





Consenting Passive House Windows

Challenges and Solutions - A Case Study

AUGUST MILLARD BUILDING CONSULTANTS





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ABOUT AUGUST MILLARD:

BUILDING CONSULTANTS & PROJECT MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS

- Extensive industry experience in New Zealand and the UK
- Professional services to the Property and Building Industry
- Commercial and Residential Property and Building Services
- Project Management and Building Consultancy Services
- Offices situated in both Auckland and Wellington











BACKGROUND

Building Surveyor roles

- More than weathertightness / leaky building investigators
- New Zealand Institute of Building Surveyors
- History of Building Surveying

August Millard involvement

Passive House

- Stamford Insurance
- Izodom

Peer Review

- Wellington project
- Izodom building with uPVC windows and roller shutter



Presentation November 2021

Darryl Sang and Alya Abed Ali Sang Architects

Passive House Windows – Challenges and Solutions

New Build Wunderbar Passive House Aiming for Passive House Classic Certification & Homestar 8 - 9 Design Specification

Questions



Sang Architects

Darryl Sang Alya Abed Ali Director Senior Architectural Graduate ANZIA BArch BEng (First Class Honours) BArch Registered Architect NZ UK Certified Passive House Designer

Sang Architects - Team Certified Passive House Designers on Staff

Mission - Totally Passive House



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Passive House vs Active House - What are the Differences?

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Passive House	Heating	Insulation	Air Tightness	Thermal Bridge	Ventilation	Vapour Contrel	Cost Benefit
Comfortable warm & healthy homes for people who want to reduce their on- going energy use. Sang Architects can build Passive Houses from a wide range of materials & in any location. Want to know more? Contact Sang Architects for more in depth information.	A comfortable 20-22°C indoor temperature all year round using the heat from the sun, people & appliances, recovered through a heat exchange ventilation system. Extracts stale air from kitchen & bathrooms & supplies fresh air to bedrooms & living spaces. U ses about the energy of a lightbulb = 70W.	Insulation comes in various forms from batts to straw bales. Thickness depends on climate, local availability & building form. Thicker insulation does not always mean a warmer house. Factors like Thermal Bridging & Air Tightness become far more significnt for a more energy efficent hore.	Air Tightness layer prevents air leakage around windows, doors or where different materials meet & create gaps. Low air leakage means the heated air will not escape the house. This is checked using the Blower Door test. A Passive House has 0.6 air changes per hour.	Thermal bridges are pathways that allow heat to easily escape e.g. through a window frame. Passive House identifie the weak spots & minimises the Thermal Bridges in the building envelope.	Ventilation is the management of indoor air quality. As well as opening windows, a Passive House ventilation system ensures ample fresh air supply & contaiminants are removed at all times, even with closed windows, resulting in great indoor air quality.	The Air Tightness and Weather Tightness layer work together to allow water vapour to leave the house in any weather conditions without condensation inside the structure.	The initial cost is about 10-15% more. On-going lifetime energy saving is high. High quality clean indoor fresh air is supplied & contaminated air & moisture are removed. No condensation or mould, reducing affects on illnesses such as hayfever & asthma.
Active House Houses built to the Building Code achieve the minimal legal building standard. They require active appliances like a heat pump, air conditioner or a firpl ate.	Require high energy input from electricity & gas for heaters, airæonditioner & firpl æe.	Building Code sets low minimal insulation standards.	Building Code does not specify Air Tightness. Standard house has approx. 5-10 uncontrolled air changes per hour.	Building Code does not address Thermal Bridging, so condensation & mould occurs.	BuildingsCode specifie m ni no m size of openable windows.	BuildingsCode specifie that construction needs to be moisture / vapour permeable. darrylsang@sangarchit Telephone - +649526 website - sangarchitec	1986



Wunderbar Passive House Site

Site Area 471-sqm Sloping site in new subdivision North facing Very high wind zone

Zone:

Residential - Single House Zone Orewa 3 Precinct Overlay -H5 Residential Mixed Housing Urban Overlay Sunny Heights Design Review Panel



