### Steel Frame Construction with Split Insulation up to 6 Stories: Lightweight Cladding.

# Intended Use of this Document

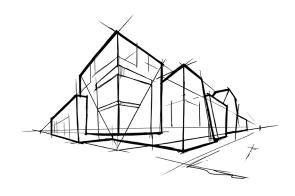
This document provides example key assembly interface details showing the use of ROCKWOOL® products within a split-insulated wall assembly for mid-rise residential and commercial buildings up to 6 stories.

The example details could be modified for other building types or applications. The intended use has been limited to 6 stories for the sole purpose of creating boundaries around the detail development. The example details are designed to be generally applicable across North America; however, specific end use applications vary widely as to design, materials, and environments. Therefore, what is appropriate in any specific end use application is a determination that must be made independently by the experienced Project Architect and/or Engineer in their own professional judgment. ROCKWOOL\* fully disclaims any liability for any of the content contained herein whether such liability be premised on a theory of contract, tort, or otherwise.

These example details are intended to provide architects, builders, and contractors with general guidance on the best practice approach to maintain:

- Air barrier continuity,
- Water resistant barrier (moisture barrier) continuity,
- Thermal continuity and minimizing thermal bridges,
- Cladding attachment and detailing, and
- Adequate drainage and ventilation of the wall cavity.

It is important to note these details show one method of constructing a split-insulated, exterior air barrier wall assembly; however, subtle changes at interface locations could be made to achieve the same intent. Review the building code requirements for your jurisdiction to ensure that all wall assembly detailing is in general conformance, or contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science Support for support on your project.



# Assembly Description and Clear-Wall Effective R-Value Calculation

The thermal resistance of building assemblies is commonly indicated using R-value, provided in imperial units of [ $ft^2$ . $^o$ F-hr/Btu], and can also be provided as RSI-value, in metric units of [ $m^2$ -K/W]. U-value is another way of describing heat flow through a wall, and is the inverse of R-value. The higher the R-value or the lower the U-value, the better the thermal performance.

Within this document, two-dimensional computer modeling was undertaken using Flixo to calculate two-dimensional heat transfer of the main wall assembly and calculate the effective R-value of the split-insulation steel-framed wall assembly. The results are summarized below.

		N - 11	Thickness		Effective R-value	
$\wedge$		Material Layer	mm	inch	m²·K/W	h· ft²·°F·hr/Btu
INTERIOR	1	Exterior air film	0	0	0.121	0.687
	2	Metal Panel Cladding	3.175	0.125		
	3	Air space	25.4	1		
	5 6 7	ROCKWOOL Cavityrock® insulation with intermittent thermally broken cladding support clip	203.2	8	4.73 *	26.8 *
		Vapour permeable membrane				
		Exterior gypsum board sheathing	12.7	0.5	0.079	0.451
		Steel-framed wall with ROCKWOOL Comfortbatt® insulation	152.4	6	1.96 **	11.1 **
		Vapour control layer				
	9	Gypsum board	12.7	0.5	0.079	0.451
	10	Latex paint	0	0		
	11	Interior air film	0	0	0.121	0.687
Notes: * Assumes 20% degradation from thermally broken		Total Clear Wall Thermal Performance	R-value		7.1	40.2
cladding support clip, spaced at 16" x 36" o.c ** 54% degradation from steel framing			U-value		0.141	0.025

#### **Typical Building Details**

To create effective and durable details for a steel-frame building, continuity of the air control layer, water control layer, thermal control layer, water-shedding surface, and sometimes the vapor control layer is needed throughout the building assemblies and at transitions and penetrations. This document presents eighteen typical building details that use ROCKWOOL® products; the locations of these common details on a theoretical building are shown in the figure below:

**Detail 17:** Typical Penetration Through Roof Section

Detail 18: Typical Mid-Roof Curb Section

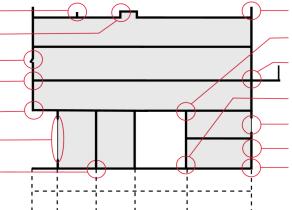
Detail 16: Typical Mechanical Penetration Section Through Enclosure

Detail 04: Typical Wall Section at Floor Level

Detail 07: Typical Wall Section at Cantilevered Floor/Soffit

Details 13-15: Typical Curtain Wall Details

Detail 03: Typical Section at Parkade Ceiling at Sheer Wall or Column



Detail 09: Typical Low Slope Roof Parapet Section

Detail 06: Typical Top of Wall Section at Cantilevered Floor/Soffit

Detail 08: Typical Wall Section at Cantilevered Balcony

Detail 02: Typical Section at Parkade Ceiling Transition at Podium Membrane

Detail 10-12: Typical Section at Parkade Ceiling Transition at Podium Membrane Detail 05: Typical Section - Wall Brick to

