



2010 Code Change Training

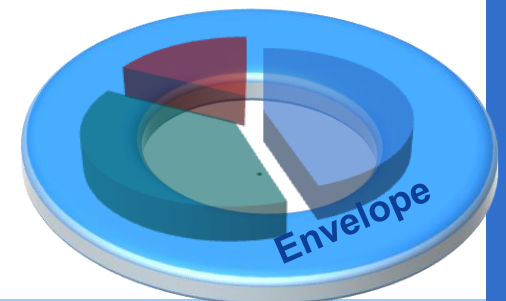
The Oregon Energy Efficiency Specialty Code Module 2 - Building Envelope



Agenda

▪ 1. Building Envelope-Commercial

2. Bldg Env-Commercial/Residential



Building Envelope-Commercial

Three questions that you should have answers to at the end of this presentation:

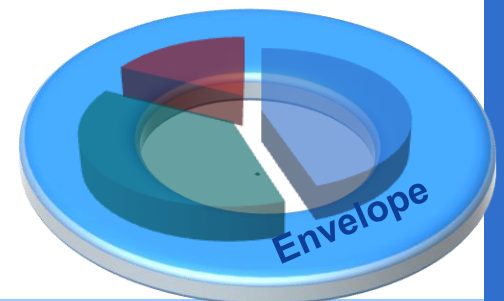
- Will alum. framed windows be required to have thermal-break frames, or what are options?
- What is the prescriptive, max window/wall ratio allowed?
- What changed for steel-framed walls?



General Building Envelope Requirements

While there are two different Climate Zones in Oregon, the building envelope requirements are identical in both zones:

- Climate Zone 4C (Marine)–Climate Zone 1 in previous codes
- Climate Zone 5B (Dry)–Climate Zone 2 in previous codes



Methods of Compliance

Compliance with code can be simple by following Prescriptive

- Prescriptive.....Simple
- Simplified Trade-off Approach (STA)..Analysis
- Whole Building Approach (WBA).....Very Detailed Analysis



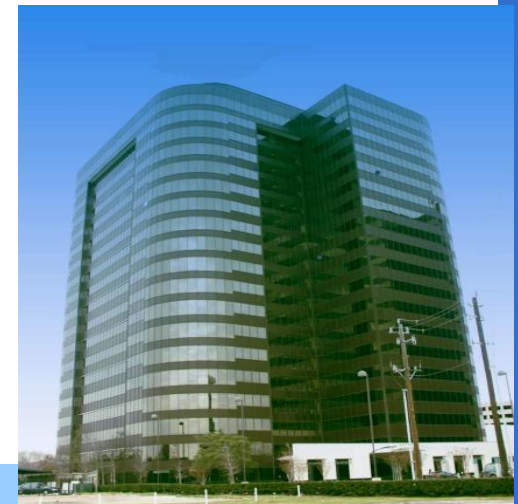
Building Envelope-Commercial

One of the most critical compliance areas is the window-to-wall ratio allowed

- ***New Code:***
30% ratio for entire state
- ***Previous Codes:***
Many various window percentages – based on Climate Zone, and type of wall and window construction.



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How To Comply With Prescriptive?

either a component “insulation only” R -value or the “Assembly” U -factor:

- Table 502.2(1) contains the prescriptive “insulation only” R -value requirements
- Table 502.1.2 contains the prescriptive “Assembly” U -factor requirements

Table 502.1.2

Component	Climate Zone 5 and Marine 4	
	Residential	Non-residential
ROOFS		
Insulation entirely above deck	U-0.048	U-0.048
Metal buildings	U-0.055	U-0.055
Attic and other	U-0.027	U-0.027
Walls, Above Grade		
Metal Building	U-0.069	U-0.069
Metal Framed	U-0.064	U-0.064
Wood framed and other	U-0.064	U-0.051