Wunderbar Passive House Design Specification

New build concrete house Floor Area 255-sqm + Garage 45-sqm 2-storey 4-bedrooms 3-bathrooms

Izodom Insulated Concrete Formwork ICF - 250mm - PH Certified Izodom Insulated Foundation System - PH Certified Izodom mid-floor slab Garage slab is outside thermal envelope - thermally separated from main house StoArmat Miral render system

Gealan Festner S9000 uPVC triple glazed PH Certified windows Aluproof SKT 230/120 external aluminium shutter system

ColorSteel longrun profiled roof

Commencement due December 2021



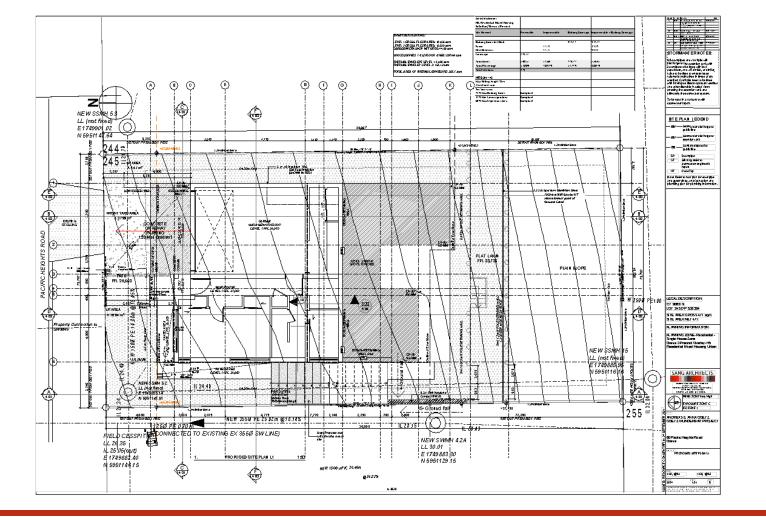
WUNDERBAR PASSIVE HOUSE 60 PACIFIC HEIGHTS ROAD, OREWA

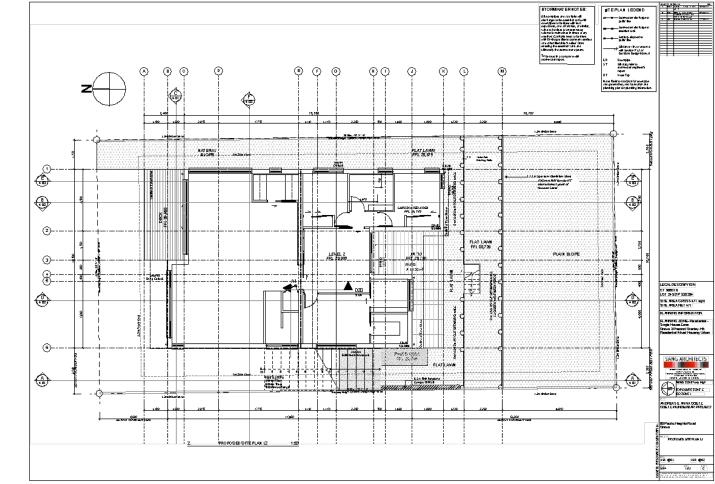
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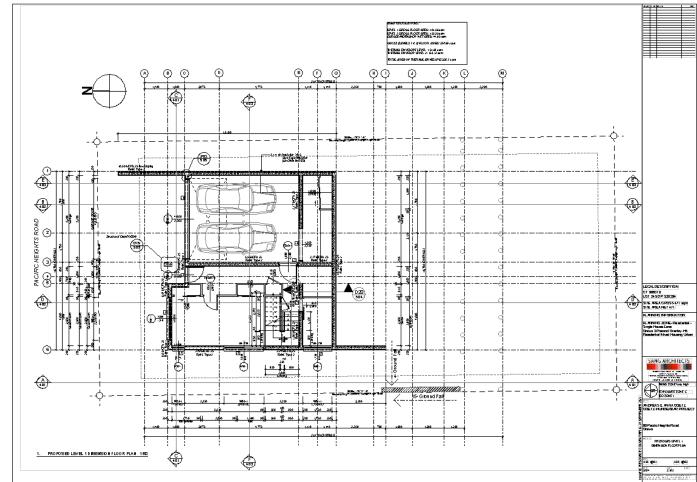
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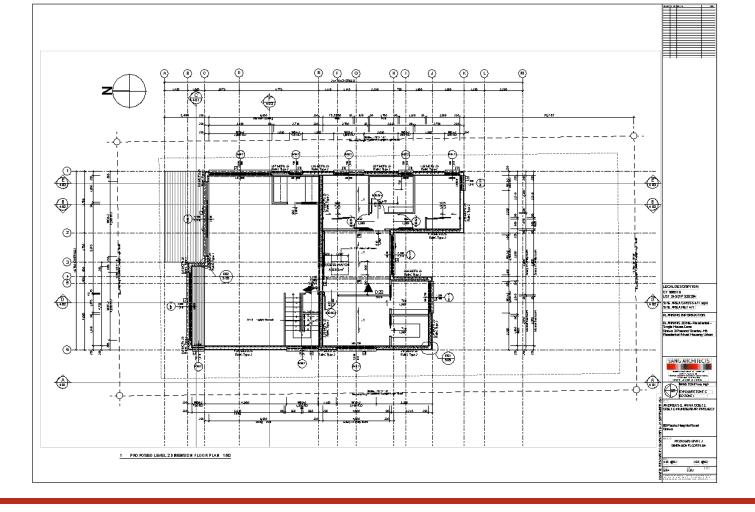