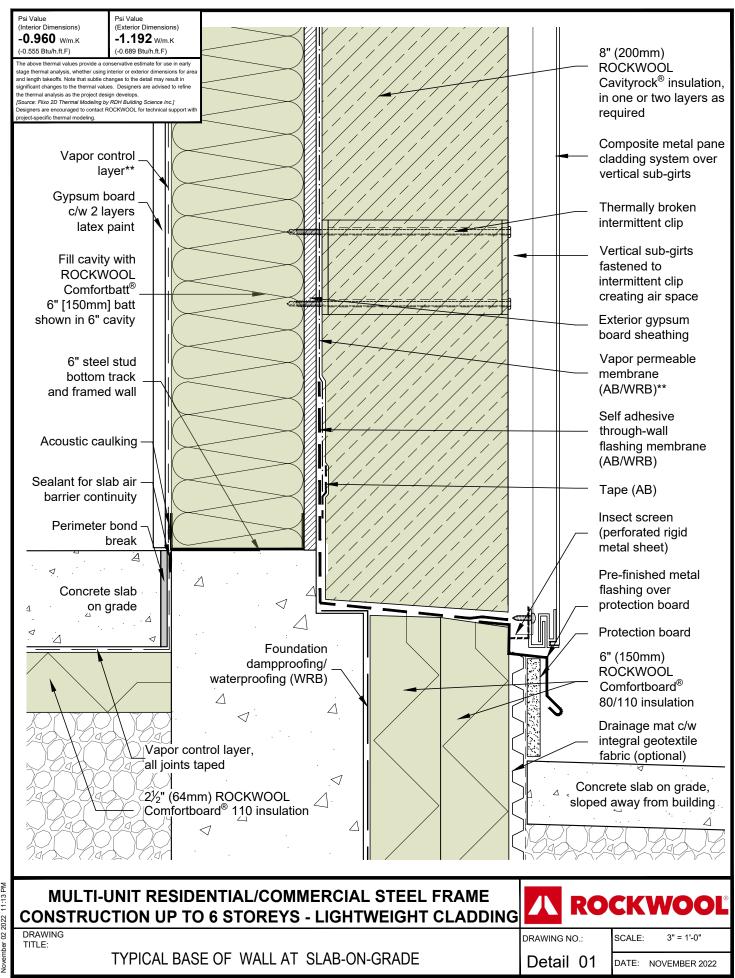
Cladding Transition

Detail 01: Typical Base of Wall Section at Slab-on-grade

#### **Psi- and Chi- Values**

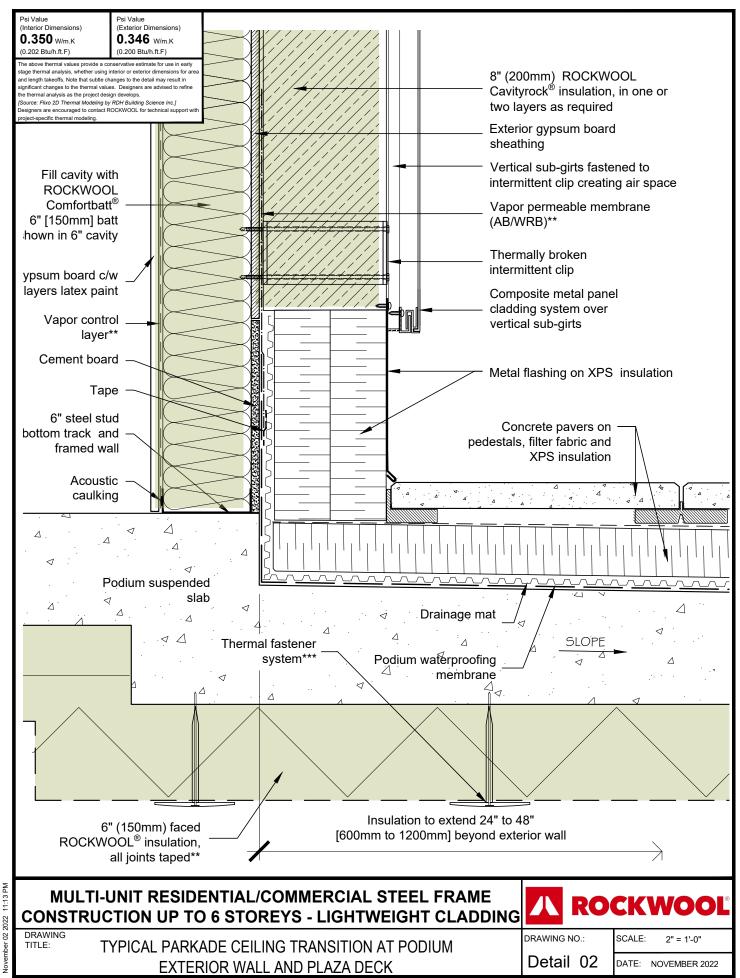
Heat travels through the path of least resistance, meaning that discontinuity in the thermal control layer and/or penetrations from conductive materials will result in greatly reduced effective R-values. Conductive materials like metal that penetrate the thermal barrier lead to heat loss and potential durability issues. These thermal bridges should be avoided and/or reduced to a minimum.

Thermal bridges are categorized in two forms, linear and point. A linear thermal bridge is represented by the Psi-value. Psi-value is the coefficient of the additional amount of heat flow along a line, seam, or joint between assemblies [W/m·K or BTU/hr·ft·°F]. A point thermal bridge is represented by the Chi-value, which is the additional amount of heat flow at a single point [W/K or BTU/hr·°F].



<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

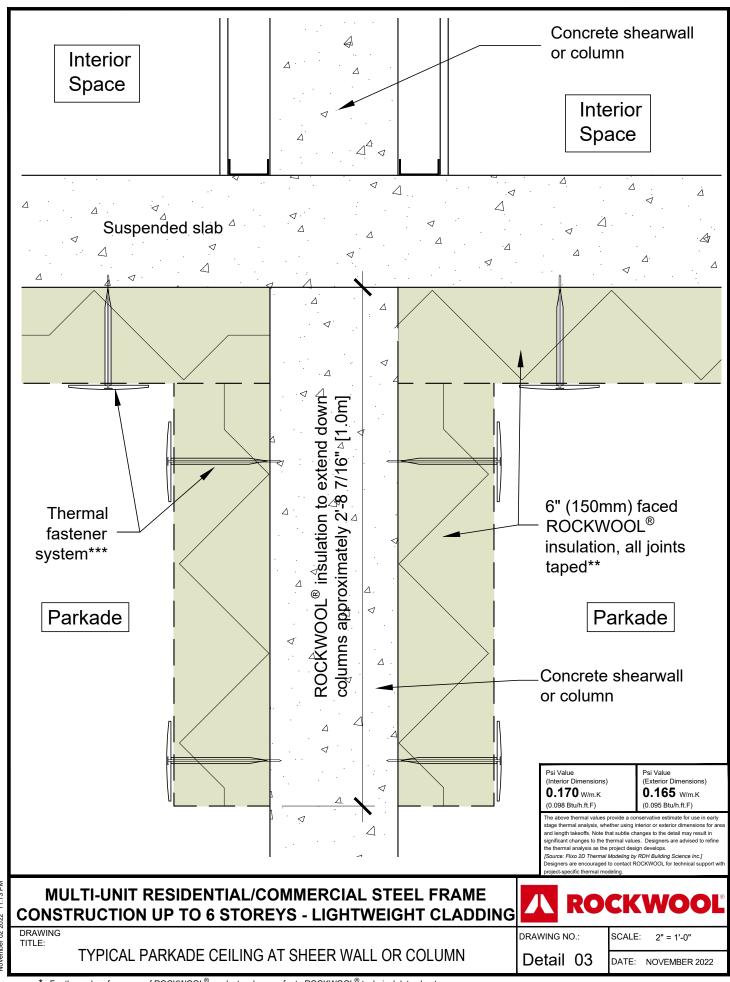
<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



\* For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.

