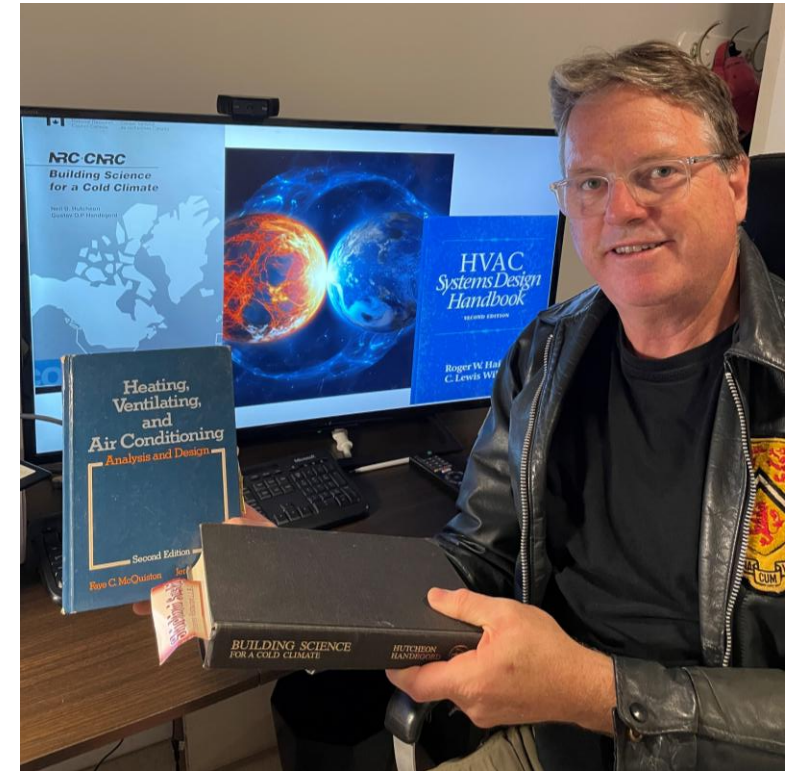
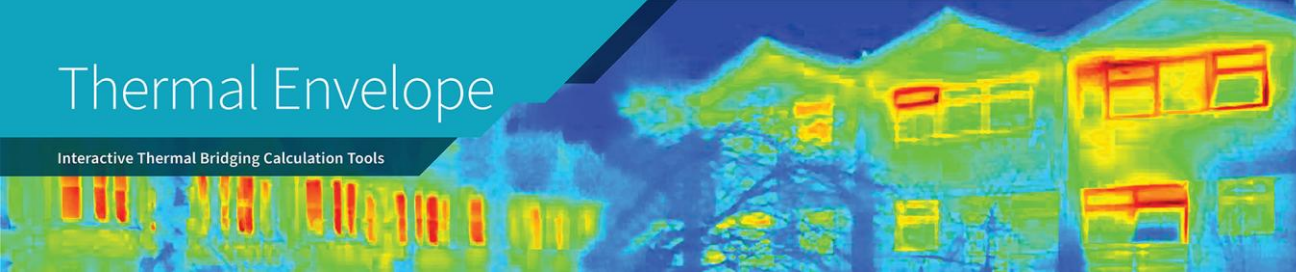


Executive Summary

- We have known all of this for time immemorial.
- More walls, less windows, understand roofs, = Walls matter a lot.
- Mistakes continue to be made
- Thermal tables do not reflect how buildings are built, only a guide.
- Not all thermal systems [clips] are the same, although people spec them like they are.
- Blair knows how to do this.



