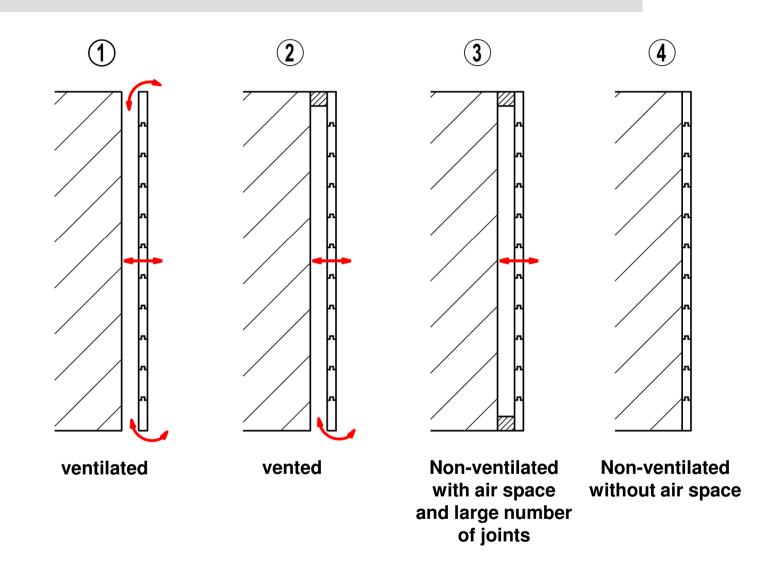


Is the ventilation of timber façades essential?

Daniel Kehl, Severin Hauswirth, Heinz Weber

R+D «Timber and Composite Construction»

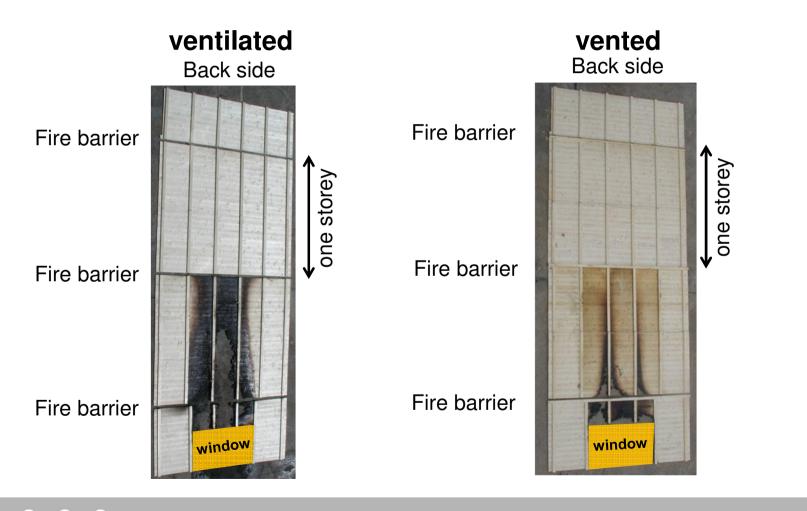
Definitions



Background

R+D Project: Fire safty of timber façades

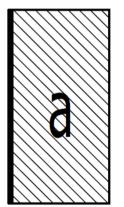
→ fire tests of timber façades at the MFPA Leipzig (Germany)



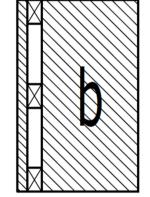
Does a vented façade work successfully?

What is the air change in the ventilation space?

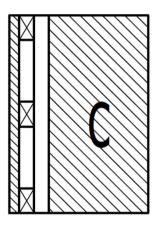
Old investigations (Helmut Künzel 1980) Field tests with very wet aerated concrete



glued fibrecementboard



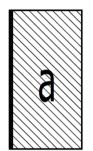
Non-ventilated with air space with large number of joints (tongue and groove)



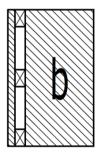
Ventilated (tongue and groove)

Validation with WUFI®

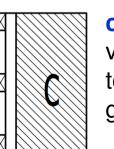
a)



