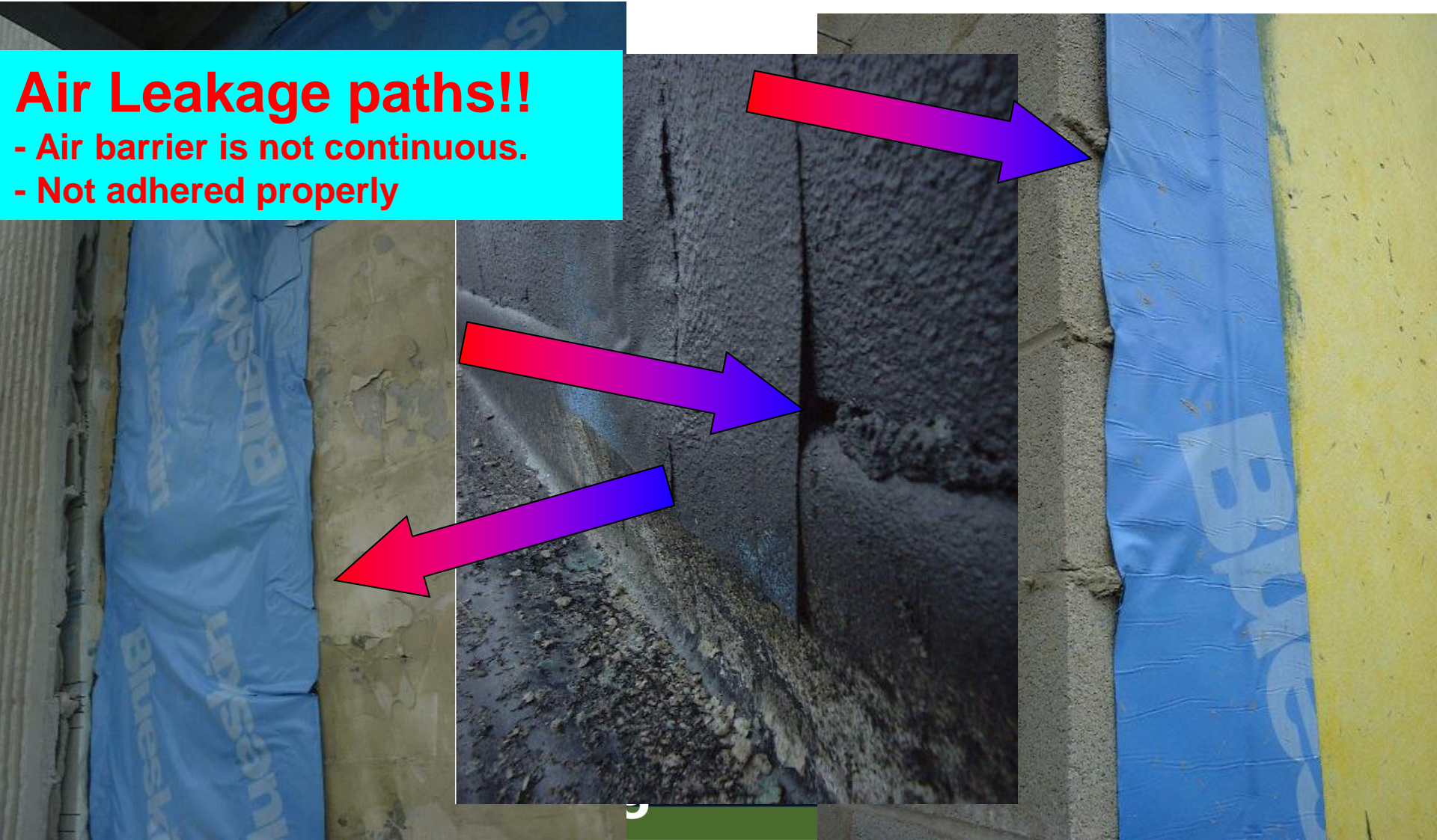


Result of Heat, Air & Moisture flow.



Introduction to Air Barriers

Air Leakage paths!!
- Air barrier is not continuous.
- Not adhered properly



What happens when the air barrier fails?!!



What happens when the air barrier fails?!!



What happens when the air barrier fails?!!





15.08.2011





In what climate zones is it acceptable to use the roofing membrane as an air barrier without have moisture damage in the roof assembly because of condensation on the under side of the roofing membrane?

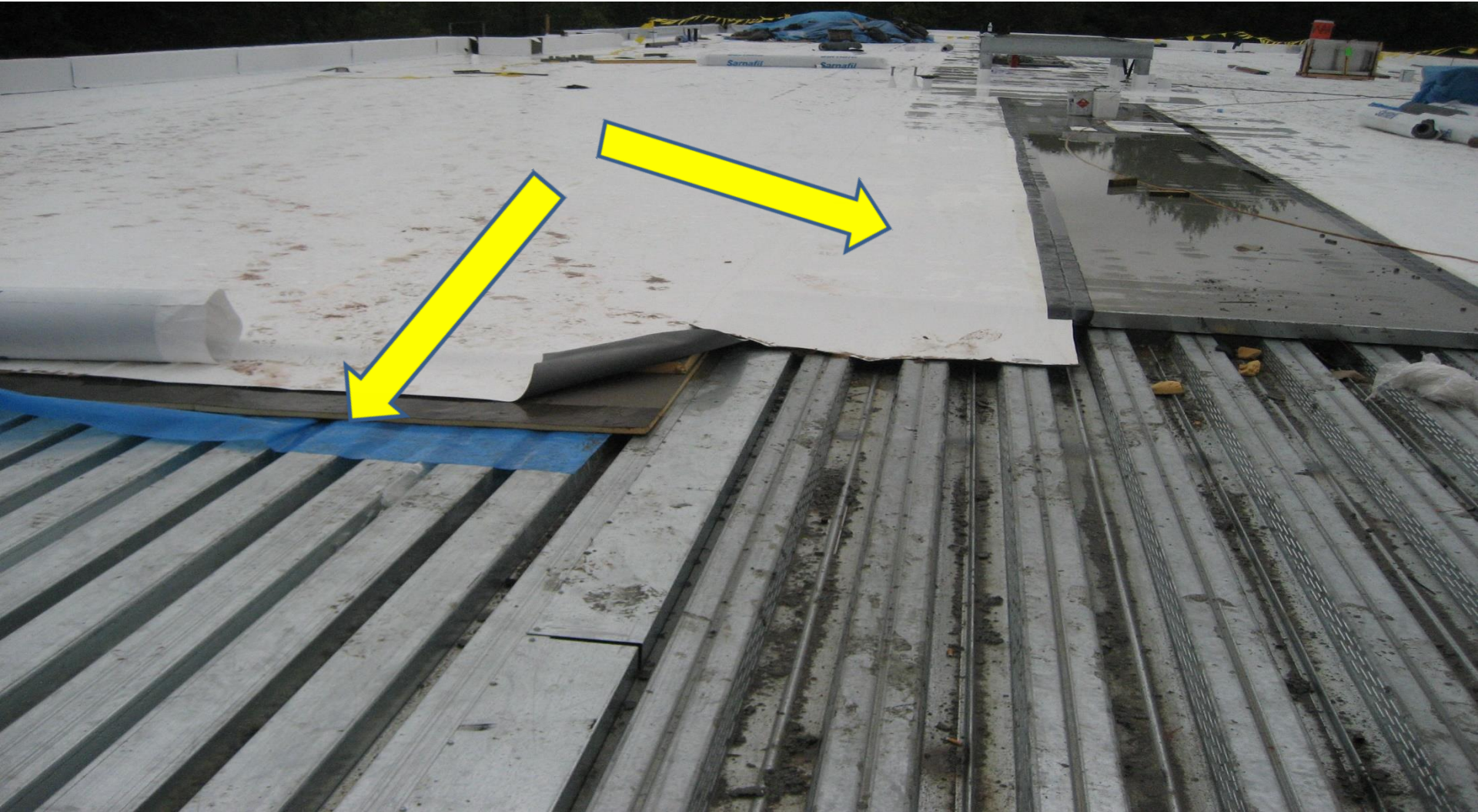
Where is the air barrier?



