

Subject Index

A

- Adsorption/desorption, 29
- Airflow
 - by convection, 16
 - in cool storage building, 53–57, 143
 - in mathematical models, 44, 142
- Airflow control, 12
- Air leakage
 - in buildings, 12, 152–154
 - role in moisture transport, 6–7, 12, 152
 - winter problems, 157
- ASTM Committee C–16, 45, 151, 154
 - Subcommittee C–16.31, research recommendations, 166
- ASTM Standards
 - C 218–71, 20
 - C 755–85, 1
 - E 691–79, 135
 - E 96–66(1972), 145
 - E 96–80
 - comparison with ASTM F 372–73, 138
 - comparison with infrared techniques, 134–138
 - discussion of procedure, 15, 19, 74, 76
 - precision and reliability, 145, 151, 160
 - revision suggestions, 90, 133, 163
 - round robin testing, 73–88
 - variability in test results, 88, 123, 135, 151
 - F 372–73, 138

B

- Banjo cell, 145
- Barometric pressure, effect on WVT measurements, 145, 161–162
- Building design (*see* Design)
- Building materials (*see also* Specific materials), 1, 144, 152
 - field tests, 37–38, 101–102
 - manufacturing variability, 159
 - sorption isotherm catalog, 147
- Building practices,
 - controlling moisture problems in, 153–154, 157
 - stud drying in test huts, 39

C

- Capillarity, 13
- Capillary effects, on wood drying, 121, 146
- Capillary pressure, effect on moisture saturation, 119
- Cellular plastics, 64, 165
- Climate, effect on moisture problems, 37, 56, 59, 60, 141
- Climate zone, in building design, 13
- Coatings, 144, 163
- Computer aided testing, 38, 133
- Computer catalog, sorption isotherm, 30–32, 147
- Computer models and programs
 - MADTARP, 14
 - SORPTION, 28, 32, 147
 - WALLDRY, 46, 141
- Condensation (*see also* Air leakage), 5, 11
 - effecting building durability, 42, 152, 157
 - field observation, 51–60, 143
- Convection, in moisture transfer mechanisms, 13, 16
- Cup methods (*see also* Dry cup method, Wet cup method), 2, 64–66, 92, 93, 123–132
 - experimental difficulties, 2, 99, 143–144, 164
 - research recommendations, 133, 154
 - sealing edges recommendations, 167

D

- Desiccant method (*see* Dry cup method)
- Design, building practices, 11–13, 60, 153–154
- Desorption, 29
- Diurnal condensation cycles, in test huts, 42
- Dry cup method, 2, 92, 93, 123–132, 144,
 - insulating materials, 64–65

E

- Electric field probes, 101–112, 146
- Environmental conditions, on building performance, 13

Ethylene propylene diene monomer roofing material (EPDM), 51–52, 143
 permeance results, 55–57
 Expanded polystyrene, 52, 143, 158
 Experimental errors (*see* Testing)
 Experimental methods (*see* Test Methods)
 Extruded polystyrene, 40, 63, 123–133, 144

F

Fiberboard panels, 46
 Fiberglass insulation, 19–26, 39–40, 64, 102, 146
 Field tests
 electric field probe methods, 101–112, 146
 on site observations, 51–60, 143
 test huts, 35–49, 141
 Fluorinated ethylene propylene film, FEP, 73–88, 143
 Fungal growth, in test huts, 43
 Furring strips, effect on drying rates, 40–42

G

Gamma-ray densitometer, 117–118, 120, 146
 Gasket seals, in ASTM E 96–80, 80, 89, 144, 167
 Glass fiber insulation
 drying in walls, 39–40
 electric pin probe testing of, 101–112, 146
 moisture movement in, 19–26, 64, 146
 Gravimetric analysis (*see also* ASTM E 96–80), 136, 151, 161
 compared to instrumental methods, 134–138, 145
 Gravimetric calibrations, effect of barometric pressure on, 161
 Gravitational effects, on wood drying, 118

H

HDPE film (*see* High density polyethylene film)
 Heat and moisture transfer, 12–17, 20
 Heat flow measurements, 21–23
 thermocouple probe, 105
 Heat transport, 19–27, 146
 HFM (heat flow meter) apparatus, 20
 High density polyethylene (HDPE) film, 73, 75, 77–88, 143

Humidity control, in ASTM E 96–80 testing, 74, 94, 124, 132, 161, 164,
 Humidity effects, in moisture problems, 37, 141
 Hygroscopic moisture, 29
 Hysteresis phenomena, 29, 115, 147

