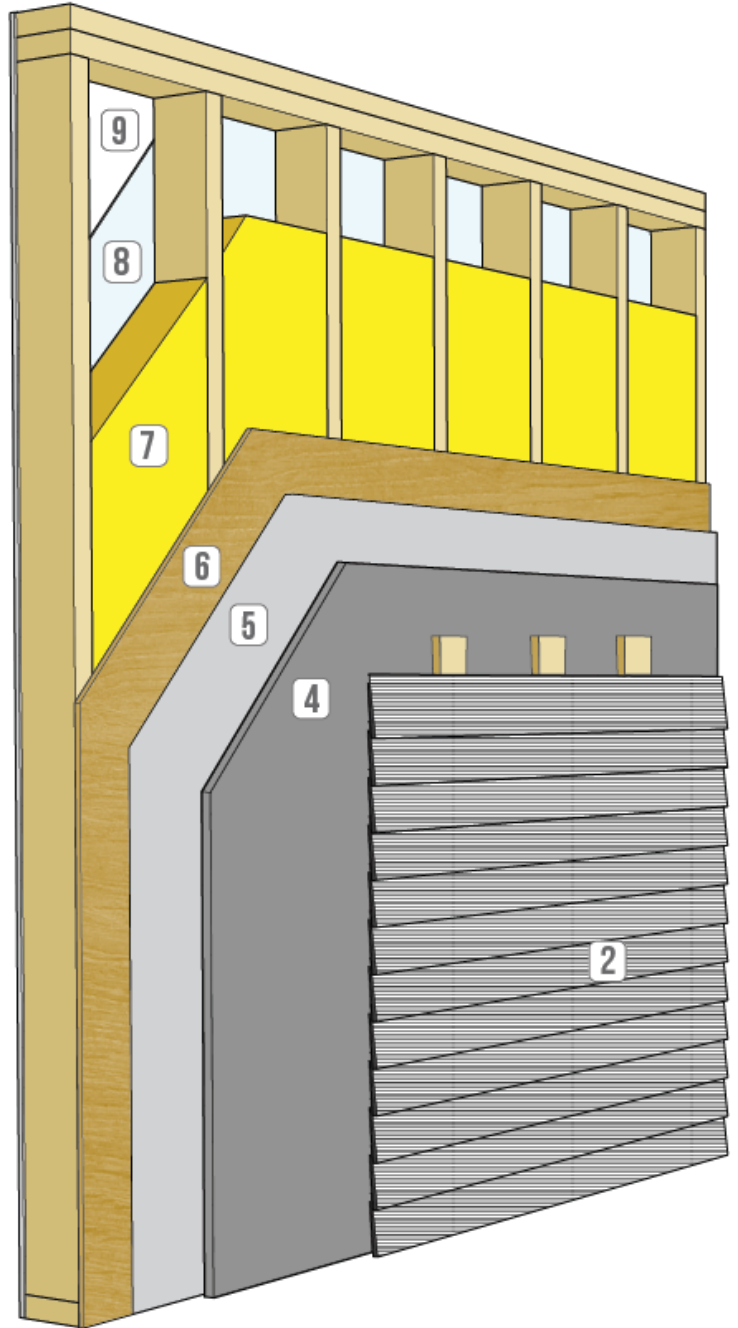


WALL ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS ¹		RSI	R
1	exterior air film	0.03	0.17
2	fibre cement: single-faced cellulose fibre reinforced cement 5/16" (8mm) ²	0.00	0.00
3	1/2" - 3/4" (12.7mm - 19mm) air space ³	0.00	0.00
4	2" (50.8mm) rock fibre semi rigid board	1.41	7.99
5	spun bonded polyolefin (house wrap)	0.00	0.00
6	1/2" (12.7mm) Plywood sheathing	0.11	0.62
7	2x6 framing filled with R22 batt @ 16" o.c.	2.55	14.48
8	polyethylene	0.00	0.00
9	1/2" (12.7mm) gypsum board	0.08	0.45
10	finish: 1 coat latex primer and latex paint	0.00	0.00
11	interior air film	0.12	0.68
Effective RSI / R Value of Entire Assembly		4.30	24.39
Centre of Cavity RSI / R Value		5.62	31.91
Installed Insulation RSI / R Value(nominal)		5.28	29.99
Effective RSI / R Value of Assembly with Advanced Framing (advanced framing as defined by NBC9.36.2.4.(1))		4.46	25.30



Note: ¹Values are for generic insulation products. Where a specific insulation product is used in the assembly, the thermal resistance value, or long term thermal resistance value, where applicable, of that product is permitted to be used as reported by the Canadian Construction Materials Centre (CCMC) in the evaluation of such a product.