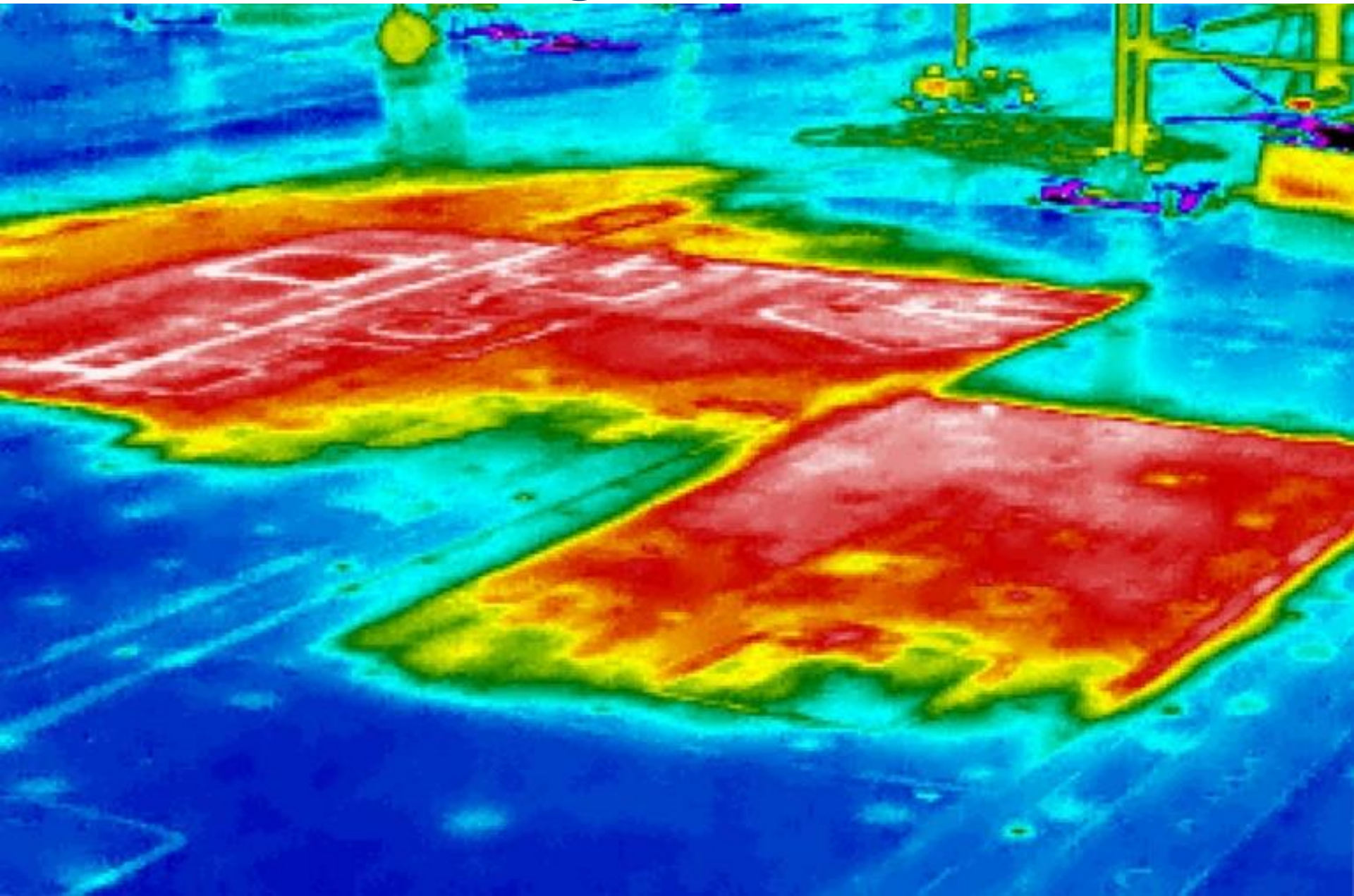
Where is the air barrier?



Where is the air barrier?



Moisture damage in roof assemblies!!



Moisture damage in roof assemblies!!



Membranes Not compatible!!



Membranes Not compatible!!



Tremendous cost to redo the roof assemblies!!



CMU Block substrates

- What issues result when CMU block is less dense & course when installing fluid applied systems?
 - Pin holes
 - Reduced coverage for fluid applied systems
 - Greater air penetration with the pin holes not repaired
 - Reduced water vapor transmission as a result of increased fluid applied membrane thickness to reduce pin holes
 - Possible condensation in the wall assembly
 - Possible structural damage in the wall assembly
 - Increased risk of mold and poor indoor air quality
 - Construction delays
 - Law suits
 - Contractor going out of business

CMU Block substrates Research Required?

Why are many fluid applied systems experiencing pin holes on course CMU blocks?

- More fly ash in the mix?
- Less fly ash in the mix?
- More or less air entrainment in the mix?
- Other contaminants in the mix?
- Source of fly ash and aggregates?
- ????????????????

CMU Block substrates

- ❑ What are the Air Barrier contractors doing to resolve the pin hole issues?
 - ❑ Applying more material !









