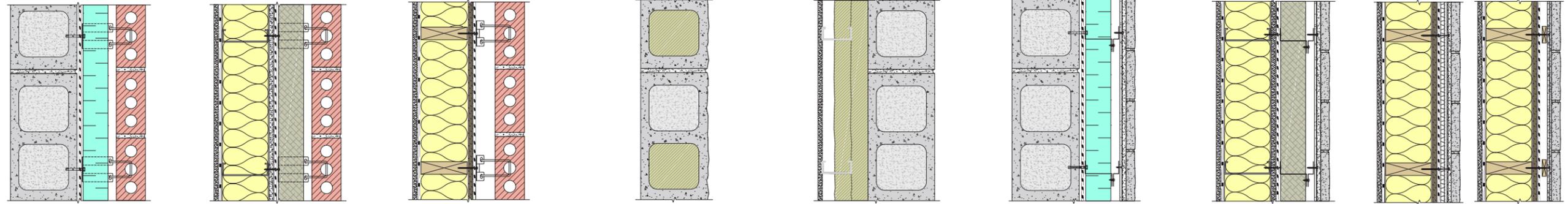


Table 1-1 Assembly Comparison Matrix for the 8 primary assemblies within this guide.



Assembly	#1(A) and #1(B)	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8(A) and #8(B)
Assembly Comparison Category	CMU (or Concrete) Wall with Anchored Masonry Veneer	Steel-Framed Wall with Anchored Masonry Veneer	Wood-Framed Wall with Anchored Masonry Veneer	Integrally Insulated CMU Wall	Interior-Insulated CMU Wall	CMU Wall with Adhered Masonry Veneer	Steel-Framed Wall with Adhered Masonry Veneer	Wood-Framed Wall with Adhered Masonry Veneer (Thick or Thin Bed Method)
Recommended Occupancy Type	Residential OR Commercial	Residential OR Commercial	Residential OR Commercial	Commercial	Residential OR Commercial	Residential OR Commercial	Residential OR Commercial	Residential OR Commercial
Building Enclosure Design Approach and Recommended Exposure	Rainscreen Design Approach, Low- to High-Rise Exposure	Rainscreen Design Approach, Low- to High-Rise Exposure	Rainscreen Design Approach, Low- to Mid-Rise Exposure	Mass Wall Design Approach, Low-Rise Exposure	Mass Wall Design Approach, Low- to Mid-Rise Exposure	Rainscreen Design Approach, Low- to Mid-Rise Exposure. Consider access for maintenance on high-rise applications.	Rainscreen Design Approach, Low- to Mid-Rise Exposure. Consider access for maintenance on high-rise applications.	Rainscreen Design Approach, Low- to Mid-Rise Exposure. Consider access for maintenance on higher-rise applications.
Long-Term Wall Assembly Durability	Resilient due to exterior insulation and rainscreen drainage cavity	Resilient due to rainscreen drainage cavity; effect of split insulation must be carefully considered	Resilient due to rainscreen drainage cavity; effect of split insulation must be carefully considered if provided	Structural durability high. Water repellents (admixture and surface applied) and/or opaque coatings provide water resistivity.	Structural durability high. Water repellents (admixture and surface applied) and/or opaque coatings provide water resistivity.	Resilient due to exterior insulation and rainscreen drainage cavity	Resilient due to rainscreen drainage cavity; effect of split insulation must be carefully considered	Resilient due to rainscreen drainage cavity; clear drainage cavity (Assembly 8(B)) higher performing
Typical Wall Thickness	CMU/concrete structure typically thicker than wood or steel (Chapters #2 and #3 Assemblies); continuous insulation increases thickness	Continuous insulation increases assembly thickness vs. typical assembly (Chapter #3 Assembly)	Typical thickness for masonry veneer wall	Typical-thickness for single-wythe CMU wall	Continuous insulation and offset framing increase thickness vs. CMU wall (Chapter #4 Assembly)	CMU structure thicker than wood or steel (Chapters #7 and #8 Assemblies); thinner than anchored wall (Chapter #1 Assembly); continuous insulation increases thickness	Thinner than anchored (Chapter #2 Assembly); continuous insulation increases thickness	Typical thickness for anchored veneer wall; thinner than anchored (Chapter #3 Assembly)
Typical Cladding Design Compliance	Prescriptive cladding design allowed based on ACI-530 up to 4.5-inch cavity depth (face of backup wall to back of veneer)	Prescriptive cladding design allowed based on ACI-530 up to 4.5-inch cavity depth (face of backup wall to back of veneer)	Prescriptive cladding design allowed based on ACI-530 up to 4.5-inch cavity depth (face of backup wall to back of veneer)	Prescriptive/Engineered	Prescriptive/Engineered	Cladding system typically engineered. When proprietary cladding attachment systems are used, contact manufacturer.	Cladding system typically engineered. When proprietary cladding attachment systems are used, contact manufacturer.	Cladding system typically engineered. When proprietary cladding attachment systems are used, contact manufacturer.