I

Infrared detection methods, 133–138, 145
 Instrumentation
 gamma ray densitometer, 117, 146
 infrared techniques, 133–138, 145
 in test huts, 38
 heat flow meter (HFM) apparatus, 20
 moisture field probes, 101–112, 146
 Insulating materials (*see also* Building practices, Cool storage building, Moisture accumulation, Water vapor transport)
 cellular plastics, 64, 165
 expanded polystyrene, 52, 143, 158
 extruded polystyrene, 40, 63, 123–133, 144
 fiberboard panels, 46
 glass fiber insulation, 19–26, 39–40, 64, 101–112, 146
 phenolic foam board, 102, 104
 polyisocyanurate foam (PIR), 51, 63–71, 142
 polyurethane foam (PUR), 63–71, 142, 160
 Insulation, 5, 19–26, 63–70, 142, 146
 research needs, 151
 Interior condition, effect on building performance, 13
 Isotherm (*see* sorption isotherm)
 Isothermal test methods, 19, 145, 151, 154
 research needs, 151, 154, 160, 163

L

Laboratory testing (*see also* ASTM E 96–80, Materials, Testing)
 gravimetric methods, 134–138, 145
 infrared methods, 133–138, 145
 round robin comparison, 73–88
 siding tests, 44–45
 whole-wall test, 45
 wood drying tests, 116–121
 Liquid saturation in wood, 115
 Lumber industry (*see also* Wood drying process), 114

M

MADTARP, 14

Materials

- cellular plastics, 64, 165
- coatings, 144, 163
- ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) roofing material, 51-57
- expanded polystyrene, 52, 143, 158
- extruded polystyrene, 40, 63, 123-133, 144
- fiberboard panels, 46
- fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP) film, 73-88, 143
- furring strips, 41-42
- glass fiber insulation, 19-26, 39-40, 64, 101-112, 146
- high density polyethylene (HDPE) film, 73, 75, 77-88, 143
- Mylar film, 73, 75-77, 80-82, 86-88, 143,
- paints, 144, 163,
- phenolic foam board, 102
- plywood sheathing, 48
- polyethylene foil, 94
- polyisocyanurate foam (PIR), 51, 63-71, 142
- polyurethane foam (PUR), 60, 63-71, 142, 160
- tarred paper, 94, 144
- waferboard panels, 39, 45
- wood, 46, 114, 116, 120-121, 146

Mathematical models (*see also* Research needs, System-level studies)

- in heat flow, 14, 44
 - in moisture movement, 12-17, 142
 - in moisture probes, 108,
 - in sorption isotherms, 30
- Mineral fiber insulation (*see* Glass fiber insulation)
- MIT pin probe, 102-104
- Mocon Permatran W tests, 86-87, 136-137, 144
- Modeling, 13-15, 17, 142
- simulation of moisture concentration, 21, 146

Models, aid to building design, 154

Modified cell test, 142

Modified cup method, 65-66, 142, 163

Moisture (*see* Condensation, Water vapor)

Moisture absorption, 151

Moisture accumulation (*see also* Condensation, Moisture problems)

in building materials, 157-158

in insulating materials, 63-71

Moisture adsorption curves, 46

Moisture content (*see* Materials, Testing methods)

Moisture flow, in mathematical models, 44

Moisture migration, 14

Moisture movement (*see also* Airflow), 13-15, 36

in a cool storage building, 53, 56-60

in wall system models, 43-44

research needs, 151, 153

Moisture problems, 35-37, 49, 101, 141, 154

Moisture saturation, and capillary effects, 119

Moisture transport (*see also* Airflow, Water vapor transmission)

air leakage, 141, 143, 152

effect of thermal gradient on, 19, 21

research needs, 153

Mold, due to moisture problems, 37

Moment method, permeance measurements, 16

Mylar film, permeance of, 73, 75-77, 80-82, 86-88, 143

N

Night sky radiation phenomenon, 44, 48

Non-isothermal testing of WVT, 165

P

Paints and coatings, 163

Perm, definition of, 12

Permatran W, 86-87, 136-137, 144

Permeability

of high building coatings, 144

of insulation materials, 70-71,

of roofing materials, 52-53, 56-57

of wood samples, 114-121, 146

Permeance (*see also* Water vapor transmission), 15-16

definition, 16

testing, 55-56, 70-71, 78-79, 92-94, 132, 133

variability in test data, 123-124, 143

Phenolic foam board, 102

PIR (*see* Polyisocyanurate foam)

