



### FAQ 12-14

#### An Informational Series from NCMA Answering Frequently Asked Questions



#### Do concrete masonry walls require continuous insulation?

No. This is a common misconception. Although one particular compliance path (IECC Table C402.2) requires insulation to be continuous, there are several other options in the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) that do not require continuous insulation. The following discussion references specific sections and requirements of the 2012 IECC[1], but applies equally to other editions of the IECC as well. The IECC allows three different methods to be used to show compliance with minimum energy efficiency requirements: prescriptive, trade-off or system performance, and whole building energy analysis. A project need only comply with one of these methods, not all three.

Of the three compliance methods, the prescriptive method is the easiest to apply and perhaps the best recognized. Prescriptive requirements for building envelope elements are listed in table format, with requirements listed separately for each element and climate zone, as shown in **Table 1**. Table 1 shows that in Chicago (Climate Zone 5), a flat roofed building (other than Group R) must have R25 continuous insulation and masonry walls must have R11.4 continuous insulation to comply with this table. This table is often the sources of the misconception that these elements must have continuous insulation (ci) in order to comply with the IECC.

**Table 1:** Excerpt from 2012 IECC Table C402.2 Showing Prescriptive Wall and Roof R-Value Requirements<sup>1</sup>

Climate Zone	1		2		3		4 Except Marine		5 and Marine 4	
	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R
<b>Roofs</b>										
Insulation entirely above deck	R-20ci	R-20ci	R-20ci	R-20ci	R-20ci	R-20ci	R-25ci	R-25ci	R-25ci	R-25ci
Attic and other	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-49
<b>Walls Above Grade</b>										
Mass <sup>2</sup>	R-5.7ci	R-5.7ci	R-5.7ci	R-7.6ci	R-7.6ci	R-9.5ci	R-9.5ci	R-11.4ci	R-11.4ci	R-13.3ci
Metal building	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13 + R-13ci	R-13 + R-13ci
Metal framed	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci
Wood framed and other	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci OR R-20	R-13 + R-7.5ci OR R-20 + R-3.8ci

#### Notes

- ci = continuous insulation.
- R-5.7ci is allowed to be substituted with concrete block walls complying with ASTM C90, ungrouted or partially grouted at a spacing no less than 32 in. o.c. vertically and 48 in. o.c. horizontally, with ungrouted cores filled with insulation.

*(continued on reverse)*



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Using this prescriptive table, the requirements for individual elements are independent of each other. In Climate Zone 5, if the mass wall has R14 insulation and the roof has R20, the building cannot comply prescriptively based on R-values. Hence, although using the prescriptive tables is very straightforward, it is also very limiting in terms of design flexibility.

IECC Table C402.2 is also misinterpreted as not permitting insulation within the hollow cells of a single wythe concrete masonry assembly for energy compliance. Although concrete masonry with integral insulation cannot comply under the Table C402.2 requirement for continuous insulation because the webs of the masonry units interrupt the insulation, the IECC provides an additional prescriptive option in Table C402.2 based on the overall U-Factor of the wall assembly. (The U-Factor is the inverse of R-Value, i.e.  $U = 1/R$  and  $R = 1/U$ ).

For compliance with IECC Table C402.1.2, the U-Factor of the wall assembly must meet the prescriptive U-Factor requirement *instead* of the insulation meeting the prescriptive R-Value of IECC Table C402.2. For example, the mass wall U-Factor requirement for Chicago (Climate Zone 5) is U0.078, which corresponds to an R-Value of 12.8. As long as the wall as a whole (not the insulation alone) meets the U0.078/R12.8 requirement, the wall complies with the IECC in Climate Zone 5. Although not as flexible as the trade-off or whole building analysis compliance options, the prescriptive U-Factor option of the IECC often provides additional flexibility over the prescriptive R-Value approach.

**Table 2: Excerpt from 2012 IECC Table C402.1.2 Showing Prescriptive Wall Mass Wall U-Factor Requirements by Climate Zone for Buildings Other than Group R**

Climate Zone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U-Factor requirement	0.142	0.142	0.110	0.104	0.078	0.078	0.061	0.061
Corresponding overall wall R- Value	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.6	12.8	12.8	16.4	16.4

*Additional discussion on thermal efficiency and code compliance options for concrete masonry construction is provided in References 2 through 5.*

### References

- [1] 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), International Code Council, [www.iccsafe.org](http://www.iccsafe.org).
- [2] NCMA TEK 6-1C, 2013, "R-Values of Multi-Wythe Concrete Masonry Walls", National Concrete Masonry Association, [www.ncma.org](http://www.ncma.org).
- [3] NCMA TEK 6-2C, 2013, "R-Values and U-Factors of Single Wythe Concrete Masonry Walls", National Concrete Masonry Association, [www.ncma.org](http://www.ncma.org).
- [4] "Thermal Catalog of Concrete Masonry Assemblies, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition", 2012, National Concrete Masonry Association, [www.ncma.org](http://www.ncma.org).
- [5] NCMA FAQ 13-14, 2014, "What options are available for complying with the International Energy Conservation Code?", National Concrete Masonry Association, [www.ncma.org](http://www.ncma.org).