Window Installation Methods for Frame Walls with Foam Sheathing

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Foam Plastic Applications for Better Building



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Outline

- Background
- Key Principles
- Scope
- Applicability
- Installation Details
- Installation Steps



Background

- There are many acceptable ways to mount and detail windows for support and weather resistance.
- This presentation covers representative solutions for integrating windows with Foam Plastic Insulating Sheathing (FPIS).
- It is the responsibility of the user to verify the appropriateness of any specific detail for their specific conditions.



Key Principles

- The intent of any acceptable detail for integrating windows with FPIS is:
 - To provide adequate structural support to the window unit.
 - To prevent water penetration at the window-wall interface by flashing to direct water onto the exterior surface of the WRB layer and/or cladding and away from the window opening.
 - Ensure the detail is consistent with or meets the intent of window, flashing, and WRB manufacturers' installation instructions.



Scope

- Four installation methods are featured in this presentation
- Other wall components not shown include:
 - Cladding (various types)
 - Structural sheathing (if required for bracing)
 - Interior finish (e.g., gypsum wallboard)
 - Vapor retarder (various types or "classes" as required by code)





Standard



Picture Frame



Rainscreen (furred siding)



- The "<u>standard</u>" method is traditionally used for FPIS up to 1-1/2" thick and windows not more than 6' wide
- The "<u>picture frame</u>" method is used where additional window support is needed and with FPIS of ¾" to 1-1/2" thick to match typical 1x or 2x lumber thickness
- The "<u>window buck</u>" method also is used where additional window support is needed and usually when the FPIS is over 1-1/2" thick.
- The "<u>rainscreen</u>" method is used with rainscreen (furred) cladding installation.



- The installation methods featured in the presentation assume use of windows with integral mounting flanges (i.e., nail fin).
 - Although, some methods (like the window buck and picture frame methods) are relevant to "block frame" windows without a flange
- Fasteners are installed through the prepunched holes in the flange and flashing and sealants are applied to the flange during installation
 - Be sure that the flange fastener length is increased to accommodate the thickness of FPIS when using the "standard" installation method.





- Similar installation methods can be used for flanged door installations
 - Thresholds should always have full support (e.g., blocking equal to thickness of FPIS – similar to that used for the "picture frame" method)
 - Where frame/hinge anchors are required into rough opening framing, in-swing exterior doors generally allow for FPIS thickness of up to 1-1/2 inches. Beyond that, use of a "window buck" is recommended.
 - Outswing exterior doors generally require use of a "window buck" where FPIS thickness exceeds 1"



- FPIS materials comply with the following standards:
 - Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) ASTM C578,
 - Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) ASTM C578, or
 - Polyisocyanurate (Polyiso) ASTM C1289
- Where the window flange bears directly on FPIS, the FPIS must have a minimum compressive strength of 15 psi per the above standards (equivalent to 2,160 PSF bearing capacity).











- The installation methods featured in this presentation assume use of FPIS as a waterresistive-barrier (WRB) system.
 - Refer to <u>DrJ DRR 1410-05</u> for a listing of FPIS manufacturers with code-approved FPIS WRB systems and installation instructions.
 - Use of a separate WRB material layer is also common and acceptable with appropriate installation and detailing.





- Use flashing materials and sealants recommended by the window, FPIS, and/or WRB manufacturers.
- Flexible adhered flashing is featured in this presentation, but fluid-applied flashings also may be used in similar fashion.
- Follow sealant and flashing manufacturer's instructions to ensure adhesion and durability.





Installation Details

- Ordered by installation method:
 - Sill details
 - Jamb details
 - Head details



Standard Method – Sill Detail



Standard Method – Jamb Detail





Standard Method – Head Detail





Window Buck – Sill Detail



Window Buck – Jamb Detail



Window Buck – Head Detail





Window Buck – Plywood Buck (alternative to 2x lumber buck)



WINDOW SILL DETAIL

SCALE: 3" = 1'-0"



https://www.nist.gov/system/files/nzertf-architectural-plans3-june2011.pdf https://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/publications/pdfs/building_america/incorporating-thick-layersexterior-insulation.pdf

Picture Frame – Sill Detail



Picture Frame – Jamb Detail





Picture Frame – Head Detail





Rainscreen Method – Sill Detail



Rainscreen Method – Jamb Detail





Rainscreen Method – Head Detail





Basic Installation Steps

- The following installation steps are based on the "standard" method
- Similar steps apply to the other installation methods (see previous detail differences).
- For a printable installation instructions refer to <u>Cl's Quick Guide on Window Installation</u>.



STEP 1: Frame Window Opening

- Frame walls with wood or steel as required by the applicable code.
- Ensure window rough opening is square and plumb and of the size required for the window.
 - If using the "window buck" method, frame the buck into the rough opening or be sure to leave extra clearance for the buck to be installed after framing to accommodate the required window rough opening size.





STEP 2: Install FPIS

- Follow FPIS manufacturer's installation instructions
- If an FPIS WRB system, install flashing and joint sealing materials per manufacturer's instructions
 - Where a separate WRB is used, following the WRB manufacturer's installation instructions





STEP 3: Install Sill Pan Flashing

- Pan flashing is a recommended best practice and is required by some manufacturer's instructions.
- Apply flashing or sill pan component in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- Sloped sill is recommended, especially if sealant to window frame is used as the backdam



(see STEP 8).



STEP 4: Install Rough Opening Jamb and Head Flashings

- Recommended best practice for continuous air-barrier between wall and window.
- Sometimes required or recommended by manufacturer's instructions.
- Shingle lap jamb flashing over sill flashing and head flashing over jamb flashing





STEP 5: Install Window

- Follow window manufacturer's instructions for flange fastening, support (e.g., shims), and additional anchorage if required (e.g., frame fasteners or brackets).
- Use flange fasteners of sufficient length to penetrate FPIS and framing
- Apply bedding sealant under flange per manufacturer's instructions
 - Omit at sill flange for drainage if using a sill pan





STEP 6: Install External Jamb Flashings

 Follow flashing manufacturer's instructions for proper application





STEP 7: Install External Head Flashing

- Follow flashing manufacturer's instructions for proper application
- Where flexible adhered flashing is used, a best practice is to apply "termination tape" over the top edge of the adhered flashing for extra protection
 - FPIS WRB joint tape is often used for this purpose





Step 8: Apply Sealant

 Air seal window around entire perimeter on the interior with sealant or low-expanding foam made for this purpose.







Additional Resources

- For additional window installation resources refer to:
 - Window Installation Application page
 - Cl's Quick Guide on Window Installation
 - <u>ABTG Research Report 2104-01</u> Installation & Performance of Flanged Fenestration Units Mounted on Walls with FPIS
 - <u>Window Installation Details for Effective Sealing Practice</u> (from the National Research Council of Canada)
 - <u>Window Sill Details for Effective Drainage of Water</u> (from the National Research Council of Canada)
- Always use product manufacturer's installation instructions as the primary resource!