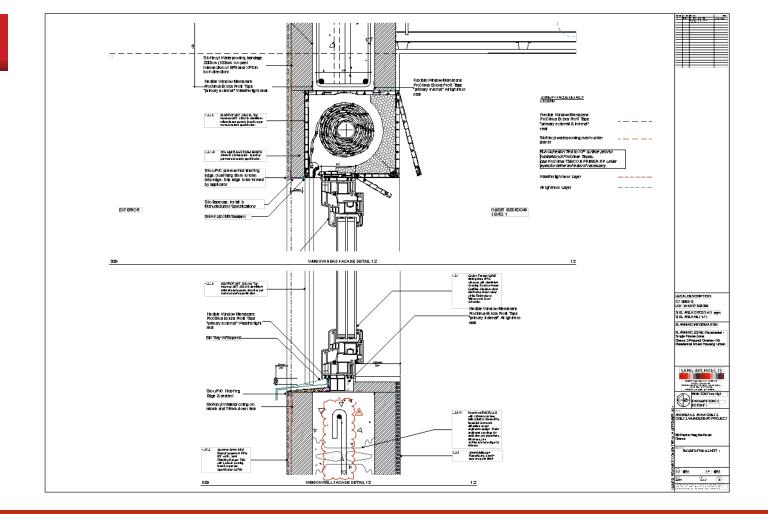


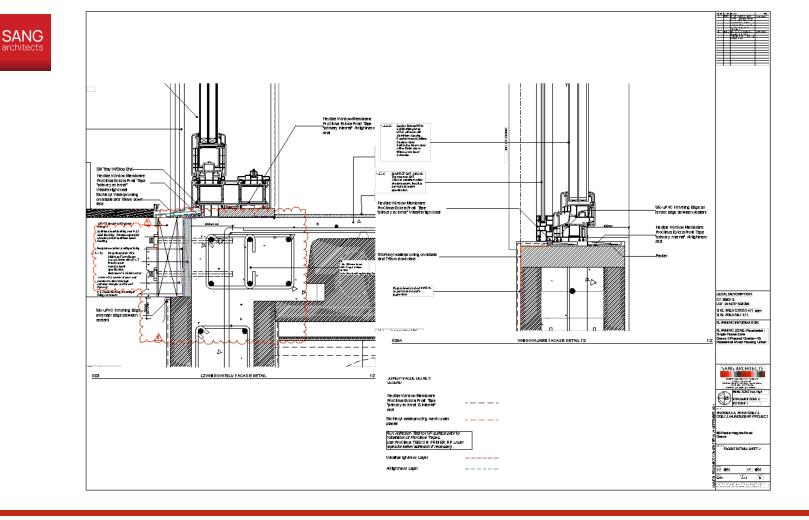
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SANG architects SANG architects