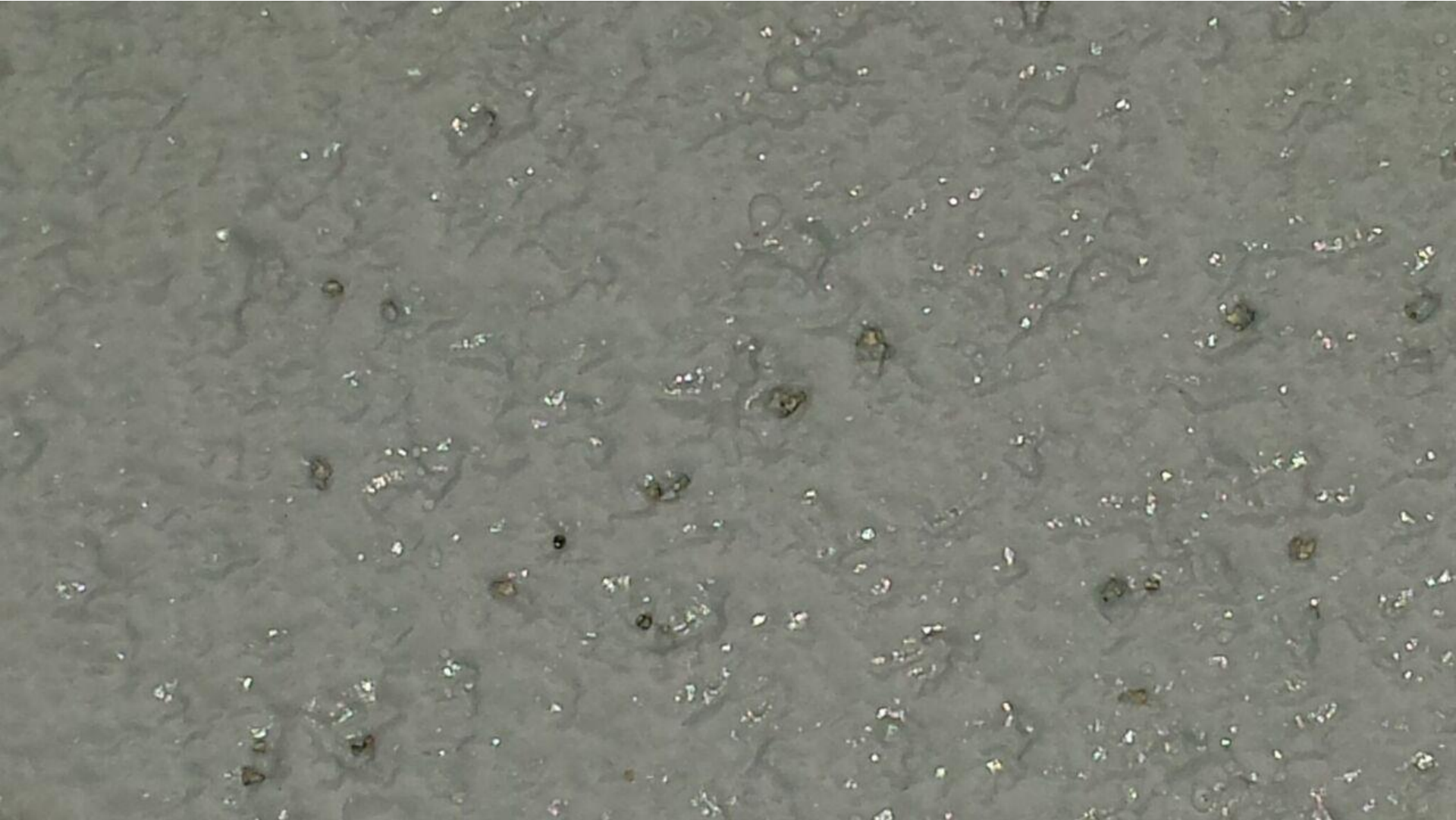








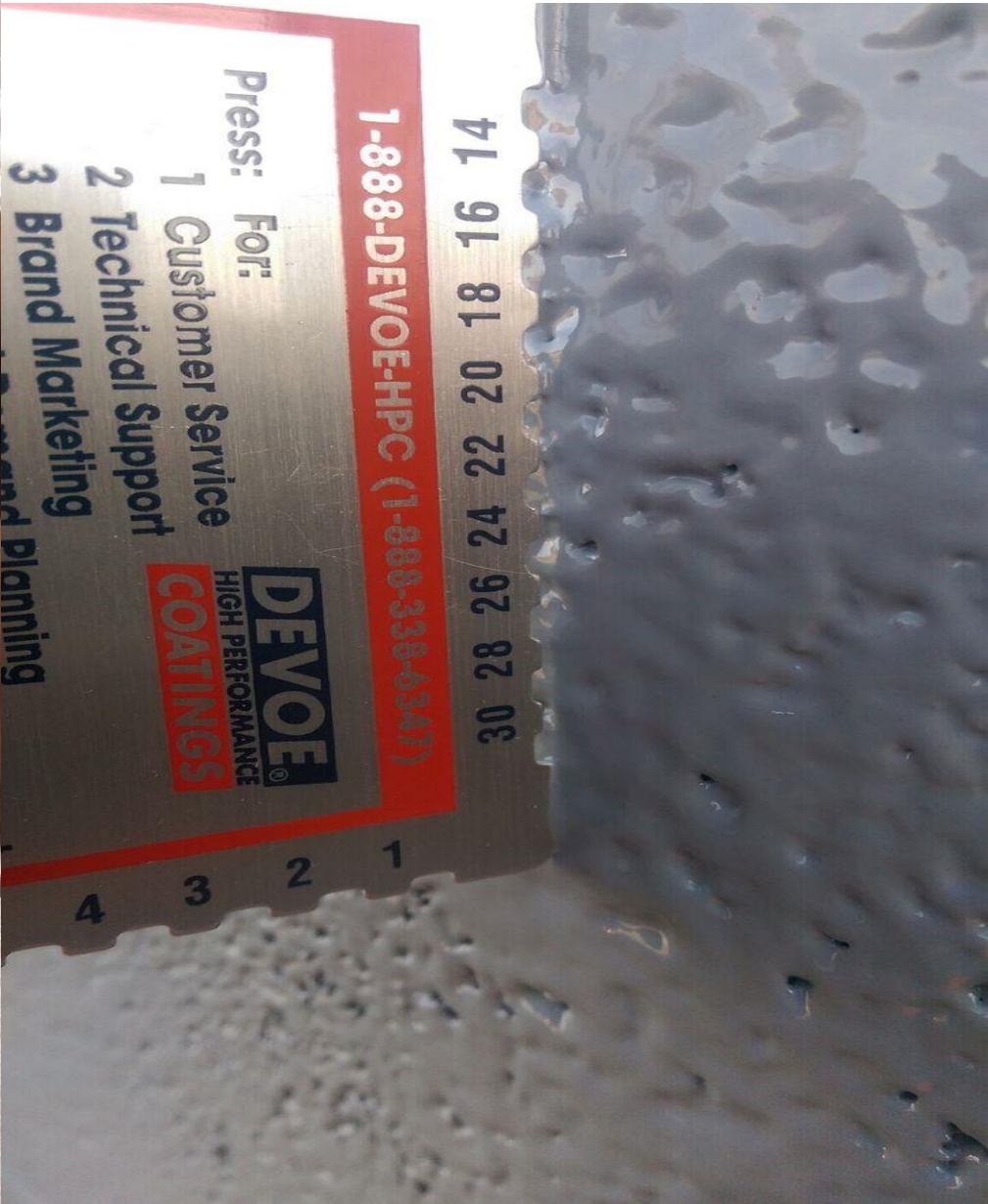
Pin Holes!!




Pin Holes!!











Craters from air in the equipment or contaminated materials from improper cleaning of the equipment results in air leakage

Self Adhered Membranes

Factors affecting the installation & performance of self adhered membranes:

- Horizontal application vs Vertical
- Color of the material
- Hot climates
- Cold climates
- UV exposure
- High humidity conditions within the building
- Insulation performance (Effective “R” values)
- Rolling the membrane vs not rolling



Horizontal Application & dark color



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Vertical Application



Exposure to the external environment

219F membrane temp!!

9:00 am and 61 F ambient temp!!

East elevation!



Material left exposed well beyond manufactures time limit and temperature range.





