

Rosalind Fazel

From: bill.egan@basf.com
Sent: Friday, June 26, 2009 3:49 PM
To: Rosalind Fazel
Subject: AC212 Comments
Attachments: 062609 AC 212 proposed revisions.PDF

Comments on Criteria AC212.

Bill Egan
BASF
904 996 6115
bill.egan@basf.com

Comments:

Please refer to attached pdf file for comments

Attachments:

- 062609 AC 212 proposed revisions.PDF



The Chemical Company

June 26, 2009

Mr. Yamil Moya, PE
ICC Evaluation Service, Inc.
5360 So Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

Re: Proposed revisions to the AC for Water Resistive Coatings Used as Water Resistive Barrier over Exterior Sheathing
Subject AC 212-R1-0609 (YM/MB)

Dear Yamil:

As proponent of the proposed revisions, the comments below relate to items 2a, b, c, and d in your June 1, 2009 memo:

- Item 2a The intent of the proposed revision was to assign 1 psi as the maximum detrimental movement value between the water barrier coating and stucco. Since this may not have been clear in the proposal, we're fine if this needs to be clarified.
- Item 2b. Per the Frequently Asked Questions on the Portland Cement Association website (copy attached), two layers of paper are recommended since paper can be damaged during construction consequently two layers provide greater assurance that water won't get to the sheathing or support members.
- Item 2c. In addition to water resistance, the water barrier provides an intervening layer between the stucco and substrate on framed/sheathed construction. The intervening layer acts as a bond break or slip sheet to accommodate detrimental movement. In the proposed revisions to AC 212, the intervening layer is not eliminated since the water barrier coating takes on a dual role of water barrier and intervening layer similar to that of water resistive barriers currently in the IBC/IRC.
- Item 2d. A minimum stucco tensile strength value of 100 psi assures tensile failure will not occur within the stucco when tested to 1 psi which is the maximum allowable value for samples subject to the detrimental movement test. The 100 psi is a conservative value based on tensile tests of the weakest (most sanded) stucco mix that conforms to ASTM C 926.

BASF Construction Chemicals, LLC
Wall Systems
3550 St. John's Bluff Rd. South
Jacksonville, FL 32224
Phone: 800-221-9255
Fax: 904-996-6300
www.wallsystems.basf.com



The Chemical Company

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William F. Egan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

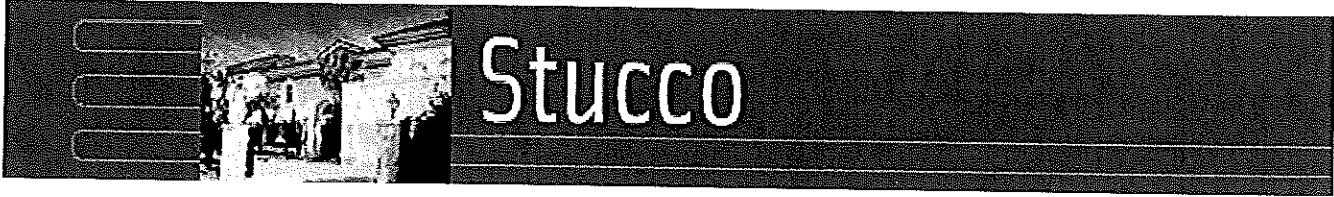
William F. Egan
Manager, Engineering & Development