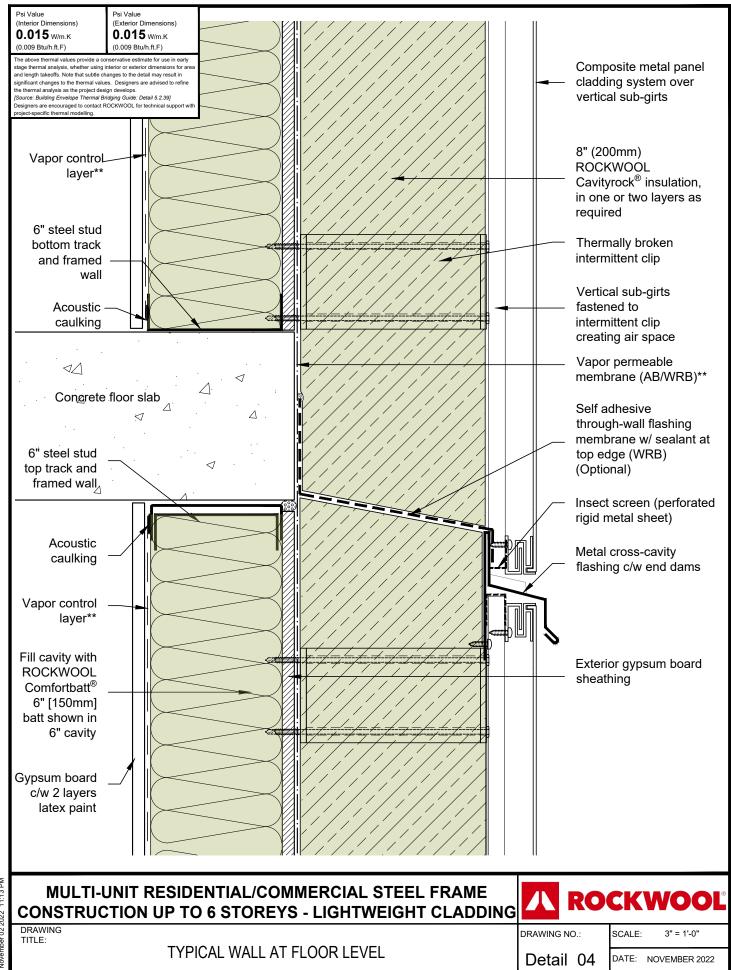
<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Contact ROCKWOOL<sup>TM</sup> technical support for fasterner guidelines.



For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

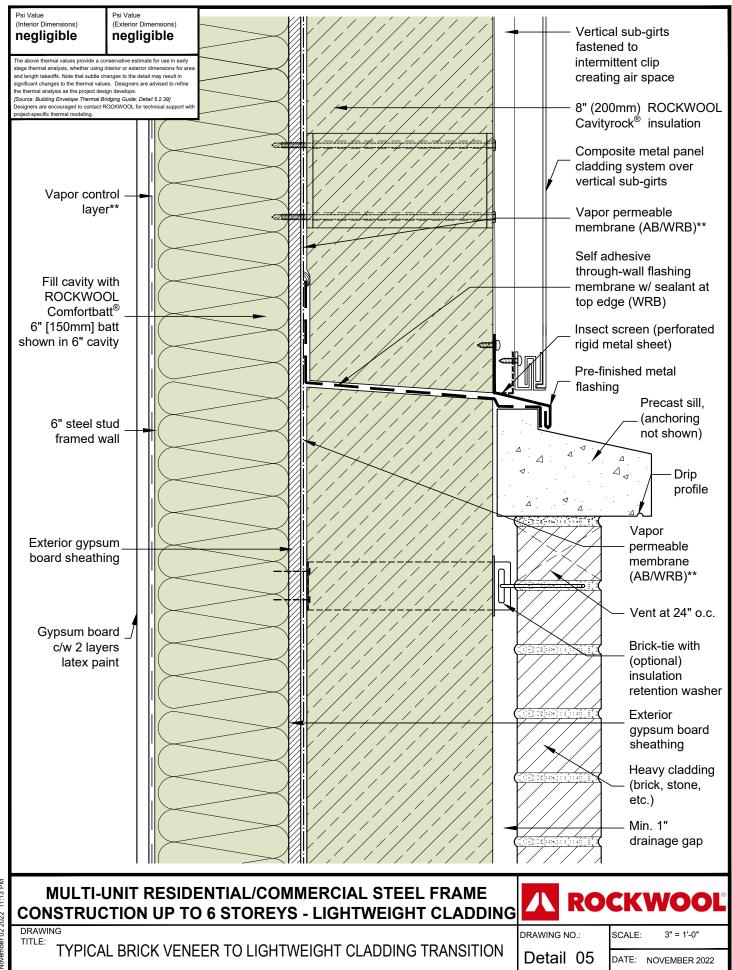
<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Contact ROCKWOOL<sup>TM</sup> technical support for fasterner guidelines.