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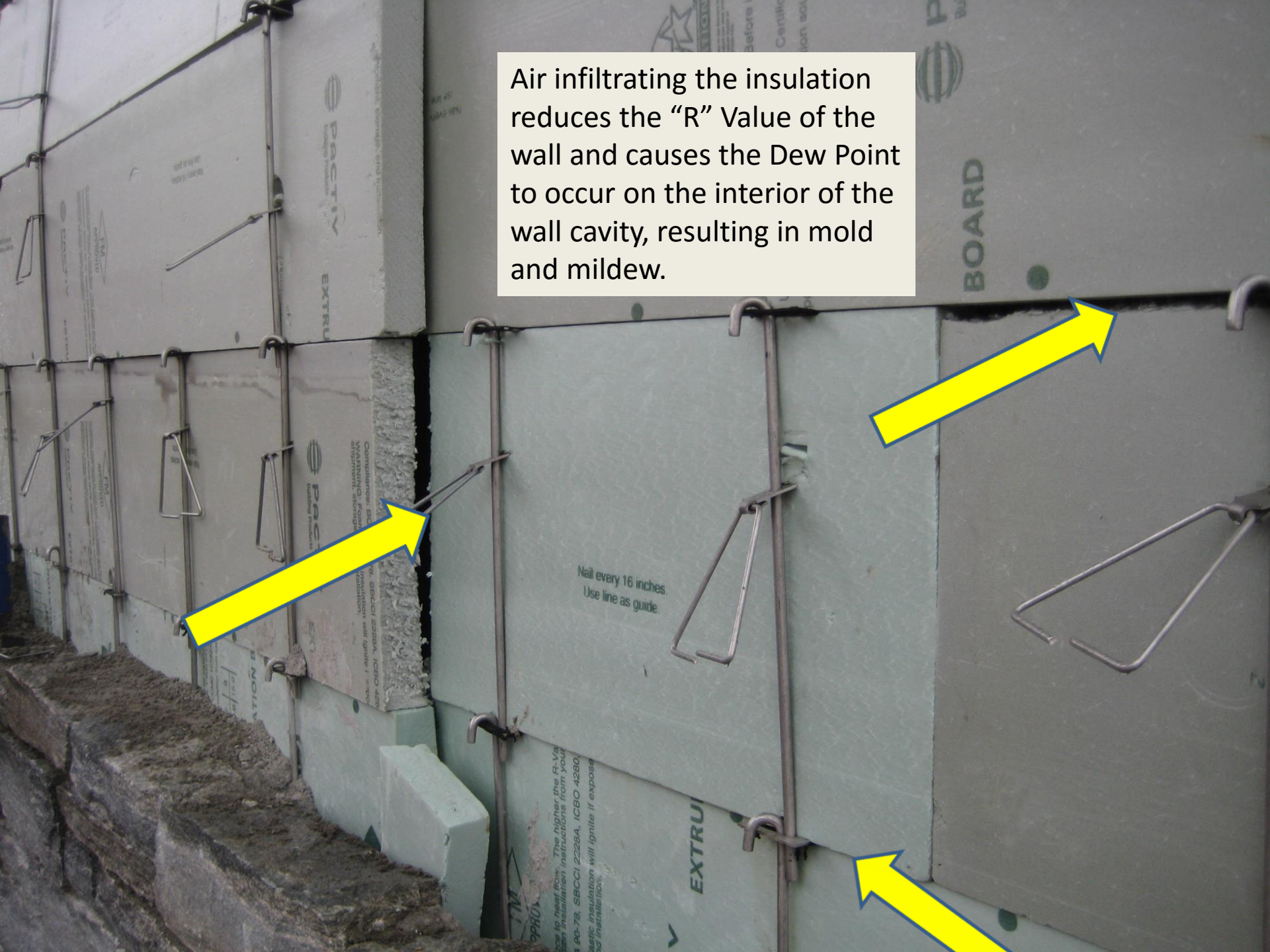