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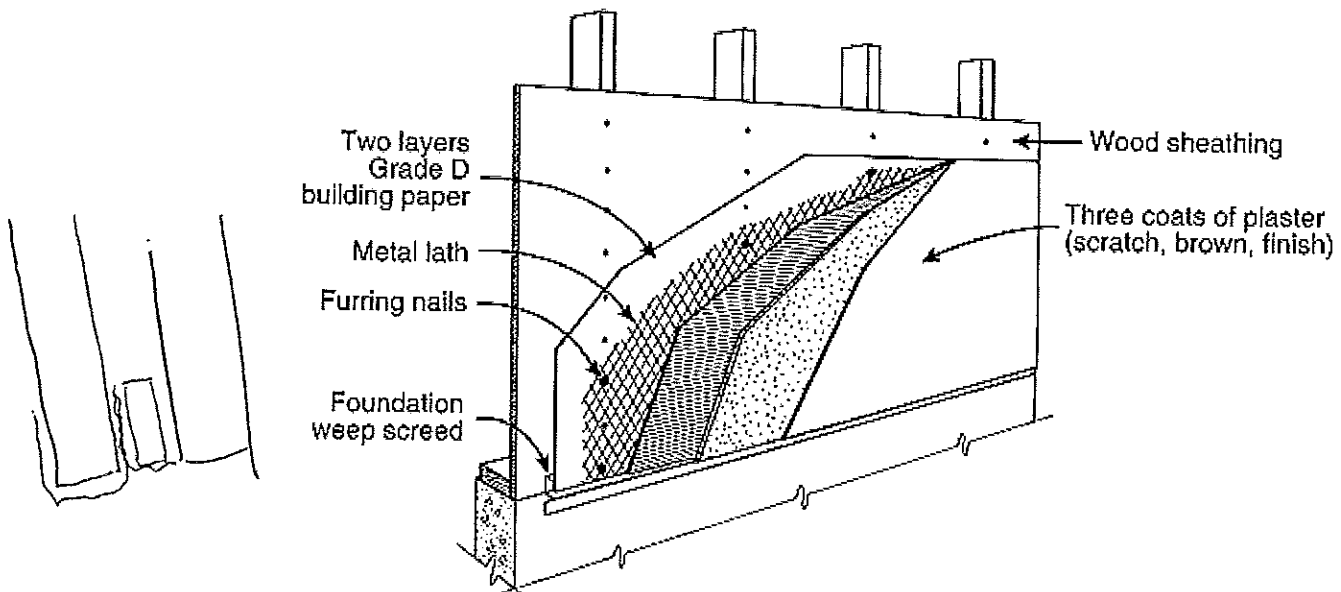
Q: In a stucco frame-wall assembly, what purpose does building paper serve?

A: Stucco is known to be a weather resistant building finish, but it is part of a system. In order for the wall to resist water penetration effectively, the system must be properly designed and detailed, then built according to plans.

The main purpose of building paper is to keep water from contacting the substrate and structural support members—very commonly sheathing like plywood or OSB (oriented strand board) and wood or metal studs—so that these materials stay dry. Metal can rust and wood can rot. Also, wood is prone to expand and contract with changes in moisture, so it's essential to keep sheathing dry to provide the plaster with a sound substrate. Minimizing the changes in moisture minimizes the stresses that might be placed on plaster from behind. In addition to structural considerations, excess moisture within a wall creates a potential for mold or mildew inside buildings.

Portland Cement Association
5420 Old Orchard Rd.
Skokie, IL 60077
847.966.6200 PH
847.966.8389 FX
info@cement.org

Building paper prevents moisture-related problems in stucco walls. Several industry documents, such as PCA's *Portland Cement Plaster/Stucco Manual* (EB049), ACI's *Guide to Portland Cement-Based Plaster*, and building codes across the country, recommend 2 layers of paper. During construction, paper can be damaged. Two layers of paper provide greater assurance that water won't get to the sheathing or support members. Paper should be lapped like siding, meaning that upper layers are placed over lower layers. This facilitates drainage toward the outside. Where the edges of paper-backed lath meet, connections should be lath-to-lath and paper-to-paper.



Building paper should comply with the current requirements of UU-B-790a, *Federal Specifications for Building Paper, Vegetable Fiber (Kraft, Waterproofed, Water Repellent, and Fire Resistant)*. This specification differentiates weather resistive Kraft papers by types, grades, and styles. Grade D is a water-vapor permeable paper. Grade D paper with a water resistance of 60 minutes (or more) works well for stucco applications, and is often preferred to Grade D paper having the minimum 10-minute resistance required by UU-B-790a.