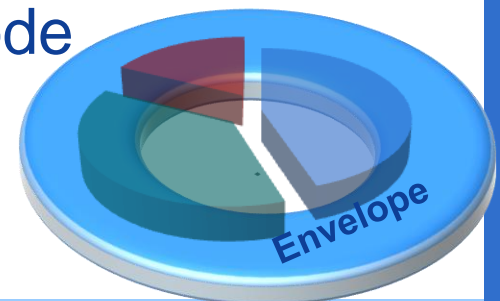
Table 502.2(1)

Component	Climate Zone 5 and Marine 4	
	Residential	Non-residential
Roofs		
Insulation entirely above deck	R-20 ci	R-20 ci
Metal buildings (with R-5 thermal blocks ^{a,b})	R-19	R-13 + R-13
Attic and other	R-38	R-38
Walls, Above Grade		
Mass	R-13.3 ci	R-11.4 ci
Metal Building ^b	R-13 + R-5.6 ci	R-13 + R-5.6 ci
Metal Framed	R-13 + R-5.6 ci	R-13 + R-5.6 ci
Wood framed and other	R-13 + R-3.8 ci	R-13 + R-3.8 ci

Applicable Occupancies

All occupancy group R-1 buildings (regardless of # of stories) are classified as *Commercial Buildings*

- ***Commercial Buildings*** – Chapter 5
- ***Commercial Buildings - Residential, >3 stories in height*** – Chapter 5, some requirements are different than Commercial above
- ***Residential Buildings, 3 & less in height*** – Chapter 4, same as OR Residential Specialty Code requirements



Glazed Fenestration *U*-Factor (overall)

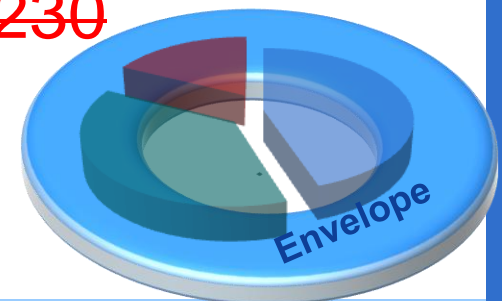
Requirements from Table 502.3

- Metal Frame-

Curtainwall & Storefront	U-0.45	0.54
Fixed, Operable & Others	U-0.46	
Glazed Entrance Door	U-0.80	

 - Wood/Vinyl Frame – All U-0.35

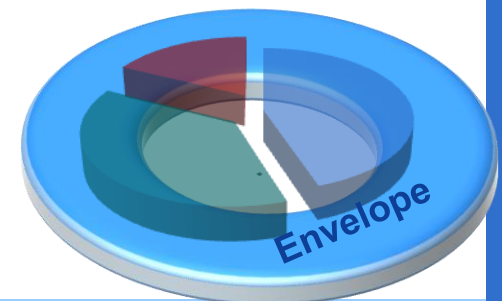
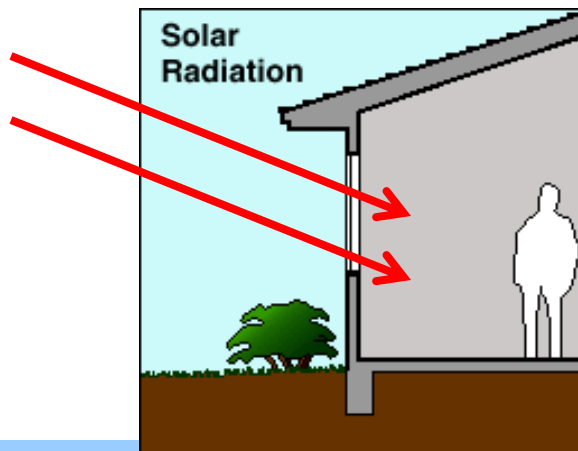
 - Skylights – All U-0.60 ~~1.230~~
- *Max area allowed (% of roof) 3% ~~6%~~



Glazed Fenestration SHGC (overall)

New code SHGC is an “*overall*” value (includes effects of framing and edge seal). Requirement for all windows & skylights are the same and are from Table 502.3.

