

abaa 2026 building enclosure conference

Expansion Joints: A Continuous Disconnect in the Building Envelope

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Expansion Joints: A Continuous Disconnect in the Building Envelope



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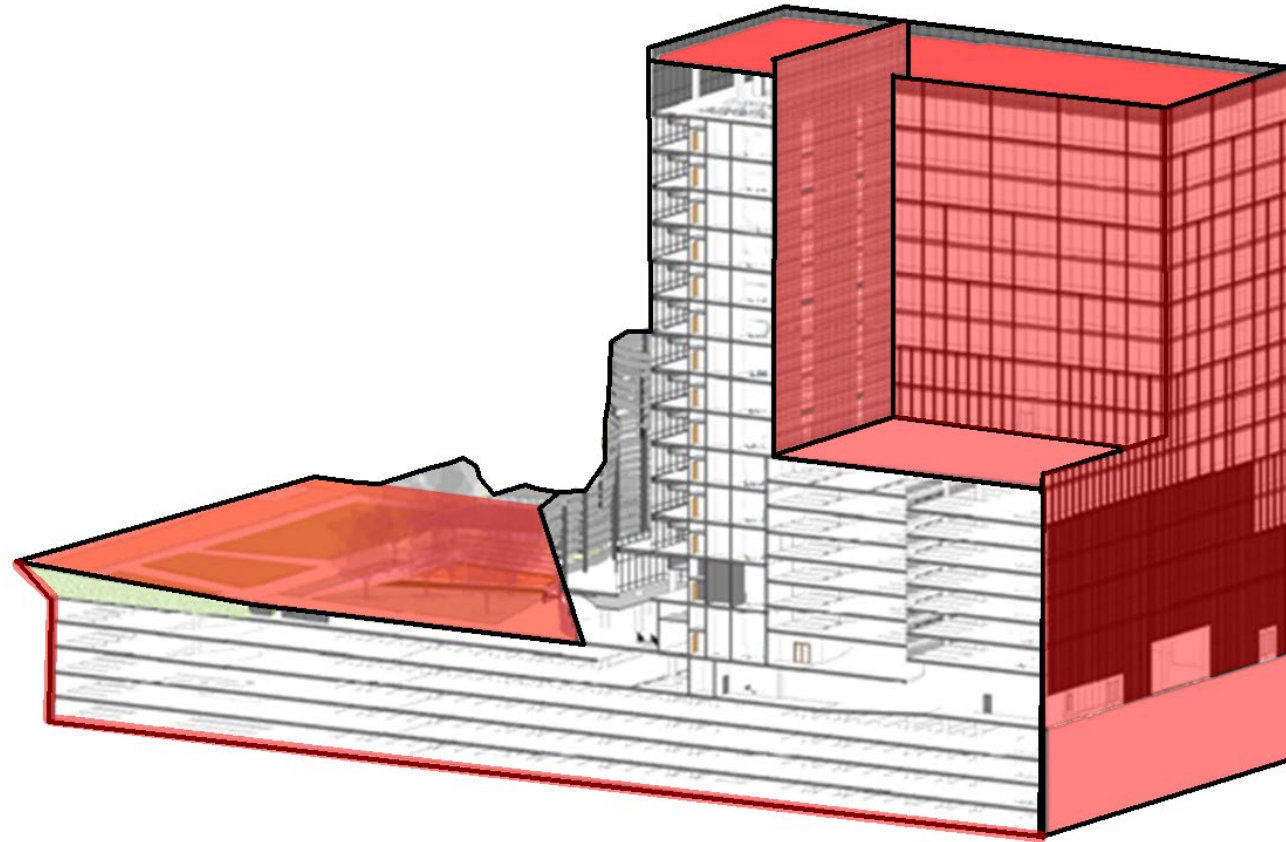
Learning Objectives

1. Locate the building expansion joints that slice through the building envelope.
2. Identify the available types of expansion joints and discuss their benefits and limitations.
3. Discuss challenges associated with detailing and installation of expansion joint.
4. Review suggested best practices for the design and installation of expansion joints.

Introduction To Expansion Joints



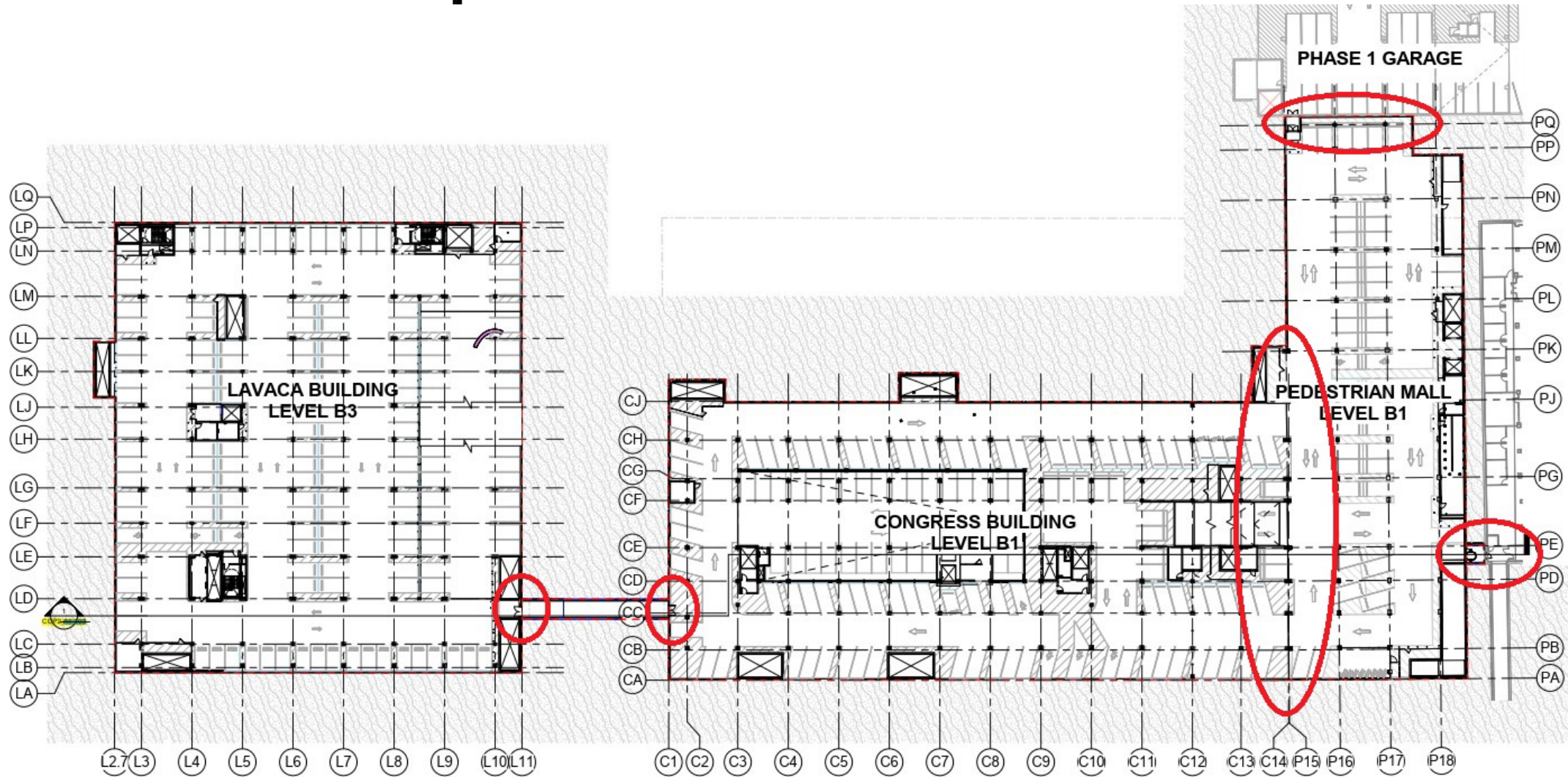
Building Enclosure



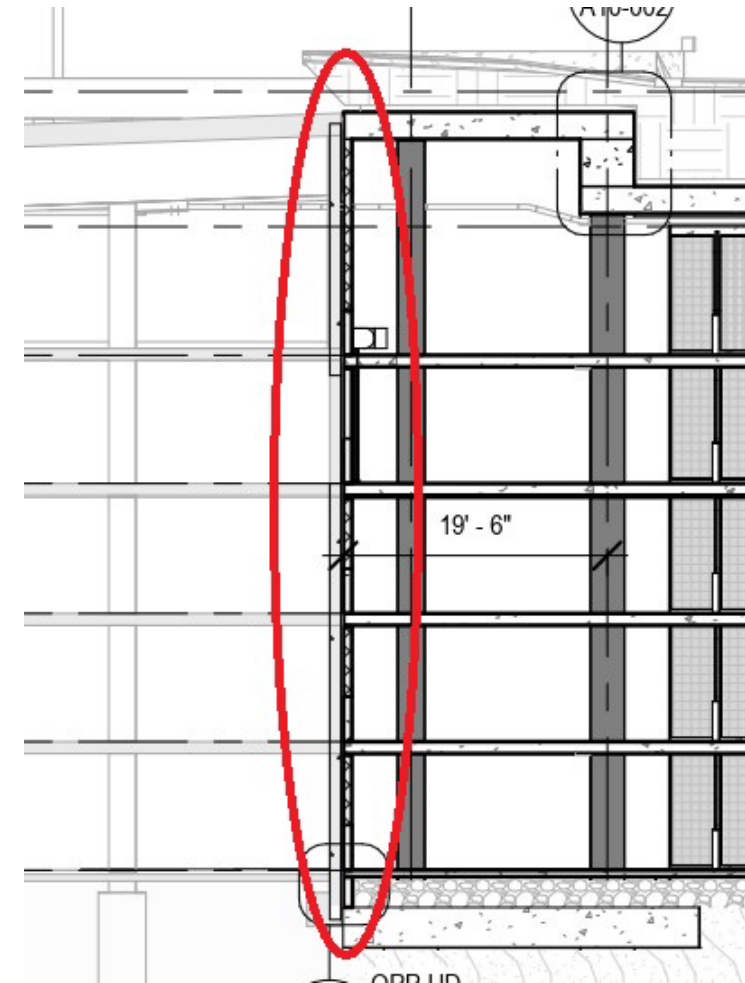
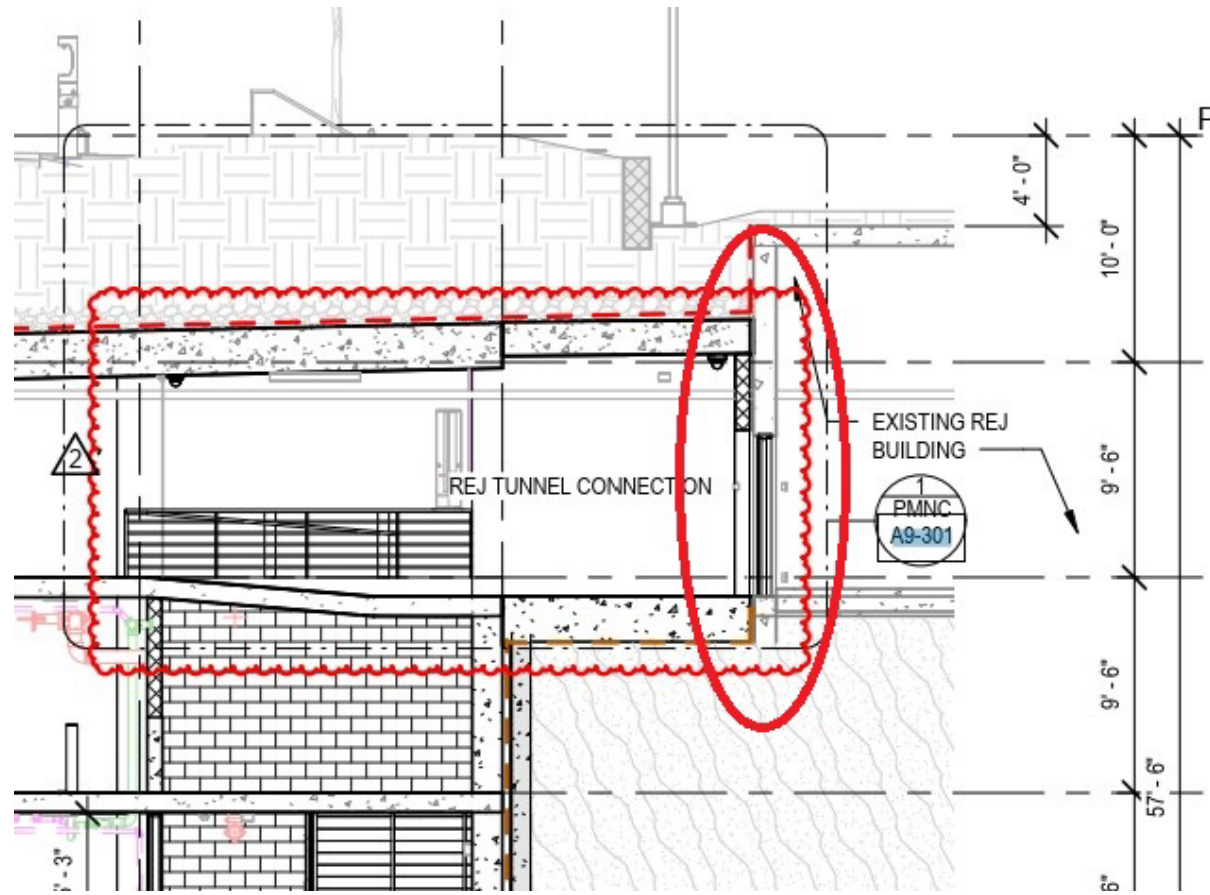
Control Layers

Phenomenon	Transport Mechanism	Control Strategy
Heat	Conduction Convection Radiation	Insulation Air Barriers
Air	Natural & Forced Ventilation	Air Barriers
Water (bulk)	Gravity Capillary Action Air Entrainment	Air & Water Resistive Barriers Waterproofing Flashing
Water (vapor)	Diffusion Humidity in Air	Vapor Retarders Air Barriers
Light	Non-Opaque Openings	Size and Translucency
Sound	Air Pressure Waves	Air Barriers STC of Assemblies
Vibration	Structural Vibration	Vibration Isolators

Expansion Joint Locations



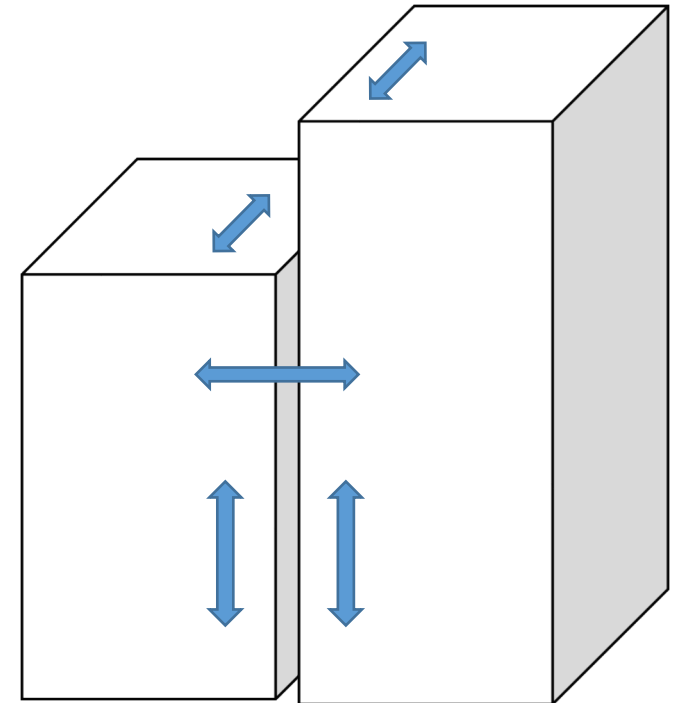
Expansion Joint Locations



Expansion Joint Design

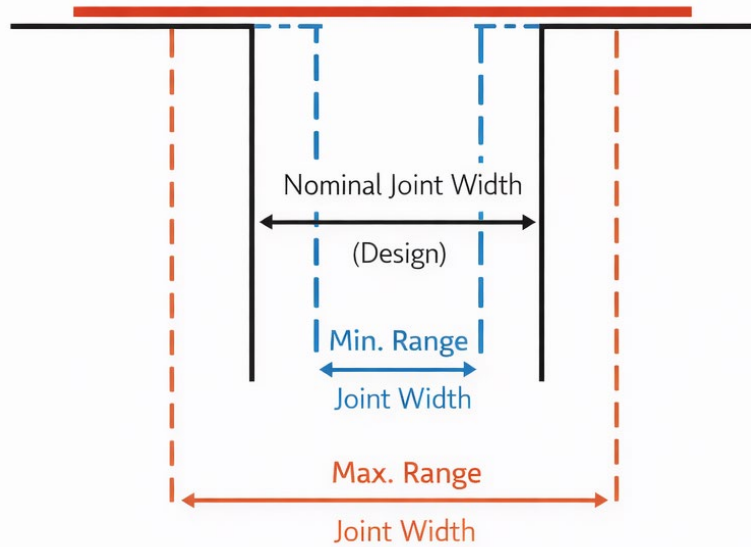
Expansion joints are designed to relieve stress on building materials caused by movement and allow independent movement without causing damage to the structures.

- Building movement is primarily induced by:
 - Thermal expansion and contraction.
 - Sway caused by wind loading.
 - Seismic events.
 - Static load deflection.
 - Live load deflection.
 - Differential Settlement.
 - Material shrinkage and creep. (Concrete)



Expansion Joint Design

JOINT WIDTHS DEFINED:



INSTALLATION LOCATION

<input type="checkbox"/> Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior	<input type="checkbox"/> Wall <input type="checkbox"/> Floor/Deck <input type="checkbox"/> Roof	<input type="checkbox"/> Above Grade <input type="checkbox"/> Below Grade <input type="checkbox"/> Submerged
1	2	3

CONSTRUCTION TYPE

<input type="checkbox"/> New Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Retrofit Construction
4

FIRE RATING

<input type="checkbox"/> No Fire Rating Fire Rating: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-hr <input type="checkbox"/> 2-hr <input type="checkbox"/> 3-hr
5

EXPANSION GAP INFORMATION

Joint Gap Width(s): _____ Varies from: _____ to _____ (over its length)
6

Joint Substrate Depth: _____
7

Total Footage (ft or m): _____
8

Have Gap Dimensions Been Field Measured? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No Substrate Surface Temp. _____ Ambient Temp. _____
9

Substrate Composition: _____ (e.g., concrete, brick, metal, etc.) Membrane Tie-in?: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No Type _____ Metal Pour Stops?: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No
10

Movement (if known): _____ (e.g., ± thermal; ± shear, etc.)
11

Joint is: <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Seal <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary Seal
12

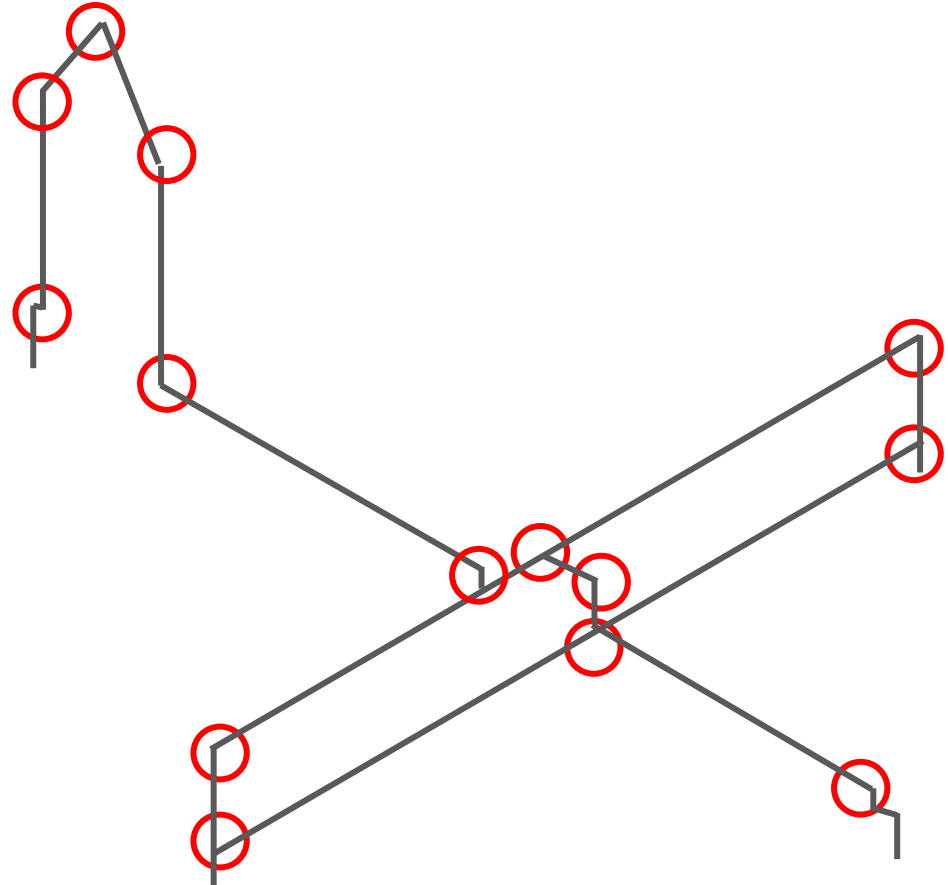
Joint Will Seal Out: <input type="checkbox"/> Rain/Water <input type="checkbox"/> Cold/Heat <input type="checkbox"/> Sound <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Vermin <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
13

Are There Transitions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (explain) / <input type="checkbox"/> No _____
14