Blair with engineering textbooks from a long long time ago 😊



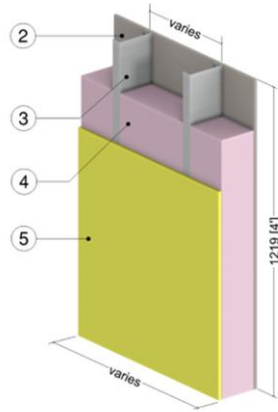
The following is a **FSI interpretation** of the excellent database of Thermalenvelope.ca, and **past experiences being exposed and asked to assist in design of facades of all types.**

- Three types of heat transfer: **conductive, convective and radiation.**
- Thermalenvelope.ca deals with **conductive.**
- Radiative is more about windows, although ventilated cavities are warmed by the sun, reducing the Δt through the wall. This is not measured.
- Convective heat transfer would have more about warming up the building and therefore about cooling during the summer. That is not in the scope of this work.



Flaws in the how we use thermal data in our industry

- Model assumes general spacing, and all buildings have concentration of support hardware on the building for structural purposes such as supporting cladding around window.
- Model does not take in account weight of the cladding. The user needs to be very careful to pick reasonable spacing matching the loads of the project.
- Not all clips the same. [see page 9
- Using this a guide, real building info is needed. A 10-point increase in R-value can reduce heat loss by about 30-40%, leading to a 10-25% reduction in heating bills, depending on fuel type and system efficiency.
- Simple meaning. If you invest a \$1 in anything how much of it is used – ROI. The structure is designed for structural needs, so the right way to measure ROI is the system's return on the insulation investment. For insulation outboard, one should add in the subsystem, which would reduce the ROI.



Insulate between studs

Spend money
on R20, get
R13.

Why bother?

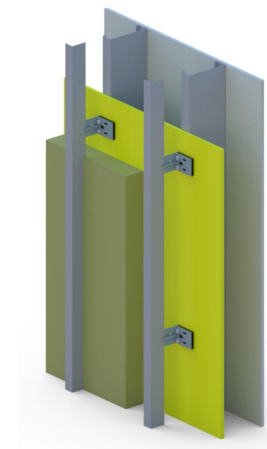
Didn't have precast info



Move Insulation Outboard

More insulation,
higher efficiency.
Normal since
2012. We have
known about this
forever.

Chart stops at 6"
and all clips can do
this.



More Insulation Outboard

Meet better
goals: passive,
carbon based
design means >
6" of insulation

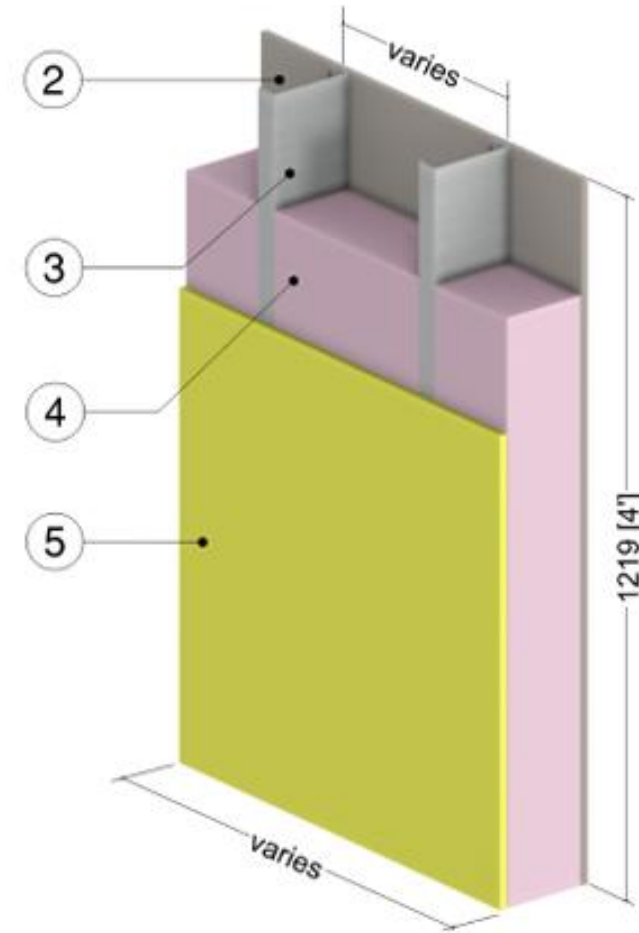
Clips limit is 6".
Engineered
systems >10"