- Windows – All SHGC 0.40 ~~.57~~ ~~Shading Coefficient~~
- Skylights – All SHGC 0.40 ~~.47~~

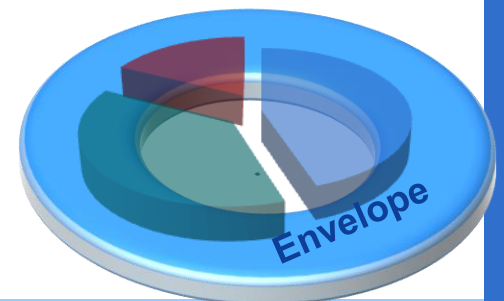


Examples of complying windows:

- Aluminum with thermally broken frame: Double glazing, ½ inch space, air filled, $e=0.20$ (.45)
- Aluminum w/o thermally broken frame: Double glazing, ½ inch spaced, argon filled, $e=0.10$ (.44)
- Wood/Vinyl: Double glazing, ½ inch spaced, air filled (.43) ¼ inch space, argon filled (.46), $e=0.40$

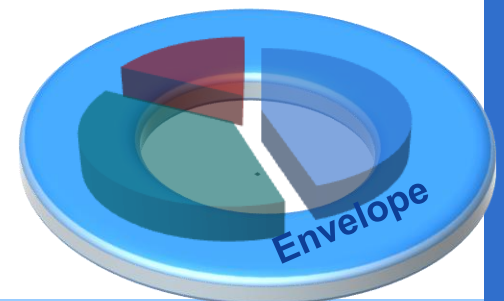


Examples from ASHRAE Handbook Chapter 15, Table 4



Above-Grade Walls

- Requirements are from Table 502.2(1), assembly “insulation” R-value
- Metal Framing R-13+R-5.6 c.i.
- Wood Framing R-13+R-3.6 c.i.
- Metal Bldg (Butler) R-13+R-5.6 c.i.

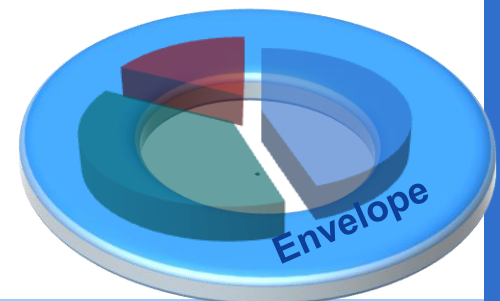


Roof/Ceiling Assemblies

Requirements are from Table 502.2(1), assembly “insulation” R-value.

New

- Metal Bldg (Butler) R-13+R-13+R-5 t.b.
- Roof Deck-Underside R-38 (batt)
- Roof Deck-Exterior R-20 c.i.
- Attic or Ceiling Joist R-38



Floor Assemblies (over unconditioned spaces)

- Floor assemblies include parking garages, crawlspaces, cantilevered floors, etc.

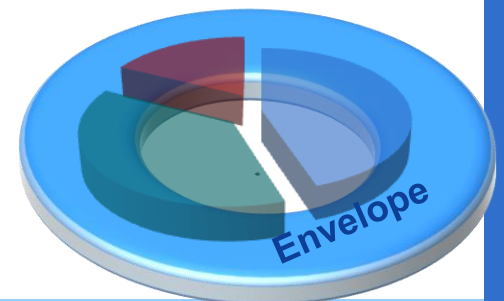
New

- Steel/Wood,
Joist/Framing

R-30 (batt)

- Mass (concrete)

R-10 c.i.

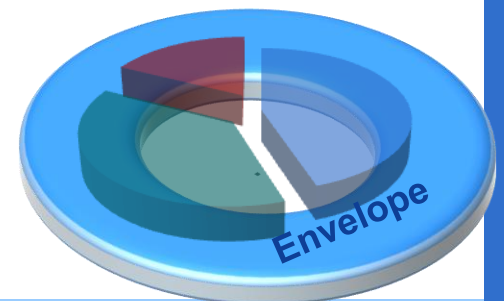


Slabs On-Grade Floors

Heated slabs contain hydronic or ducts.