High-Performance Construction Details Handbook

https://passivehouse.nz/hpcd-handbook/

High-Performance Construction Details Handbook

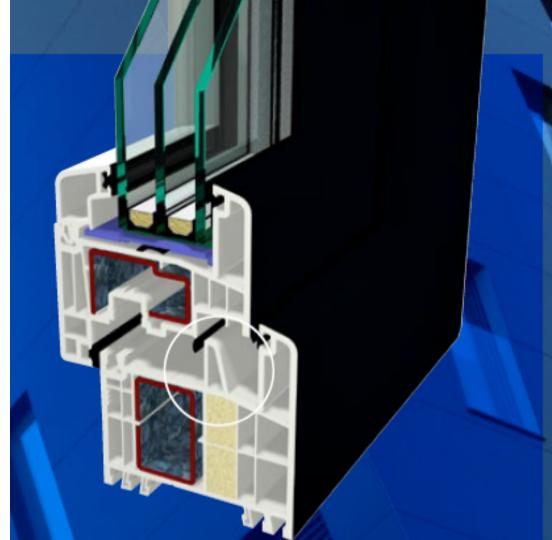
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Case Study : Passive House compatible joinery

- Site / building profile
- Compliance RFIs
- Process of resolution
 - Identify compliance pathway
 - Alternative solution evidence
 - Joinery unit compliance
 - Weathertightness

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Site / Building profile

- Importance
- Site specific
- Fit for purpose = compliant





Compliance RFIs

- Joinery elements
 - Test results (wind load?)
 - Drainage features
- Interface
 - Weathertightness

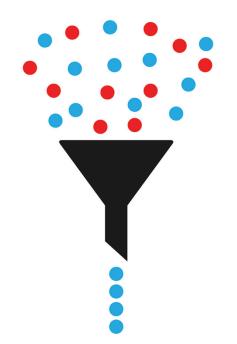






Compliance Pathways

- E2
 - AS1?
 - AS2?
 - AS3?
 - AS4?
 - VM1?
 - VM2?

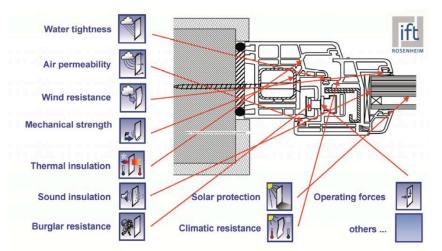




Alternative Solution based on AS3

- NZS4211:2008
 - Wind load Deflection
 - Air Infiltration
 - Water Penetration
 - Wind load UTS
- How?
 - Testing institute
 - Independent Lab tests
 - Lab results interpretation / mapping

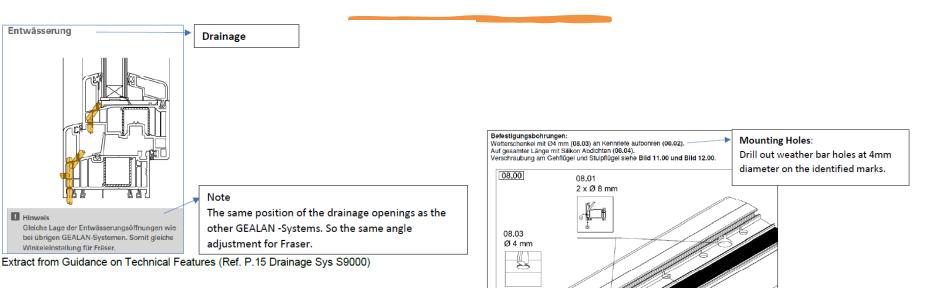


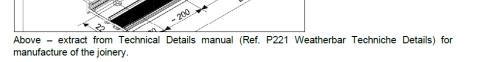


NZS 4211 Acceptance Level for Very High Wind Zone		
Test Type	EU Standard	Acceptance Level
Windlast [Wind load - Deflection / Ult. Str]	EN12210	≥ B4/B3
Luftdurchlassigke [Air Infiltration]	EN12207	≥4
Schlagregen [Water Penetration]	EN12208	≥ 8A