LEGEND  High Pass  Pass  Conditional Pass  Conditional Fail  Fail

SIMULATED DURABILITY ANALYSIS

Note: See WUFI Assumptions. Non-wood based exterior sheathing material that has a water vapour permeance less than 60 ng/(Pa·s·m²) must comply to NBC 9.25.5.2.

LOCATION: Vancouver Edmonton Toronto Montreal St. John's

DURABILITY RATING
BASED ON SIMULATIONS
AND FIELD EXPERIENCE



24.4

R_{eff}

Energy & Thermal Performance

- Advanced framing as defined by NBC 9.36.2.4. (1) (e.g. insulated headers, 2 stud corners, ladder blocking, and in-line framing) can potentially reduce the framing factor by 10% to 20%)
- Maximum nominal R-value of cavity insulation is typically limited to R19,20,22,24 (fiberglass batt) to R30 with medium density spray-applied insulation
- Continuous exterior Insulation significantly minimizes the effect of thermal bridging and enhances overall effective R-value of the entire assembly
- The effective R value calculations and the durability analysis were completed for cement board assuming a minimum 10mm cavity space between the cladding and the substrate. It should be noted that some fiber cement board products can be installed over solid-foam insulation board up to 1-in. thick without the 10mm cavity or furring strips for additional fastening. Local prevailing building codes and manufacturers installation instructions should be deferred to in every case.

Exterior Moisture/Wetting



- If polyethylene vapour retarder is used in an assembly, the inward drying potential of the wall is greatly reduced.
- Care must be taken at all penetrations and transitions (windows, etc.) by use of proper detailing as well as sealants and/or flashing to ensure water does not leak into the assembly.
- Any liquid water leaking past the siding will be intercepted by the asphalt impregnated 30 minute paper or by the layer of insulative sheathing between the asphalt impregnated paper and the OSB. Both act as a secondary drainage plane and drain any liquid water to the outside. The weather barrier must have lapped and taped joints and be lapped over flashing (located at the bottom of the wall assembly). The insulative sheathing must also have taped joints and be lapped over flashing.
- Built-in construction moisture must be managed to reasonable levels.
- The fibre cement siding is non-absorptive on all painted/treated surfaces.
- The fibre cement siding is rain shedding, and therefore acts as a rain screen when installed properly in accordance to manufacturer instructions. All field cut edges must be caulked, painted or primed. Flashing must be installed behind each siding butt joint.

Air Leakage Transported Moisture from Inside



- The effect of the semi-rigid rock wool wall insulation is a reduced risk of interstitial condensation on the wood sheathing or in the stud cavity from warm moisture-laden interior air leaking into the wall assembly, as the dew point in the heating season will mostly fall outboard of the wood sheathing and the spunbonded polyolefin.
- For colder climates, the thickness of the insulative sheathing must be increased to maintain dew point condensation from falling outside of the inner surface of the stud cavity and insulative sheathing.
- Air leakage into the assembly must be managed by means of a continuous air barrier (preferably both interior and exterior). Proper detailing at any connection or penetrations (window openings, electrical boxes, plumbing penetrations etc.), will also help reduce heating and air conditioning costs.
- Should any moisture get into the assembly, it has good drying potential towards the outside due to the ventilation behind the siding and the very high vapour permeance of the layer of mineral wool board.

Water Vapour Diffusion from Outside

- Solar driven moisture is not a significant issue with vinyl, fibre cement, metal, Maibec type coated wood siding (with all surfaces coated) or other similar non-absorptive and rain-shedding sidings, provided they are detailed properly, they have a ventilated (openings at the top and bottom of the assembly) air gap minimum 3/8" behind them, and that they are installed in accordance to manufacturer guidelines.
- The non-absorptive lapped board siding does not have significant solar driven moisture issues when installed properly in accordance to manufacturer instructions. All field cut edges must be caulked, painted or primed. Flashing must be installed behind each siding butt joint.