View from Interior View from Exterior

Nominal (1D) vs. Assembly Performance Indicators

Stud Spacing	Stud Cavity Insulation	R_{1D} ft ² ·hr·°F / Btu (m ² K / W)	R_o ft ² ·hr·°F / Btu (m ² K / W)	U_o Btu/ft ² · hr · °F (W/m ² K)
16" o.c.	Air	R-3.2 (0.56)	R-3.1 (0.55)	0.320 (1.82)
	R-19 (3.35 RSI) Batt	R-21.3 (3.75)	R-11.4 (2.01)	0.088 (0.50)
	R-20 (3.52 RSI) Batt	R-22.3 (3.92)	R-11.6 (2.05)	0.086 (0.49)
	R-22 (3.87 RSI) Batt	R-24.3 (4.27)	R-12.1 (2.14)	0.082 (0.47)
	R-24 (4.22 RSI) Batt	R-26.3 (4.63)	R-12.6 (2.22)	0.079 (0.45)
24" o.c.	Air	R-3.2 (0.56)	R-3.1 (0.56)	0.318 (1.80)
	R-19 (3.35 RSI) Batt	R-21.3 (3.75)	R-13.5 (2.37)	0.074 (0.42)
	R-20 (3.52 RSI) Batt	R-22.3 (3.92)	R-13.8 (2.44)	0.072 (0.41)
	R-22 (3.87 RSI) Batt	R-24.3 (4.27)	R-14.5 (2.56)	0.069 (0.39)
	R-24 (4.22 RSI) Batt	R-26.3 (4.63)	R-15.2 (2.68)	0.066 (0.37)

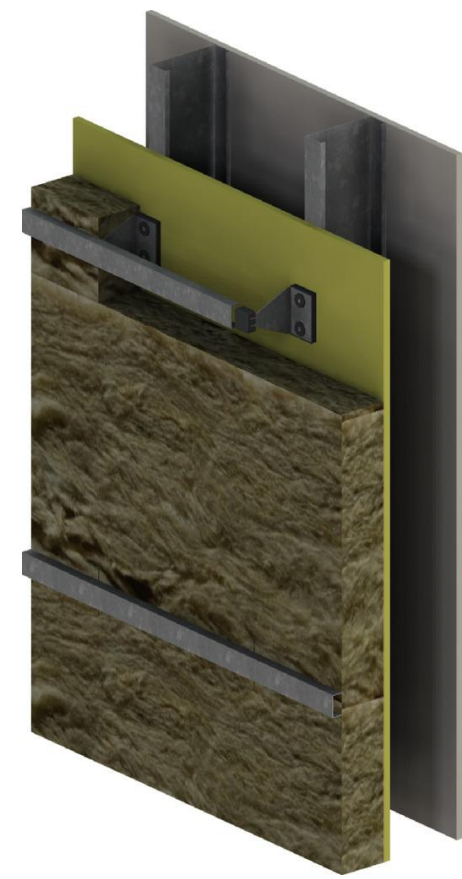


Spend money on R20, get R13

Nominal (1D) vs. Assembly Performance Indicators

Exterior Insulation 1D R-Value (RSI)	R _{1D} ft ² ·hr·°F / Btu (m ² K / W)	R _o ft ² ·hr·°F / Btu (m ² K / W)	U _o Btu/ft ² ·hr ·°F (W/m ² K)
R-8.4 (1.48)	R-11.6 (2.04)	R-10.8 (1.90)	0.093 (0.53)
R-12.6 (2.22)	R-15.8 (2.78)	R-14.1 (2.48)	0.071 (0.40)
R-14.7 (2.59)	R-17.9 (3.15)	R-15.7 (2.77)	0.064 (0.36)
R-16.8 (2.96)	R-20.0 (3.52)	R-17.2 (3.03)	0.058 (0.33)
R-21.0 (3.70)	R-24.2 (4.26)	R-20.1 (3.54)	0.050 (0.28)
R-25.2 (4.44)	R-28.4 (5.00)	R-22.7 (4.00)	0.044 (0.25)