Some specifiers are turning to house wraps for stucco underlayment. While these materials may be more rugged than paper—and therefore less prone to damage during installation—a single layer is still not adequate according to many industry professionals. At best, a hybrid system, with the house wrap closest to the sheathing and covered with the paper, seems to be an acceptable alternative.

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Rosalind Fazel

From: ldalgleish@airbarrier.org
Sent: Friday, July 03, 2009 9:26 AM
To: Rosalind Fazel
Subject: AC212 Comments

Comments on Criteria AC212.

Laverne Dalgleish
Air Barrier Association of America, Inc.
866 956 5888
ldalgleish@airbarrier.org

Comments:

The Air Barrier Association of America (ABAA) has been made aware that there is a proposed change to AC 212 document to include air permeance testing in accordance with ASTM E 2178. We do not think adding a simple air permeance test to AC212 provides a proper means of qualifying an air barrier material or is appropriate for addition to the acceptance criteria for water-resistive barrier coatings. We think a new ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria document for Air Barrier Materials should be developed to properly account for all the physical property requirements applicable when determining whether a material can provide the function of an air barrier. AC 212 does not include all the physical property requirements the air barrier industry has determined is pertinent to fluid applied air barrier materials and AC 212 includes some testing that we believe is not pertinent to fluid applied air barrier materials. ABAA has been working with engineers, architects, manufacturers, consultants and contractors in the air barrier industry over the past 3 years to develop appropriate criteria for air barrier materials, including fluid applied. We have reached a consensus on the physical property tests that are applicable to air barrier materials and have begun a process to make the ABAA acceptance criteria an ASTM Standard. We would be happy to work with ICC-ES to develop a new Air Barrier Acceptance Criteria, but do not agree with adding ASTM E 2178 to AC 212.

Rosalind Fazel

From: etodd@atlasroofing.com
Sent: Tuesday, June 09, 2009 10:23 AM
To: Rosalind Fazel
Subject: AC212 Comments

Comments on Criteria AC212.

Ed Todd
Atlas Roofing Corporation
770 933 4477
etodd@atlasroofing.com

Comments:

Allowable substrates for application of the coatings should also include rigid foam insulating panels which hold ICC-ES Evaluation Reports. This proposed coating method could be a viable alternative to passing the AC 71 for foam panels as a Water Resistant Barrier system - regardless of the presence of plies of Grade D paper or other materials within the wall assembly. Thanks, Ed Todd Director of Product Management Atlas Roofing Corporation

Rosalind Fazel

From: craig.boucher@grace.com
Sent: Thursday, July 02, 2009 10:49 PM
To: Rosalind Fazel
Subject: AC212 Comments

Comments on Criteria AC212.

Craig Boucher
WR Grace
617-498-4429
craig.boucher@grace.com

Comments:

I do not agree with the proposed change to AC212 document to include air barrier testing in accordance with ASTM E2178. I do not think adding a simple air leakage test to AC212 provides a proper means of qualifying an air barrier or is appropriate for addition to the acceptance criteria for water-resistive coatings. I think a new ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria document for Air Barriers materials should be developed to properly account for all the physical property testing applicable to an air barrier. AC212 does not include all the physical property testing that is pertinent to air barriers and AC212 includes some testing that is not pertinent to air barrier. The Air Barrier Association of America (ABAA) has been working with engineers, architects, manufacturers, consultants and contractors in the air barrier industry over the past 3 years to develop an acceptance criteria for air barrier materials. We have reached a consensus on the physical property tests that are applicable to air barrier materials and have begun a process to make the ABAA acceptance criteria an ASTM Standard. As a member of the ABAA Board of Directors I believe ABAA would be happy to work with ICC-ES to develop a new Air Barrier Acceptance Criteria, but do not agree with adding ASTM E2178 to AC212.