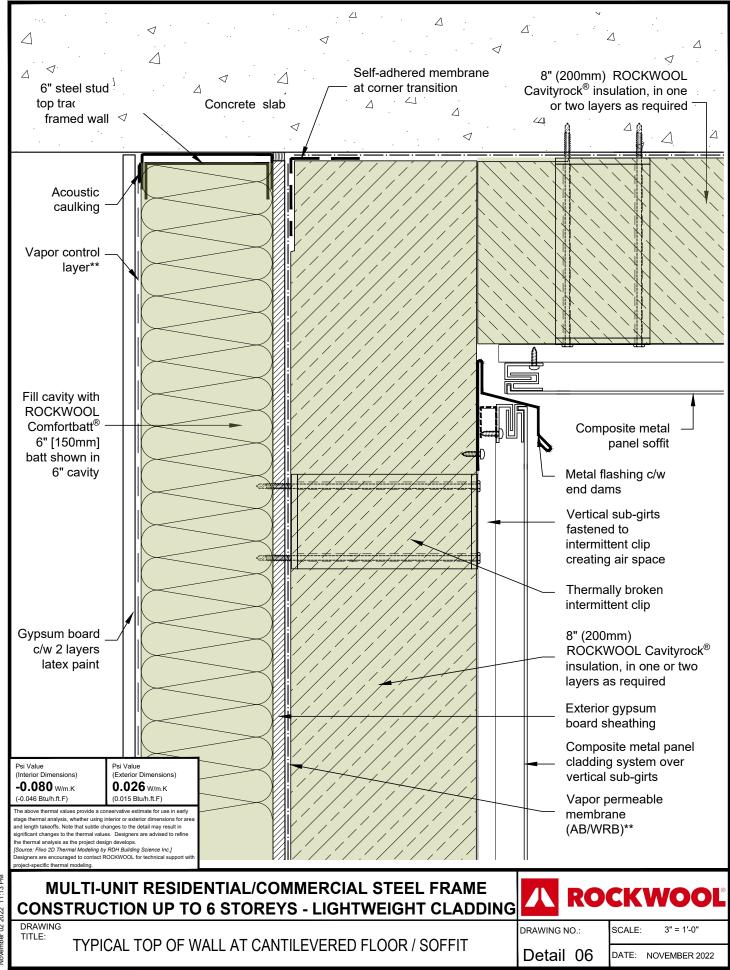
For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



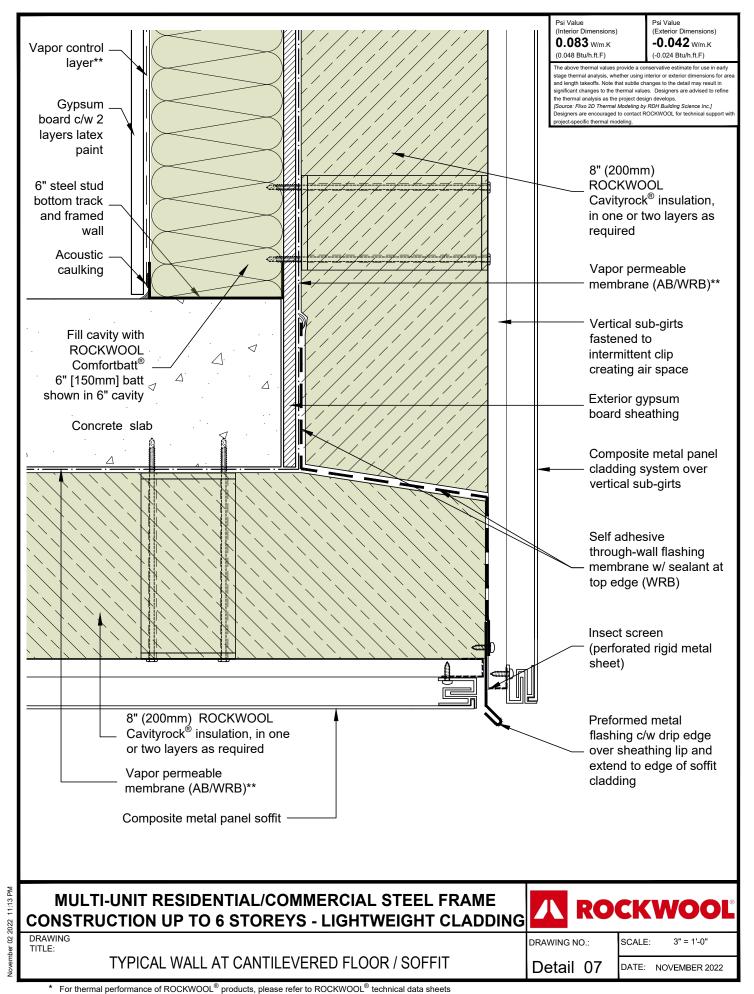
<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.

