







Questions

How quickly can water drain through wall systems?

How much water is retained after a wetting event?

Where is the water retained in the wall system?

How quickly does a wall system dry under normal conditions?

How do various capillary breaks affect wetting and drying?



Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems

Agenda

Testing and Measurement

Construction of Test Panels

EIFS Wall Systems

Vinyl Wall Systems

Hardboard, Wood and Cement Board Wall Systems

Drainage, Water Retention & Drying

EIFS Wall Systems

Vinyl Wall Systems

Hardboard, Wood and Cement Board Wall Systems

Conclusions and Next Steps



Testing and Measurement

- •Test set-up
- Instrumentation
- Water flow rate
- Trickle trough
- Environmental conditions
- Moisture content in drainage cavity
- Test program



Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems

Testing and Measurement

Test Set-up

- The purpose of the test was to accurately measure the water retained in each test wall
- Set-up used was composed of three weight-balancing systems
- The weight of the test wall was counterbalanced by other weights using a balance beam
- This allowed the use of a more sensitive load cell



Testing and Measurement

Instrumentation

• Load cell data acquisition was provided by a compression load cell having a capacity of 35kg

• The load cell was positioned directly under the centre of the bottom plate of each wall

• A ball bearing was installed under the bottom plate of the test wall and rested directly on the load cell bearing plate

• Resolution - 0.2g



Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems

Testing and Measurement

Water Flow Rate

• Based on ASTM E2273-03 Standard Test Method for Determining Drainage Efficiency of EIFS

• 8L of water drained into the wall cavity for a 1 hour period

• Water was piped to the trickle trough by an air pressure system

• Water in a glass carboy was constantly weighed during the wetting phase

• The flow rate was calculated and adjusted with a micro valve



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Testing and Measurement

Trickle Trough

• Water is delivered to a Plexiglas distribution trough which allows the water to trickle into the cavity

• The trickle trough is 610 mm long and 95 mm wide with a bottom slope of 20%

• 2 mm diameter holes are spaced 38 mm c/c in the bottom corner

• Flow can be directed either to the front or the back surface of the drainage cavity with shims

• A serrated plastic sheet directs the flow to the chosen locations



Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems

Testing and Measurement

Environmental Conditions

• 16 pairs of RH and Temperature sensors monitor the environmental conditions

• 4 sensor pairs are installed on each wall (2 below the trickle trough and 2 placed symmetrically on both sides at the same level)

• Sensors on the wall monitor the exiting air conditions at the top of the drainage cavity

• 4 additional monitoring stations are installed near the test area



Testing and Measurement

Moisture Content in Walls

• Moisture content was evaluated in a qualitative way using a capacitance Wagner L620 moisture meter

• A series of 90 readings were taken, before the test and after the 48hrs drying phase, on the back of the OSB sheathing surface of each specimen

• Differences in moisture content were computed and contour maps for the retained water were done for each wall







Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems										
Construction of Test Walls										
Wall/Cladding Assemblies										
Number of Test Walls										
			Location of Water Entry		Drainage C	avity		Total No. of Walls to be Tested		
Siding or Cladding Type	No. of Sets of Wall Tests 3 per set	WRB		Ribbons Adhesive	Proprietary Drainage Mats	Batten Straps	Direct Applied			
EIFS	2 3	LA-WPB LA-WPB	F/B Center	6 (repeat) 9				6 9		
Vinyl siding	1	C/P	center				3	3		
Hardboard siding	1	Р	C/F/B		2**		1***	3		
Wood siding	2	Р	C/F/B		2**	1**	2*	5		
Cementitious siding	1	C/P	center				2	2		
C/P - Cellulose or Polyolefin * One Bevel- One Shiplap ** All Shiplap *** Bevel Spline										





Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems Construction of Test Walls Xinyl Wall Systems Vinyl profile 1: double 4.5" Horizontal, direct applied over 15 b. building paper Vinyl profile 2: double 4.5" Dutch lap, direct applied over BPO sheathing membrane Vinyl profile 2: double 4.5" Dutch lap, direct applied over 15 b. building paper





Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems Hardboard Wall Systems • Wall 1: Hardboard siding profile 1 (direct applied) with SBPO • Wall 2: Hardboard siding profile 2 (direct applied) with drainage mat (type 1) and SBPO 7/8' 1 3/16 " • Wall 3: Hardboard siding profile 2 4 5/16" (direct applied) with drainage mat 11 7/8 " (type 2) and SBPO 1 3/16 he 4 5/16 "

Construction of Test Walls

Hardboard Wall Systems

• Wall 1 was tested only once while walls 2 and 3 (with drainage mats) were tested twice (once on the back and once on the front surface of the drainage cavity)

• For wall 1 water was simply allowed to drip behind the top course through the 4 mm space provided at the top edge of the siding (similar to vinyl walls)



Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems

Construction of Test Walls Wood Wall Systems

• Wall 1: Wood siding profile 1 (direct applied) with SBPO

• Wall 2: Wood siding profile 2 (direct applied) with drainage mat (type 3) and SBPO

• Wall 3: Wood siding profile 2 (applied on furring) with SBPO











Drainage, Water Retention and Drying

EIFS Wall Systems

Test Series	Manufacturer	Wall #	Wall	Location of	Ret	ained Wate	r (g)
			Designation	Trickling	l-hr	2-hr	48-hr
Lowest Initial Retention	A	I	A-4	Initial WRB EPS	267 215 239	196 139 165	86 101 153
	В	2	B-1	Initial WRB EPS	102 117 188	30 24 47	8 61 42
	С	3	C-1	Initial WRB EPS	282 235 119	189 109 54	115 51 34
	A	4	A-1	Initial WRB EPS	807 178 152	744 54 61	574 19 46
Highest Initial Retention	В	5	B-4	Initial WRB EPS	504 134 150	385 35 59	223 0 31
	С	6	C-3	Initial WRB EPS	348 419 141	305 95 63	292 28 44

Water retention - Initial, WRB, EPS







Drainage, Water Retention and Drying

EIFS Wall Systems

Observations

• Water retention at both 2-hr and 48-hr times was usually less that when originally tested by trickling in the middle of the drainage gap

• Water retention did not appear to have taken place in joints as was expected.

• Despite having been selected for their different original performance, this difference was not reflected in the tests conducted at this time.



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Drainage, Water Retention and Drying

Vinyl Wall Systems

Observations

• Water immediately started to drain out of the small drainage holes below the first course of siding

• Most of the water drained through the holes at the first joint

• Some water ended up on the floor and on the bottom part of the specimen (sill plate)

• Some water leaked out through the sealed edges



Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems

Drainage, Water Retention and Drying

Vinyl Wall Systems

Observations

- Leaked water wetted bottom corner of panel
- · All walls demonstrated similar moisture loss

• Exterior water on the siding was wiped off and weighed after the 2 hrs wetting/drainage phase

- Drying rate for wall 1 was under 1g/hour
- Drying rate for walls 2 and 3 was 1.5g/hour

• When walls were dismounted from test frame, some free water that was held by the siding drained out on the floor





Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems
Drainage, Water Retention and Drying
Yinyl Wall Systems
Observations of Moisture Mapping
Readings for moisture mapping were taken before the wetting/drainage phase and after the 48hrs drying phase
Differences in MC were higher at the first course of siding
The maximum difference in moisture content observed for all three walls was around 0.8 %
Only 1 wall showed a difference in MC at the bottom of the wall





Drainage and Drying:	The Yin and Ya	ng of Moisture in	n Wall Systems		
Drainage, Water Ret Hardboard Wall S	ention and Dryin ystems	ng			
Water Retention - Walls	1, 2 & 3 - Water dire	ected to WRB	Wall 3		
	HI/DA/SBPO	H2/Mat1/SBPO	H2/Mat2/SBPO		
l hour (peak reading)		368 ^{?%**}	446		
Retained weight of water at 2 hours (g)	de ¹ /m ² 117	231 4 ^{6/16*}	11 7%· 284		
Retained weight of water after 48 hours (g)	I 1 ^{wr} 35	156 4 5/16*	229		
Water Retention - Walls	1, 2 & 3 - Water dire	ected to back face of	siding		
Time	Wall I (retest) H I/DA/SBPO	Wall 2 H2/Mat1/SBPO	Wall 3 H2/Mat2/SBPO 371		
l hour (peak reading)	383	276			
Retained weight of water at 2 hours (g)	130	183	254		
Retained weight of water after 48 hours (g)	0	109	221		