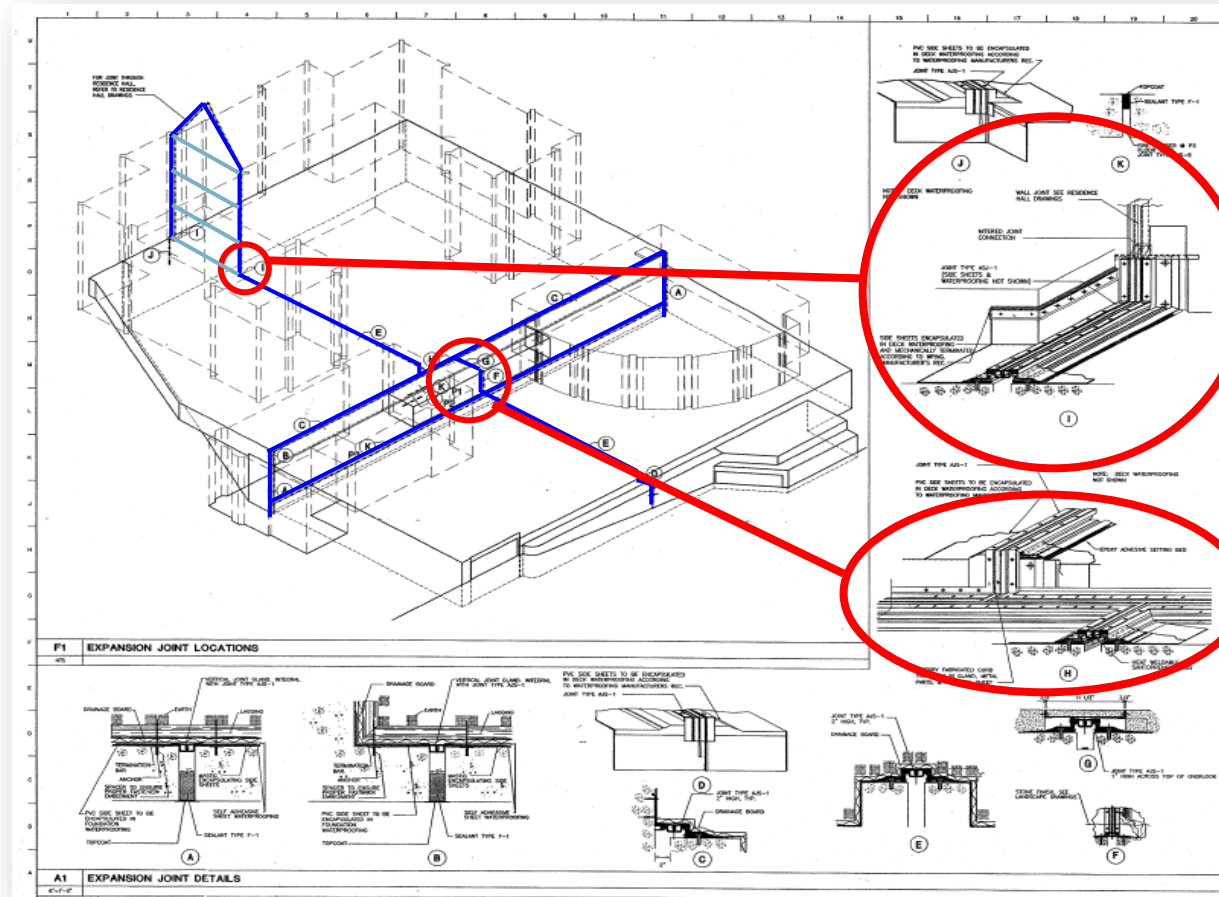
How Does the Joint Terminate? _____
15

Visualize an Isometric Layout of the Joint

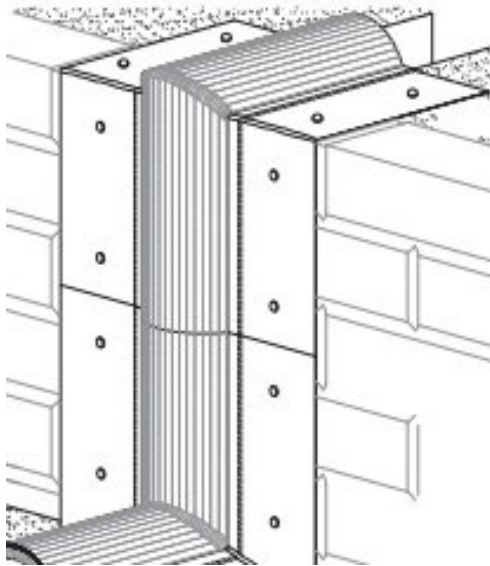
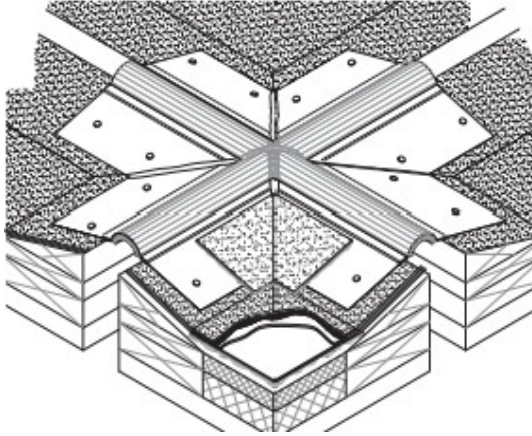
- Find and correct problems during design
- Select products for a warrantable and watertight application
- Reduce RFI's and Change Orders



Design & Specify in 3-D



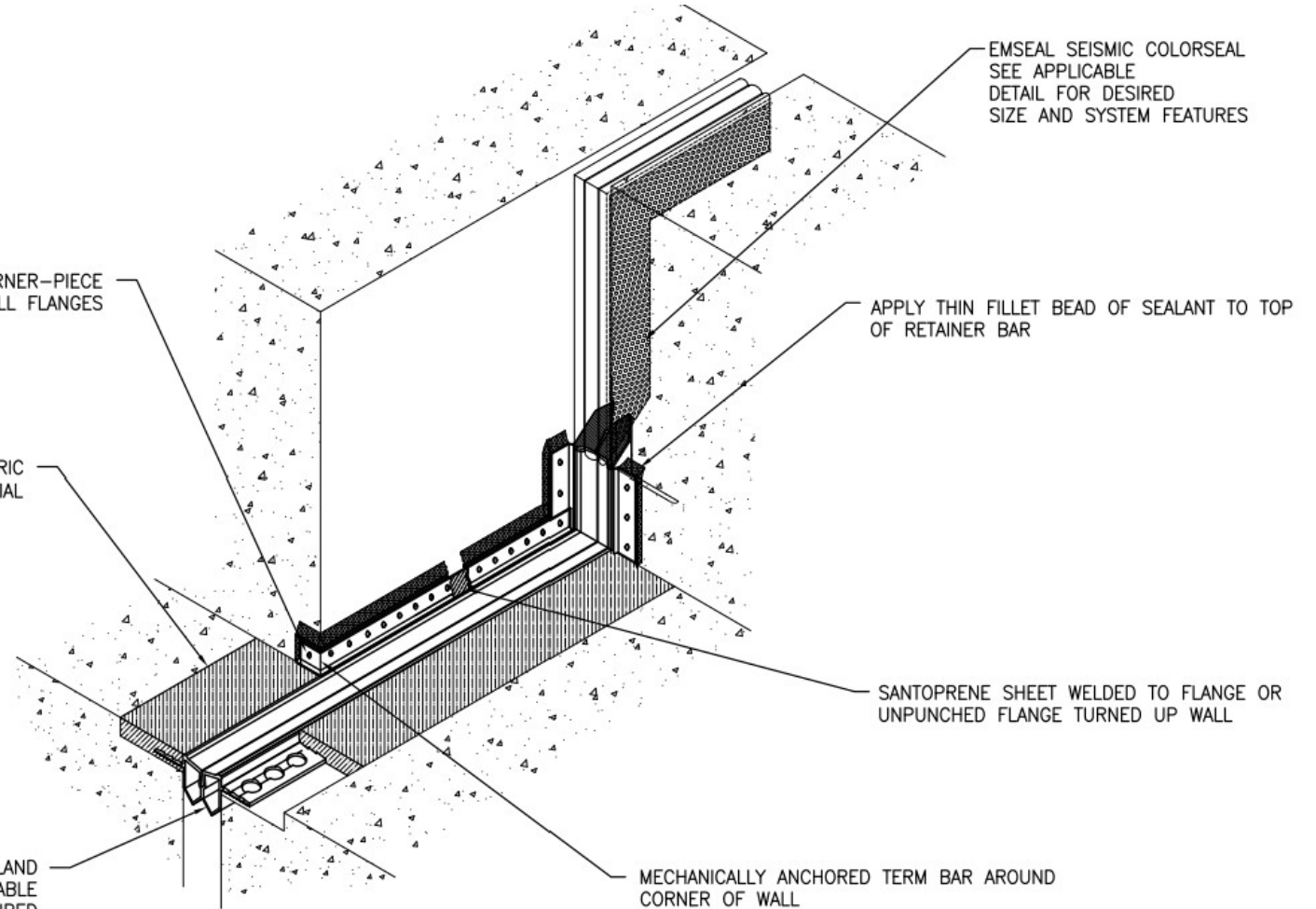
Visualize Transitions



SANTOPRENE SHEET CORNER-PIECE
CONNECTS DECK & WALL FLANGES

EMCRETE ELASTOMERIC
NOSING MATERIAL

TM SERIES GLAND
SEE APPLICABLE
DETAIL FOR DESIRED
SIZE AND SYSTEM FEATURES



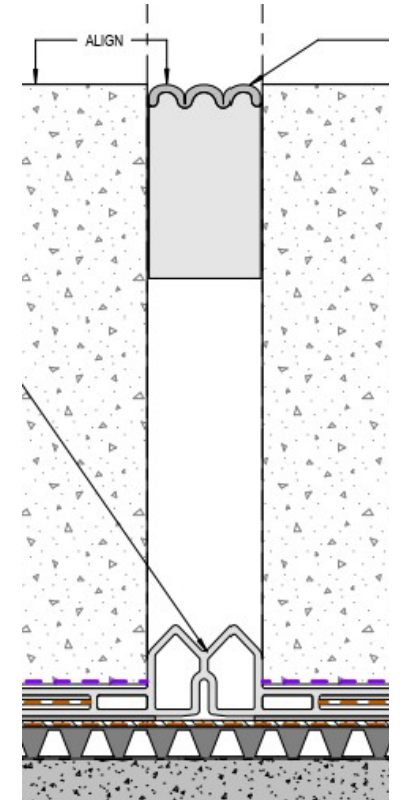
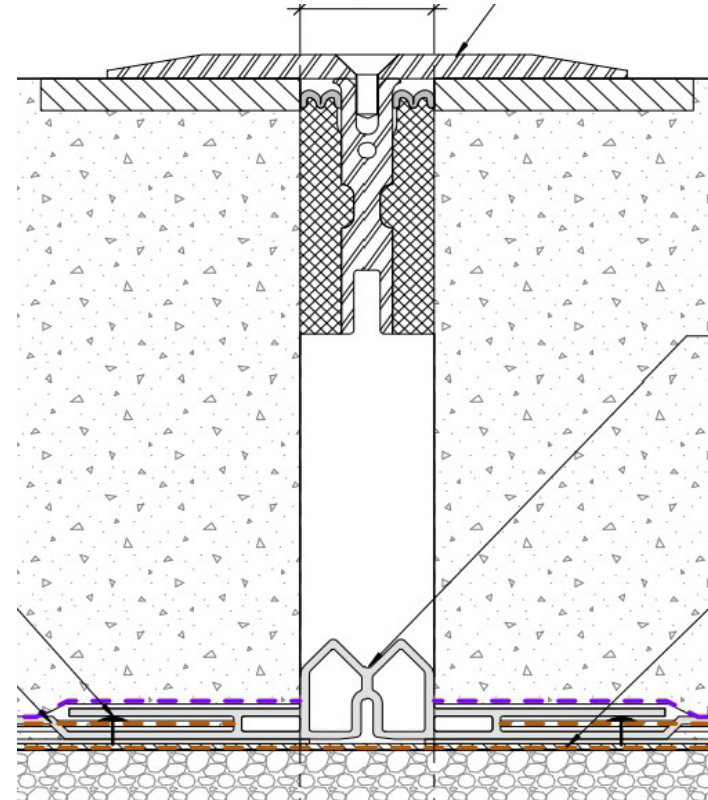
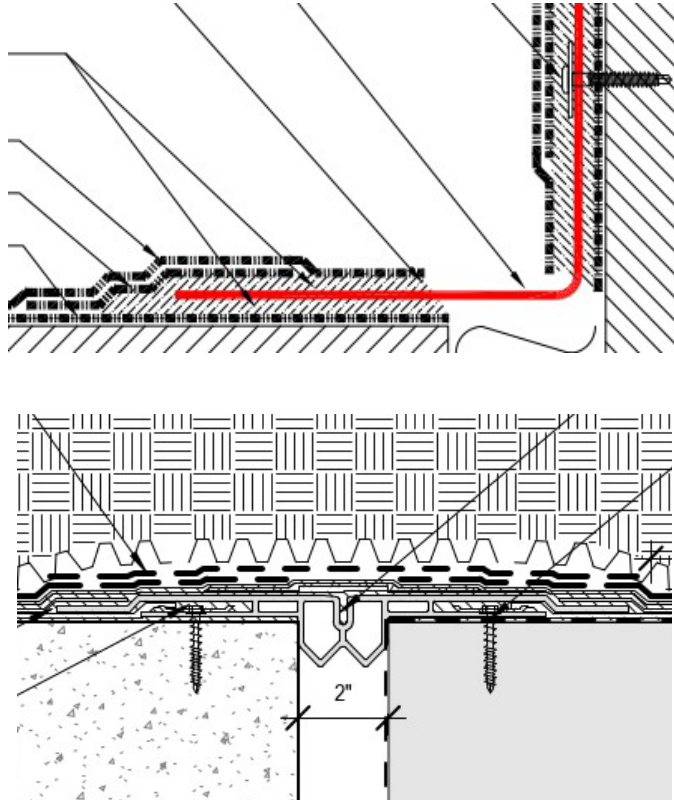
EMSEAL SEISMIC COLORSEAL
SEE APPLICABLE
DETAIL FOR DESIRED
SIZE AND SYSTEM FEATURES

APPLY THIN FILLET BEAD OF SEALANT TO TOP
OF RETAINER BAR

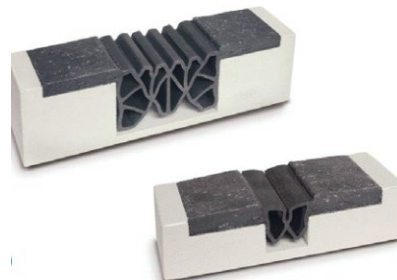
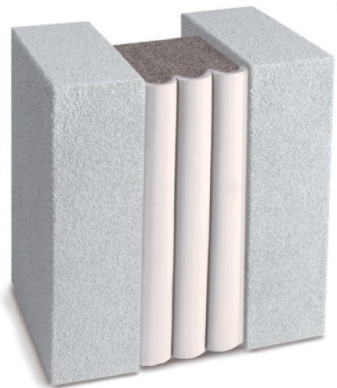
SANTOPRENE SHEET WELDED TO FLANGE OR
UNPUNCHED FLANGE TURNED UP WALL

MECHANICALLY ANCHORED TERM BAR AROUND
CORNER OF WALL

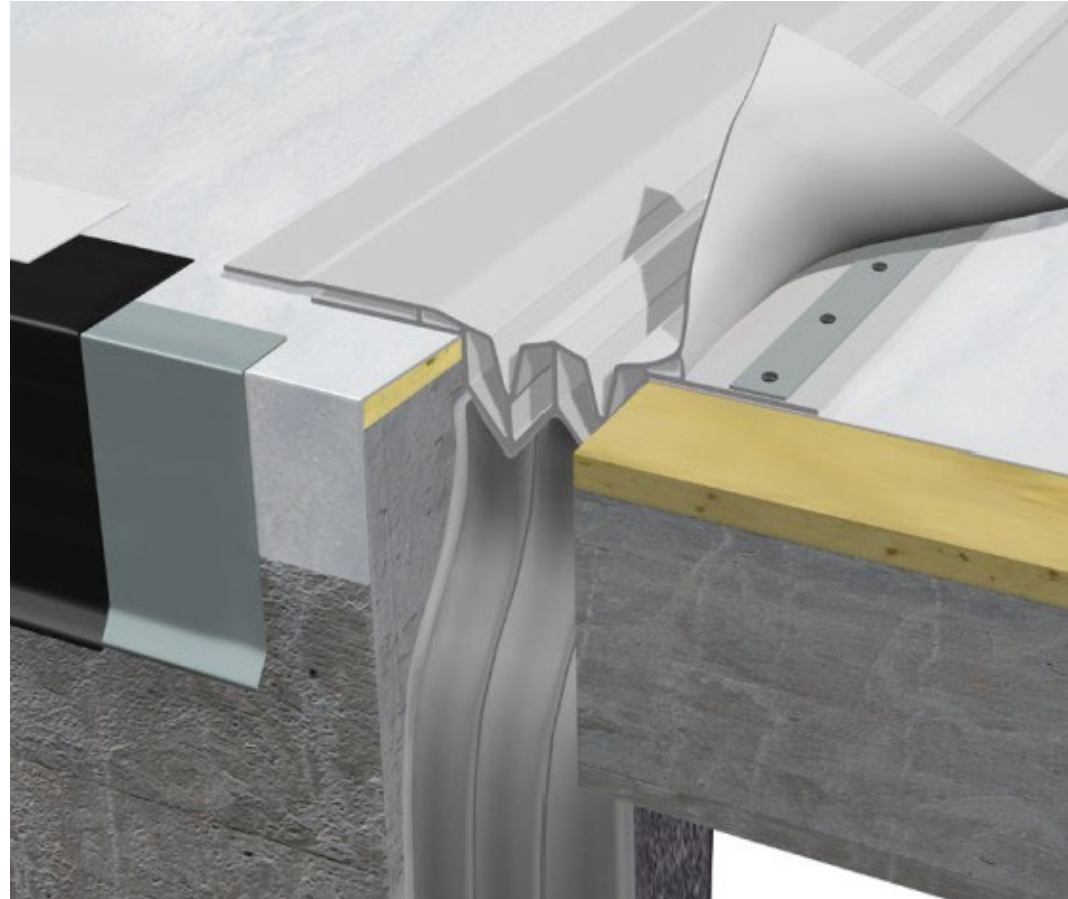
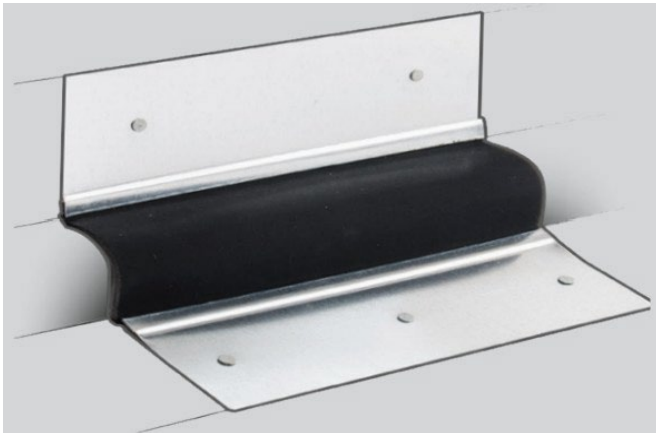
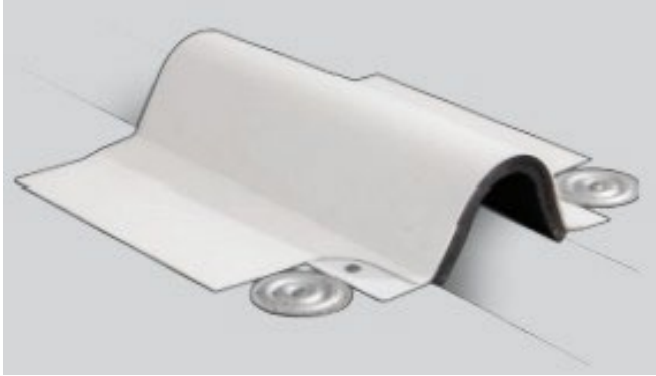
Types of Expansion Joints



Types of Expansion Joints



Types of Expansion Joints



Preconstruction & Buyout

	PMNC GARAGE Connection to PHASE 1 GARAGE	
1/PMNC A10-201	Base of Wall EJ - Level B5	
4//CCP2 A10-011	Extruded PVC Expansion Joint	Y
	Below Grade Membrane welded to EJ	N
	Below Grade Membrane, full with roll centered under expansion joint	N
	All integral fasteners	Y
	1 HR Fire Rated Pre Formed Expansion Joint	Y
	Stainless Steel Termination Bar	Y
3/PMNC A10-201	Top of Wall EJ at Grade	
4//CCP2 A10-011	Extruded PVC Expansion Joint	Y
	Below Grade Membrane welded to EJ	N
	Below Grade Membrane, full with roll centered under expansion joint	N
	All integral fasteners	Y
	1 HR Fire Rated Pre Formed Expansion Joint	Y
2//CCP2 A10-011	Level B2 - Vehicular Connection (Slab to Slab)	
	2" Preformed Expansion Joint	Y
	Protective Cover Plate	Y
	1 HR Fire Rated Pre-Formed Expansion Joint	Y
2/PMNC A10-201	Pedestrian Door Connection - Levels B5, B4, B3, B2, and B1 (Slab to Slab)	
	Pre Formed Expansion Joint	Y
	Protective Plate	Y
	1 HR Fire Rated Pre Formed Expansion Joint	Y
ALLOWANCE	Side and top closure/treatment for Vehicular and Pedestrian connections to existing Phase 1 bldg. JED TO PROVIDE	

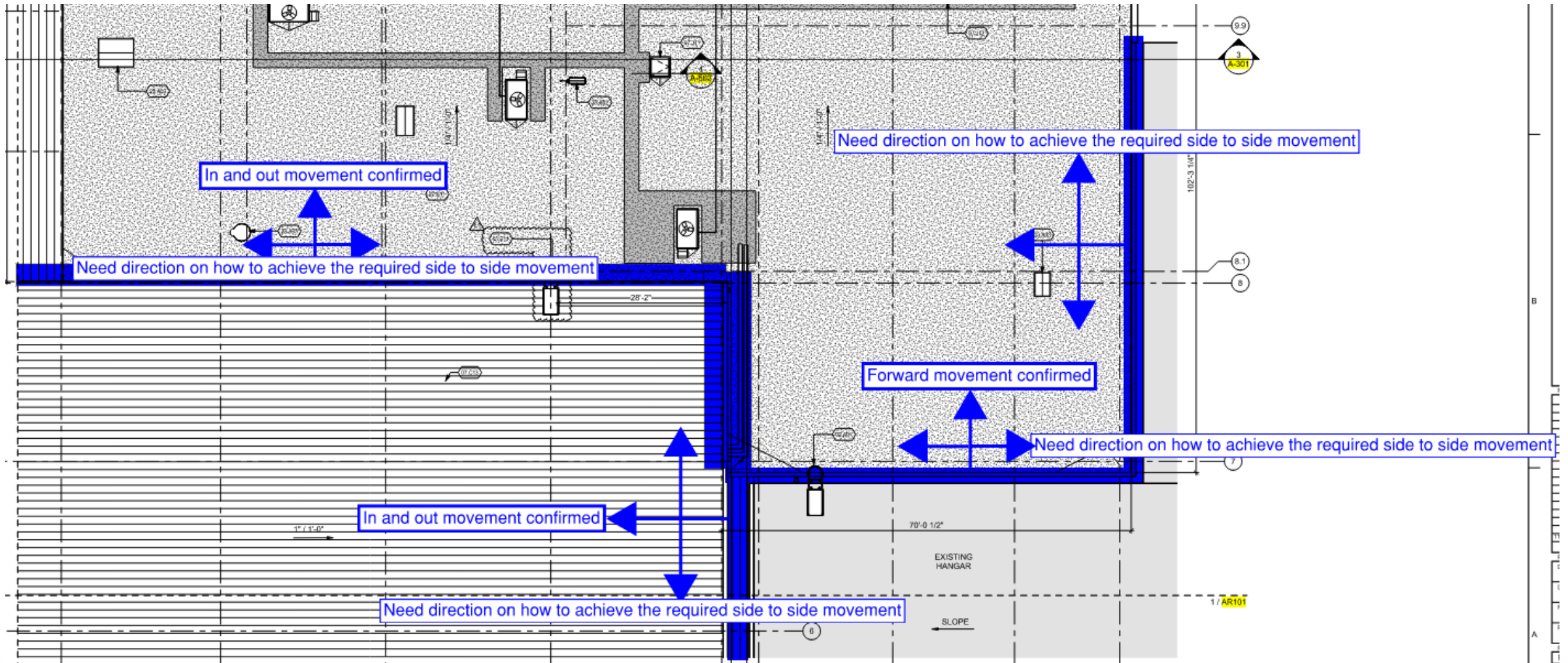
Not welded, Liquid membrane and termination bar
Shown to tie into vapor barrier, not wp, 1/PMNC A10-201

Should be tied into the deck wp (hot applied)
Should be tied into the deck wp (hot applied)

Preconstruction & Buyout

- Verify Expansion Joint locations and sizes are consistent across architectural, structural, and interior drawings.
 - Size of the EJ affects the cost. (2" vs 4" EJ you can't just double the cost of a 2".)
 - Make sure EJ's don't line up with interior doors or MEP chases.
- Confirm Expansion Joint performance criteria: Movement capacity, fire rating, acoustics, waterproofing, and durability.
 - Typically interior EJ's over-designed and Exterior EJ's are under-designed.
 - Sometimes EJ's are doubled up in different scopes of work.
 - Does slab on grade or elevated slabs need the same performance?
- Identify missing and unclear details that will impact constructability and quality.
- Confirm ownership for the scopes of work: WRB EJ, Veneer EJ, Roof EJ, Floor EJ, Wall EJ, Ceiling EJ, and Below Grade EJ.