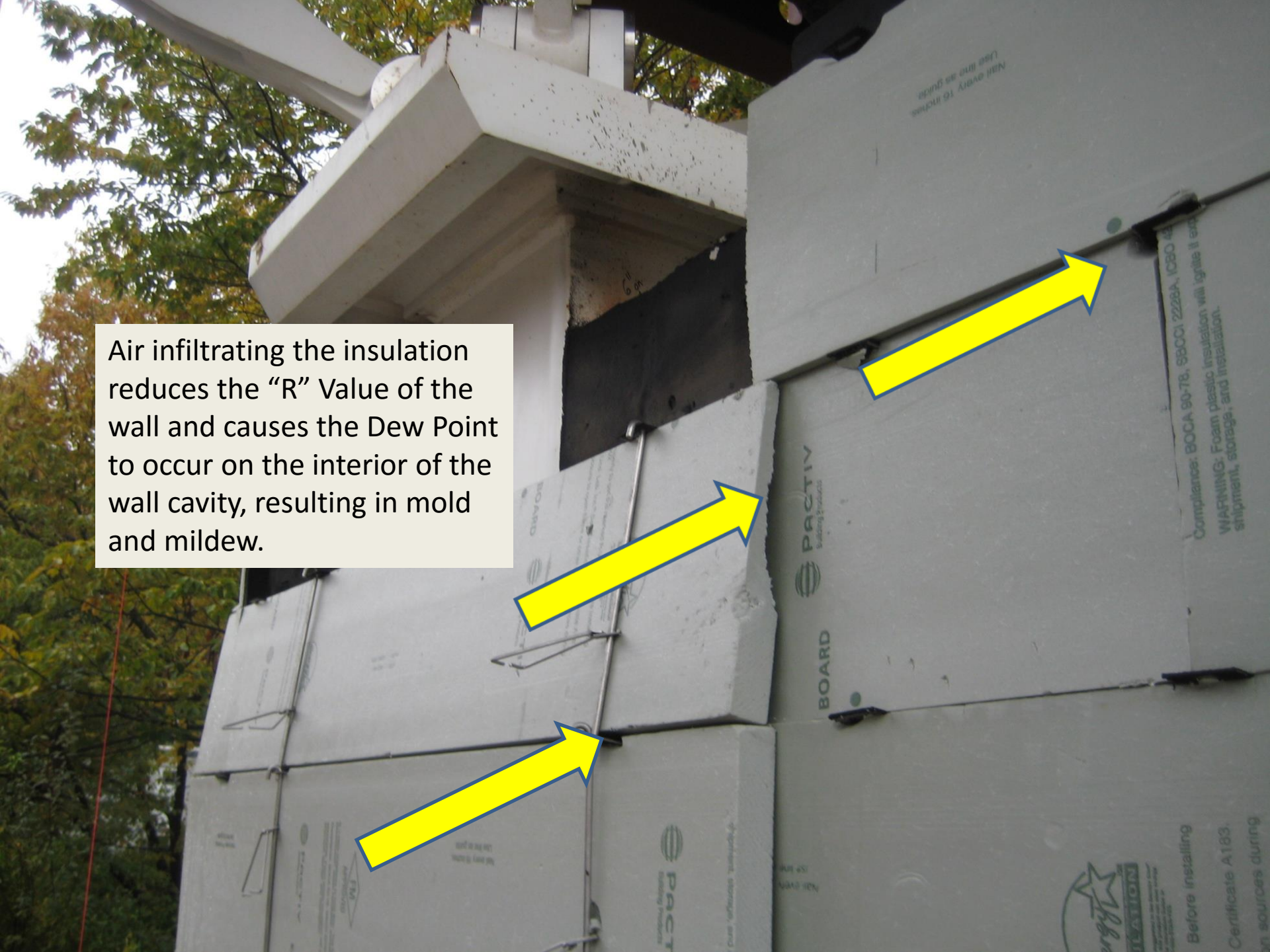


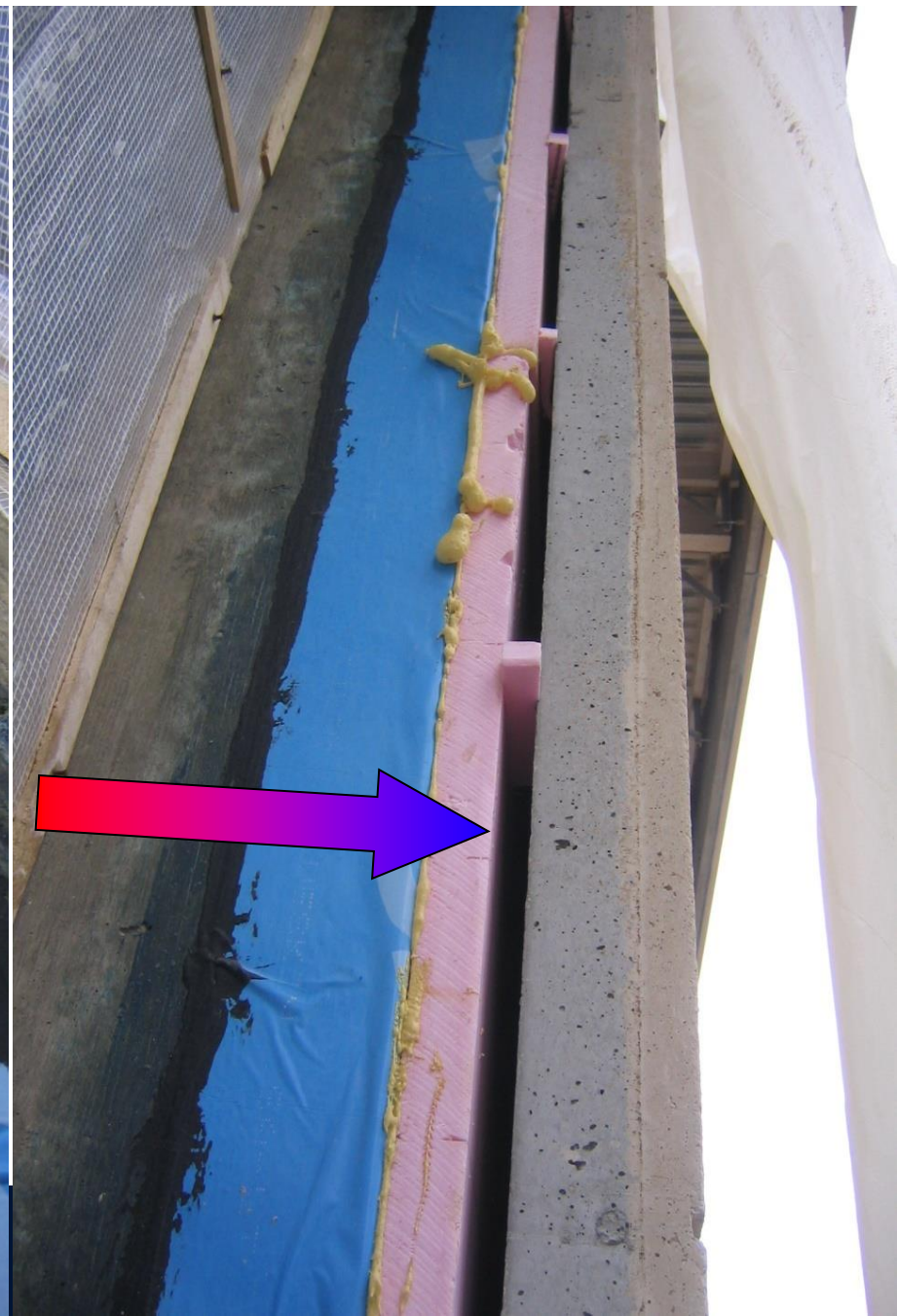
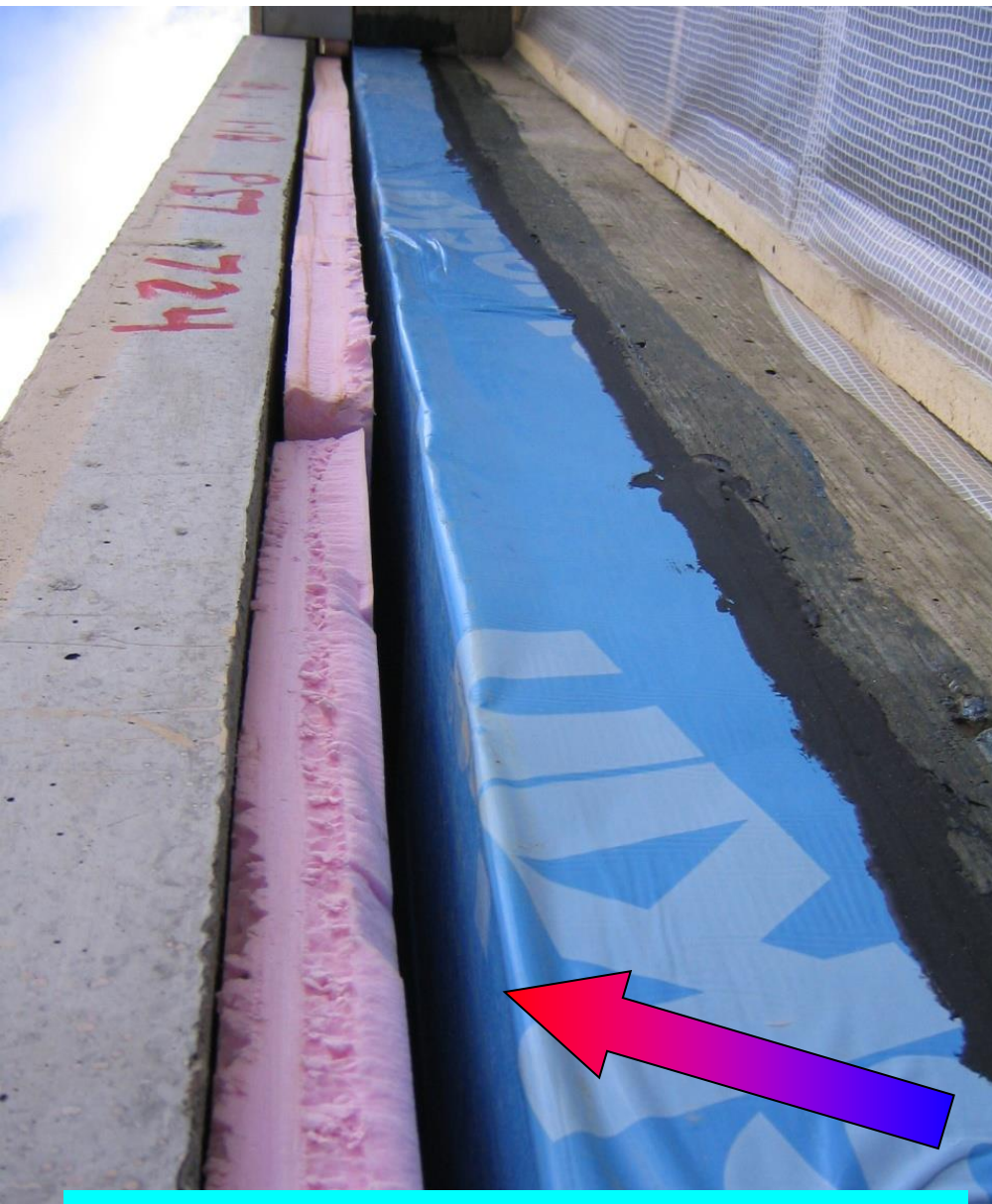
Insulation affects the performance of the Air Barrier

Air infiltrating the insulation reduces the “R” Value of the wall and causes the Dew Point to occur on the interior of the wall cavity, resulting in mold and mildew.



Air infiltrating the insulation reduces the “R” Value of the wall and causes the Dew Point to occur on the interior of the wall cavity, resulting in mold and mildew.





**Typical rigid insulation installation
prior to quality assurance audit.
Condensation can occur!!!**

Rolling vs Not Rolling the SA membrane



Latex Sealants

Factors affecting the installation & performance latex sealants:

- Substrates IE:
 - CMU
 - Exterior gypsum board joints
 - Concrete foundation to wall connections
 - Window sills
 - Anywhere there is a potential for standing water.



SECUROCK™
Glass-Mat Sheathing

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Fluid Applied Air Barrier Materials

- Different types of fluid applied air barrier materials are:
 - 1. Water based fluid applied systems:
 - What happens during or after a prolonged rain event?
 - What happens after installation and the building is heated while there is very high humidity during the installation of interior CMU walls or concrete floors etc. ?
 - What happens after installation and the building is heated with propane?