Exterior Insul R-Value	Calculated thickness	Efficiency [Exterior Insulation R-Value/R _o]	Comment
8.4	2"	77%	Could be any clip, spacing gets tighter much less performance
21	6"	90%	Pretty Good investment. All clips can do 6", but most not more.

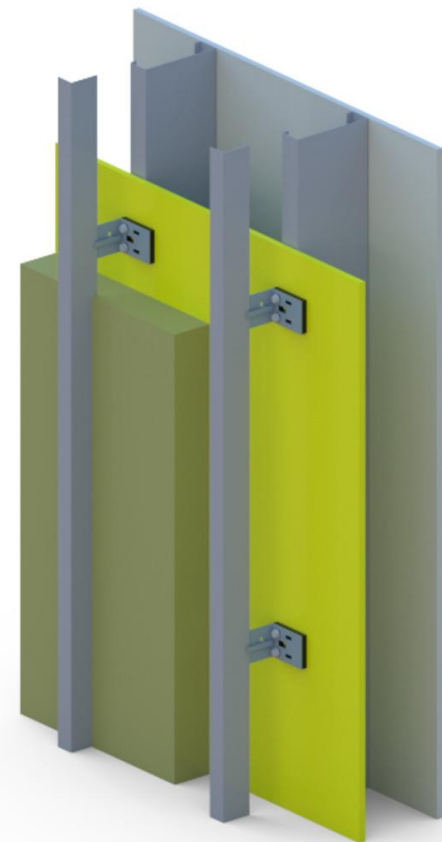


Detail 5.1.21

Nominal (1D) vs. Assembly Performance Indicators

Exterior Insulation 1D R-Value (RSI)	R_{1D} ft ² ·hr·°F / Btu (m ² K / W)	24" Vertical Clip Spacing		36" Vertical Clip Spacing	
		R_o ft ² ·hr·°F / Btu (m ² K / W)	U_o Btu/ft ² ·hr·°F (W/m ² K)	R_o ft ² ·hr·°F / Btu (m ² K / W)	U_o Btu/ft ² ·hr·°F (W/m ² K)
R-12.6 (2.22)	R-15.9 (2.80)	R-14.2 (2.50)	0.070 (0.40)	R-14.7 (2.58)	0.068 (0.39)
R-16.8 (2.96)	R-20.1 (3.54)	R-17.7 (3.11)	0.057 (0.32)	R-18.3 (3.23)	0.055 (0.31)
R-21.0 (3.70)	R-24.3 (4.28)	R-21.1 (3.71)	0.047 (0.27)	R-21.9 (3.86)	0.046 (0.26)
R-25.2 (4.44)	R-28.5 (5.02)	R-24.8 (4.37)	0.040 (0.23)	R-25.8 (4.54)	0.039 (0.22)
R-42.0 (7.40)	R-45.3 (7.98)	R-38.9 (6.86)	0.026 (0.15)	R-40.7 (7.17)	0.025 (0.14)

Exterior Insul R-Value	Calculated thickness	Efficiency [Exterior Insulation R-Value/ R_o]	Comment
12.6	3"	88%	Could be any clip, spacing gets tighter much less performance
42	10"	90%	Pretty Good investment. All clips can do 6", but most not more.