Preconstruction & Buyout



Preconstruction & Buyout

- Missing Details make pricing difficult for the Trade Partners.
 - Guesstimate vs Estimate. (Allowance is an option.)
- Assumptions are made during the buyout attempt by the Trade Partner.
- Minimize Change Orders through early design coordination. Buyout during preconstruction if possible.
- Validate procurement lead times to avoid delays.
- Confirm warranty responsibility and requirements when expansion joint products are incorporated into the shop drawings.
 - Last product on top owns the warranty???

Preconstruction & Buyout

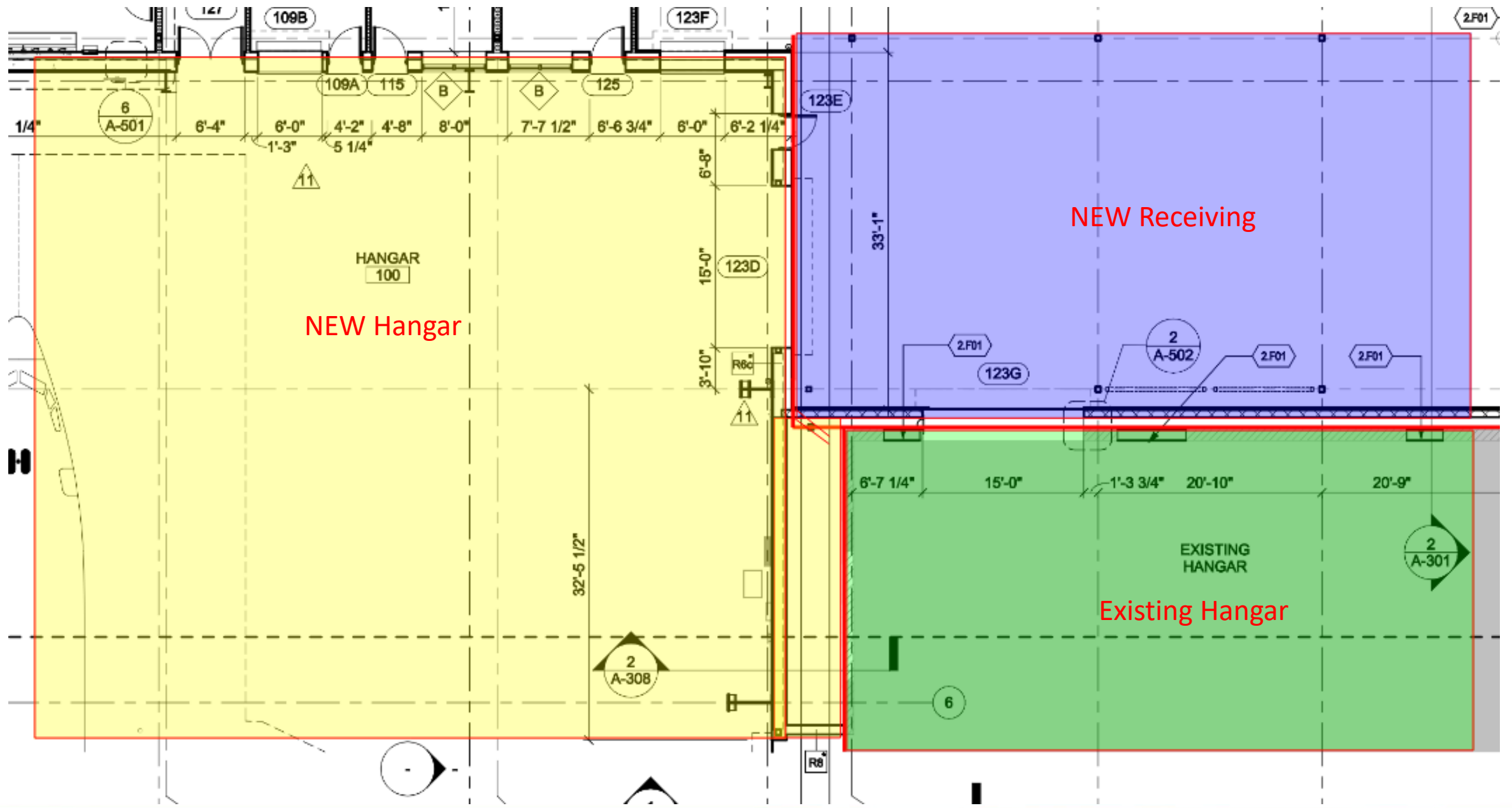
- Most Expansion Joint Manufacturers will provide shop drawings.
- Only some Trade Partners will create shop drawings.
- Buyout metal terminations for different systems to maintain warranties and to compatibility and adhesion problems.
- Substrate and surface preparation are the biggest field install problems. Who owns the substrate?
- Figure in tolerance if possible. Concrete, Masonry, Steel, Framing, etc.
- Consider hinge cover plates vs flat cover plates on interior floors.

Project Installation Examples

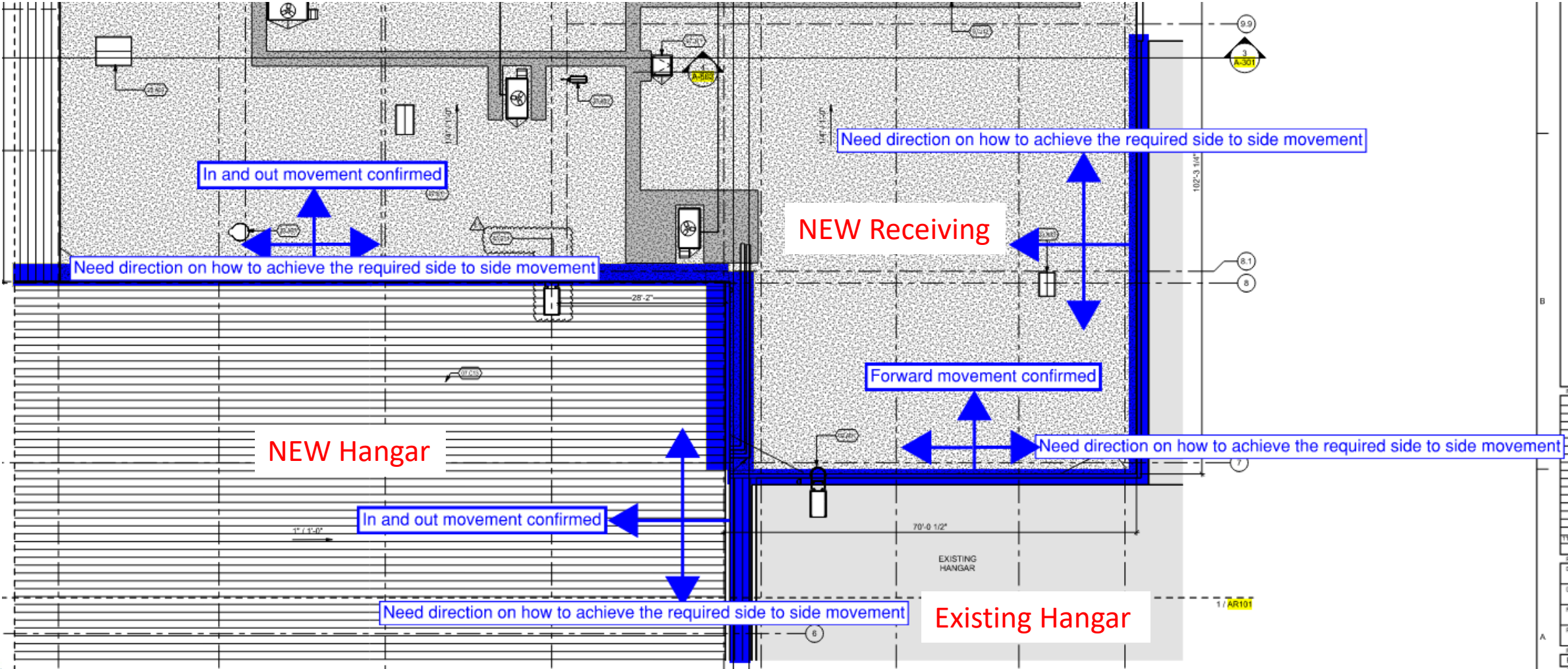


Airport Project

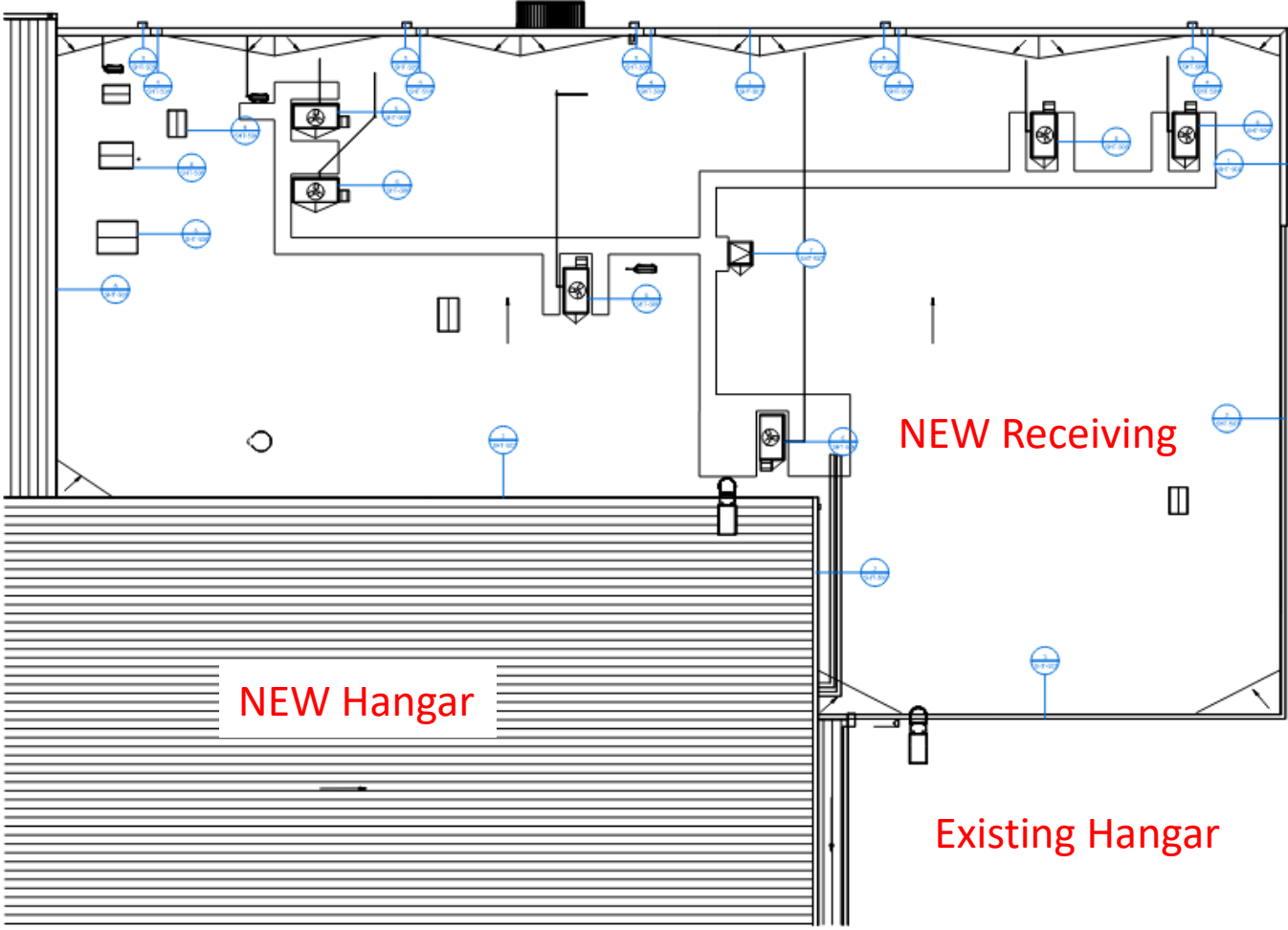
- Project Details:
- \$35 Million Dollar Maintenance Hangar.
- 80,000 sq/ft and can fit (3) 737 planes inside.
- Expansion Joints to separate (3) different structures.
- Constructability Review identified Expansion Joint issues.
- (12) total Expansion Joint RFI's during construction.



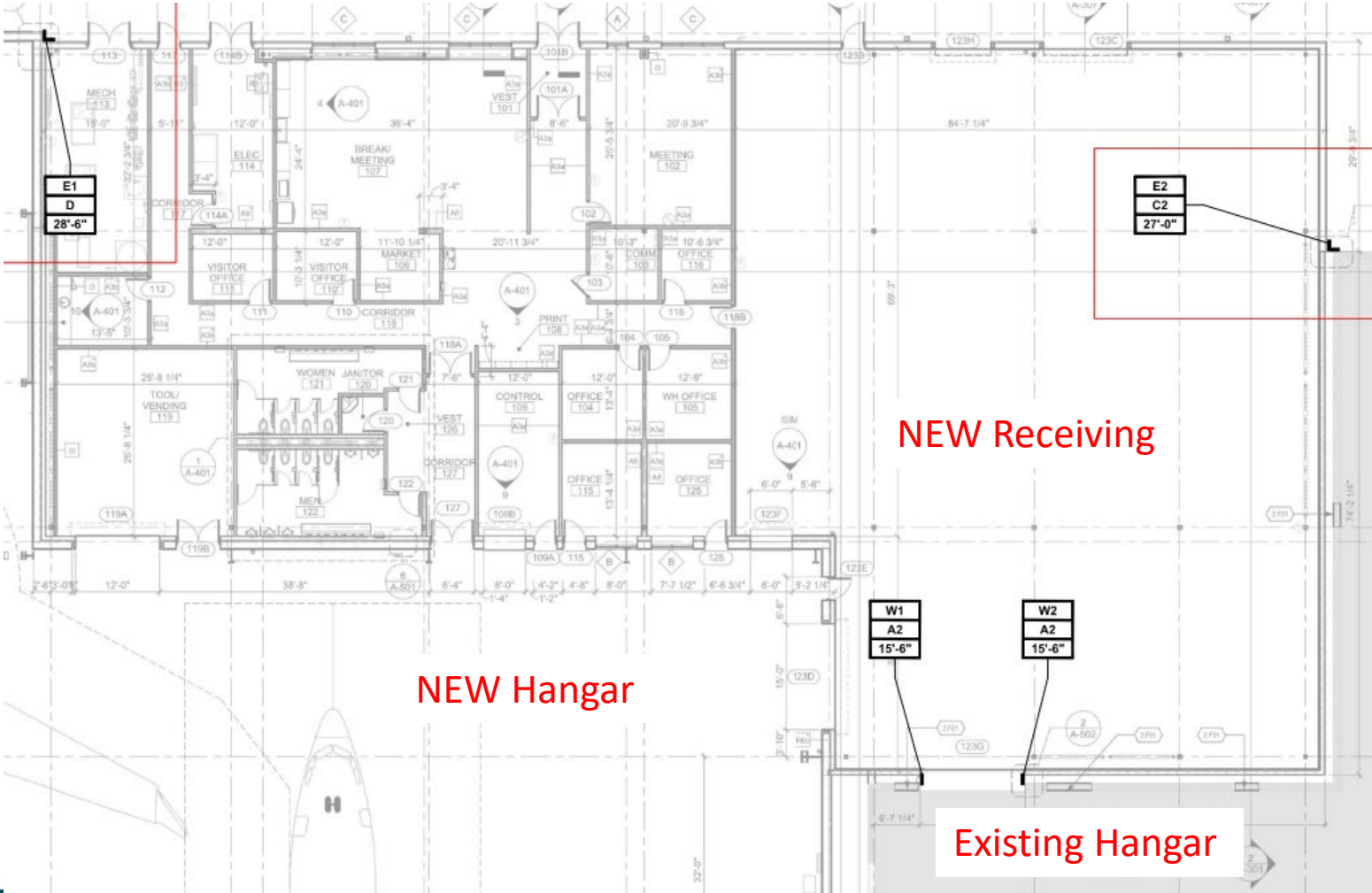
Airport Project- EJ Locations

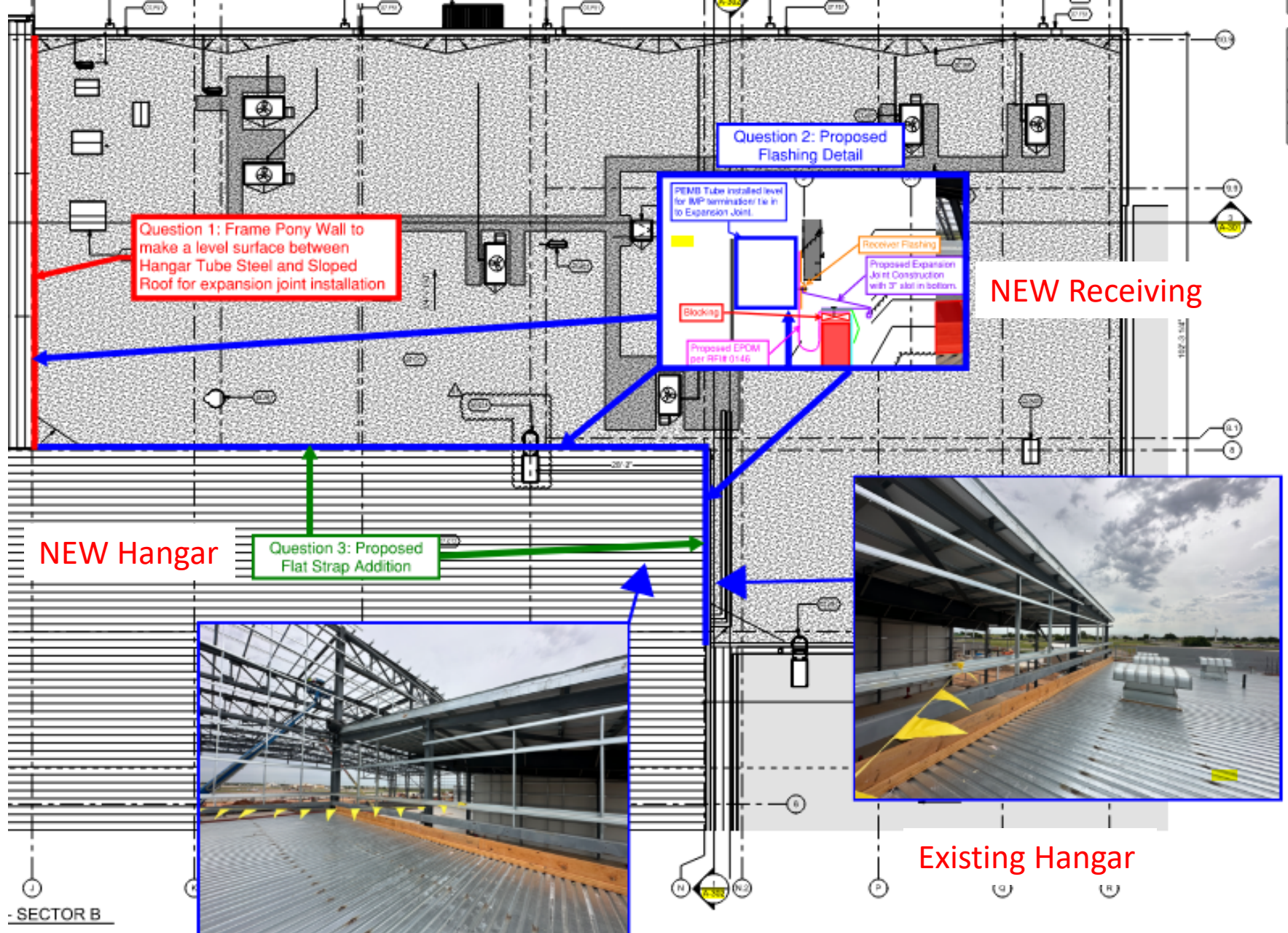


Airport Project- Roof Shops



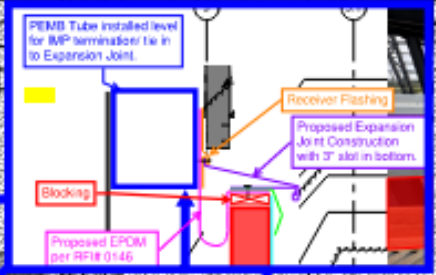
Airport Project- Wall Expansion Joint Shops





Question 1: Frame Pony Wall to make a level surface between Hangar Tube Steel and Sloped Roof for expansion joint installation

Question 2: Proposed Flashing Detail



NEW Receiving

NEW Hangar

Question 3: Proposed Flat Strap Addition



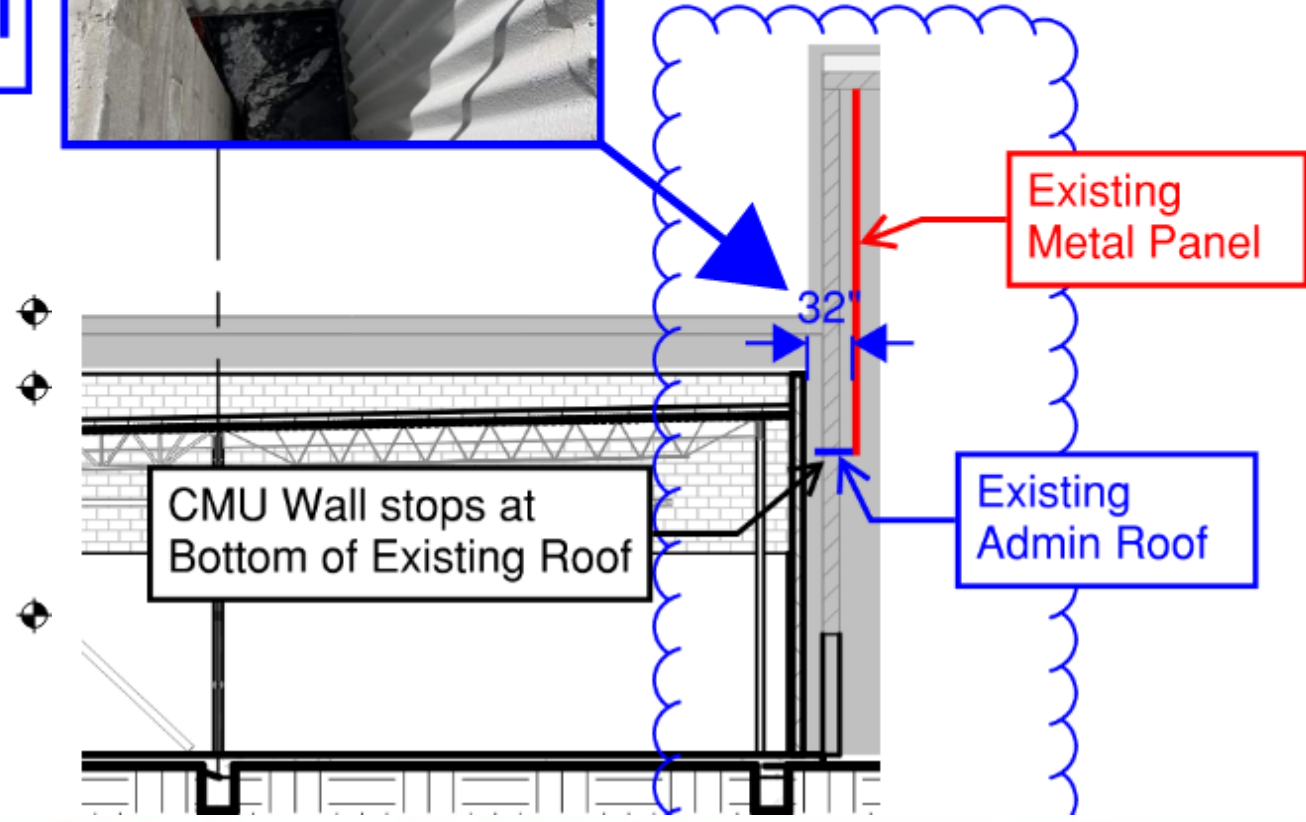
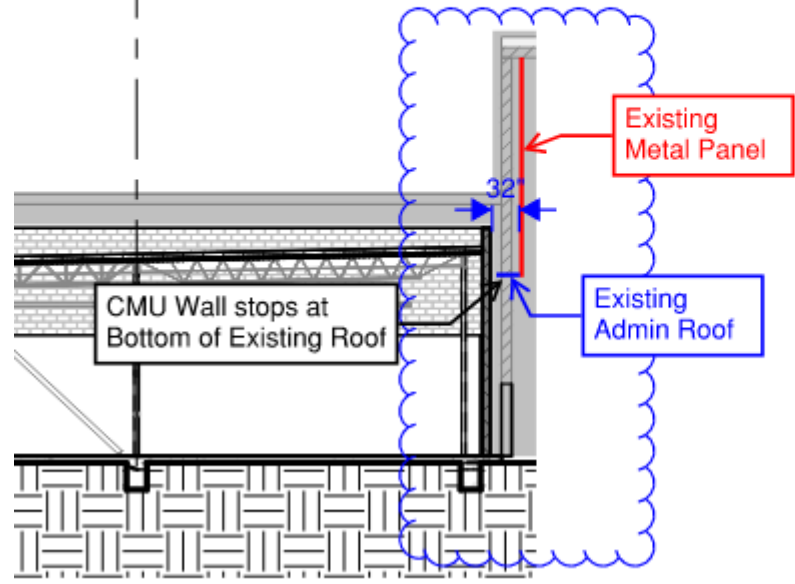
Existing Hangar