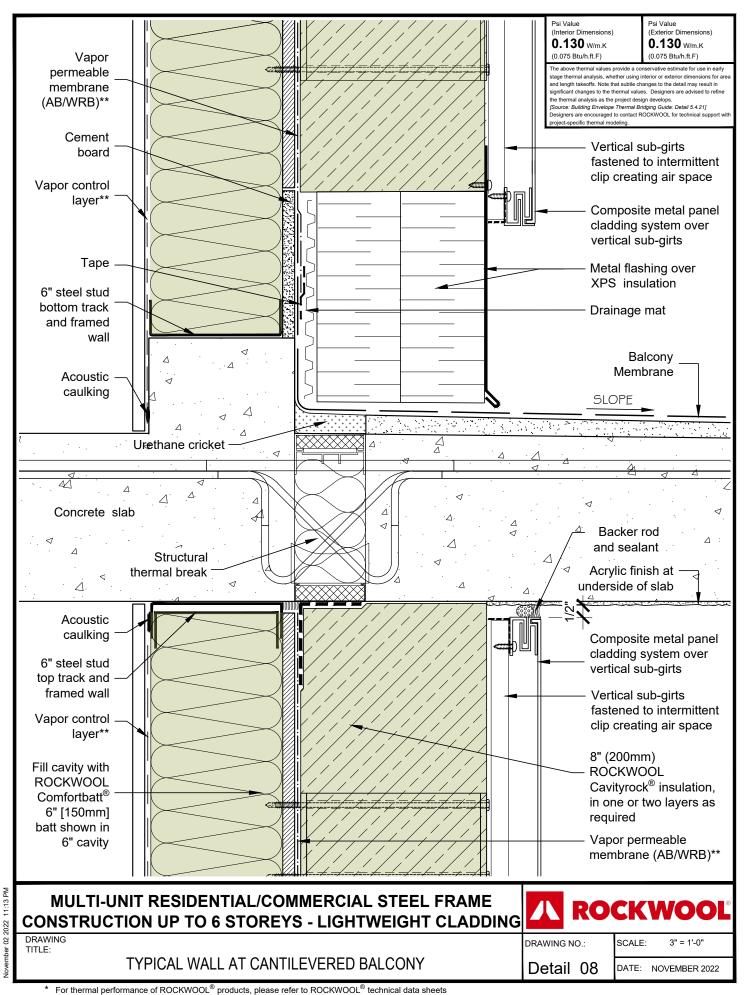


<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

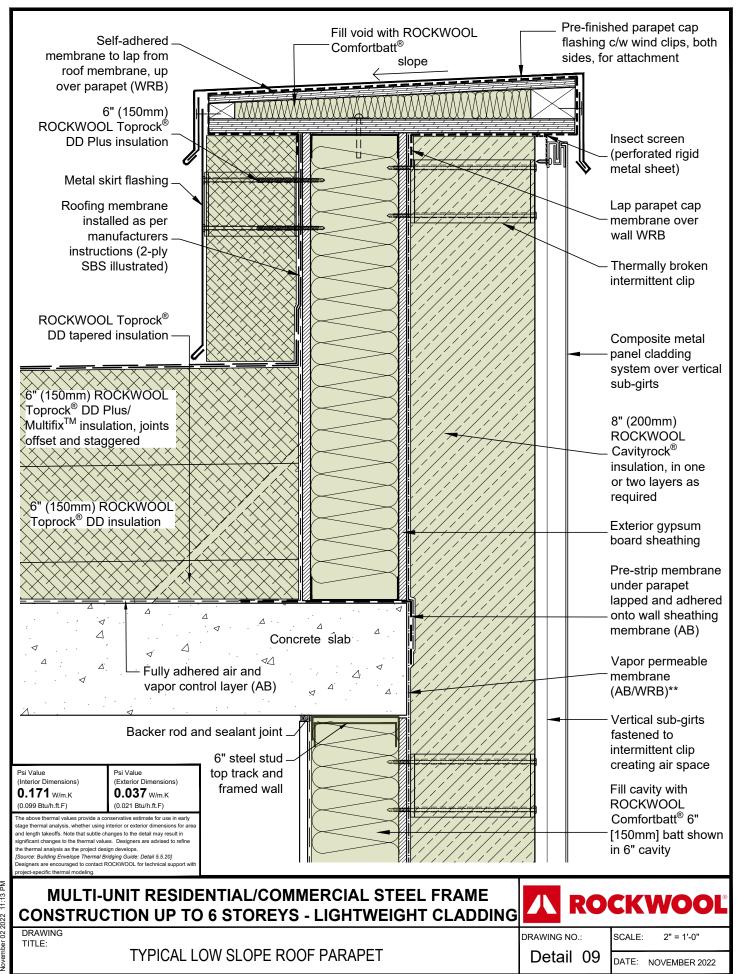
<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



\*\* For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.