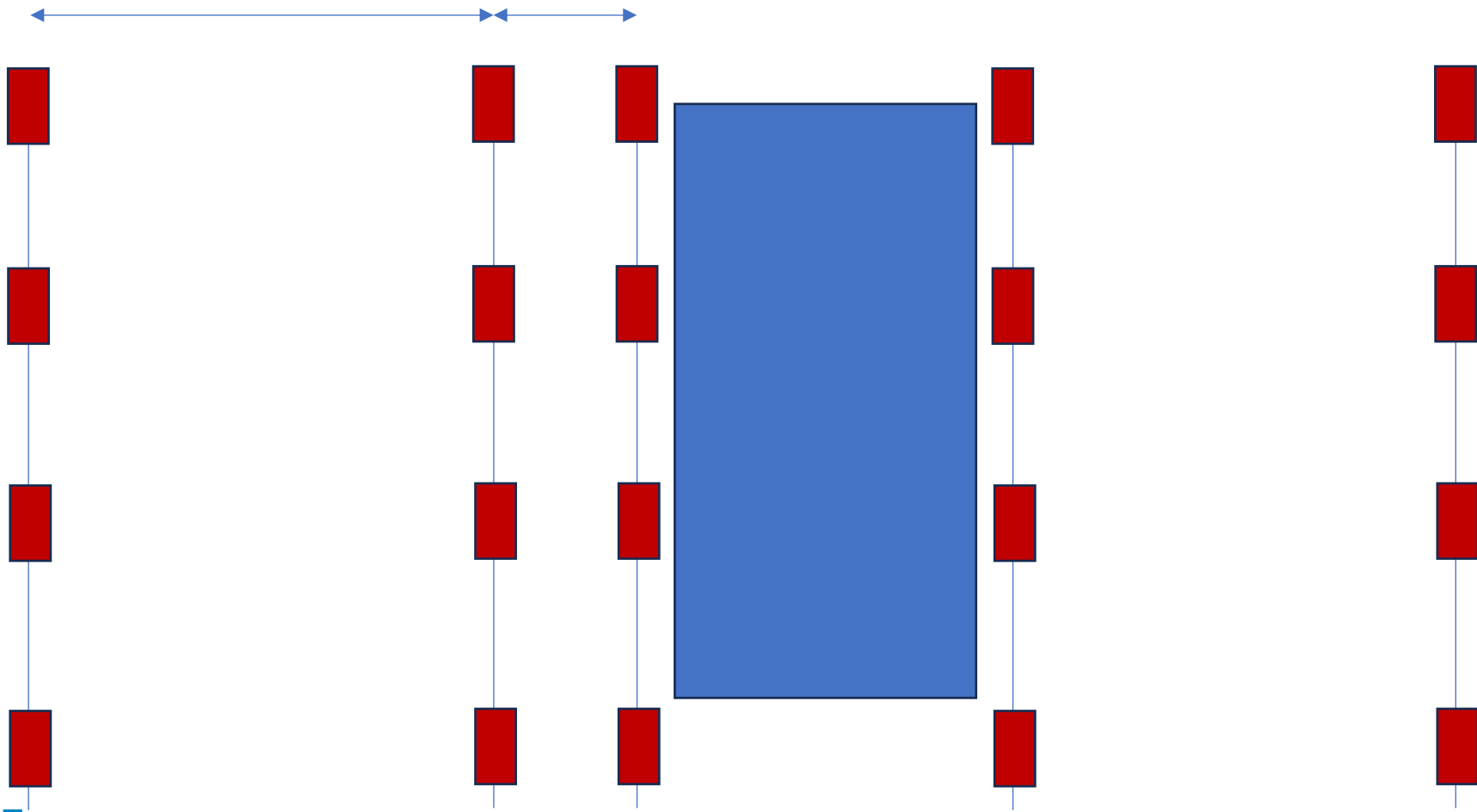


Spacing used in
thermal performance
table

Actual Spacing
encountered around
windows

=

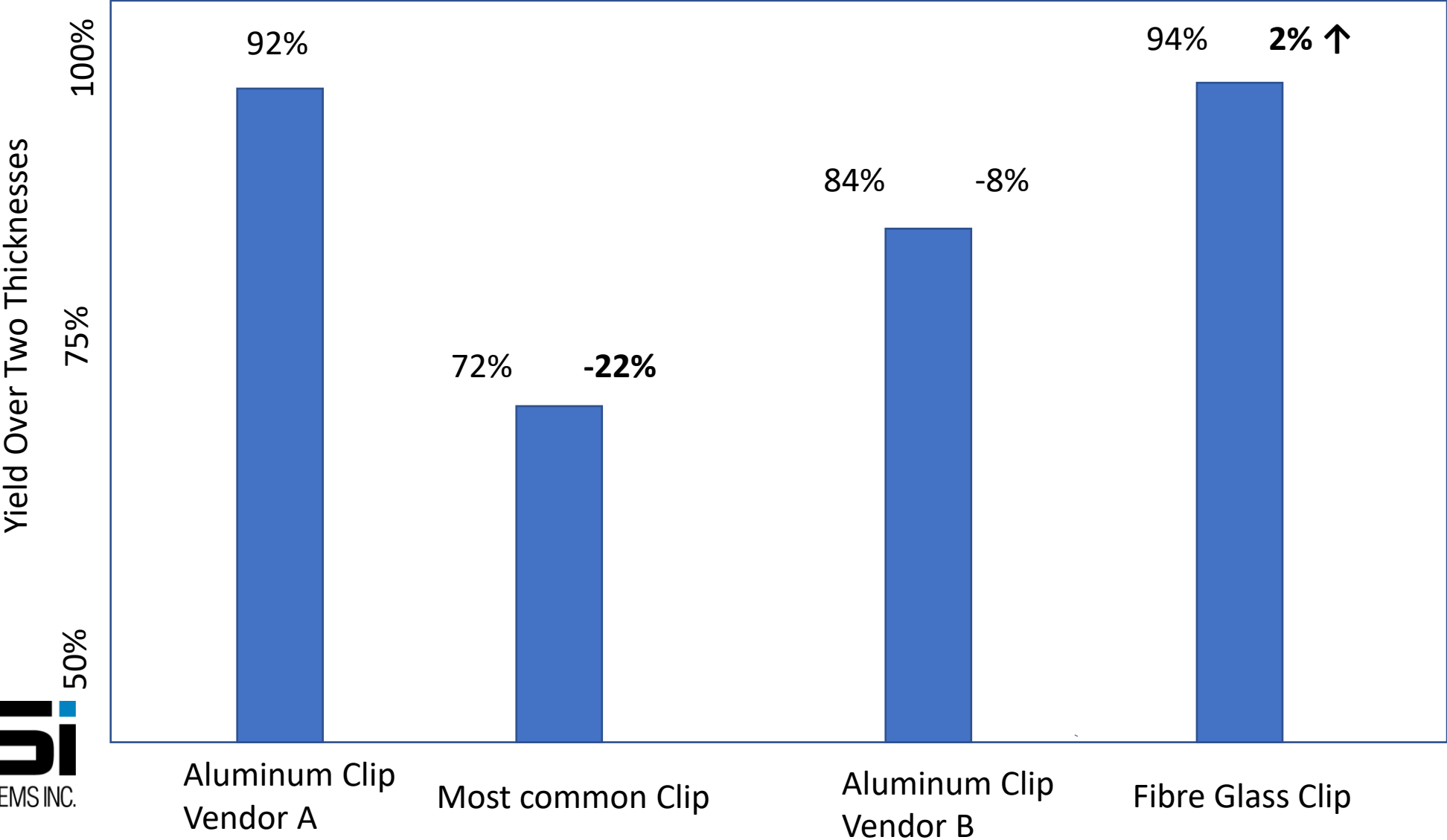
**More windows, more thermal systems,
more bridging**



>> No accounting for comparative structural capacity<<



Source Third Party ThermalEnvelope.ca





Much more to come – join us
March 19, Lunch Time, Cosentino