- SECTOR B

EJ Coordination

32" EJ @ NS CMU Wall

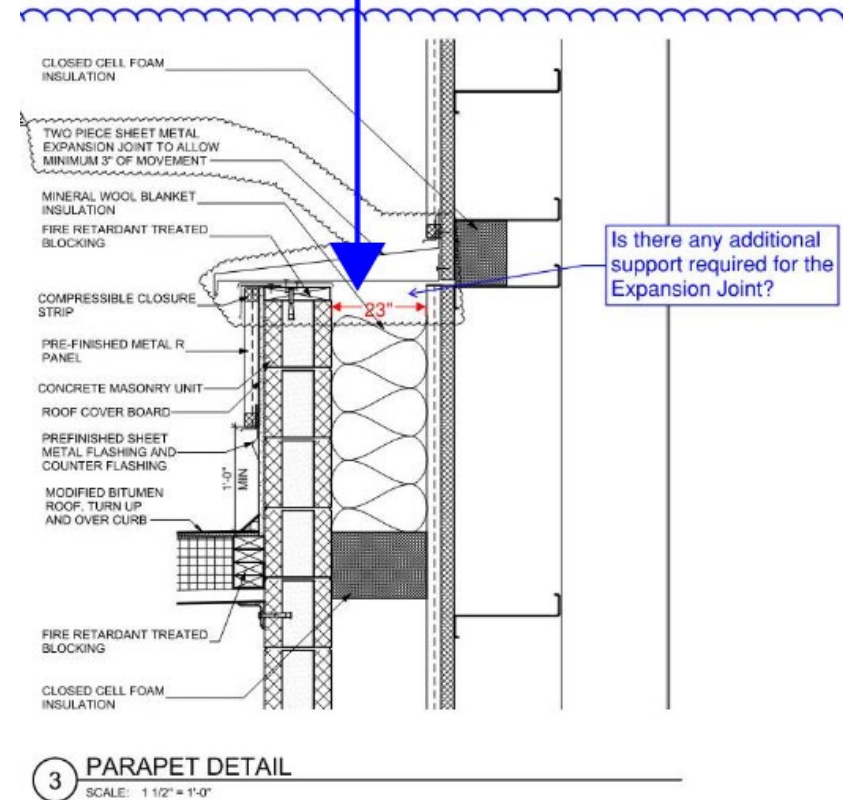
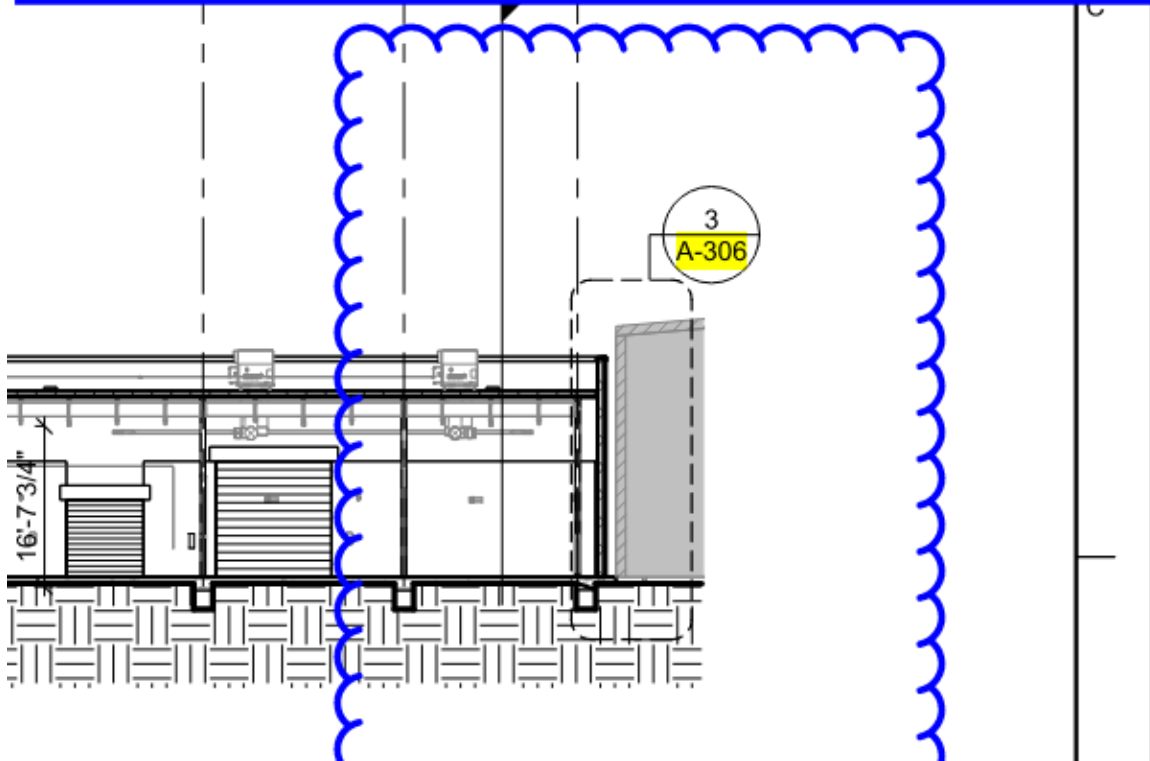
32" EJ @ NS CMU Wall

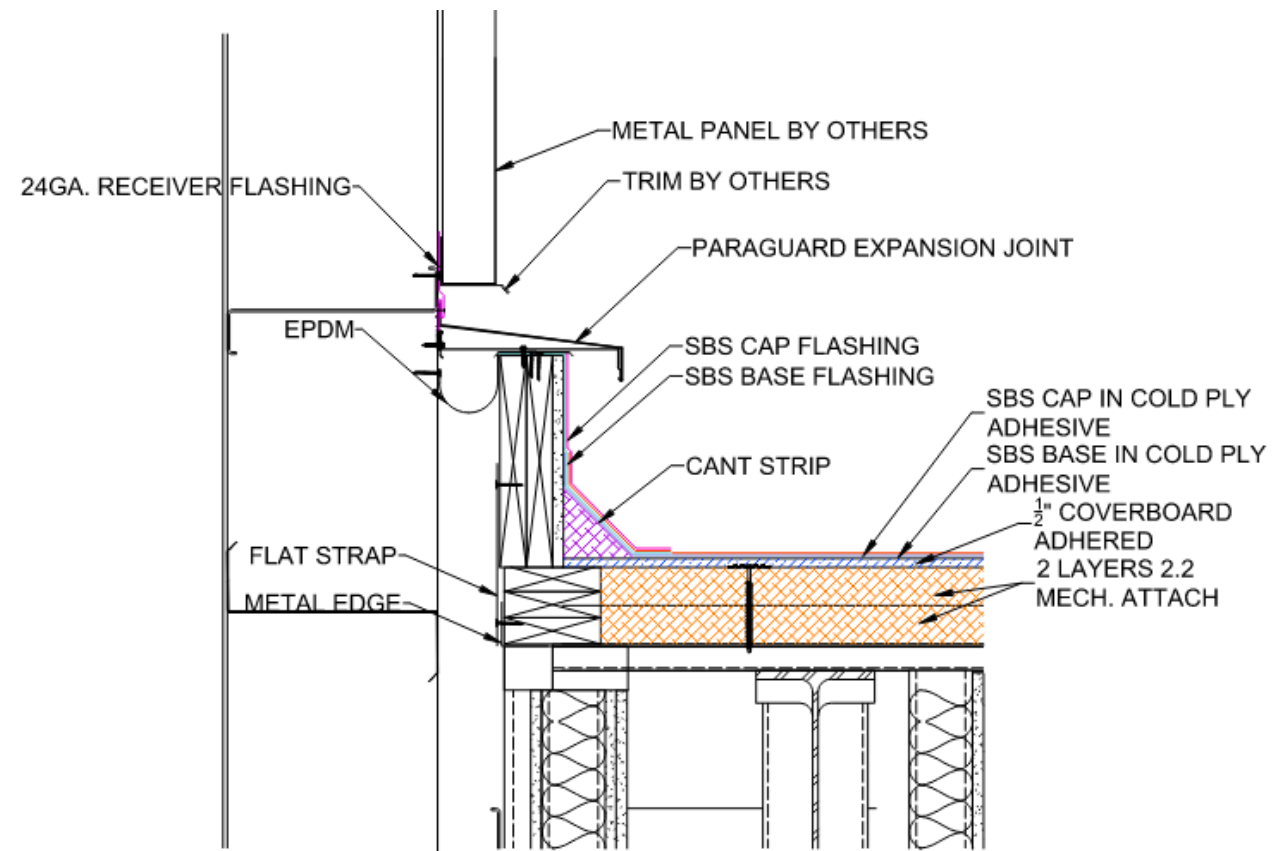
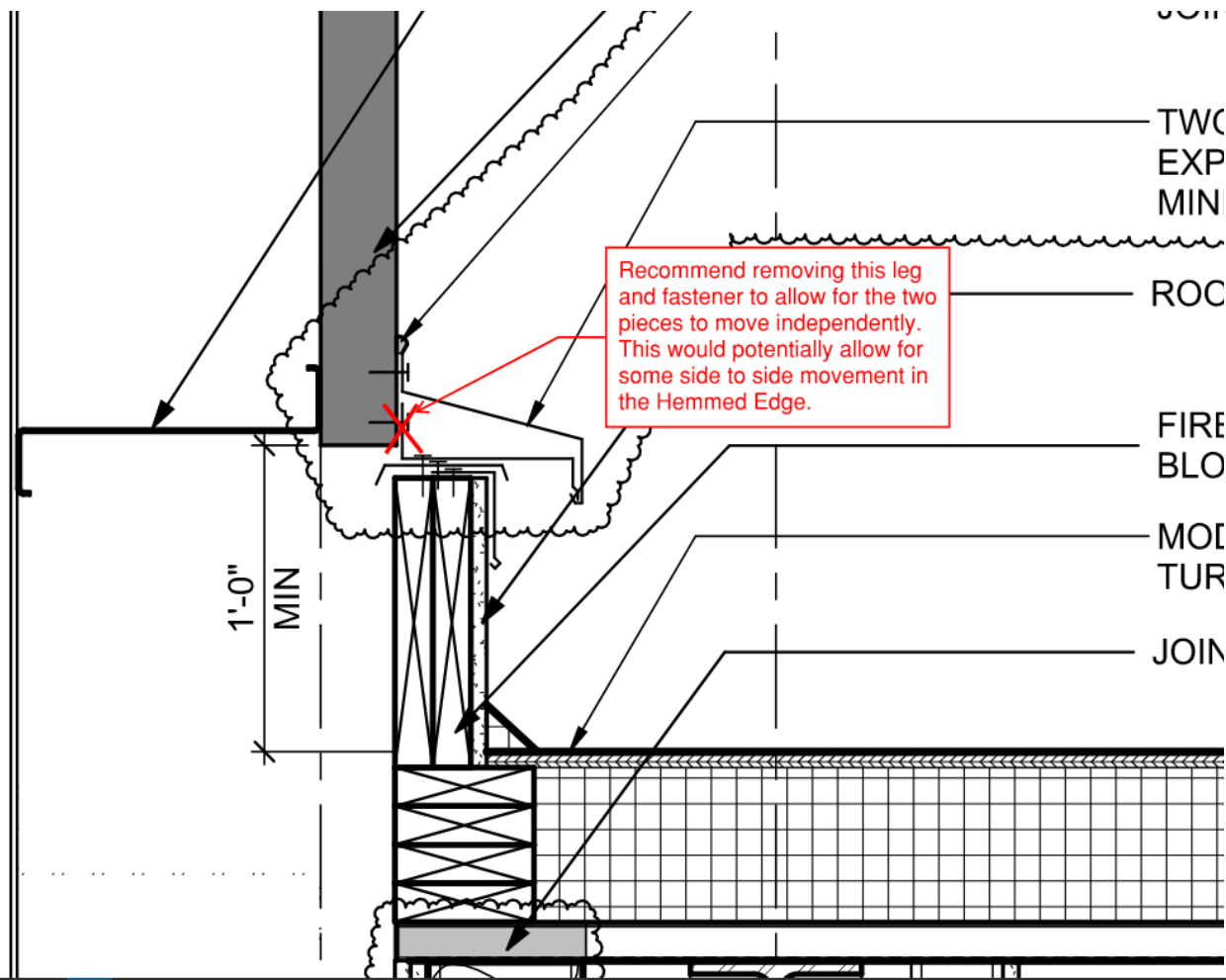


RFI Process

23" EJ @ South CMU Wall

23" EJ @ EW CMU Wall



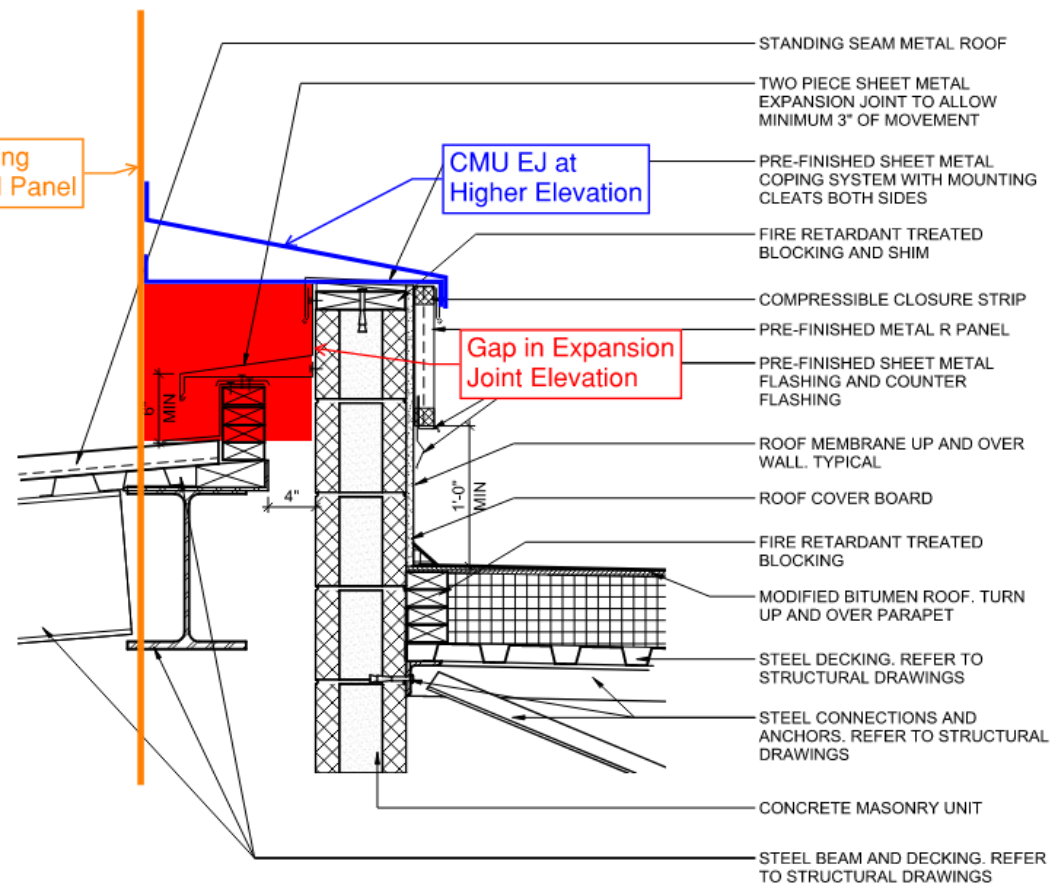


2 SECTION DETAIL
REF: 2 A-504

Existing Metal Panel

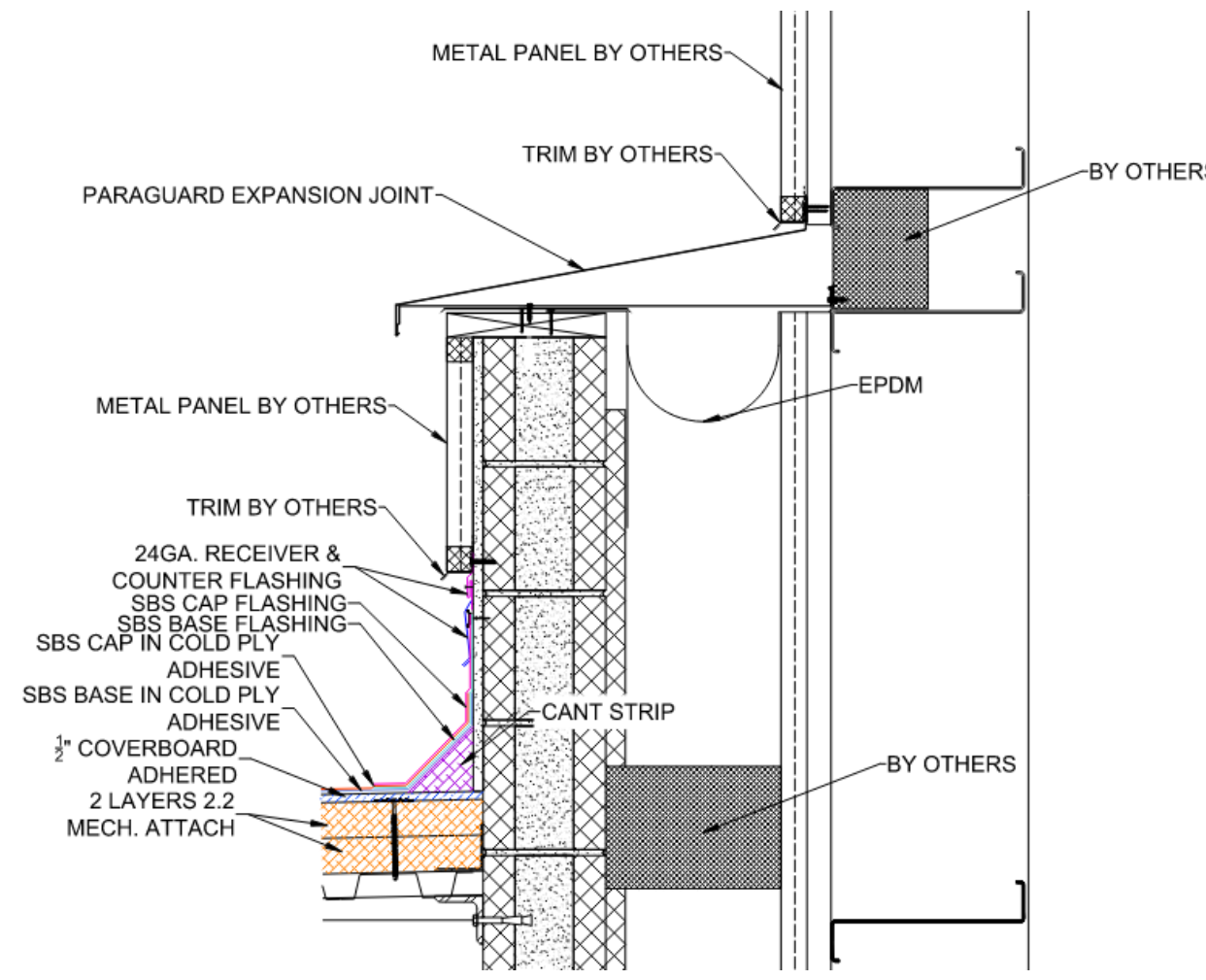
CMU EJ at Higher Elevation

Gap in Expansion Joint Elevation



- STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF
- TWO PIECE SHEET METAL EXPANSION JOINT TO ALLOW MINIMUM 3" OF MOVEMENT
- PRE-FINISHED SHEET METAL COPING SYSTEM WITH MOUNTING CLEATS BOTH SIDES
- FIRE RETARDANT TREATED BLOCKING AND SHIM
- COMPRESSIBLE CLOSURE STRIP
- PRE-FINISHED METAL R PANEL
- PRE-FINISHED SHEET METAL FLASHING AND COUNTER FLASHING
- ROOF MEMBRANE UP AND OVER WALL. TYPICAL
- ROOF COVER BOARD
- FIRE RETARDANT TREATED BLOCKING
- MODIFIED BITUMEN ROOF. TURN UP AND OVER PARAPET
- STEEL DECKING. REFER TO STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS
- STEEL CONNECTIONS AND ANCHORS. REFER TO STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS
- CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT
- STEEL BEAM AND DECKING. REFER TO STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS

5 ROOF DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

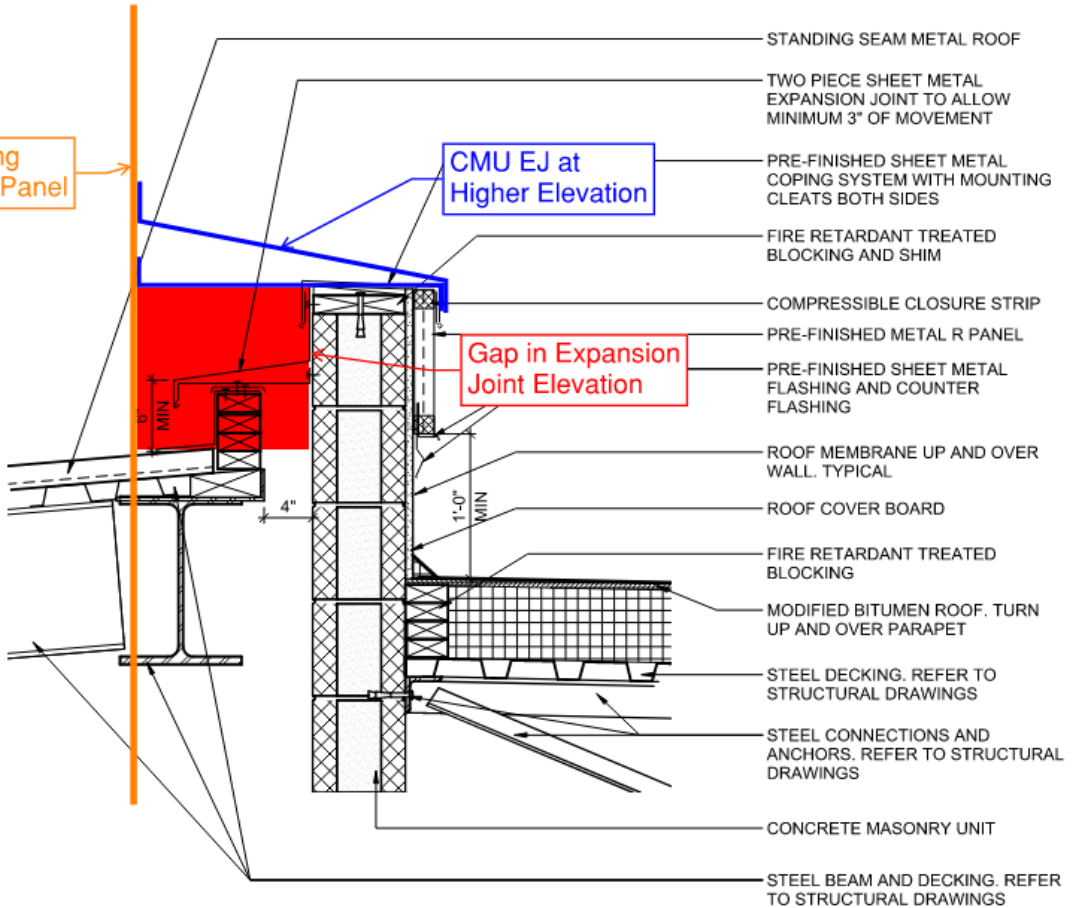


- METAL PANEL BY OTHERS
- TRIM BY OTHERS
- PARAGUARD EXPANSION JOINT
- BY OTHERS
- EPDM
- METAL PANEL BY OTHERS
- TRIM BY OTHERS
- 24GA. RECEIVER & COUNTER FLASHING
- SBS CAP FLASHING
- SBS BASE FLASHING
- SBS CAP IN COLD PLY
- ADHESIVE
- SBS BASE IN COLD PLY
- ADHESIVE
- CANT STRIP
- BY OTHERS
- 1/2" COVERBOARD ADHERED
- 2 LAYERS 2.2 MECH. ATTACH