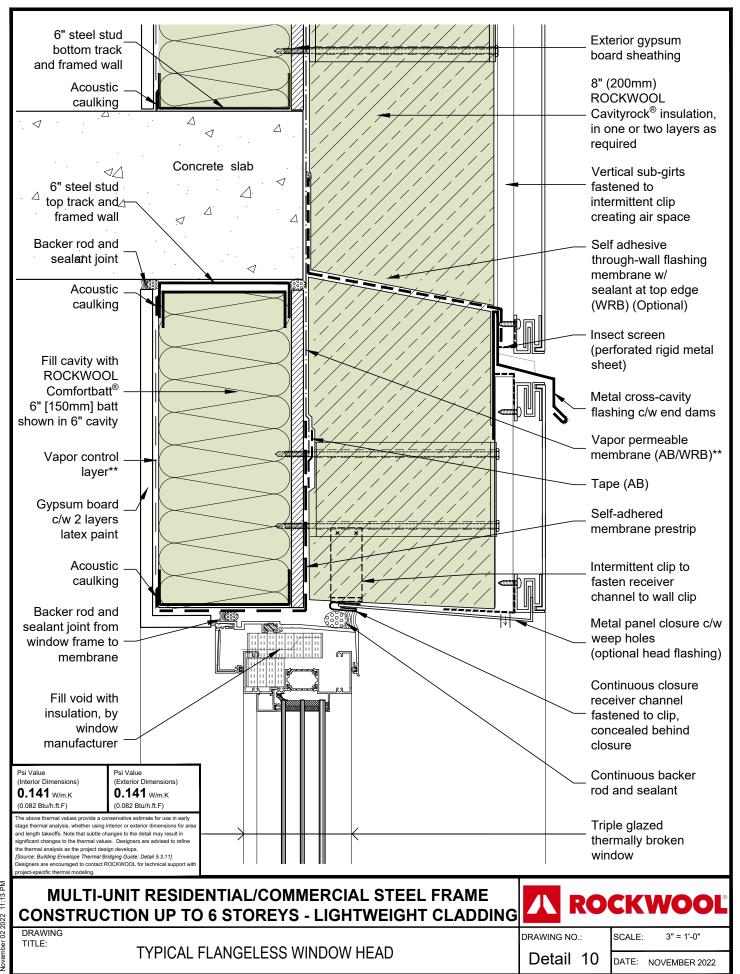


<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



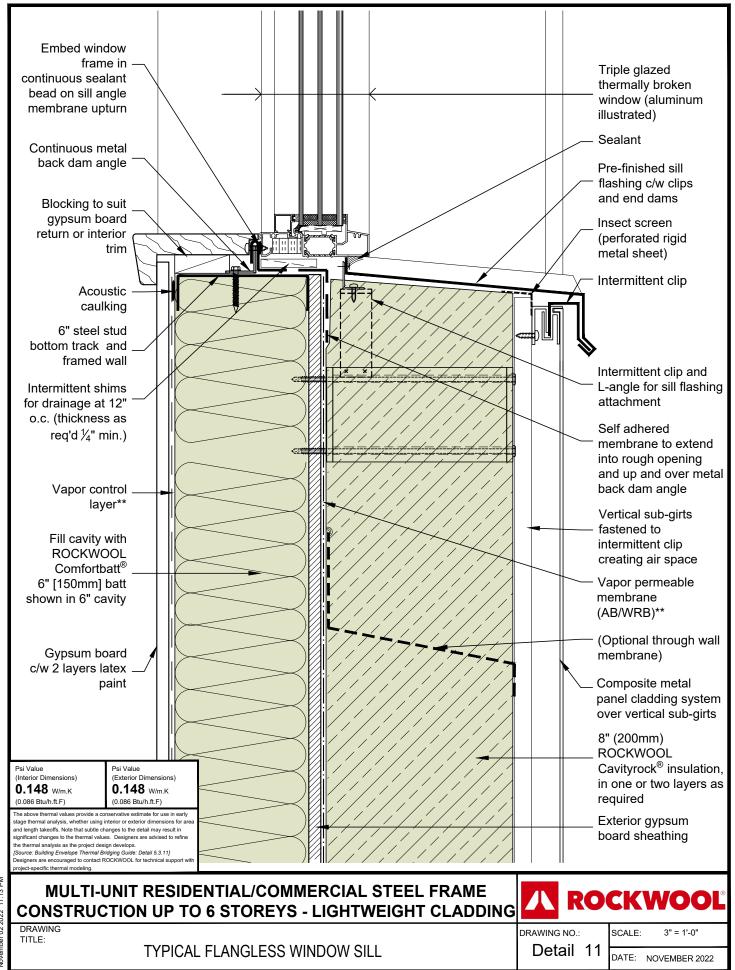
<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



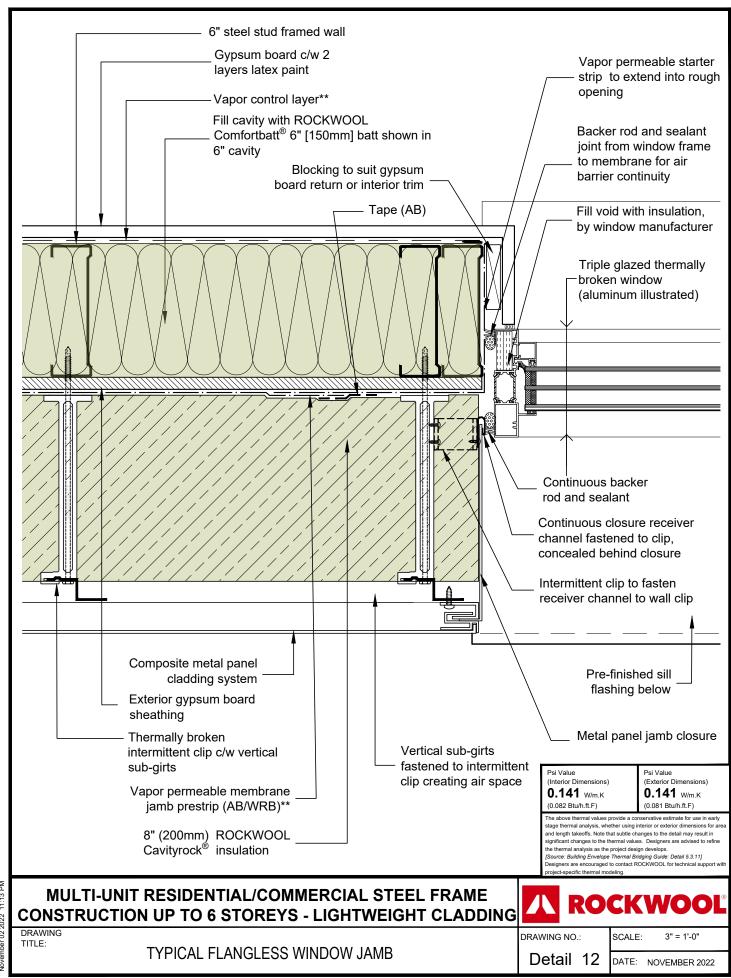
<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



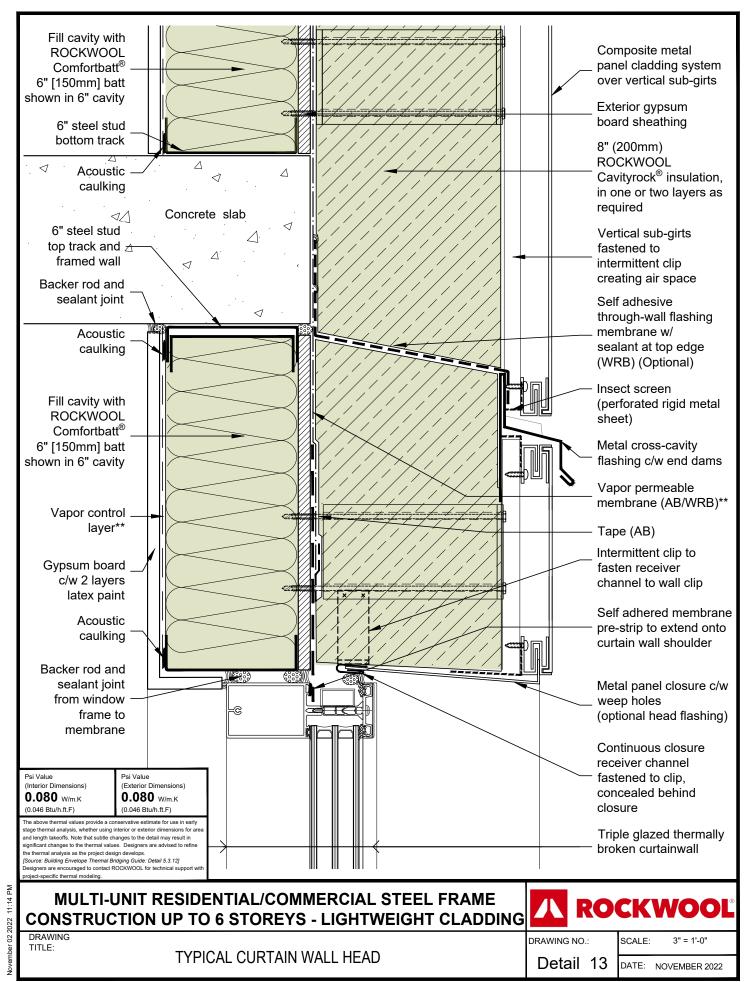
For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



