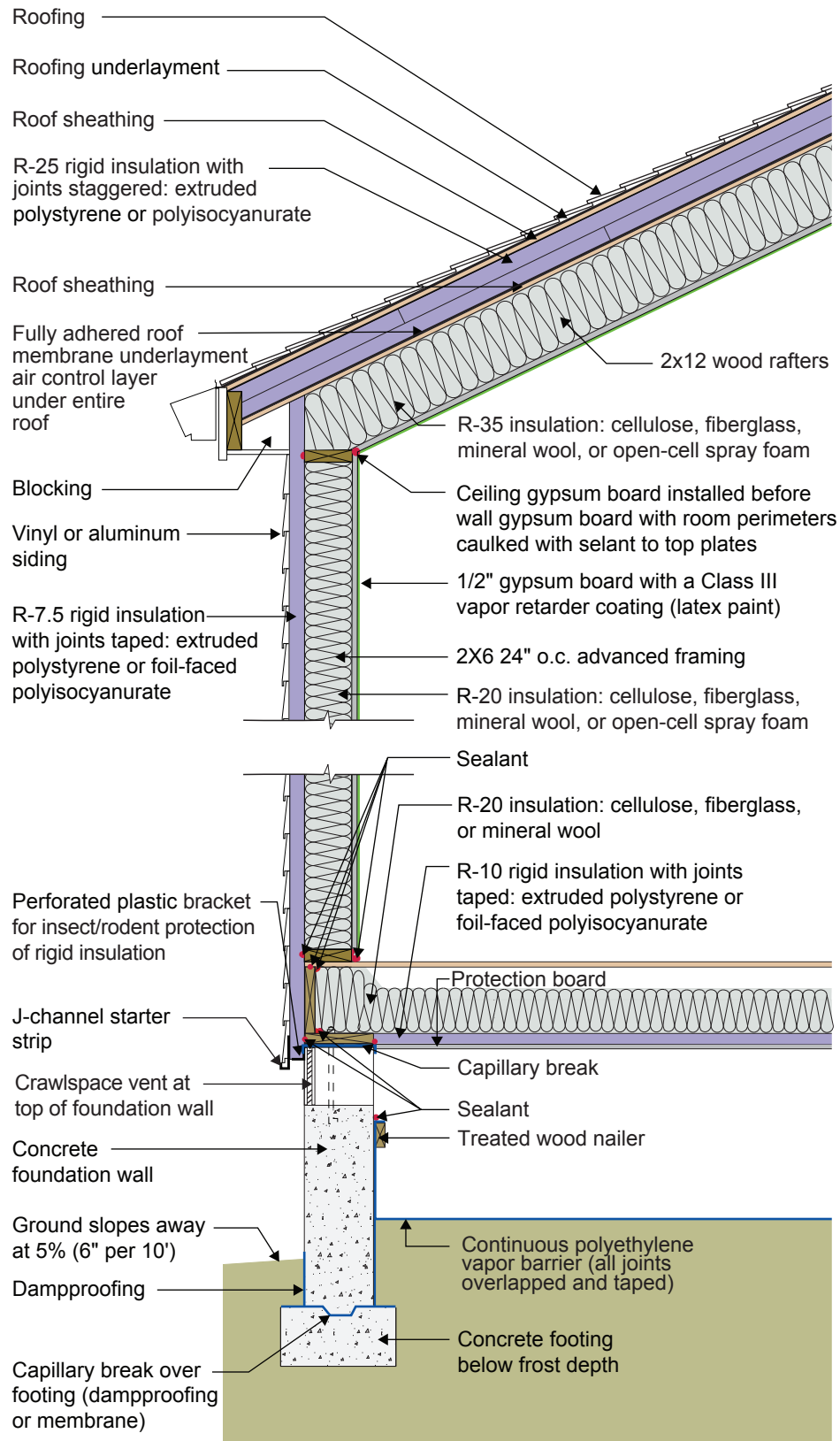


2021 IECC Climate Zone 5A: Unvented Roof, 2x6 Wall, Vented Crawl Space



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- This unvented roof assembly should not be used where the ground snow load is greater than 50 lb/ft² (293 kg/m²), as this assembly may not adequately prevent ice damming. Vented roofs should be used instead to control ice damming.
- The rigid foam insulation at the roof deck is required to control condensation and to meet energy efficiency code (2021 IECC). There is no interior vapor barrier – there is a vapor “retarder” (Class III vapor retarder – semi-permeable latex paint). The reason that there is no interior vapor barrier is to permit drying to the interior.
- The roof deck rigid foam R-value required for vapor control depends on the R-value of the cavity insulation. In Climate Zone 5, the R-value of the rigid foam should be at least R-20 per Table 806.5 of the 2021 IRC. However, if a higher amount of cavity insulation were to be used, then a higher R-value rigid foam would need to be used to control vapor. DOE-funded research has shown that the R-value of the rigid foam should be at least 40% of the total R-value in Climate Zone 5, which is more conservative than code. This drawing shows R-25 rigid insulation and R-35 cavity insulation. This meets the 40% vapor control recommendation: $25 / (35+25) = 42\%$. Regardless of which type of cavity insulation is used, there must not be a gap between the cavity insulation and the sheathing/rigid foam above it, per Section 806.5 of 2021 IRC. The combined R-value of the rigid foam and the cavity insulation must be at least R-60.
- The wall is framed with 2x6 24" o.c. advanced framing as it uses less board footage (volume of wood framing) than standard 2x4 16" o.c. framing and has therefore been shown to be less expensive in material cost. It has also been proven to be less expensive in labor (25% fewer framing members) and is faster to assemble. This must be balanced with the difference in insulation costs for the two framing approaches.
- The R-7.5 rigid insulation on the exterior of the wall framing is required per IRC Table R702.7(3) to control condensation within the framing cavities as there is no interior vapor barrier – there is a Class III vapor “retarder” (semi-permeable latex paint). The reason that there is no interior vapor barrier is to permit drying to the interior.
- The rigid foam on the exterior of the wall allows construction without using structural sheathing: alternative methods of wall bracing are used instead, and the rigid foam provides a backstop for the cavity insulation as well as some structural support to the siding. Many contractors have found this to be a more economical approach.
- The plastic L-bracket at the bottom of the wall’s exterior rigid insulation should be perforated to facilitate drainage.
- The R-10 rigid insulation on the underside of the floor framing is also a vapor barrier that prevents moisture from the vented crawlspace from damaging the floor framing and floor finishes. The protection board is necessary to prevent rodents and other animals from damaging the assembly.