Existing Metal Panel

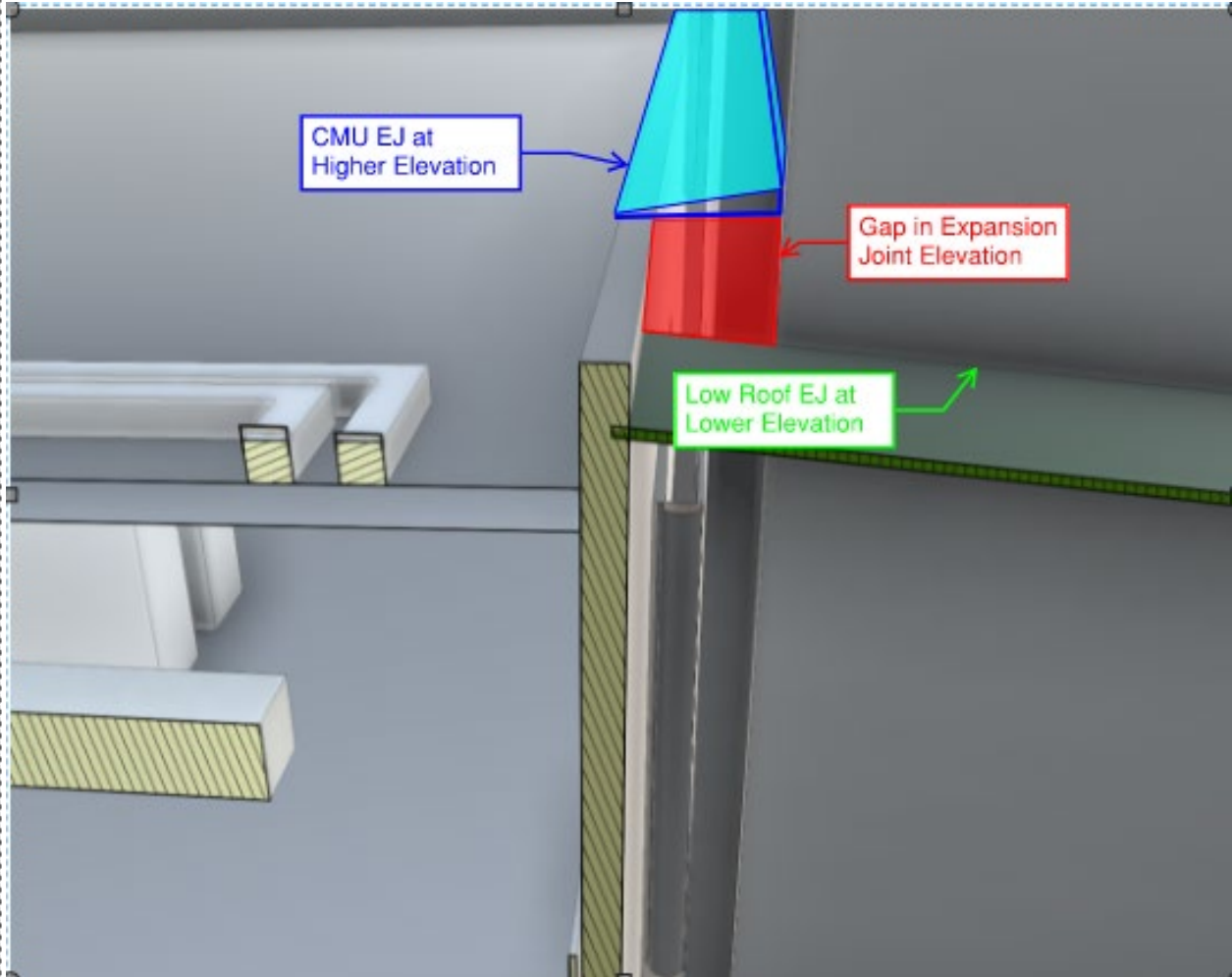
CMU EJ at Higher Elevation

Gap in Expansion Joint Elevation

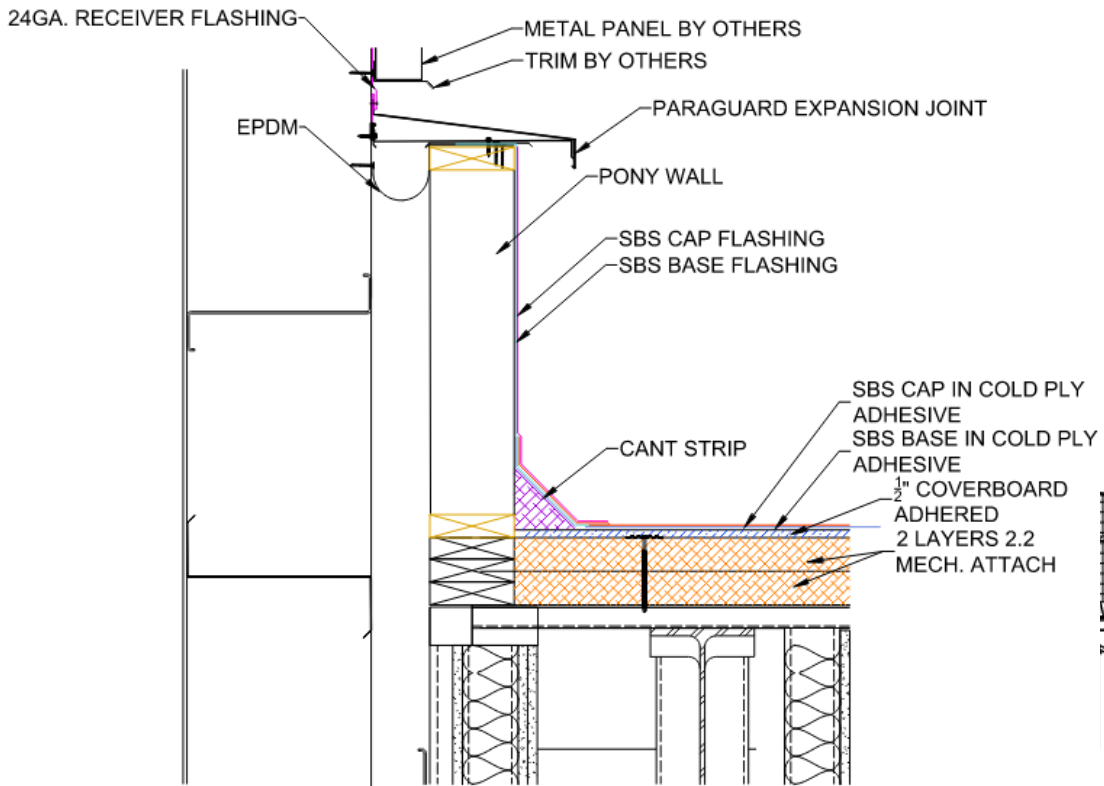


- STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF
- TWO PIECE SHEET METAL EXPANSION JOINT TO ALLOW MINIMUM 3" OF MOVEMENT
- PRE-FINISHED SHEET METAL COPING SYSTEM WITH MOUNTING CLEATS BOTH SIDES
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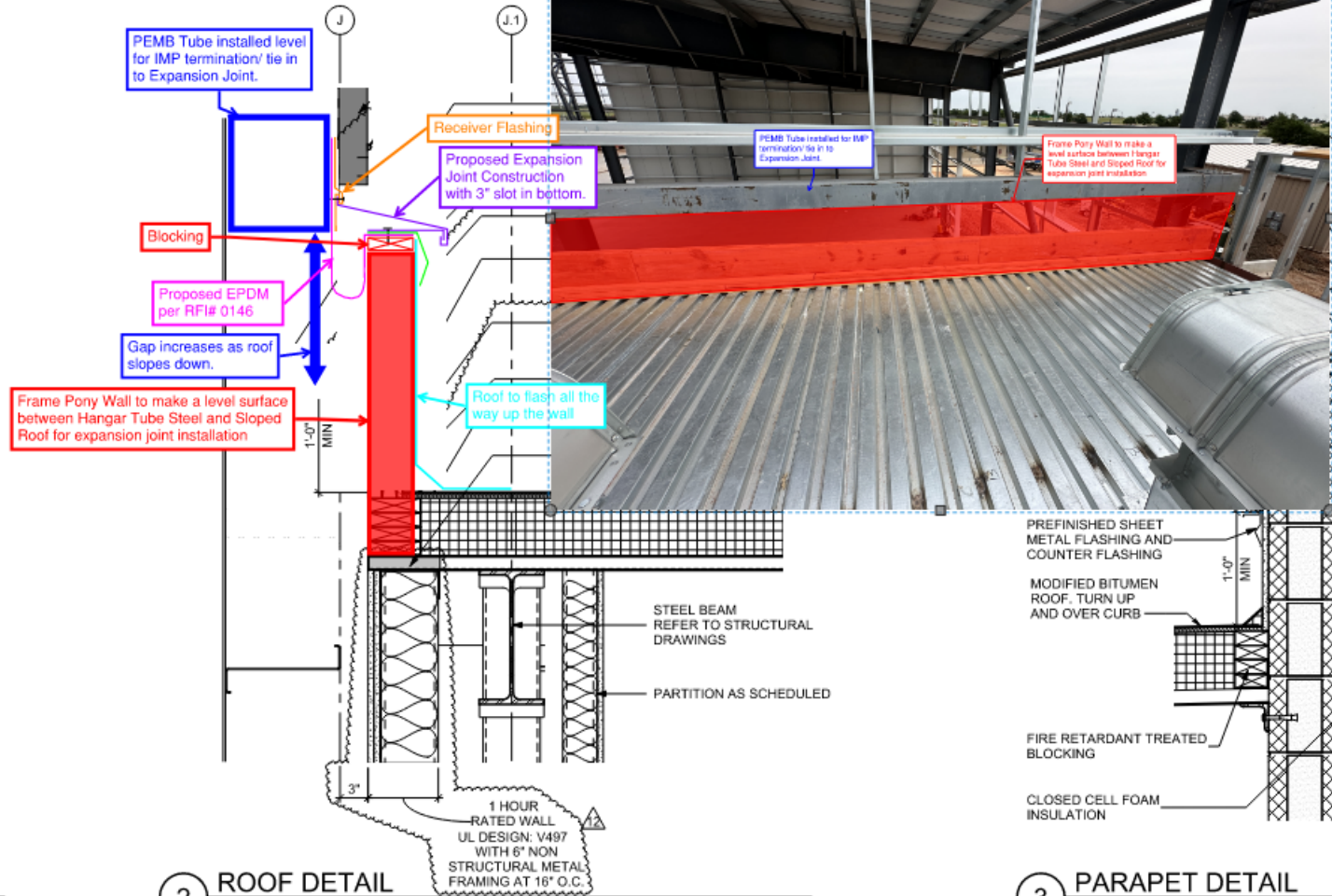
5 ROOF DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



Question 1

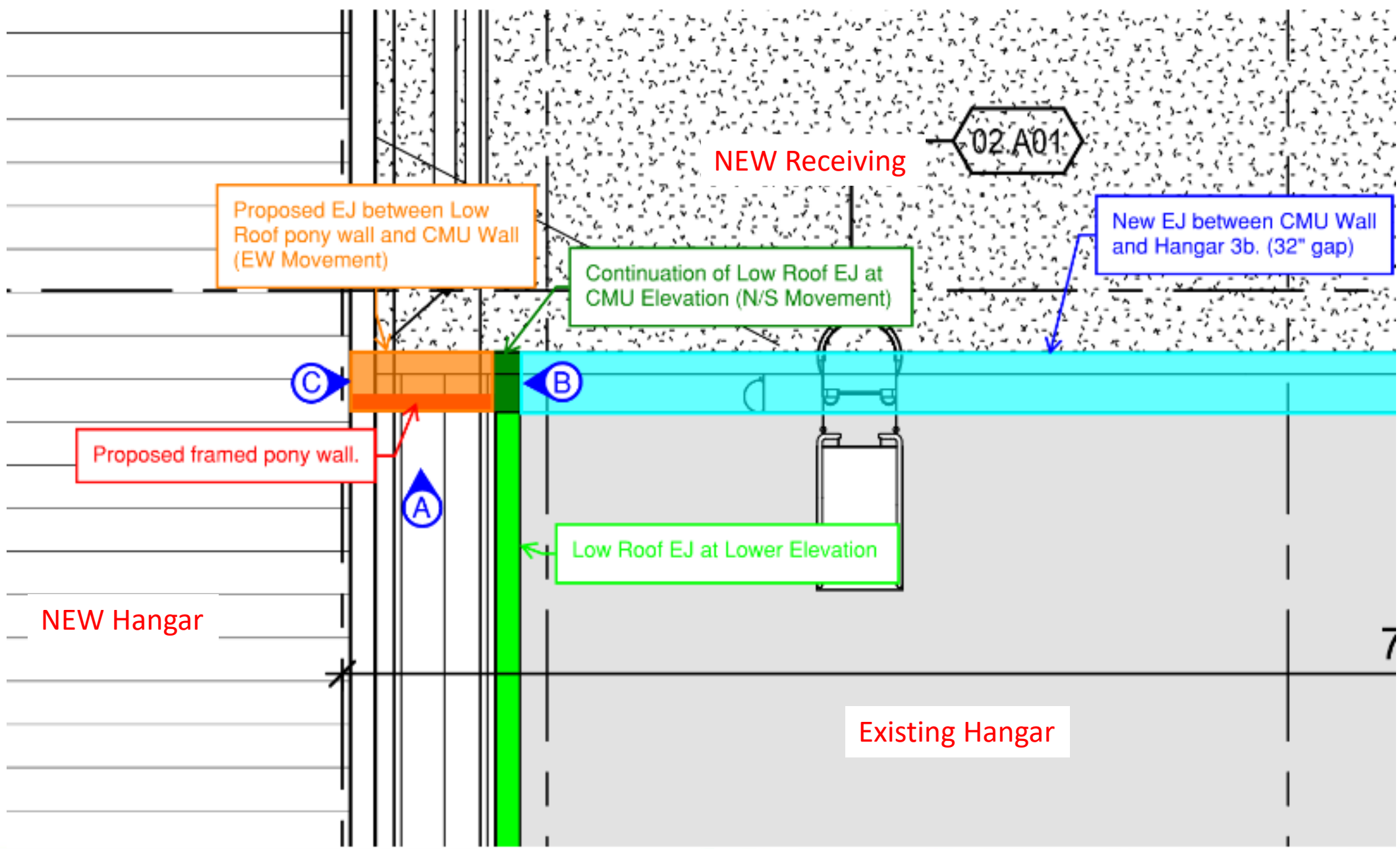


8 SECTION DETAIL
REF: 2 A-504

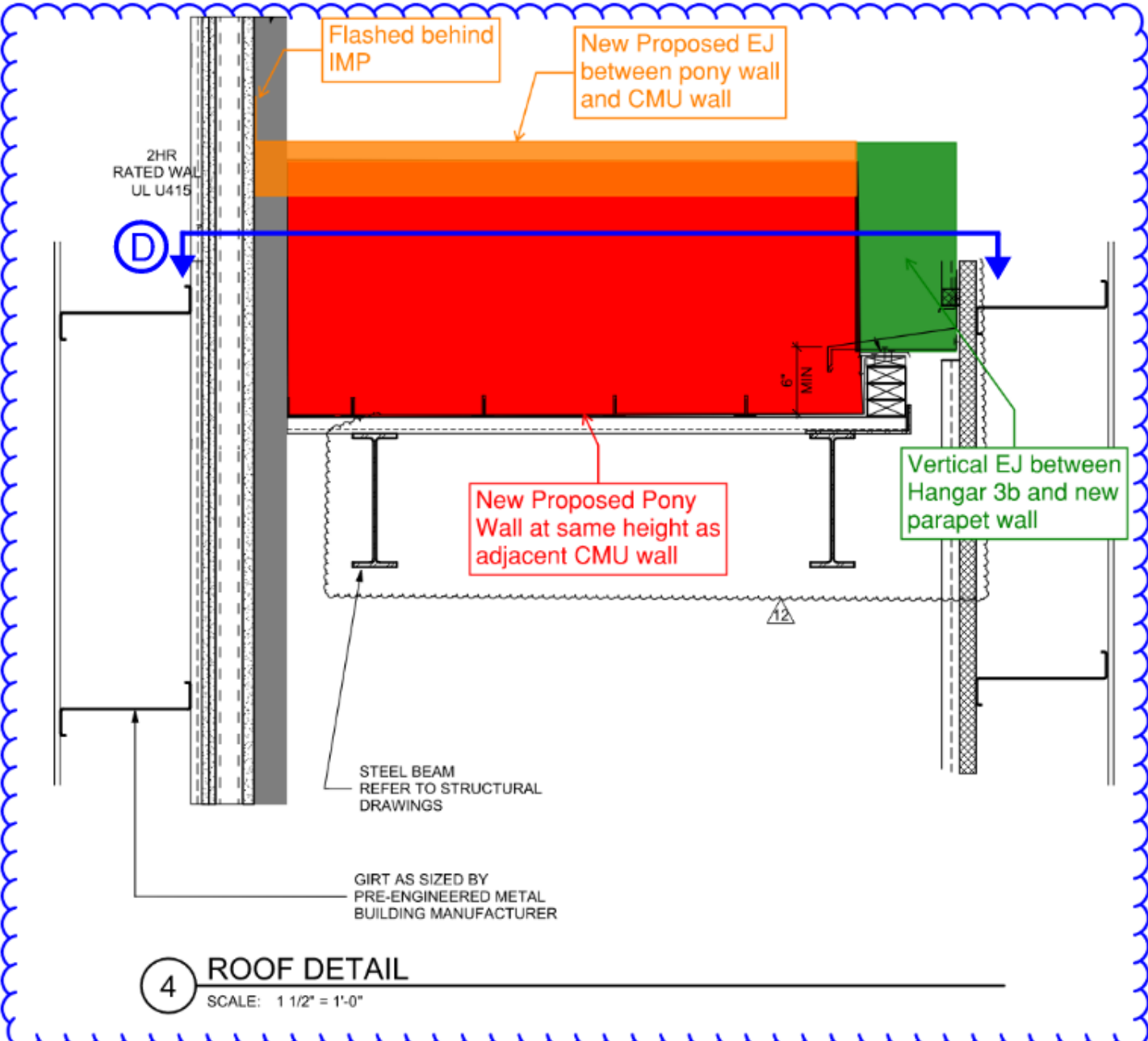


2 ROOF DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

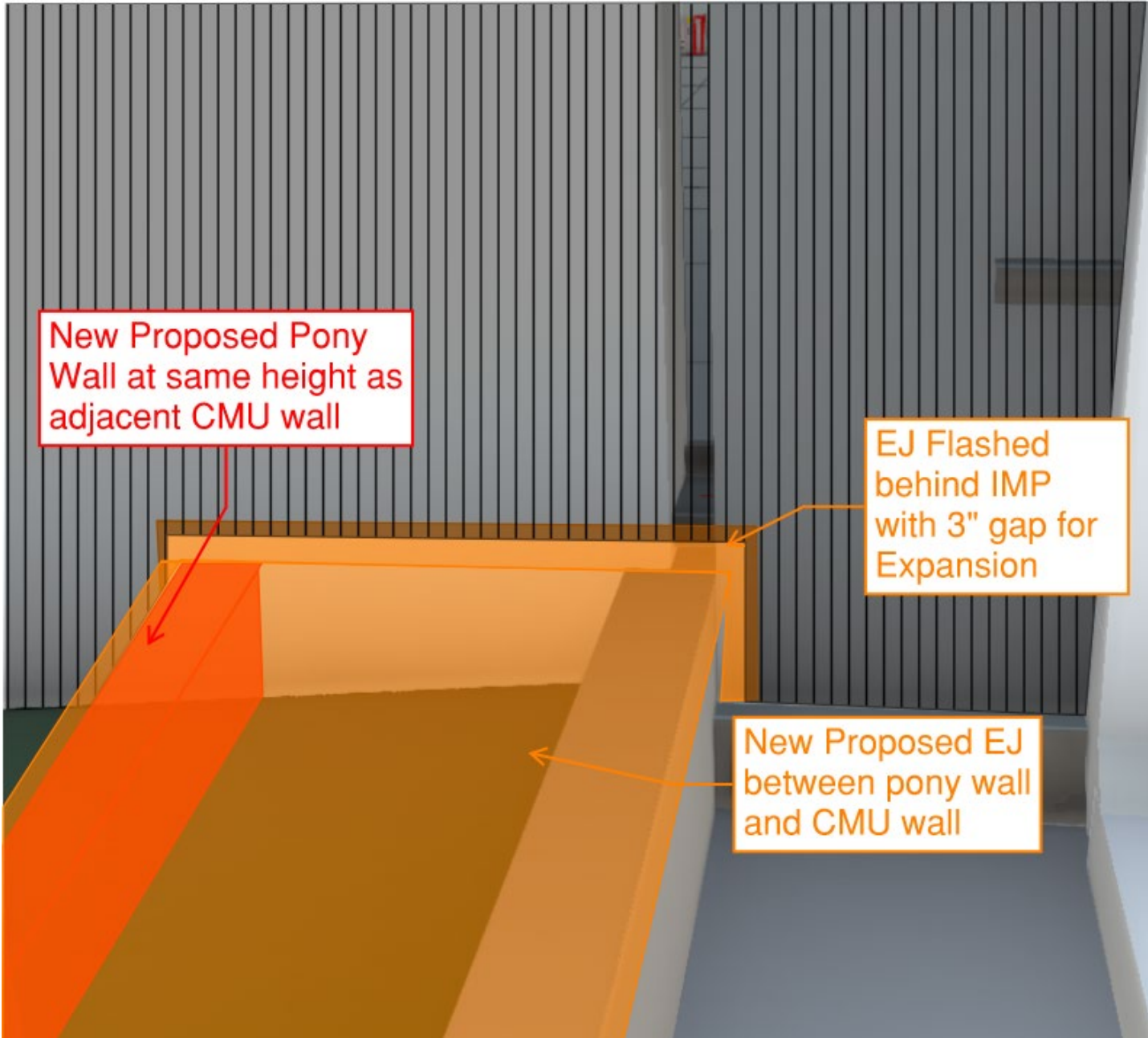
3 PARAPET DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