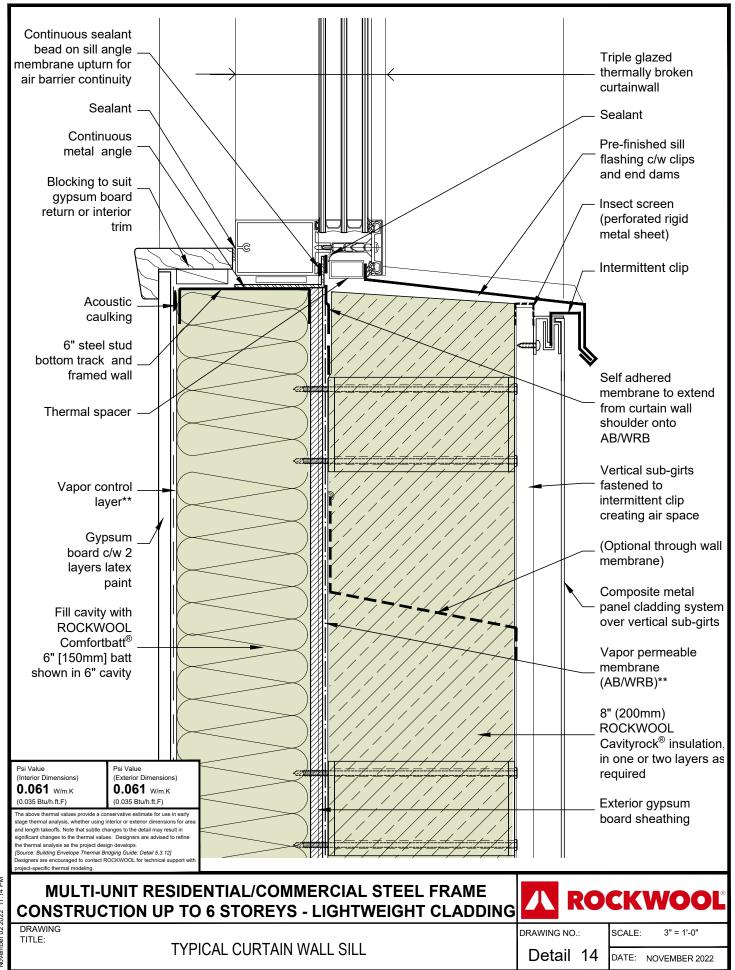
<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



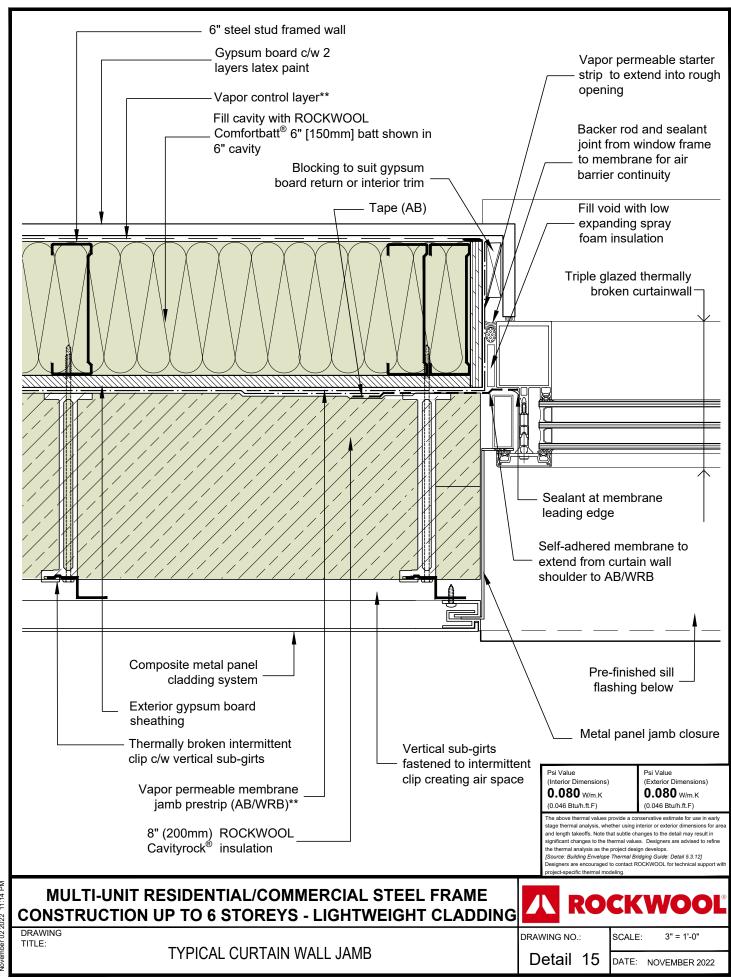
\* For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



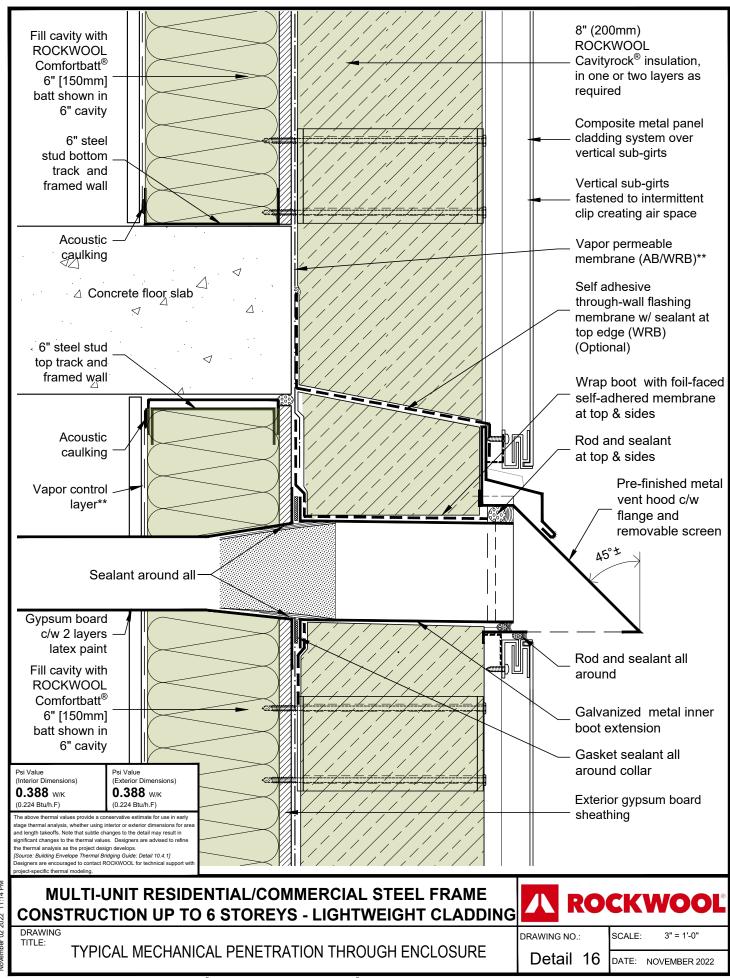
For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