Planar moisture probe, 107-112

Plywood sheathing, 48

Polyethylene foil, 94, 144

Polyisocyanurate foam, 51, 54, 63–71, 142
 Polyurethane foam, 63–71, 142, 160
 Porous board, 144
 PUR (*see* Polyurethane foam)

R

Refrigerated building, case history, 51–60
 Relative humidity
 effect on building moisture problems, 37, 141
 in cup method testing, 74, 94, 124, 132–133, 161, 164
 in sorption isotherm, 29
 Reference materials, for ASTM E 96–80, 76–88, 143
 Research needs
 ASTM E 96–80, 73–88, 143
 in electric moisture probes, 111
 materials, 49
 moisture transport, 37, 43, 71, 141, 152–154
 non-isothermal tests, 142, 165
 standardizing ASTM E 96–80, 87–88, 133, 143, 163
 thermal gradient methods, 166
 WALLDRY, 49
 WVT measurements, 151–152, 154, 158
 Roofing materials, 52, 153
 Round robin testing
 ASTM E 96–80, 73–88, 143
 cup methods, 91–100, 144
 infrared methods, 134–138, 145
 WVT rates of extruded polystyrene, 123–133, 144

S

Salt solutions, 164
 Sealing gasket edges, 124–132, 144, 161, 167
 Sheathing drying rates, 42
 Siding tests, 44–45
 SORPTION, 28, 32, 147
 Sorption isotherm, 28–32
 Specimen sealing techniques, 124–132, 144, 161, 167
 Spot permeability, 94
 Stack effect (*see also* Airflow), 6, 58–59
 Standard reference materials, 73, 76–88, 143
 Stud drying techniques, 39
 Surface area of samples, 161
 System-level studies, 35–49, 51–60, 141, 143

T

Tarred paper, 94, 144
 TC probe (*see* Thermocouple Probe)
 Teflon FEP films, 73–88, 143
 Temperature control, in ASTM E 96–80, 132
 Test huts, 35–49
 Test methods (*see also* ASTM E 96–80)
 electric field probes, 101–112, 146
 gravimetric analysis, 134–138, 145, 151, 161
 instrumentation
 gamma ray densitometer, 117, 146
 infrared techniques, 133–138, 145
 in test huts, 38
 heat flow meter apparatus, 20
 moment method, 16
 Testing procedures (*see also* Round robin testing)
 research needs, 133, 151
 sample surface area, 161
 sealing gasket edges, 124–132, 144, 161, 167
 Thermal conductivity of wood, 14
 Thermal efficiency, in building materials, 101
 Thermal gradient
 in cellular plastic boards, 66
 modified cell method, 142
 in non-isothermal testing, 165
 testing WVT, 64, 66–67, 143, 145, 165
 Thermal gradient method, 66–67, 166
 Thermal moisture diffusivity, 16
 Thermal performance, of insulation materials, 64, 106
 Thermocouple moisture probe, 104–107
 Time of day, on test hut data, 44
 Transient flow method, 114–121
 Transorption, 13

U

Urethane foam (*see* Polyurethane foam)

V

Vapor barriers (*see also* Vapor retarder)
 history of, 1, 5
 Vapor permeability determination, 92
 Vapor retarder, 1, 12, 59

W

Waferboard panels, 39, 45

- Wall sheathing, 94
- Wall system models, 43, 141
- WALLDRY, 47, 49, 141
- Water vapor diffusion, in mathematical models, 13–15, 153
- Water vapor flux, 21–25
- Water vapor permeability, 19, 92
- Water vapor permeance, of insulating materials, 70–71
- Water vapor resistance, 99
- Water vapor transmission (*see also* Air movement, Moisture movement, Testing methods)
 - ASTM E 96–80 round-robin, 73–90, 91–100, 123–133, 143–144
 - discussion and recommendations, 151–154, 157–166
 - effect of barometric pressure on, 145, 162
 - electric field probes, 101–112, 146
 - in building materials, 28–32, 144
 - in buildings, 12–17, 142
 - infrared detection determination, 134–138, 145
 - in insulating materials, 19–26, 63–71, 123–133, 142, 144
 - in wood drying, 114–121, 146
 - system-level studies
 - in refrigerated storage building, 51–60, 143
 - in test huts, 35–49, 141
 - in vapor barriers, 5–7
- Water vapor transmittance rates, determination, 134–138, 145, 158–160
- Wet cup method, 2, 92, 93, 144, 158
- Whole-wall test, 45
- Winter condensation, in test hut construction, 12
- Wood drying process, 114–115
- Wood permeability tests, 115–121
- Wood framed walls, computer model, 46
- WVR (*see* Water vapor resistance)
- WVT (*see* Water vapor transmission)