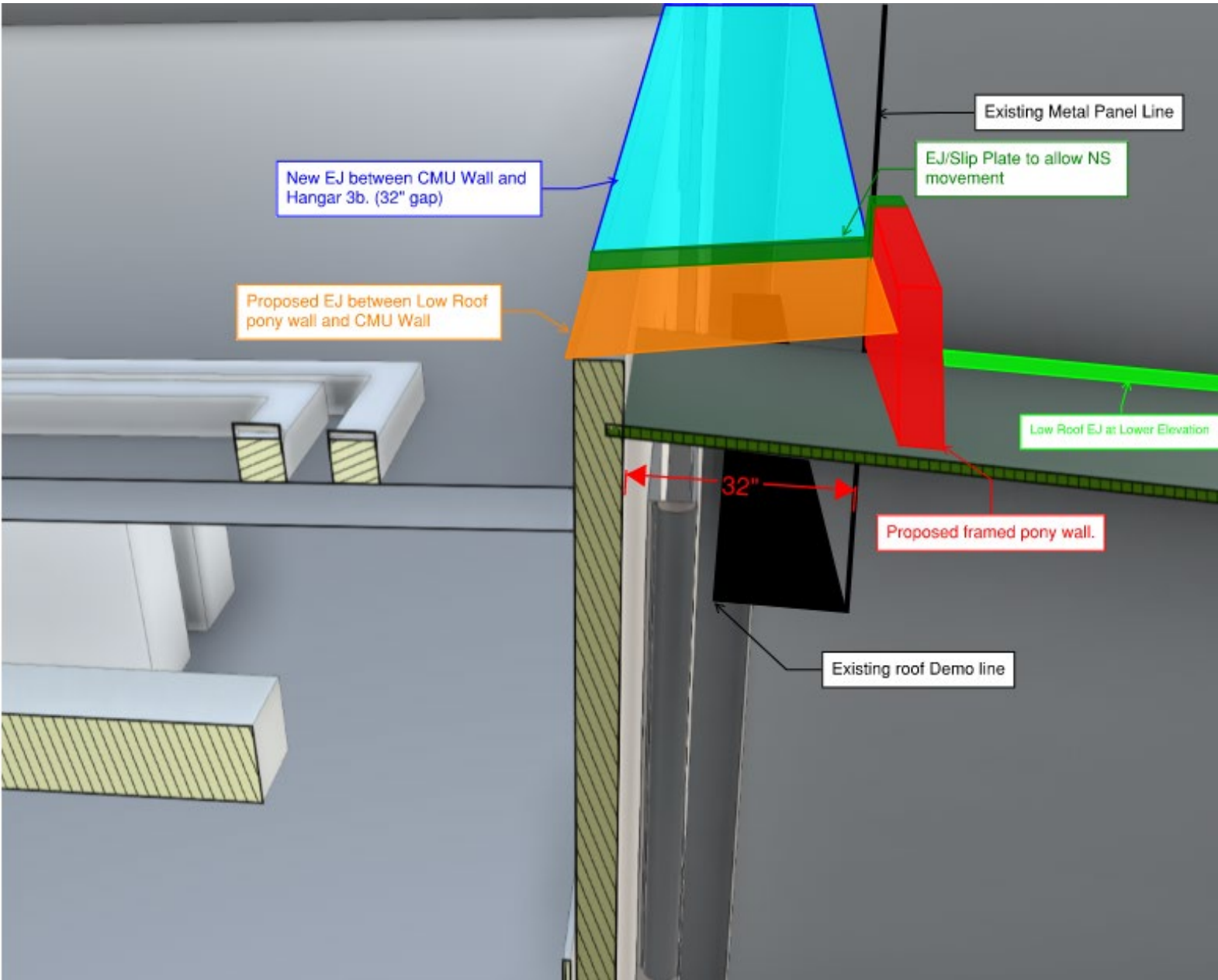
Detail A



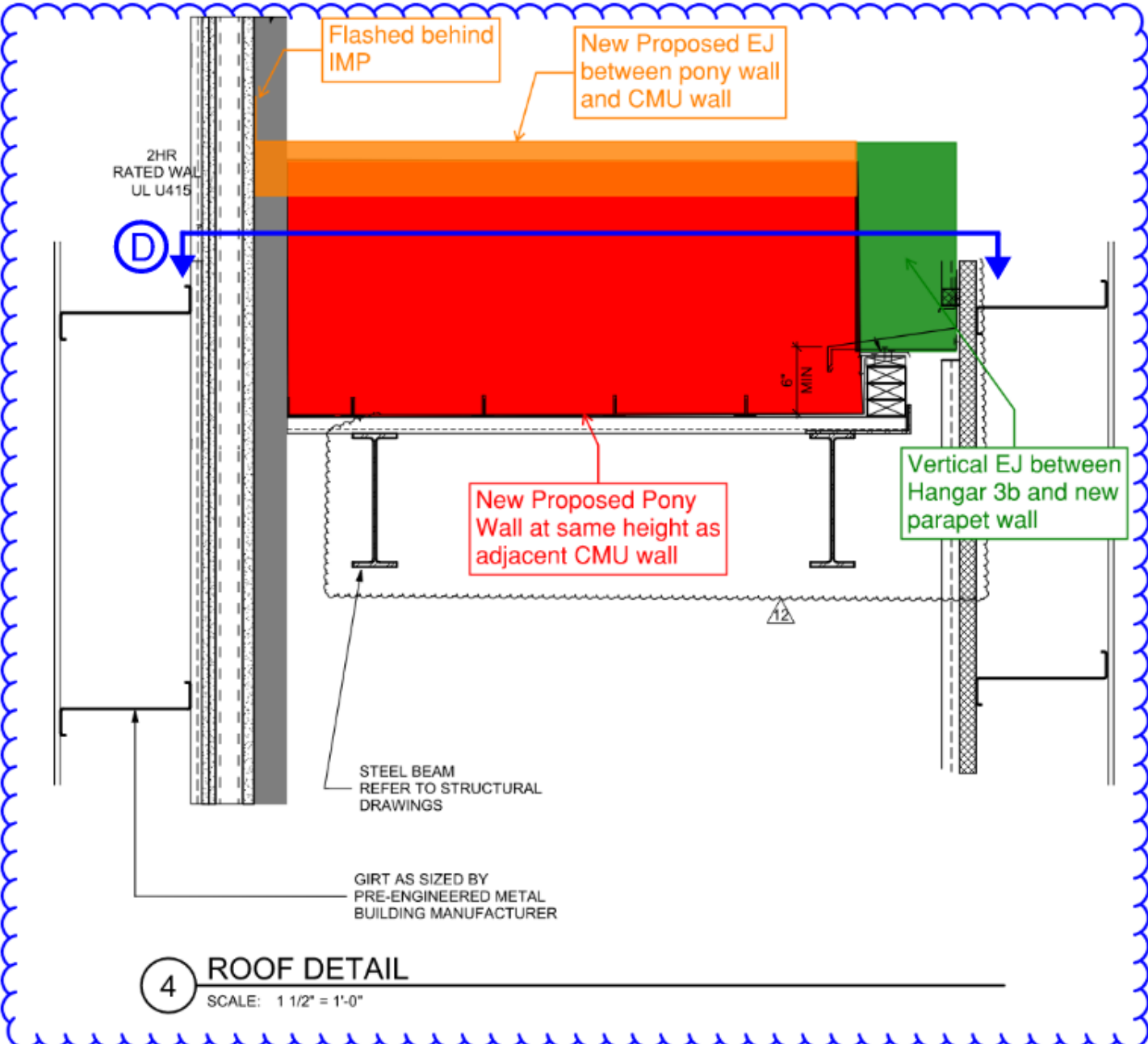
Detail B



Detail C



Detail D

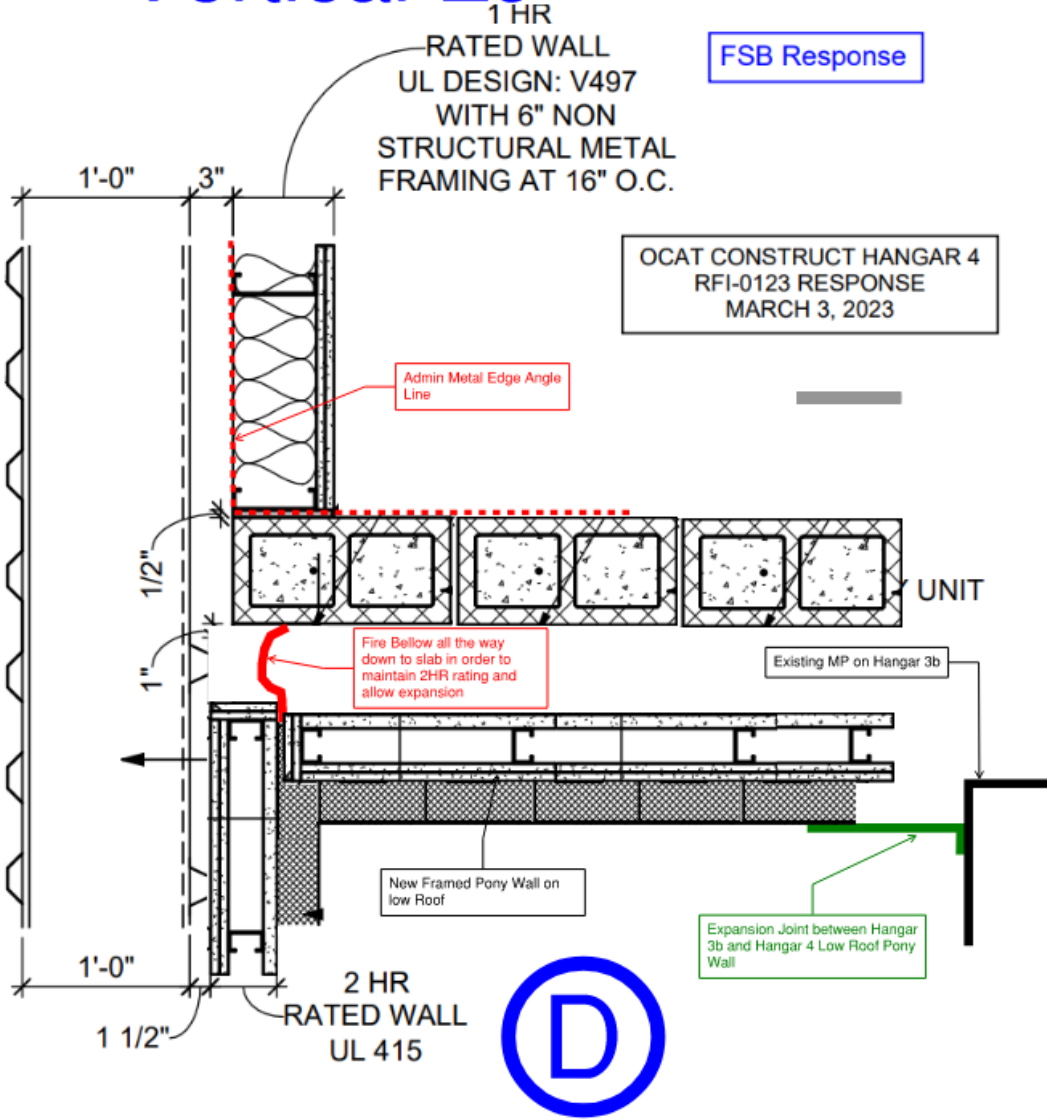
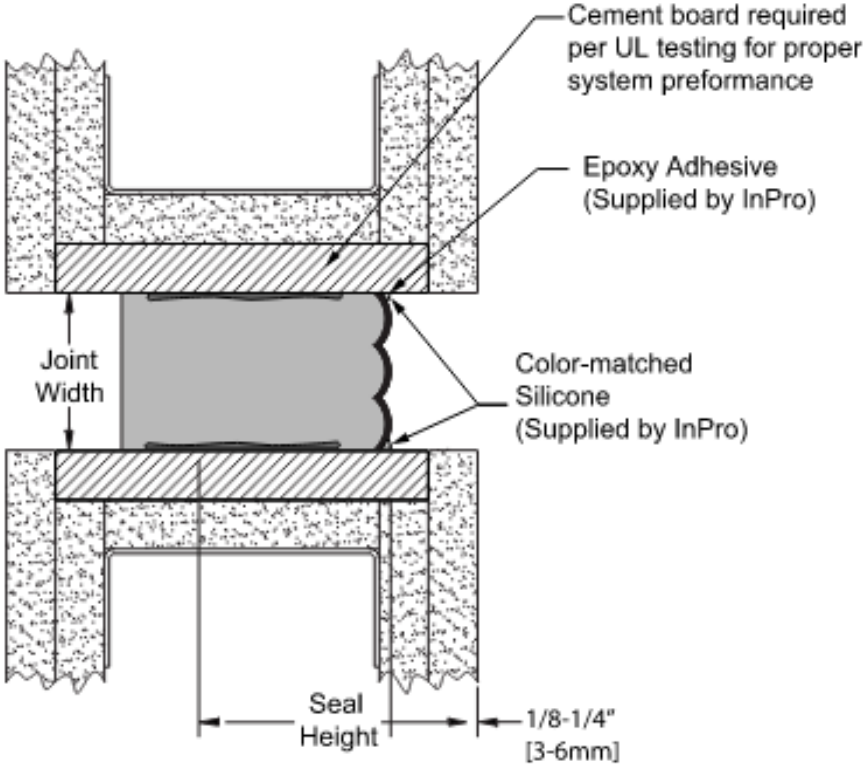


4 ROOF DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

CMU EJ Fire Rating/Extra Vertical EJ

Detail D

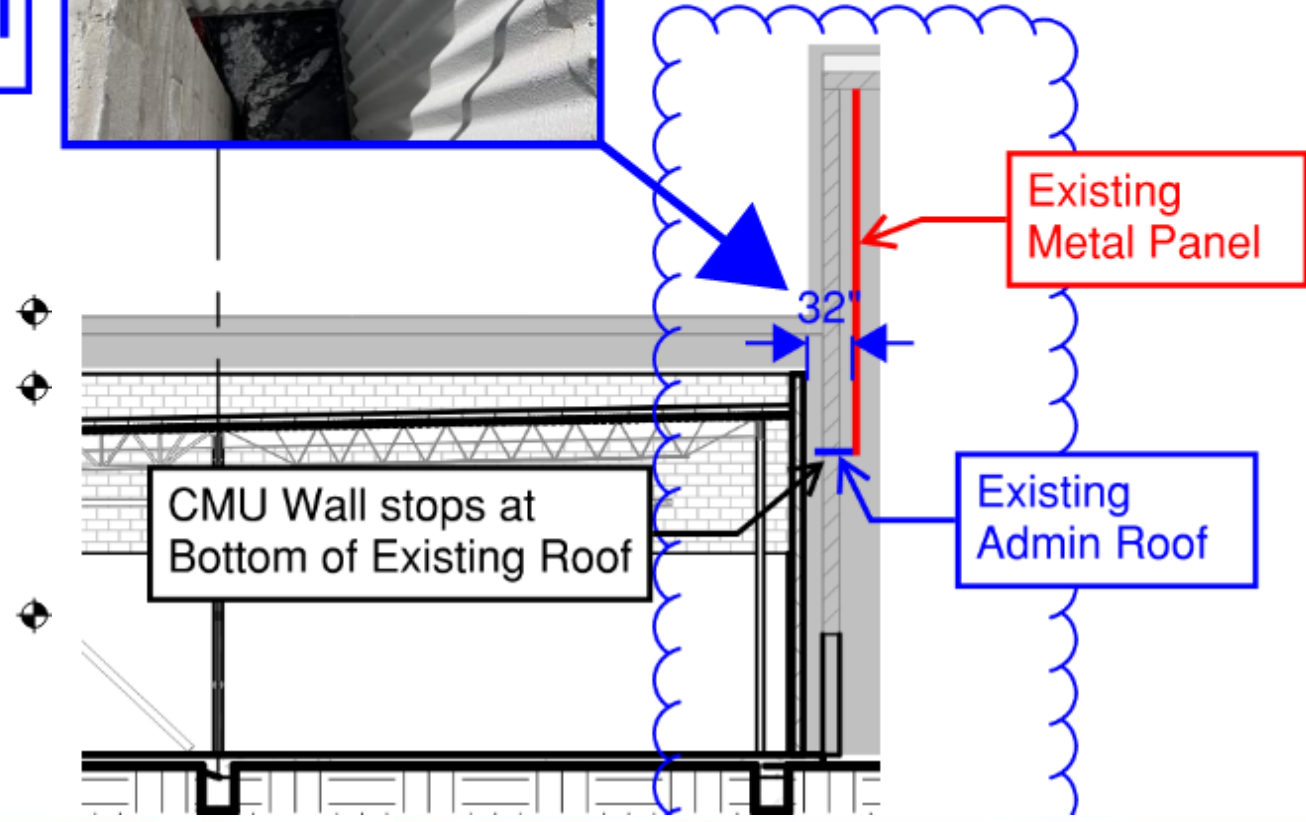
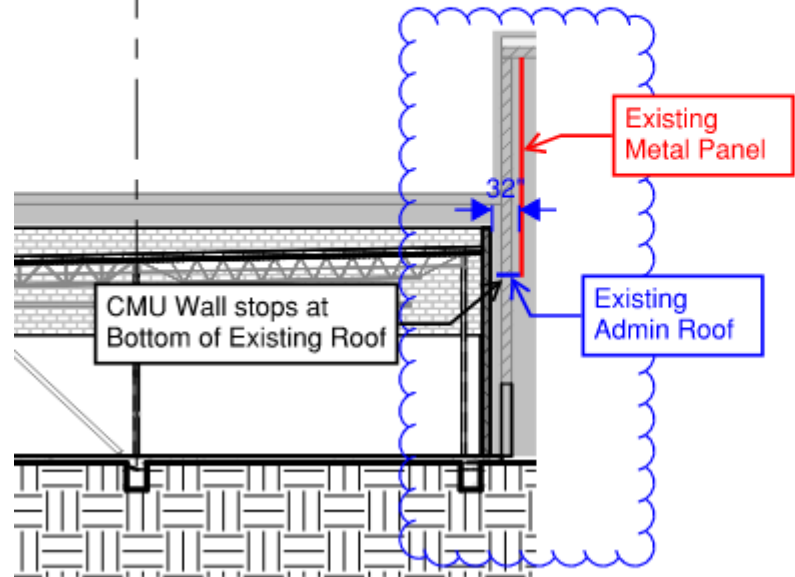
995V2 Series Wall/Wall
(995V2-250 System Shown)

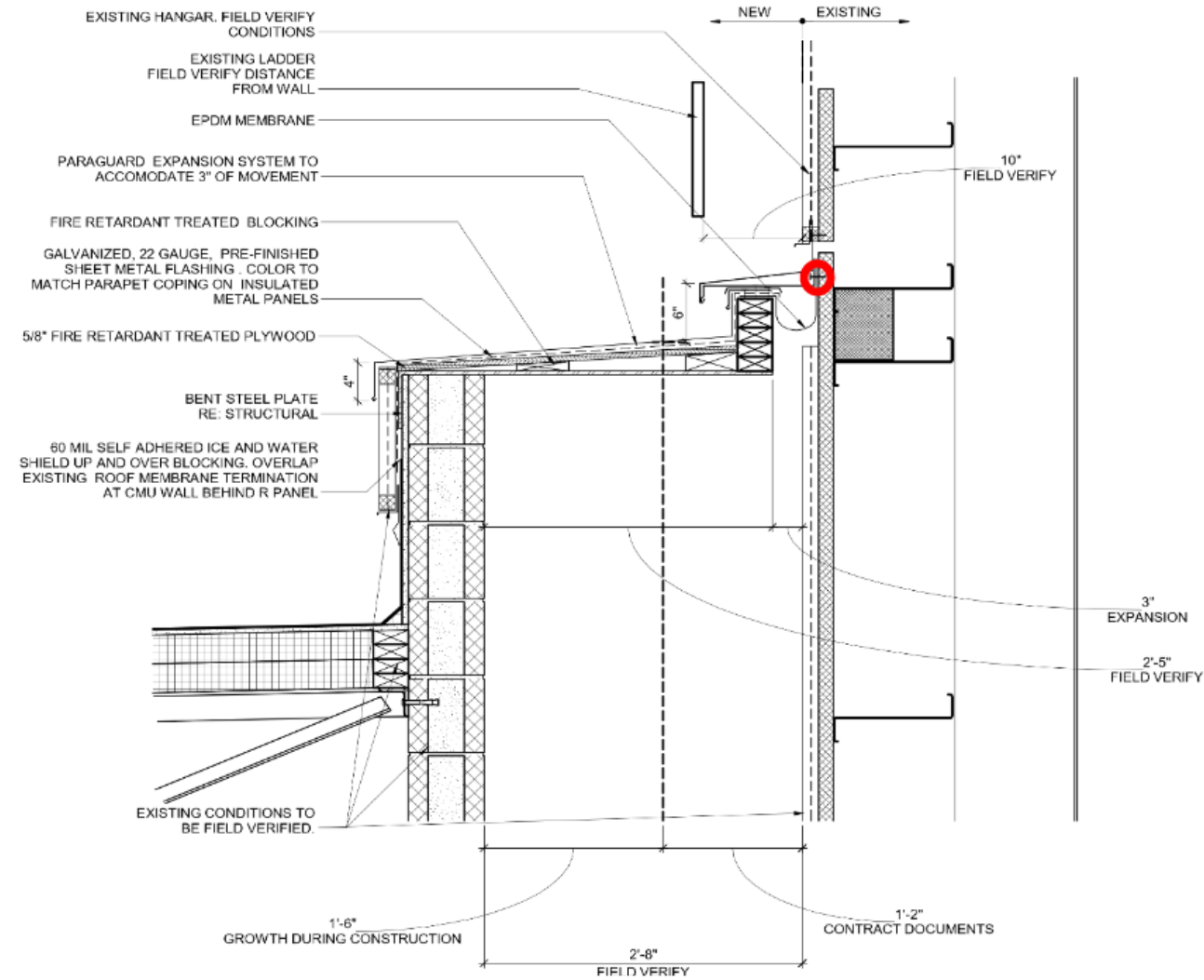


EJ Coordination

32" EJ @ NS CMU Wall

32" EJ @ NS CMU Wall

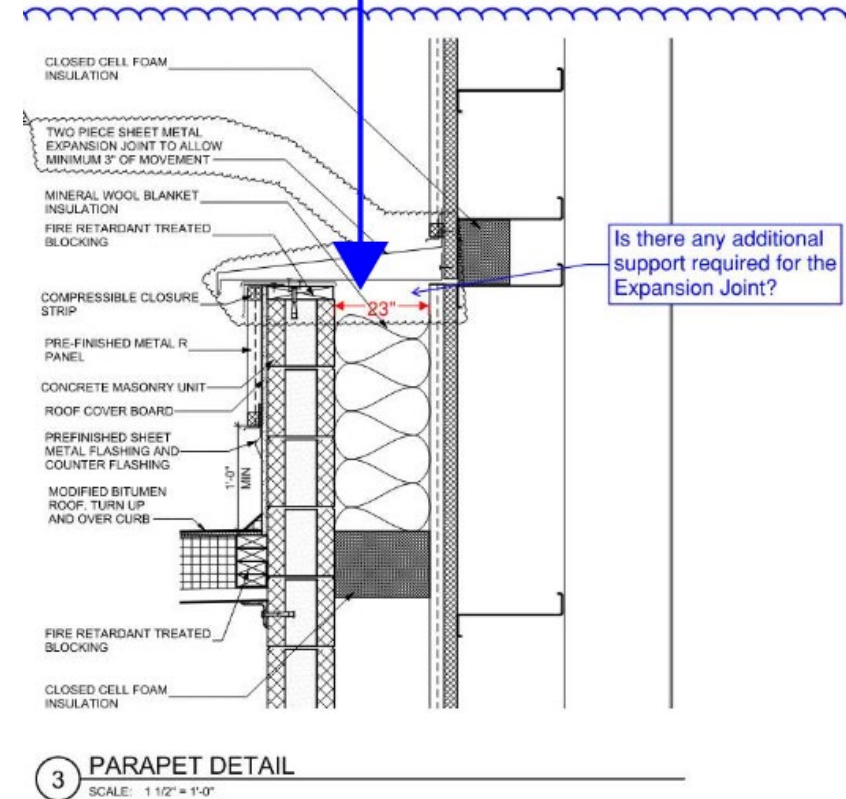
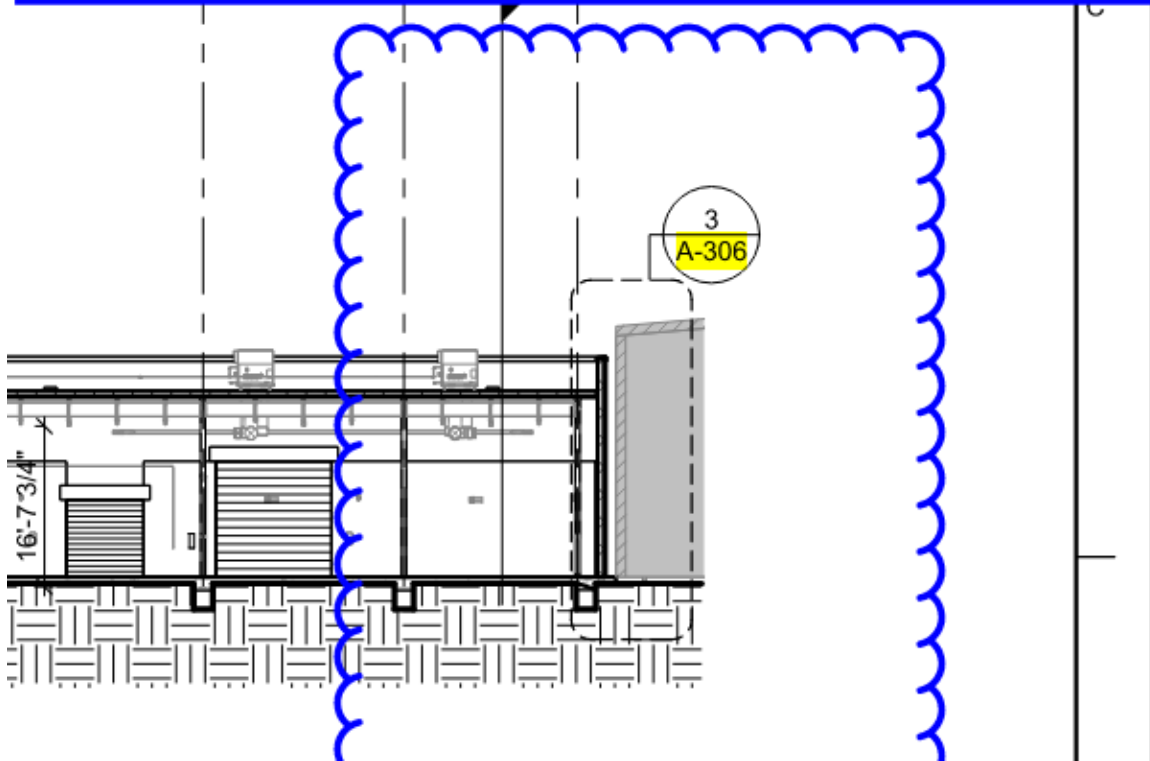