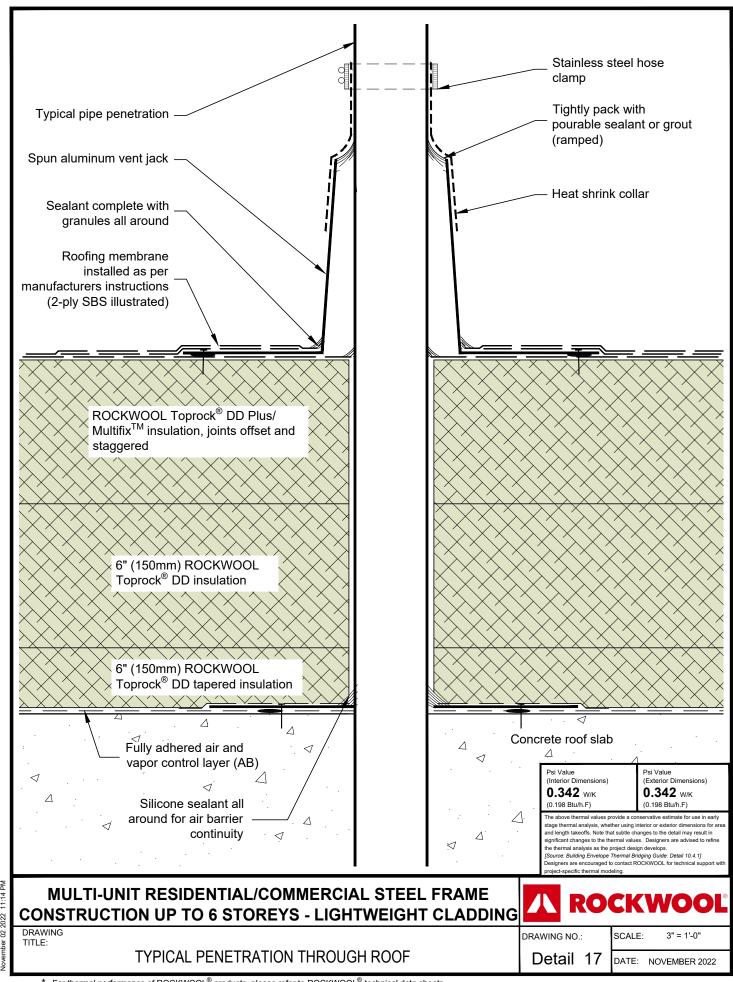
<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



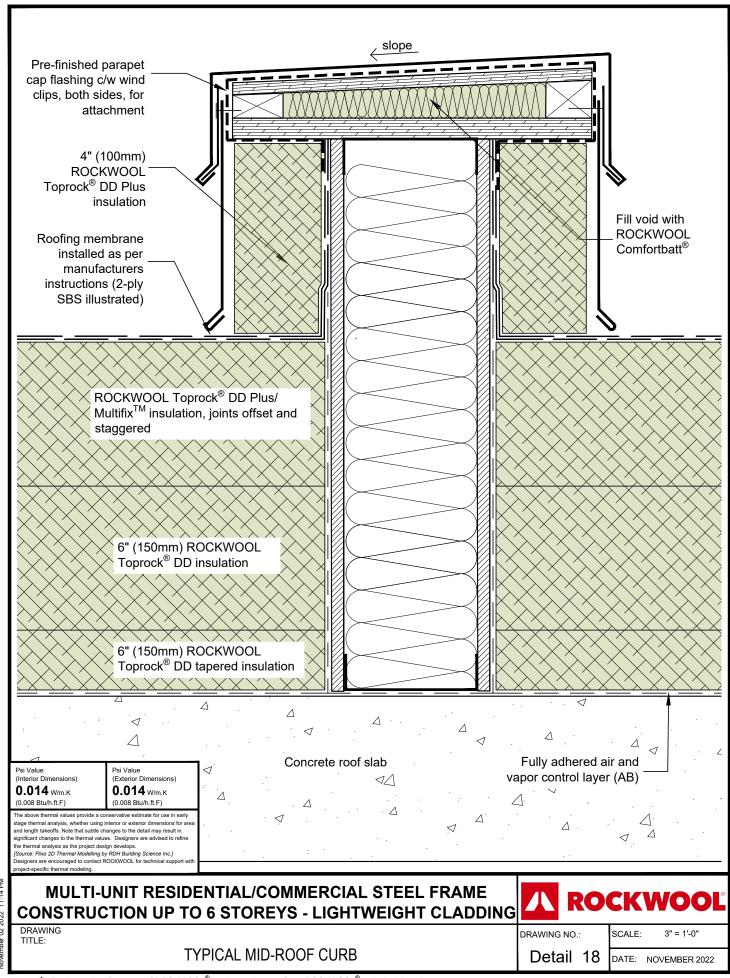
<sup>\*</sup> For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



\* For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.



For thermal performance of ROCKWOOL® products, please refer to ROCKWOOL® technical data sheets

<sup>\*\*</sup> For climate zone specific considerations for thermal, air and vapor control layer properties and requirements, please contact ROCKWOOL® Building Science for support.