Typical Thermal Performance	CMU wall grouting requirements limit core insulation options; continuous exterior insulation typically required. Masonry tie penetrations through the insulation may need to be considered when determining thermal performance.	Continuous exterior insulation typically required to compensate for highly conductive steel framing. Masonry tie penetrations through the insulation may need to be considered when determining thermal performance.	Low-conductivity wood framing.	Core insulation provided to meet code compliance; may qualify for energy code compliance exceptions in some areas	Interior closed-cell spray foam insulation provides highest R-value per inch	Similar to Chapter #1 Assembly, continuous exterior insulation typically required. Cladding support penetrations through the insulation may need to be considered when determining thermal performance.	Continuous exterior insulation typically required to compensate for highly conductive steel framing. Cladding support penetrations through the exterior insulation may need to be considered when determining thermal performance.	Low-conductivity wood framing
Special Construction Considerations	Anchored systems require code compliant bearing elements	Anchored systems require code compliant bearing elements	Anchored systems require code compliant bearing elements	Single-wythe wall only; lacks additional cladding and insulation; added moisture control measures recommended	Multiple functions of interior spray foam reduces construction complexity; added measures for moisture control recommended	Several cladding components and stages required	Several cladding components and stages required	Several cladding components and stages required
Construction Ease with Limited / No Exterior Access (property line applications)	Requires exterior access	Requires exterior access	Requires exterior access	No exterior access required; however, installation of repellents or coatings is limited	No exterior access required; however, installation of repellents or coating is limited	Requires exterior access	Requires exterior access	Requires exterior access
Fire Resistivity Considerations	Fire resistivity high. Type of exterior insulation may affect fire propagation requirements.	Fire resistivity moderate. Type of exterior insulation may affect fire propagation requirements.	Fire resistivity moderate. Exterior insulation where used may affect fire propagation requirements.	Fire resistivity high.	Fire resistivity high. Insulation may affect fire propagation requirements.	Fire resistivity high. Exterior insulation may affect fire propagation requirements.	Fire resistivity moderate. Exterior insulation may affect fire propagation requirements.	Fire resistivity moderate. Exterior insulation where used may affect fire propagation requirements.
Maintenance Considerations	Regular maintenance required; clear water repellent recommended. Consider flashings and other water-shedding features to reduce quantity of moisture on the face of the masonry.	Regular maintenance required; clear water repellent recommended. Consider flashings and other water-shedding features to reduce quantity of moisture on the face of the masonry.	Regular maintenance required; clear water repellent recommended. Consider flashings and other water-shedding features to reduce quantity of moisture on the face of the masonry.	Regular maintenance required; clear water repellent recommended.	Regular maintenance required; clear water repellent recommended.	Regular maintenance required. Additional maintenance/review recommended to ensure adhered veneer integrity.	Regular maintenance required. Additional maintenance/review recommended to ensure adhered veneer integrity.	Regular maintenance required. Additional maintenance/review recommended to ensure adhered veneer integrity.
Price Per Square Foot	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$32.25 - \$38.00	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$32.25 - \$40.00	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$30.50 - \$37.25	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$24.25 - \$36.50	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$27.75 - \$34.25	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$49.50 - \$60.75	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$49.50 - \$62.75	Low and High Baseline Cost: \$38.75 - \$55.25 (8A) \$46.25 - \$53.00 (8B)