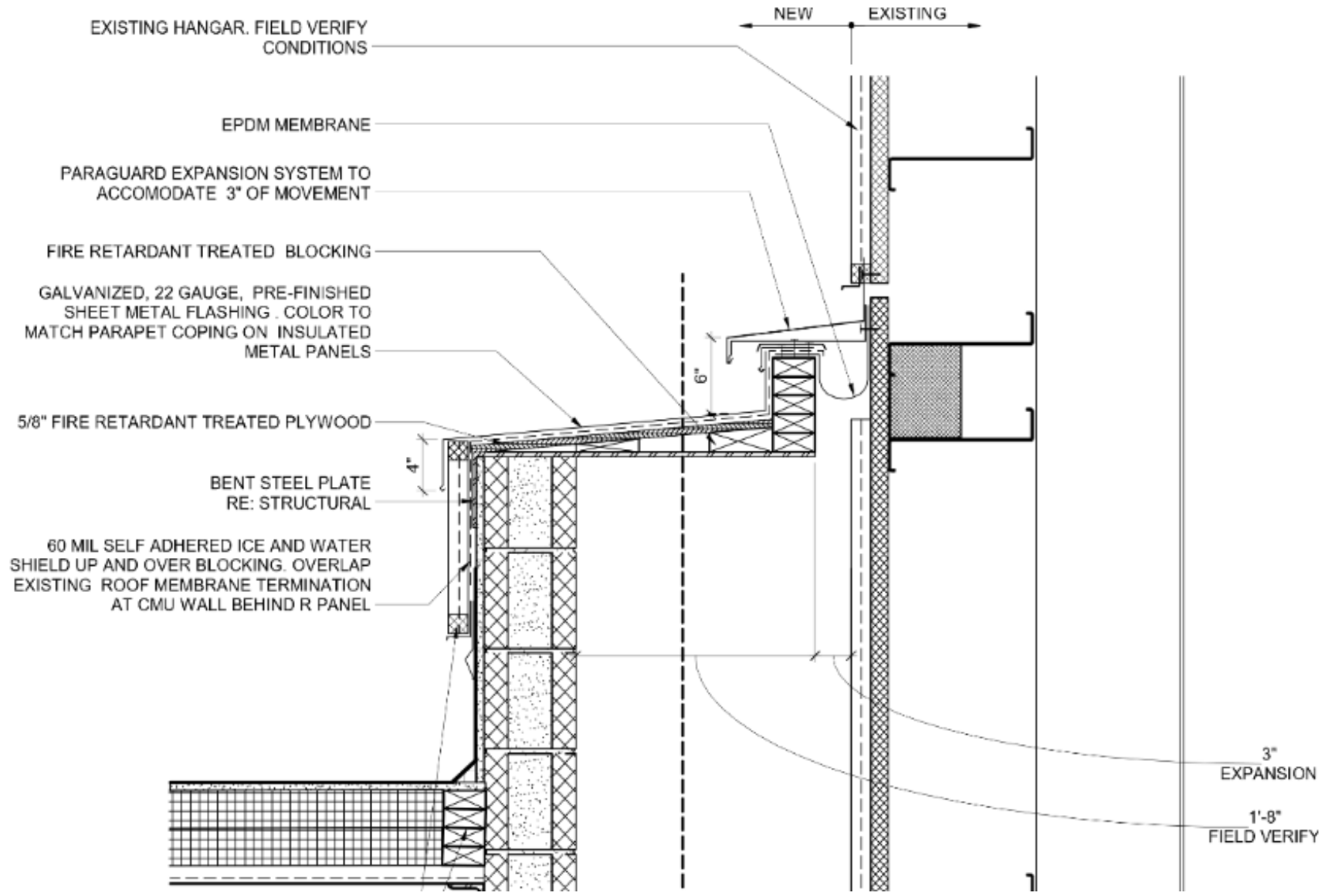
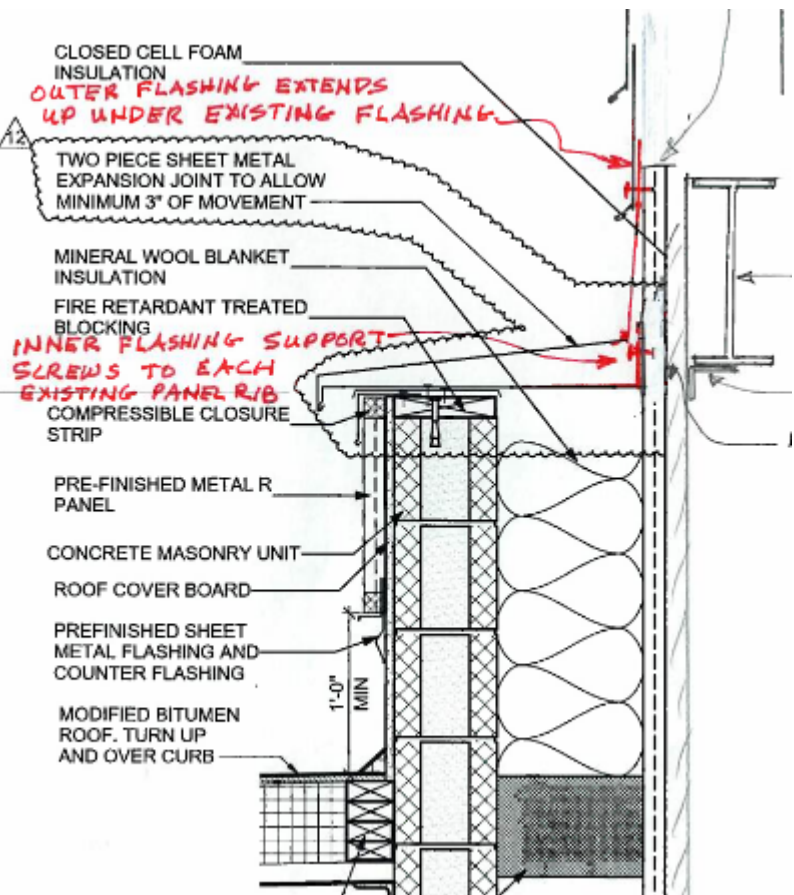


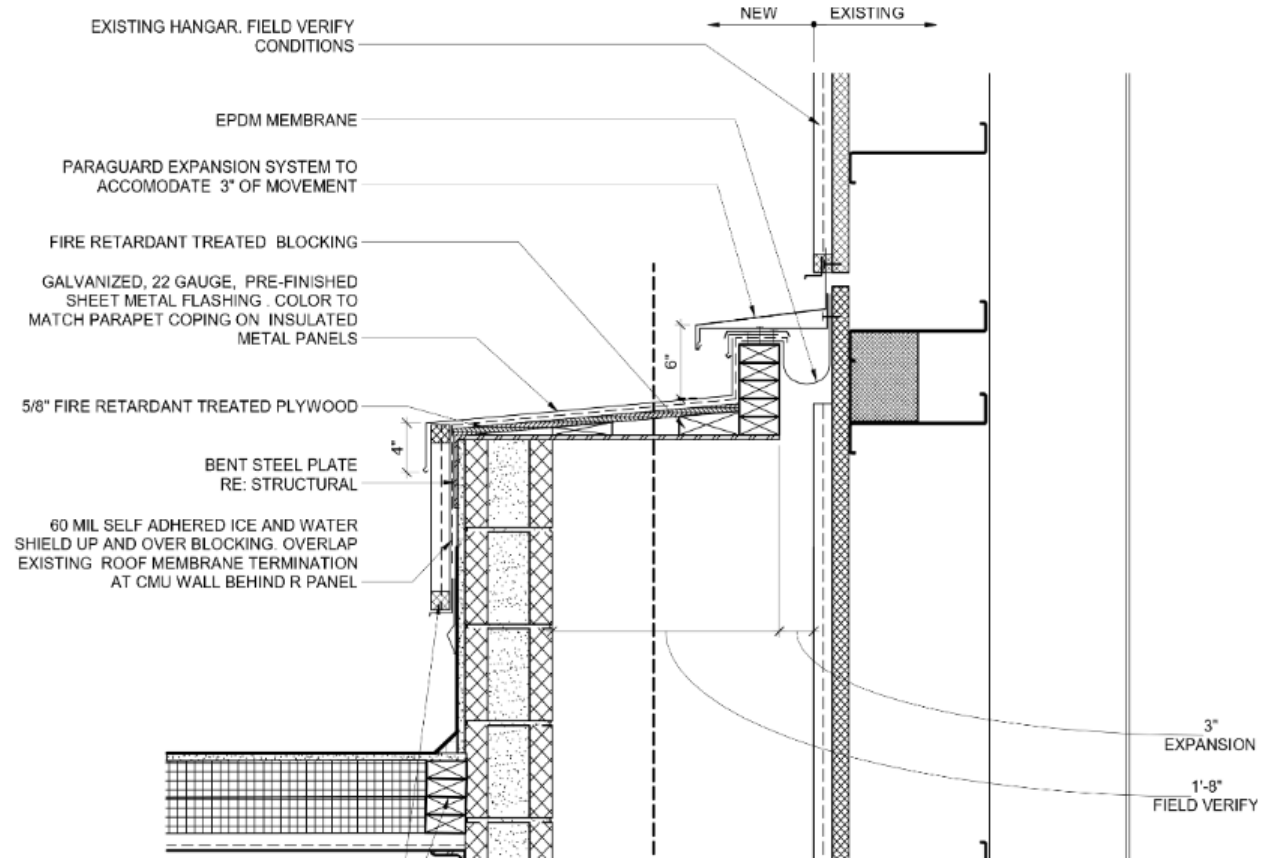
RFI Process

23" EJ @ South CMU Wall

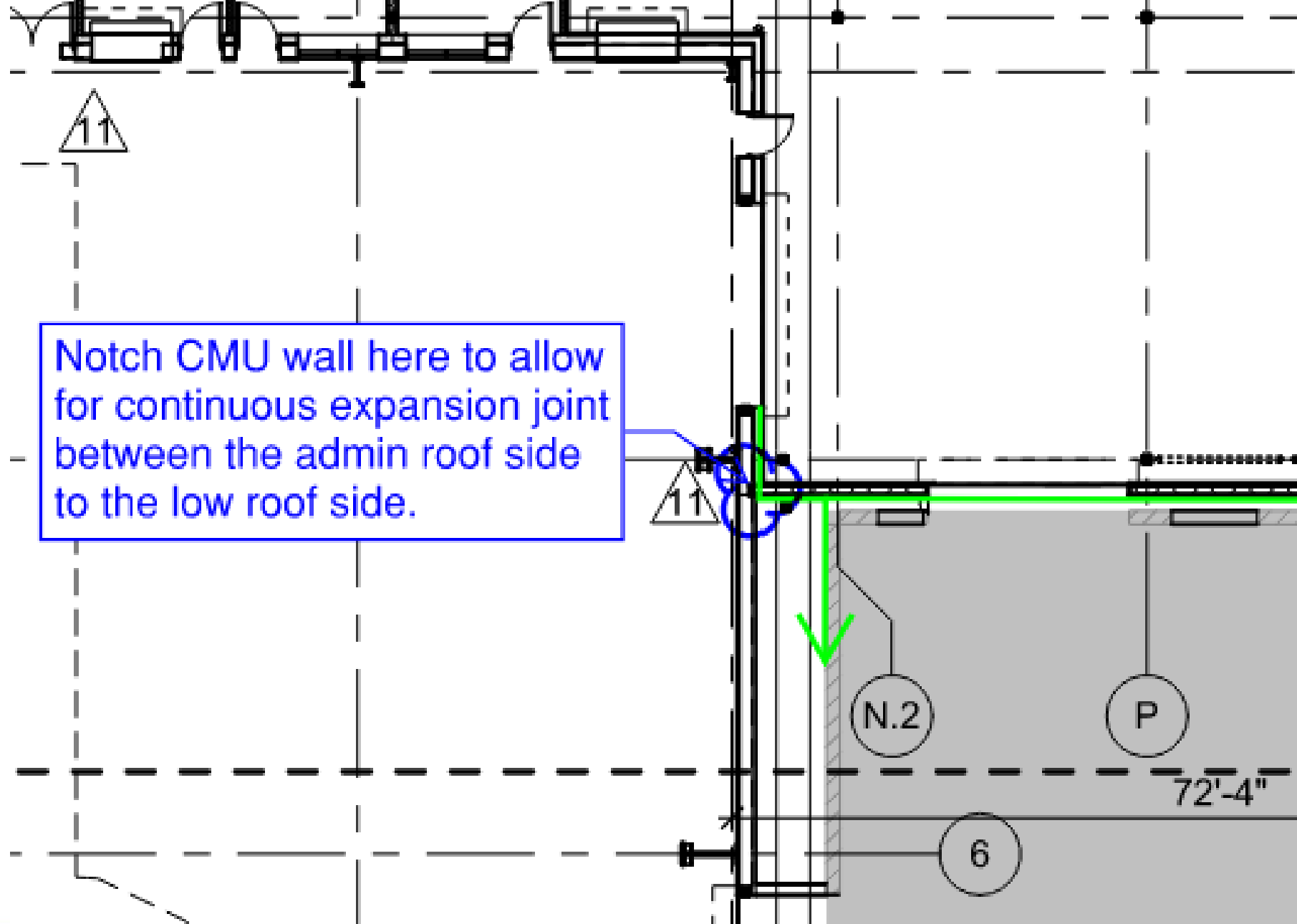
23" EJ @ EW CMU Wall

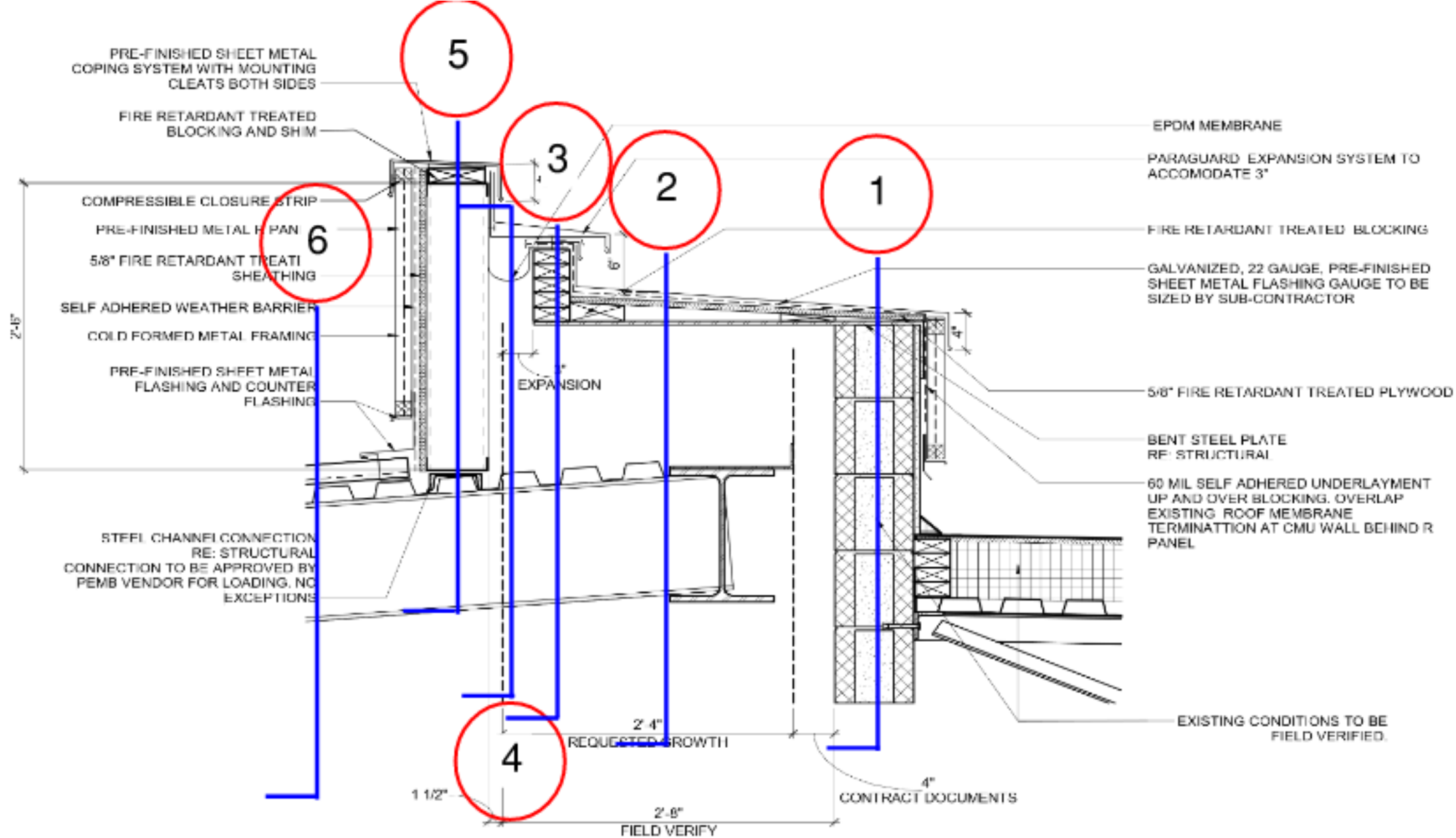






Notch CMU wall here to allow for continuous expansion joint between the admin roof side to the low roof side.