Pressure from within the building during construction















On Site Realities





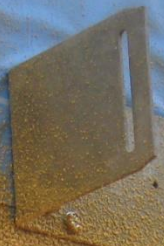


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Big Blueskin





WHAT AFFECT DOES THE THICKNESS OF THE PRIMER HAVE REGARDING:

- Cure times (Solvent Based & Water Based)
- Water vapor permeance







Henry
Blueskin VP160
Air Tight
Water Tight
Weather Tight

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Blueskin VP160
Air Tight
Water Tight
Weather Tight

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DensGlass Sheathing

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**Installations have to start
with proper substrate**



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GP
DENSGLASS GOLD
Exterior Sheathing

GP
DENSGLASS GOLD
Exterior Sheathing

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DENSGLASS GOLD
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Exterior Sheathing



M-A-BARRIER
Flashing & Mull Flashing

DENSGLAS
Exterior She

PERM-A-BARRIER

5/8

5/8



54

PERM-A-BARRIER
Wall Flashing & Wall Flashing

Exterior Sheathing

DENSGLASS GO

27

30

D.

Substrate Conditions & Preparation

- Surfaces must be clean & dry.





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**So you think that your design
is great and your job is going
to be completed as planned?**









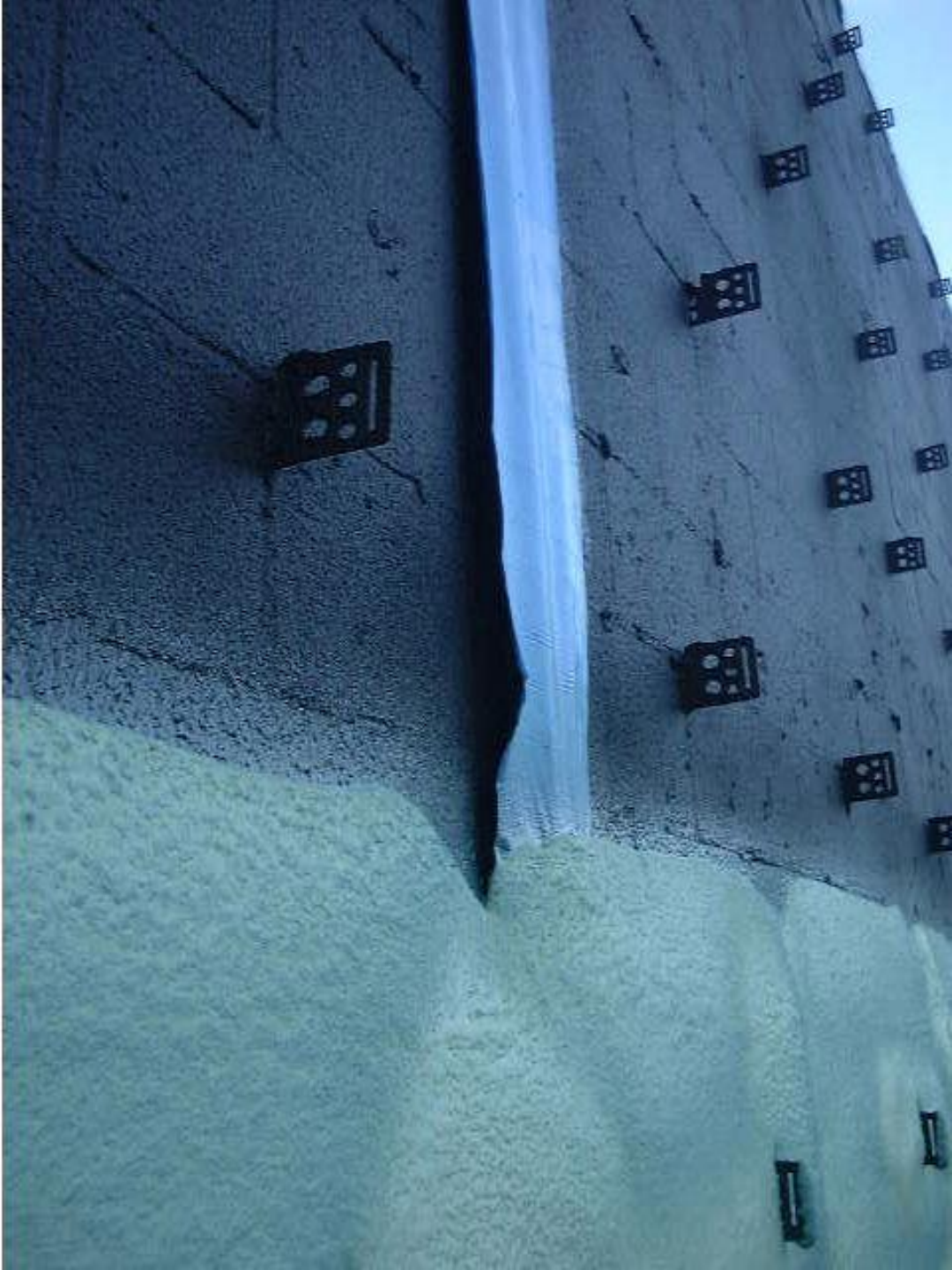






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Sequencing

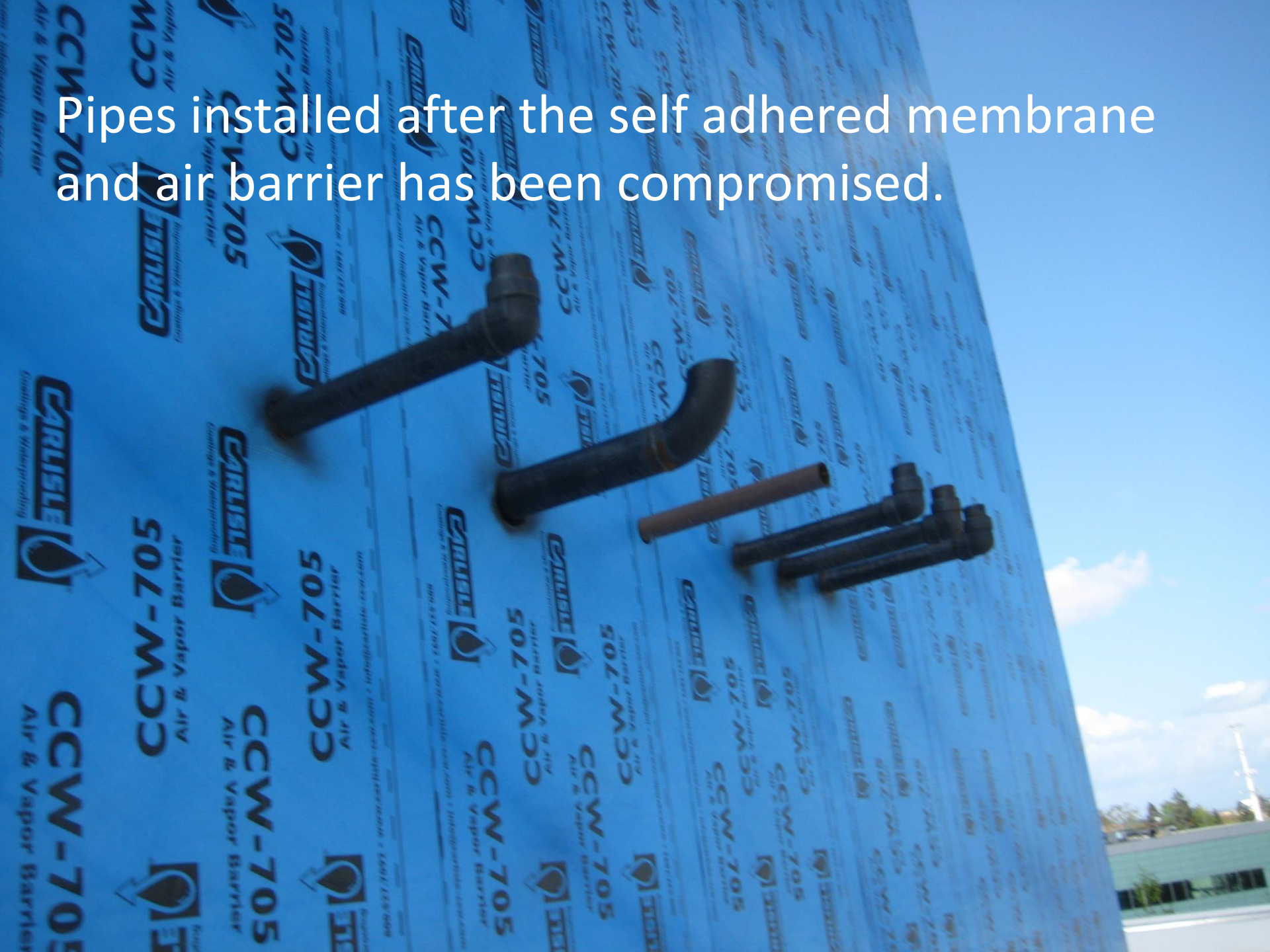
Service penetration installed after the fluid applied membrane and air barrier has been compromised. Work in progress to repair the area.