Drainage, Water Retention & Drying

Hardboard Wall Systems

Observations

• Some of the water drained out below the first course of siding and down face of siding

• High initial retained water probably stored in drainage mats













Drainage, Water Retention and Drying Cement Board Wall Systems Water Retention - Walls 1& 2

Time	Wall I Fiber Cemen∜DA/SBPO	Wall 2 Fiber Cement/DA/BP		
l hour (peak reading)	412	284		
Retained weight of water at 2 hours (g)	340	197		
Retained weight of Water after 48 hours (g)	50	0		

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•Wall 1: Fibre cement board (direct applied) with SBPO

• Wall 2: Fibre cement board (direct applied) with 15# building paper







Drainage and Drying: The Yin and Yang of Moisture in Wall Systems											
Drainage, Water Retention & Drying											
All Wall Systems											
Mat'l	#	Description	l Hr gram	2 Hr gram	48 Hr gram	Mat'l	#	Description	l Hr. grams	2 Hr. grams	48 Hr. grams
EIFS		Middle of drain	267	196	86	Vinyl	1	PI/DA/BP	698	364	283
EIFS	2	"	102	30	8	Vinyl	2	P2/DA/SBPO	500	236	130
EIFS	3	"	282	189	115	Vinyl	3	P2/DA/BP	282	189	115
EIFS	4	"	807	744	574	Hard	I	HI/DA/SBPO	372	117	35
EIFS	5	"	504	385	223	Hard	2	H2/Mat I/SBPO	368	231	156
EIFS	6	"	348	305	292	board			500	251	150
EIFS	la	On WRB	215	139	101	Hard	3	H2/Mat2/SBPO	446	284	229
EIFS	2a	"	117	24	61	Hard	-	HI/DA/SBPO	383	130	0
EIFS	3a	**	235	109	51	board	a				
EIFS	Ib	On EPS	239	165	153	Hard board	2 a	H2/Mat1/SBPO	276	183	109
EIFS	2b	"	188	47	42	Hard	3	H2/Mat2/SBPO	371	254	221
EIFS	3b	"	119	54	34	board	a				
EIFS	4a	On WRB	178	54	19	Wood		W2/DA/SBPO	842	426	294
EIFS	5a	"	134	35	0	Wood	2	W1/Mat3/SBPO	415	260	123
EIFS	6a	"	419	95	28	Wood	3	W2/Baten/SBPO	603	467	0
EIFS	4b	On EPS	152	61	46	Cement	1	DA/SBPO	412	340	50
EIFS	5b	**	150	59	31	Board					
EIFS	6b	"	141	63	44	Board	2	DA/BP	284	197	0

Conclusions

- Laboratory conditions were sufficiently steady for drying of non EIFS walls
- Direct applied sidings leaked out through the joints and the water didn't drain all the way to the bottom of the wall
- Direct applied cement board siding showed high water retention at 2-hrs, but less than direct applied wood siding.
- Drying rate was high for most of the systems tested
- EIFS wall systems showed lowest water retention at 2-hrs.



- Over 90% of 8kg water drained through all samples during 1 hr wetting
- Water retained at 1 hr was between 842g (wood direct applied over SBPO) and 102g (EIFS)
- Water retained at 2 hrs was between 467g (wood on furring) and 24g (EIFS)

• Water retained at 48 hrs was between 294g (wood direct applied over SBPO) and 0 (EIFS, hardboard, wood on furring, cement board)

• We don't know exactly where water is retained in the wall system or whether this will cause a problem

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- Drying rates were between 0.8 g/hr and 1.5 g/hr at 20°C and 50% RH
- Drainage mats & furring stored water in the short term but dried rapidly