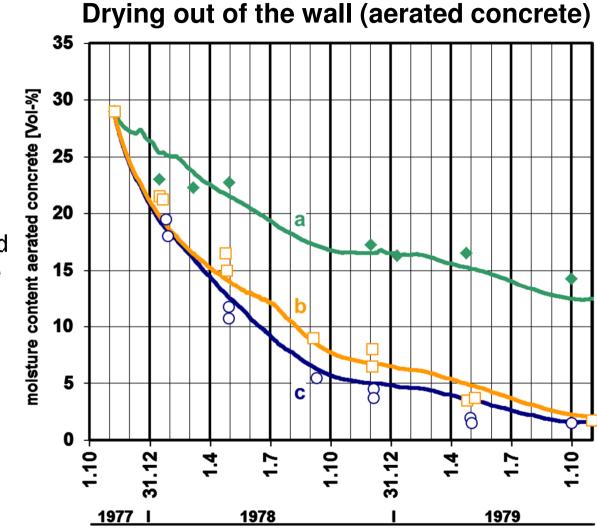
Glued fibercement board



b) Non-ventilated with air space tongue and groove



c) ventilated tongue and groove



Results

air change per hour (ach) behind different façades

- Ventilated façade: ~ **50 ach**
- Non-ventilated façade with an air space and with a lot of joints in the façade (e.g. tongue and groove): ~ 20 ach
- Vented façade: ~ 20 ach

(all values for a 30 mm air space)

In comparison to others:

- Künzel / Kehrer 2007: 50 ach (WUFI[®] at test building ORNL USA)
- Salonvaara et.al. 2007: 30 ach (parameter study)
- Finch / Straube 2007: model for unsteady ventilation and constant 140 ach (WUFI[®] different buildings in Vancouver)
- Nore PhD 2009:

model for unsteady ventilation max. 220 ach (PhD / paper NSB 2011)



To get conservative results

- reduction of air change per hour:
 - 50 ach \rightarrow 32 ach
 - 20 ach → 13 ach (for normal shielded: f.e. urban conglomeration) 7 ach (for highly shielded : f.e. in forest)
 - 0 ach (non ventilated façade without any openings)
- 1 % of the wind driven rain penetrating at the back side of the façade (ASHRAE 160: 2009)
- The construction is not airtight (moisture source of 150 g/m² from inside)

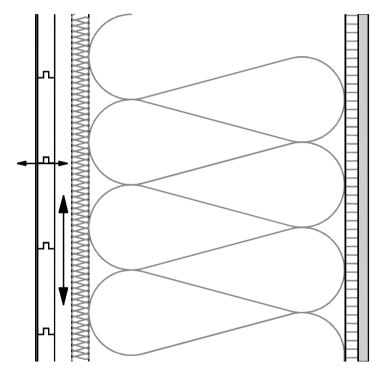
Parameter study:

 Different kinds of coatings no coating / s_d-value: 1 and 2 m

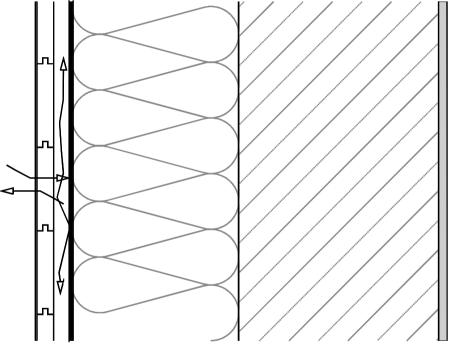


Investigated building constructions

Timber frame construction

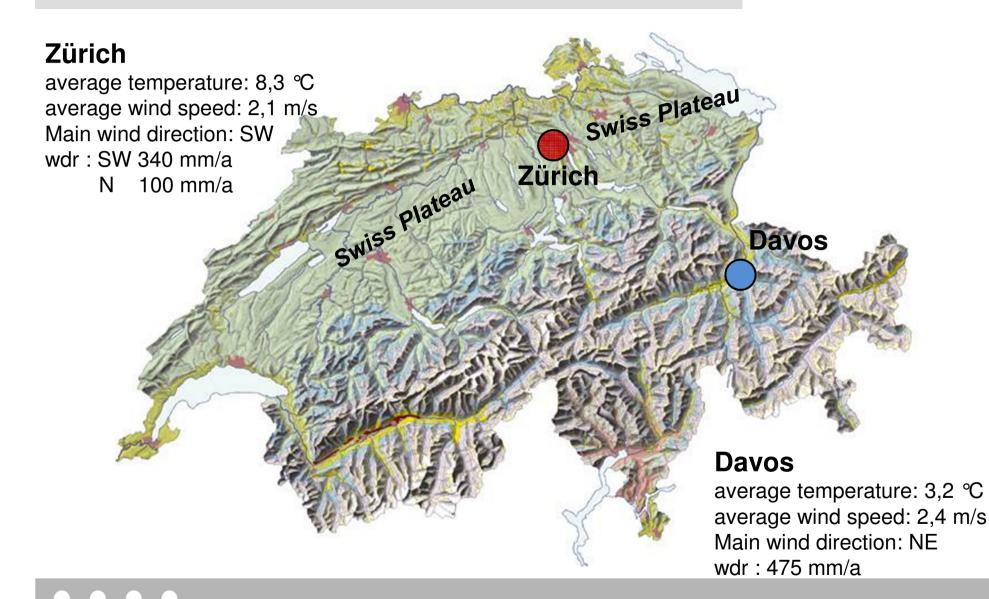


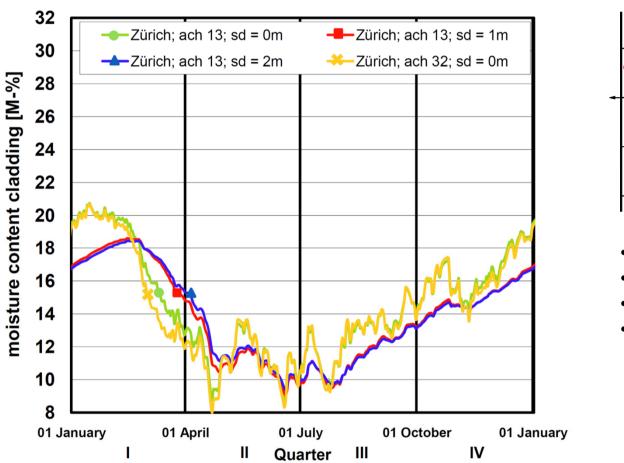
Brick construction



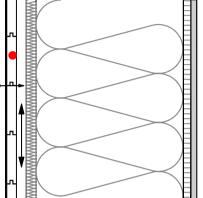
dry and wet

Two different climates

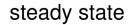




Moisture content façade [M-%]

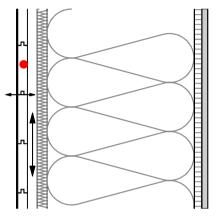


- Orientation North
- Zürich
- 13 and 32 ach
- 1 % wdr back side



Moisture content façade [M-%] 32 -Davos; ach 0; sd 2 m 30 Davos; ach 7; sd 2 m moisture content cladding [M-%] 28 - Davos; ach 13; sd 2 m 26 0 % rain penetration 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 1 % rain penetration (ASHRAE 160: 2009) 8 01 January 01 October 01 April 01 July 01 January IV L Ш 111 Quarter





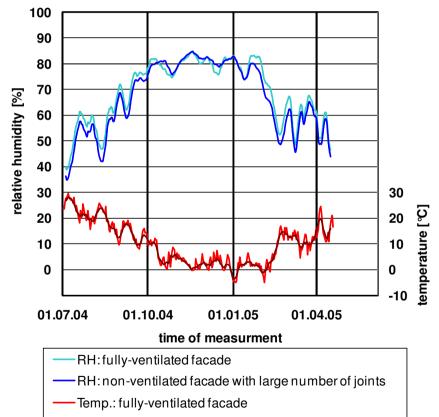
- Orientation North
- Davos
- 0, 7 and 13 ach
- 0 and 1 % wdr back side

steady state

11

Field test in Rain (CH)

RH and Temp. in the air space: ventilated and non-ventilated façade with large number of joints



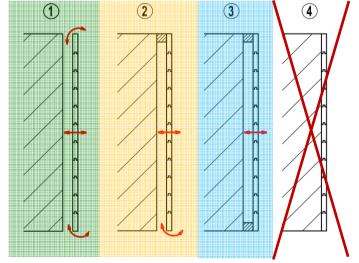
Temp.: non-ventilated facade with large number of joints

"Gewerbegebäude Grossweid", Rain Timber construction engineer: Pirmin Jung



Simple guideline

Construction behind the façade	Kind of ventilation	Kind of façade					
		large number of joints e.g. boards			no joints e.g. panels		
		coating					
		without	s _d ≤ 1 m	1 m > s _d ≤ 2 m	without	s _d ≤ 1 m	$1 m > s_d \le 2 m$
Timber construction with s _{d,i} ≥ 2,4 m	ventilated	+	+	÷	+	+	+
	vented	+	+	+	+	+	+
	non-ventilated with air space	+	+	+	0	0	0
	Non ventilated without airspace	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brick wall dry (retrofitting)	ventilated	+	÷	+	ł	+	+
	vented	+	+	+	+	+	+
	non-ventilated with air space	+	+	+	-	0	0
	Non ventilated without airspace	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brick wall wet (new building)	ventilated	+	+	÷	+	+	÷
	vented	+	+	+	0	0	0
	non-ventilated with air space	0	0	0	-	-	-
	Non ventilated without airspace	-	-	-	-	-	-



+ Recommended

O Possible, but it must be proved (depend on location and s_{d,i}-value)

- critical / not possible





Thank you for your attention