New

- Non-heated Slab Not Required
- Heated Slab R-15

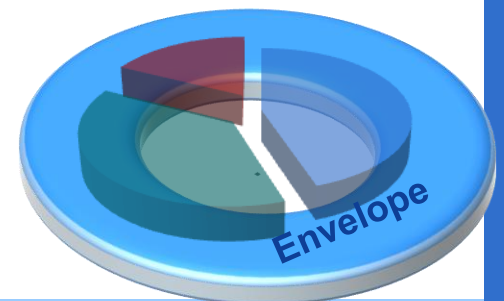


Opaque Doors

New

- Swinging (Hinged) U-0.70^A
- Overhead/Sliding U-0.50 (overall U-)
- Coiling Roll-up U-0.50 (overall U-)

^A ASHRAE 90.1-07 states an uninsulated double-layer door = U-0.70

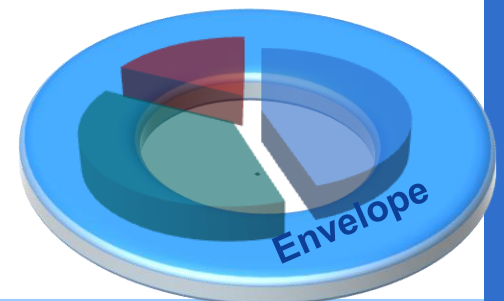


Below-Grade Walls

New

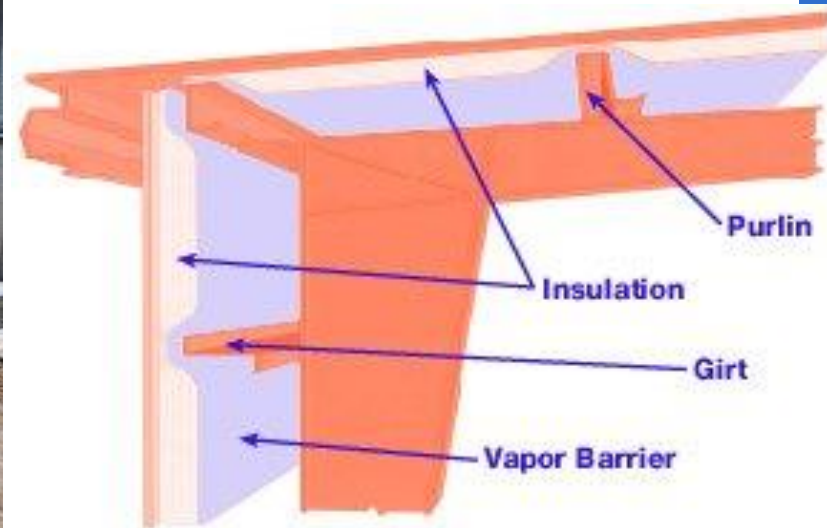
- Interior R-7.5 c.i.^A
- Exterior R-7.5 c.i.

^A Equivalent interior/furred-out assembly: metal 2x4 framing w/R-13 batt + R-2 continuous rigid insulation; or wood 2x4 framing w/R-11 batt.



What is continuous?

continuous insulation (c.i.): insulation that is continuous across all structural members without thermal bridges other than fasteners and service openings. It is installed on the interior, exterior, or is integral to any opaque surface of the building envelope. {ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004}



Vestibules

The interior & exterior doors in a vestibule must open on their own, not with a simultaneous device that opens both interior and exterior doors at the same time.