VISUAL INSPECTION



Pipes installed after the self adhered membrane and air barrier has been compromised.



Installation by Certified installers



It's a
carpenter
I still see
dumb people
THINK
SAFETY
Locch 3

Perm-A-BARRIER

Perm-A-BARRIER

Perm-A-BARRIER

Perm-A-BARRIER

Perm-A-BARRIER



Installer Training

- Foundation for the SQAP is proper installer training on the installation of air barriers
- Training is provided for:
 - Self adhered
 - Fluid applied – non foaming
 - Fluid applied – foaming (spray polyurethane foam)
 - Mechanical fastened flexible membranes
 - Mechanical fastened boardstock – non insulating
 - Mechanical fastened boardstock – insulating
 - Flexible thin membranes
 - Sealants



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DENSGLASS GOLD
Exterior Sheathing

SS GOLD
Sheathing

P

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INTERIOR SPRAY POLYURETHANE FOAM (SPF) INSULATION PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

OSHA REQUIRES PROTECTION FOR SPRAY POLYURETHANE FOAM APPLICATORS - THOSE USING HIGH-DENSITY POLYURETHANE FOAM MUST USE PPE to protect them from the following:

- Eye protection (eye wash station and eyeglasses)
- Skin protection (long-sleeved shirt, pants, and gloves)
- Respiratory protection (respirator)
- Foot protection (gloves)

ACTIVITY

Activity	Eye Protection	Respiratory Protection	Hand Protection	Foot Protection
Apply SPF to walls, ceiling, or floor	Eye protection	Respiratory protection	Hand protection	Foot protection

DIISOLMETHANE DIISOCYANATE (MDI)

OSHA REQUIRES PROTECTION FOR SPRAY POLYURETHANE FOAM APPLICATORS - THOSE USING HIGH-DENSITY POLYURETHANE FOAM MUST USE PPE to protect them from the following:

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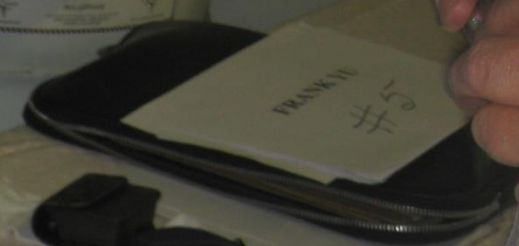




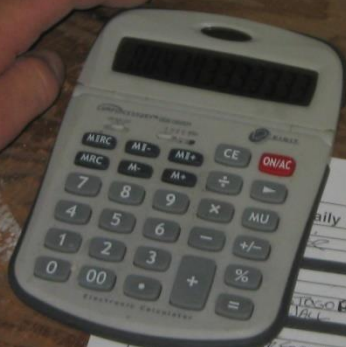












Daily Work Record

Contract License # _____
Agency _____
Registration # _____

Construction _____
Ventilated B.S. ACH _____
Spray Area Isolated _____
Building Permit Posted No. _____

Lot # _____
Job # _____
New Existing
Type _____
Code _____
Quantity Used _____

Equipment
Manufacturer: CRACO Model: H25
Type: OSB Hose Length: 60
Hose Temp Clock _____ Hose Temp: 90 C Pressure: 1400 psi

Environmental Conditions
Time _____ Ambient Temp (C/F): _____ Relative Humidity: _____
Wind Velocity (mph): _____ Substrate Temp (C/F): _____

Substrate Conditions
Type: OSB Preparation Required: _____
Condition: Clean Dry Sound Free of Grease or Oil

Test Results
Density Test: Mass: 0.16 g Volume: 0.12 ml Density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{0.16 \text{ g}}{0.12 \text{ ml}} = 1.33 \text{ g/ml}$
Manufacturer's Minimum Required Density: 20-24 g/ml x 1000 = _____
Adhesion / Cohesion Test: Pass Fail Site Density Equal or Greater: Yes No
Visual Inspection: Thickness Measured: _____ # of passes: _____
Acceptable Not Acceptable

Primer / Coatings
Primer Required: Yes No Details: _____
Exterior Coating: Yes No Details: _____
Interior Thermal Barrier: Yes No

Date: JUNE 16, 2011 Signature: _____

Installers

- **During Construction Requirements**
 - **Adhesion testing daily (ASTM D4541)**
 - **Air Leakage testing (optional) and correct deficiencies daily**
 - **Perform work in a safe manner**
 - **Carry identification card at all times**





Installers

- **During Construction Requirements**
 - **Proper application of materials within material specifications and ABAA guidelines**
 - **Complete Daily Job Site Reports**
 - **Visual inspection and correct deficiencies daily**



4/17/04
746#2
South elev.
C. 6#7
128.8

4/18/04
746#2
South elev.
C. 6#7

4/18/04
746#2
South elev.
C. 6#7

4/19/04
746#2
South elev.
C. 6#7

4/18/04

4/18/04

4/18/04

4/18/04



Air Barrier Association of America

Job Site Report

Crew # 1 of 84

Job Site Report # 35
4/24/04

Lead Installer: Shawn Queenan Certification #: 300622
 Certified Installer: Michael Govoni Certification #: 300184
 Registered Apprentice: Richard McIntyre Registration #: 300699-A
 Registered Apprentice: _____ Registration #: _____

Project Information

Air Barrier Contractor: The Waterproofing Co.
 General Contractor: Turner Construction Co.
 Project Name: Boston University Life Science & Engineering (A02-051)
 Project Location: 24 Cummington St. Boston Ma.
 Type of Air Barrier Installed: Torch Grade Self Adhered Spray-Applied Sheet Metal
 Substrate Type: Dens glass Substrate Temperature: _____ °C Ambient Temp: 60 °F
 Substrate Surface Conditions and Preparation Required: All repairs on dens glass done by T.J. McGartney
 Substrate Conditions Acceptable for Application of Membrane: Yes No

Installation & Testing Location

Location of Installation for 4 locations:

# 1 Time Started: <u>7:00</u> Time Completed: <u>11:30</u>	# 2 Time Started: <u>1:30</u> Time Completed: <u>3:15</u>
On Gridline	On Gridline <u>Southeast corner</u>
Between Gridline: _____ to _____	Between Gridline: _____ to _____
Between Elevation: <u>8</u> to <u>9</u>	Between Elevation: <u>6</u> to <u>7</u>
Wall location: North <u>South</u> East West	Wall location: North South <u>East</u> West
# 3 Time Started: _____ Time Completed: _____	# 4 Time Started: _____ Time Completed: _____
On Gridline	On Gridline
Between Gridline: _____ to _____	Between Gridline: _____ to _____
Between Elevation: _____ to _____	Between Elevation: _____ to _____
Wall location: North South East West	Wall location: North South East West

Is Testing Equipment on-site? _____

Pressure Tester on-site: Yes No

Adhesion Tester on-site: Yes No

Testing Results

Visual Inspection:

Visual Inspection completed at: Location 1 Location 2 Location 3 Location 4

Visual Testing of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> laps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> t-joints	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> seams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wrinkles	<input type="checkbox"/> ties
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> adhesion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creep	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> compatibility of materials		

of Deficiencies: 0 # of Deficiencies corrected: _____

Describe Deficiencies & Corrective Action Taken: _____

Pressure Testing:

Pressure testing completed at: Location 1 Location 2 Location 3 Location 4

Amount Completed on ties: _____ # of Deficiencies: _____ # Deficiencies corrected: _____

Amount Completed on seams: _____ # of Deficiencies: _____ # Deficiencies corrected: _____

Amount Completed on t-joints: _____ # of Deficiencies: _____ # Deficiencies corrected: _____

Describe Deficiencies & Corrective Action Taken: _____

Adhesion Testing:

Adhesion Testing completed at: Location 1 Location 2 Location 3 Location 4

Amount Completed: 0 # of Deficiencies: _____ # Deficiencies corrected: _____

Describe Deficiencies & Corrective Action Taken: Location 1 membrane was applied @ window heads on the 8th floor - no testing was done - Location 2 was just primed with perm-a-barrier WB primer

4/24/04

Date

S.P. Queenan
Lead Certified Installer / Certified Installer Signature

ABAA Site Quality Assurance Program

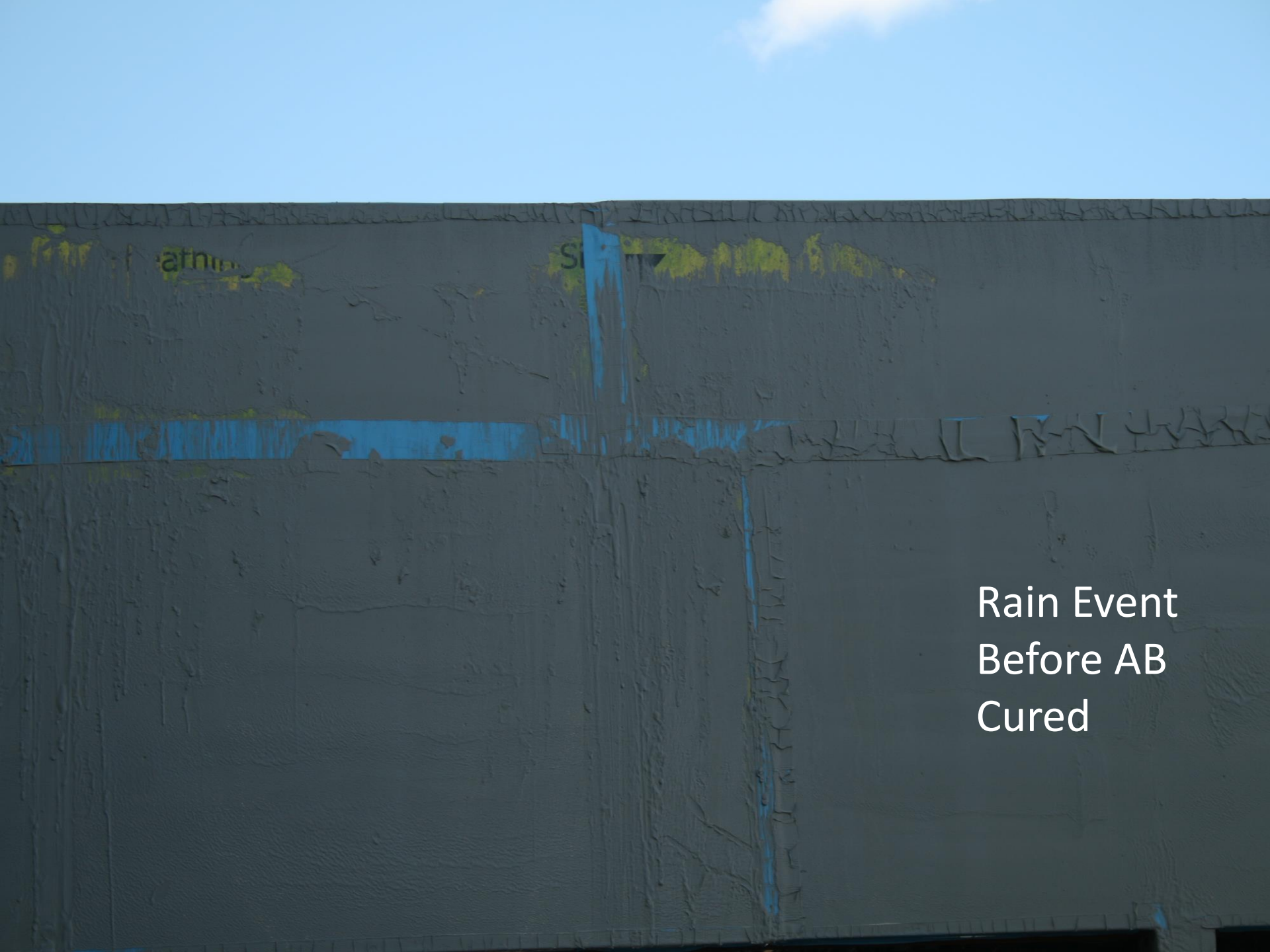
Confirmation

- ABAA provides a specialized audit process for the installation
- Goal is to resolve issues not inspect for issues
- Part of the on-going training process for all involved
- Supplements the owner's third party inspection/commissioning process

Auditor determining thickness of SPF







atn

S

Rain Event
Before AB
Cured



Energy-Saving Moisture-Resist
Cavity Wall Insulation

A21307
R-10

2 inch



Report Distribution

- Site audit reports generated
- Provided to all the parties
 - Design professional / owner
 - General contractor
 - Air barrier contractor
 - Manufacturer
- Identifies issues to be addressed and provides guidance on corrections

Process for Correcting Defects

- Once an issue has been identified, the contractor is obligated under the SQAP to correct it.
- ABAA oversees the rework and provides technical support when required.
- When material issues are identified, ABAA brings in the manufacturer
- ABAA manages any conflict resolution when required

The ABAA continues to establish standards and reduce risk to the performance of buildings through research with many of the industry partners.

Additional Research Required

- More research is required to address many of the issues related to moisture affecting the performance of many of the components of air barrier assemblies.
- It has in some cases resulted in the bankruptcy of some air barrier contractors.
- It has also held up construction on numerous projects because of the failure of the material during construction.

What questions do we need answers to?

- What effect does water vapour transmission have **on re-emulsifying primers** under adverse / real world climactic conditions through substrates like CMU?
- What effect does water vapour transmission have on **re-emulsifying latex sealants** after application under adverse / real world climactic conditions through substrates like CMU, board
- What effect does water vapour transmission have **on re-emulsifying fluid applied membranes** under adverse / real world climactic conditions through substrates like CMU?



ABAA

Spray Polyurethane Foam Auditor

Thank you for your time!

ANY QUESTIONS??

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