Water Vapour Diffusion from Inside

- Vapour diffusion from the inside must be controlled by the installation of a vapour retarding membrane (such as polyethylene, a vapour retarder paint or variable permeance "smart" vapour retarder if the code allows) on the inside behind the gypsum board or painted onto the gypsum board according to code.

Drying Potential

- If polyethylene vapour retarder is used in an assembly, the inward drying potential of the wall is greatly reduced.
- Should the moisture get into the assembly through penetrations, it has good drying potential to the outside. Air movement behind the lapped board siding over vertical furring is important.
- Built-in moisture must be managed to reasonable levels.

Ease of Construction

- This wall is easily constructed through traditional stick frame methods on-site
- Exterior wood sheathing provides both structural resistance to "racking" and a nailing substrate for cladding materials
- Insulation, weather barrier and air barrier details and materials are readily available and understood within the Canadian industry
- Constructing walls with exterior insulation is rapidly becoming common practice in some Canadian Zones
- Materials such as studs, wood sheathing panels and/or insulation sheet goods are readily available in pre-cut lengths for 8' and 9' wall heights
- Due to the semi-rigid nature of the exterior rock wool wall insulation, strapping may be required in order to attach exterior cladding materials (e.g. vinyl or shiplap type siding)
- Length of fastener may need minor adjustment to ensure proper penetration depth into framing member. When applying fiber cement board siding to furring strips, which is applied on foam sheathing or other non-nailable substrates (e.g. gypsum sheathing) with a combined thickness up to 4 inches thick, the foam sheathing and other non-nailable substrates do not have adequate nail holding capacity. In this scenario the nail holding substrate for the cladding is the furring strips. Fastener depth and type must be specified by the designer in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
- The fastener spacing, size, and embedment into the backup wall attaching the insulation and cladding depends on the cladding weight, the stud spacing of the backup wall, the sheathing type and thickness, and the exterior insulation type and

thickness.

Affordability: Cost Implications

- Reduction in wood use framing stud members is possible (19.2" OR 24" o.c.) with no additional engineering required.
- Alternative bracing methods can be substituted for the wood sheathing panel (e.g. T-slot inlet bracing) - however, details for wall bracing, tall walls, and more than 3-storey construction may require additional engineering
- Wall thickness adjustment could require minor increase of foundation wall thickness (e.g. 8" to 10" foundation width) and increase costs
- Wall thickness adjustment could require minor jamb extensions or additional trim details on openings in the enclosure (i.e. for windows and doors)
- Thickness of exterior rigid insulation that is 2" or more may require strapping for adequate fastening of exterior cladding and increase costs
- Advanced framing as defined by NBC 9.36.2.4. (1) (e.g. insulated headers, 2 stud corners, ladder blocking, and in-line framing) can potentially reduce overall lumber costs by upwards of 10 to 20% (i.e. for softwood and panel products)

Esthetics: Architectural Design

- This wall assembly design can be used up to 3 storey construction under most prevailing building codes
- Exterior wood sheathing provides a nailing substrate for cladding materials including various siding applications (vertical or horizontal)
- Wall thickness adjustment could require minor increase of foundation wall thickness (e.g. 8" to 10" foundation width) and increase costs
- Wall thickness adjustment could require minor jamb extensions or additional trim details on openings in the enclosure (i.e. for windows and doors)
- Exterior wall dimension width may have minor effect on interior dimensions (i.e. stair widths on exterior walls and overall interior useable square footage)
- Fiber cement as do all building materials, expands and contracts with changes in relative humidity and temperature. Most manufacturers recommend designing for this type of movement on buildings with long runs of continuous siding.
- Fiber cement board is available in both plank (single long traditional siding lengths) and panel (up to 4x8 sheet/panel) configurations. This allows for a wide range of exterior finishes and architectural features.

DISCLAIMER: The Canadian Wood Council's Wall Thermal Design Calculator has been developed for information purposes only. Although all possible efforts have been made to ensure that the information on this tool is accurate, the CWC cannot under any circumstances guarantee the completeness, accuracy or exactness of the information. Reference should always be made to the appropriate Building Code and/or Standard. This tool should not be relied upon as a substitute for legal or design advice, and the user is responsible for how the tool is used or applied.

Although all possible efforts have been made to ensure that the information on this tool is accurate, we cannot under any circumstances guarantee the completeness, accuracy or exactness of the information. Suggestions regarding this tool are welcome. If you feel that areas are missing, unclear or incorrect, please forward your suggestions to effectiveR@cwcc.ca