Vestibules - Exceptions

Exceptions:

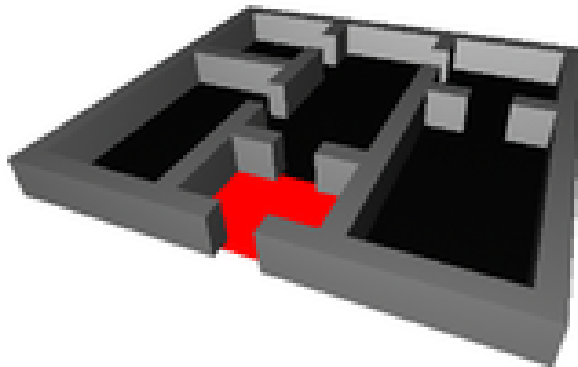
Doors that open directly from a space <3,000 sq ft in area.

Doors not intended to be used as a building “entrance door.”

Doors for a dwelling unit or sleeping unit.

Revolving Doors

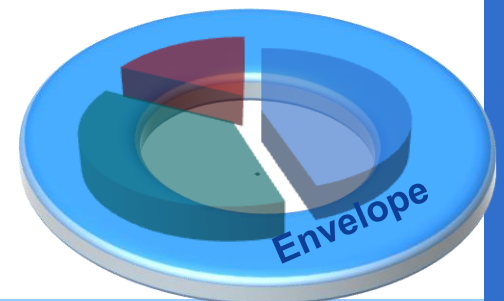
Doors used to facilitate vehicular movement or material handling and adjacent personnel doors.



Building Envelope-Commercial

Answers:

- Most aluminum frame site-built windows will need a thermally broken frame to meet $U 0.46$ (NFRC Rated at 0.46 is ok)
- Max window/wall ratio is 30%.
- Metal framed walls now require C.I.



Commercial/Residential Buildings

Commercial/Residential Buildings include *all* occupancy group R-1 and all other group R occupancies that are **four or more stories** in height.

Insulation R-value requirements for previous code were identical to commercial buildings. The following slides only depict where there is a *difference* for commercial/residential over commercial. So – if requirement is not stated in following, it's same as commercial

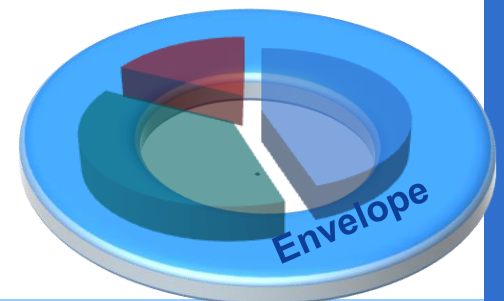
See Residential Buildings for group R occupancies (except R-1) that are 3 stories and less in height.

Roof/Ceiling Assemblies

Insulation R-value requirements for previous code were identical in all climate zones.

- Metal Bldg (Butler) R-19 (batt)^A

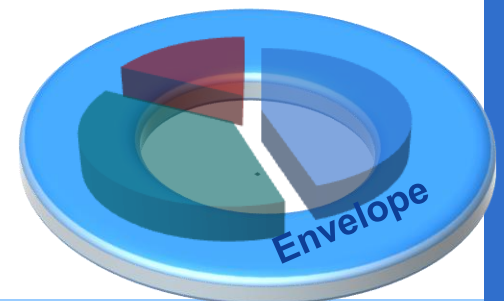
^A FYI – the commercial requirement is R-13+R-13+R-5 thermal block.



Floor Assemblies (over unconditioned spaces)

- Mass (concrete) R-12.5 c.i.^A

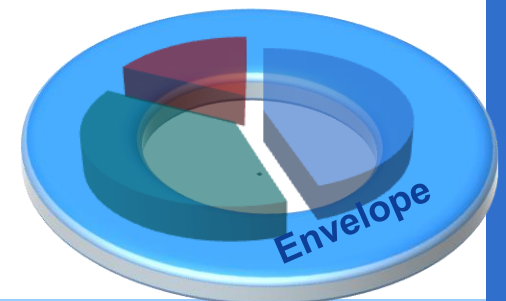
^A c.i. = continuous insulation. This could also be spray-applied insulation.



Slab On-Grade Floors

Heated slabs contain hydronic or ducts.

- Non-heated Slab R-10 (slab edge)



QUESTIONS?