Test Type	EU Equiv	NZS 4211
Windlast [Wind load - Deflection / Ult. Str]	1600/1800	1250/1760
Luftdurchlassigke [Air Infiltration/m2]	1.11L/s @ 150Pa	1.6L/s@150Pa
Schlagregen [Water Penetration]	450Pa	375Pa

Drainage



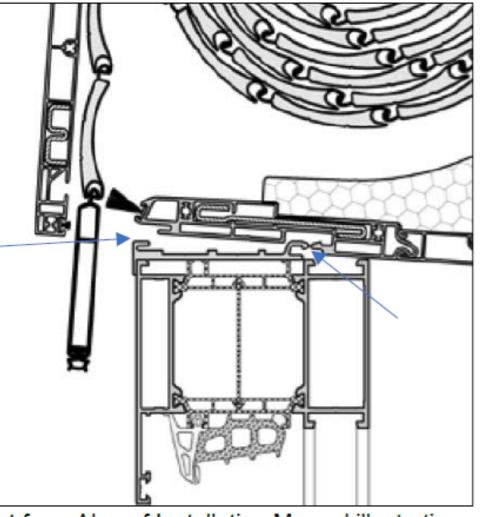


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Weathertightness

- Integrated inter-locking adapter profiles
- Deflection weathertight seal
- Ease of installation

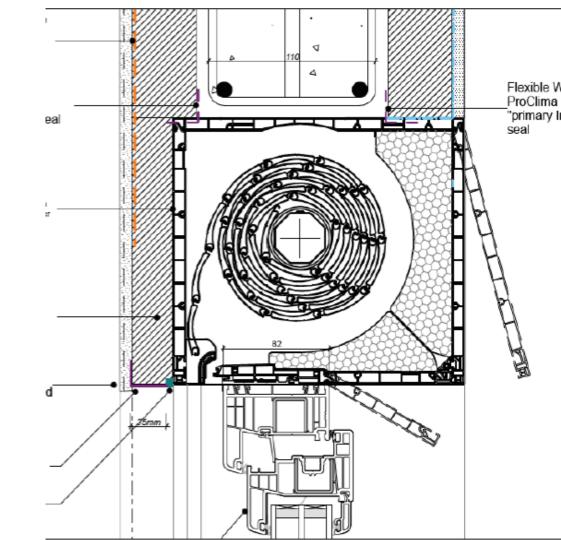




«tract from Aluprof Installation Manual illustrating ada

Weathertightness Details

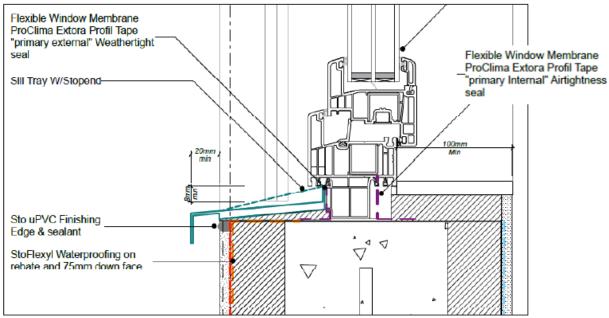
- Products (BRANZ Appraised)
 - StoFlexyl waterproof bandage
 - Flexible window membrane ProClima Extora Profil
 - Sto basecap
 - Sika MS Sealant





Weathertightness Details

- Flexible windows membrane
- Sill tray
- Sto uPVC Finishing edge
- StoFlexyl waterproofing





Conclusion

- Interpret RFI
- Fitness for purpose
- Code compliance pathways
- Evidence to support chosen solution
- Evidence to resolve RFI
- Passive House features architect







Questions?