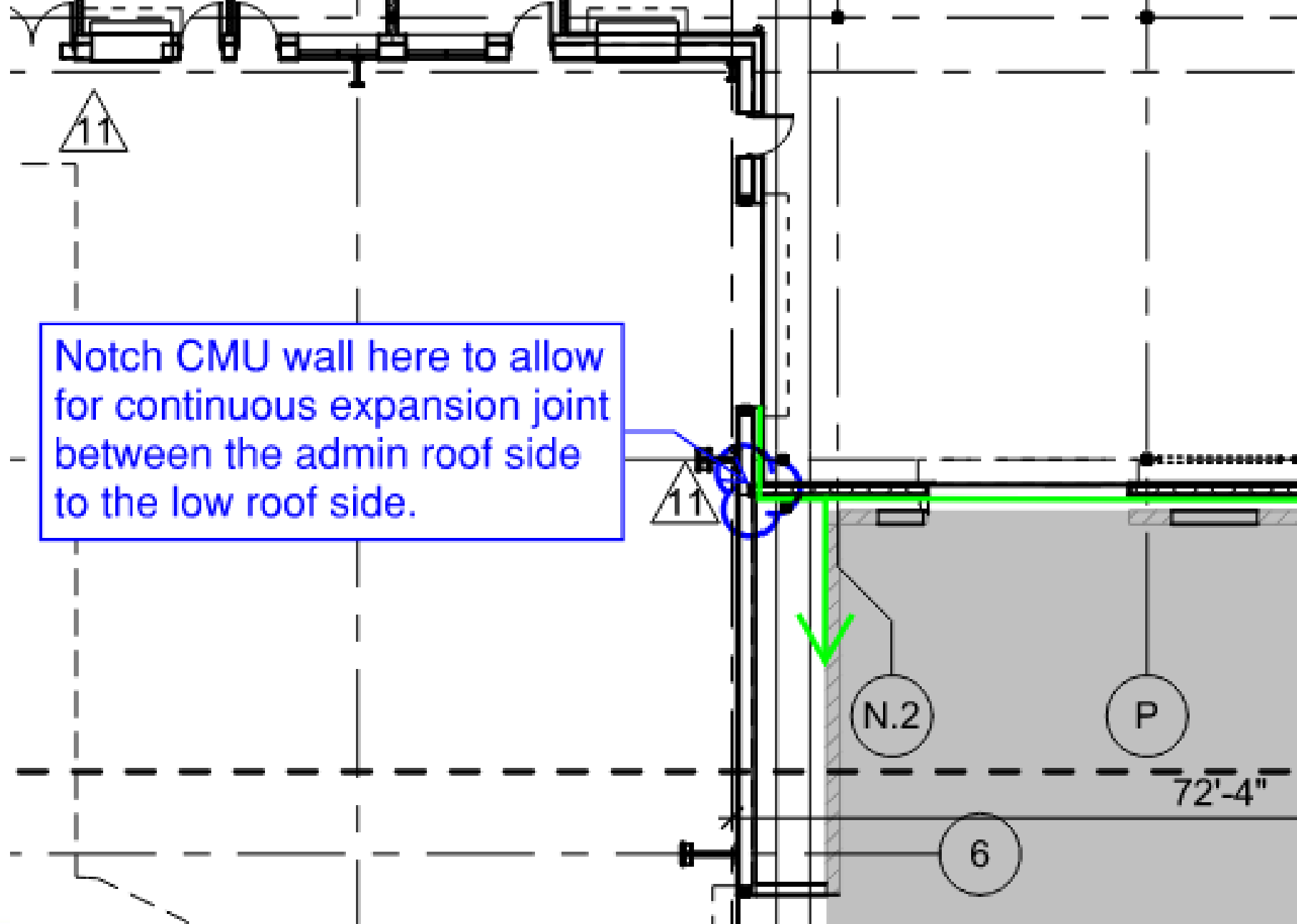


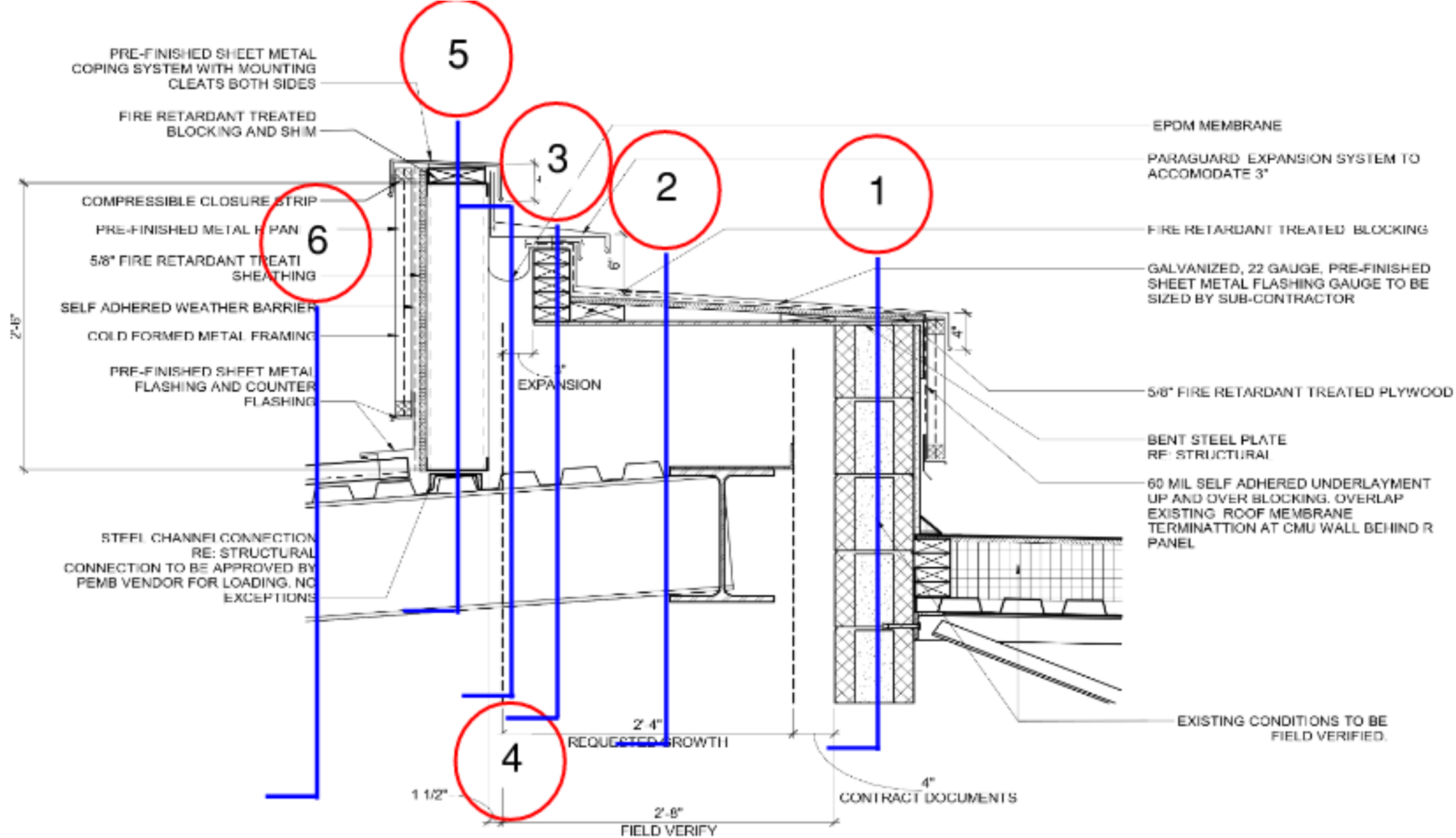


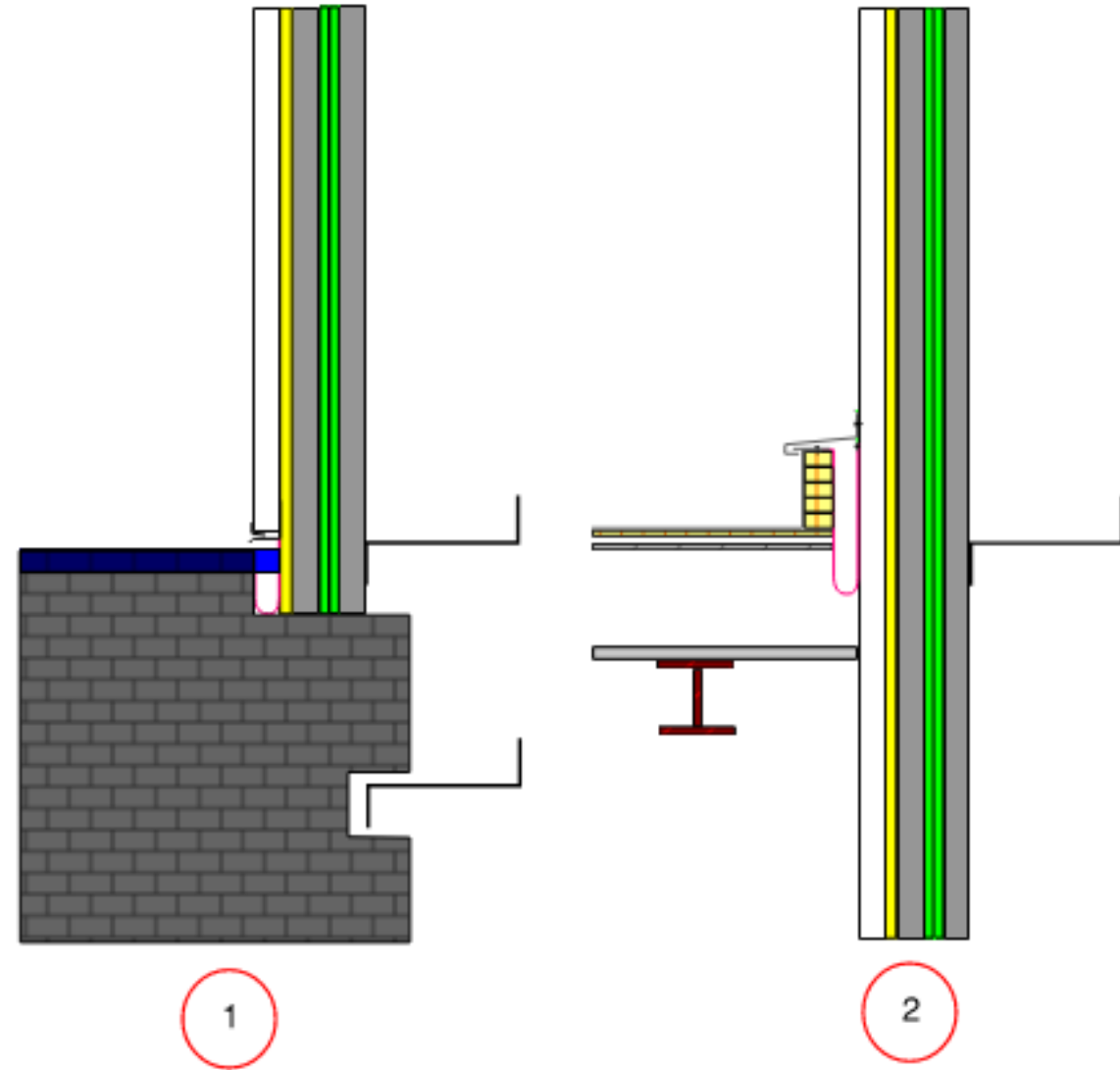
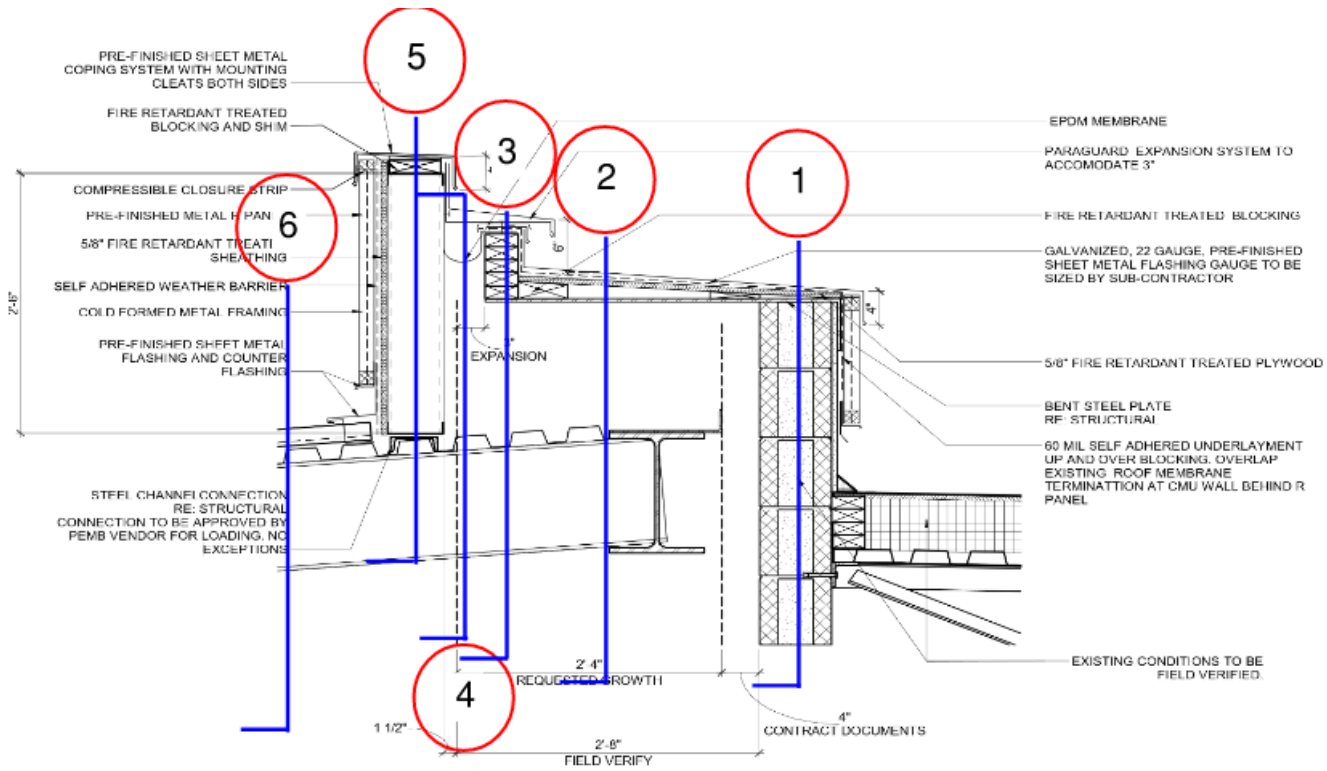


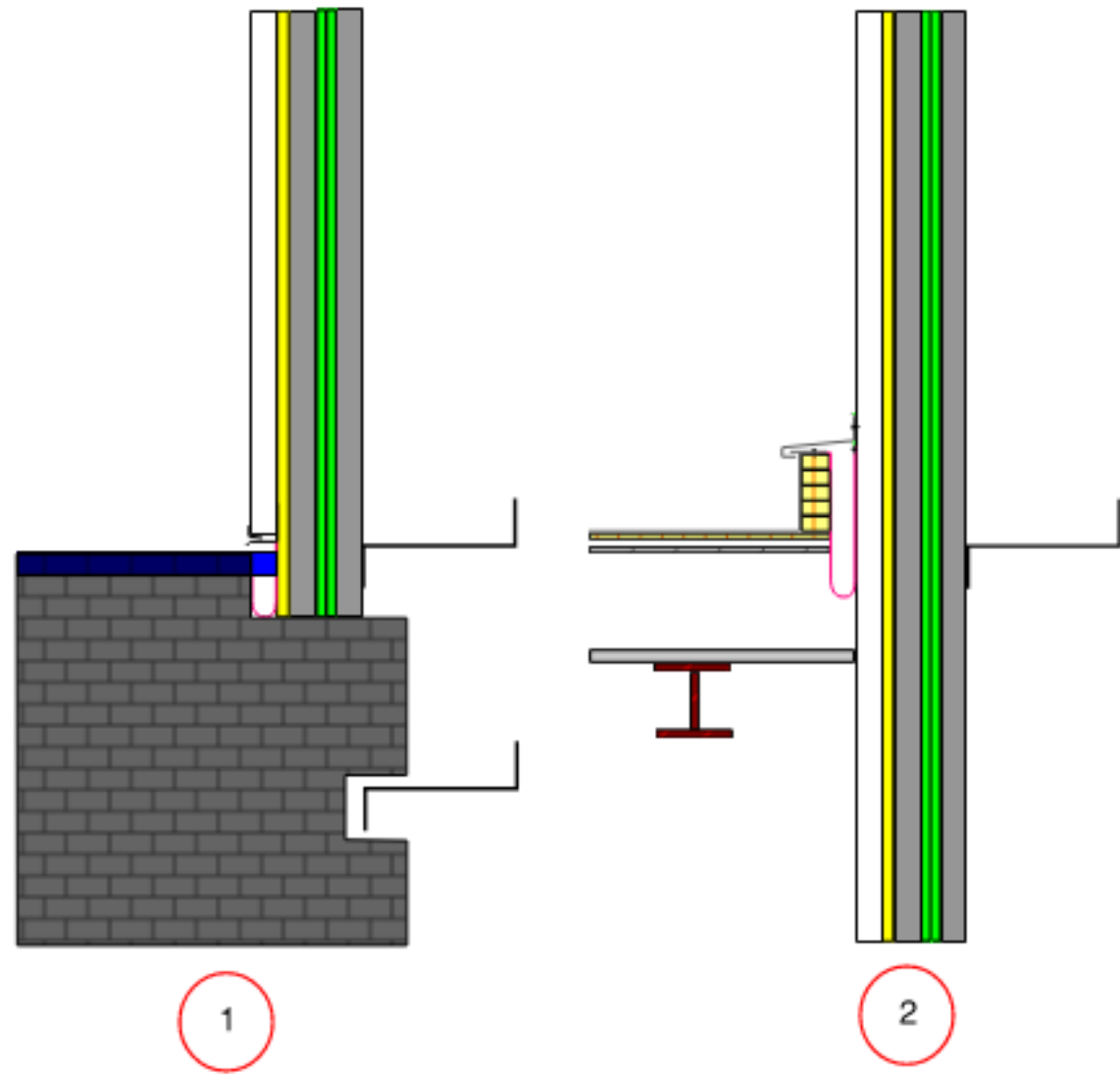


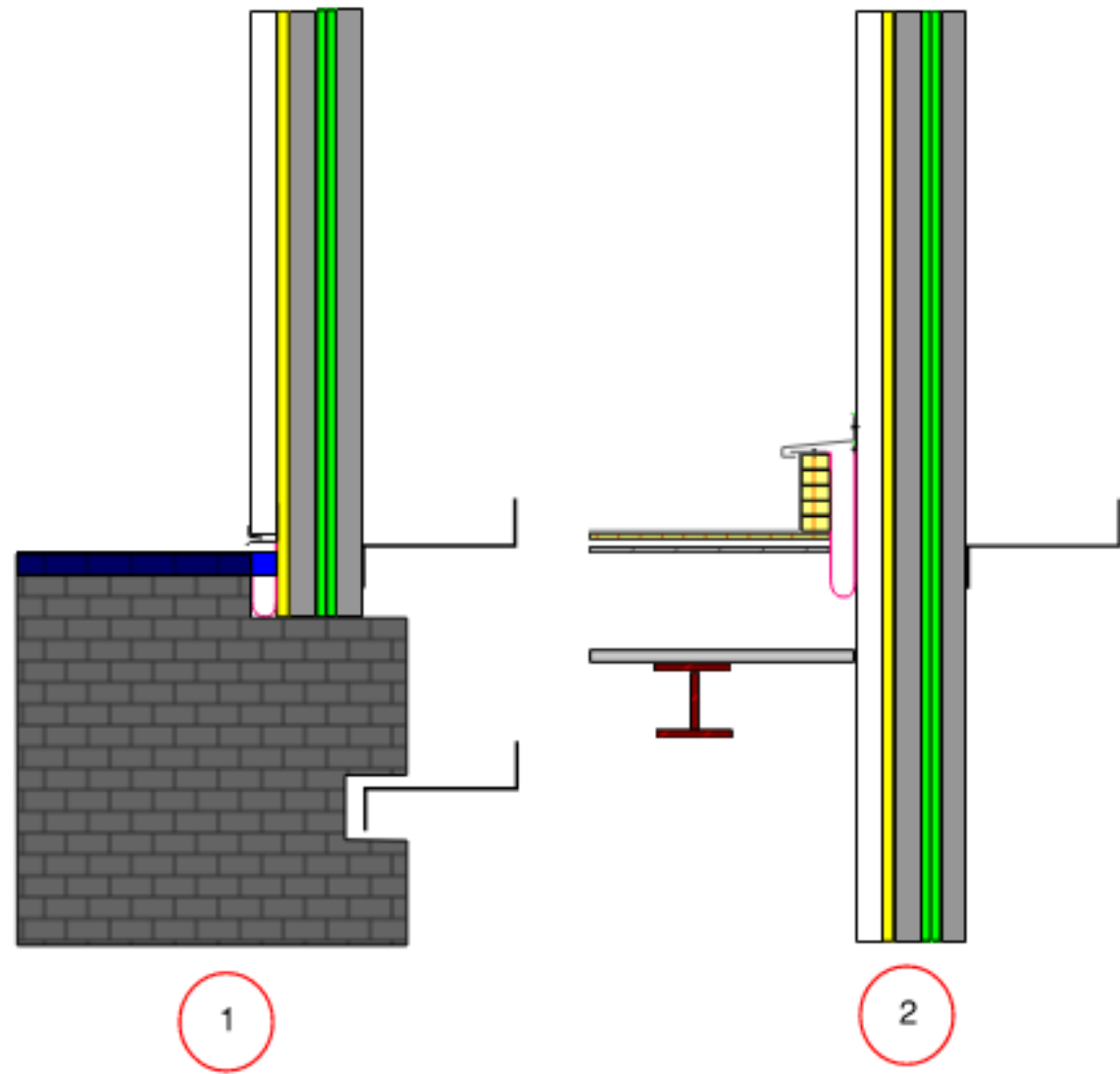
Notch CMU wall here to allow for continuous expansion joint between the admin roof side to the low roof side.

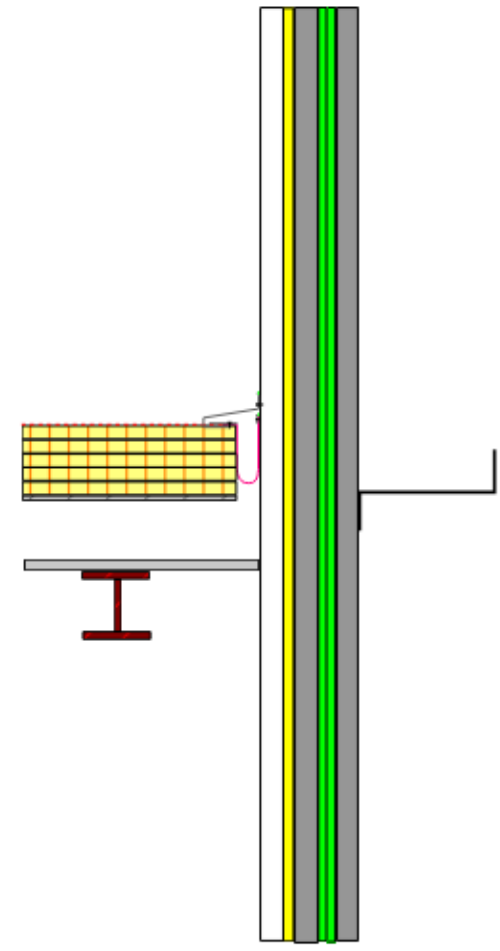
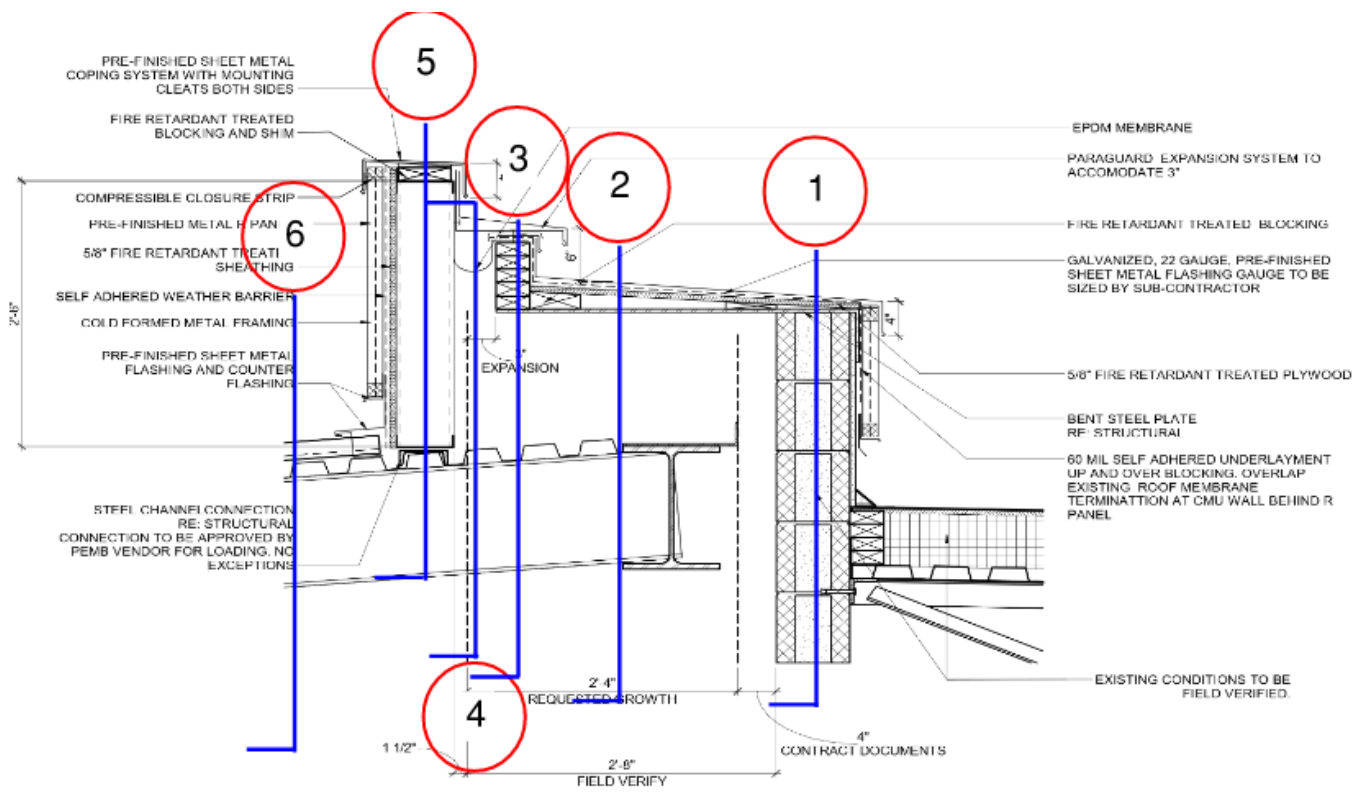




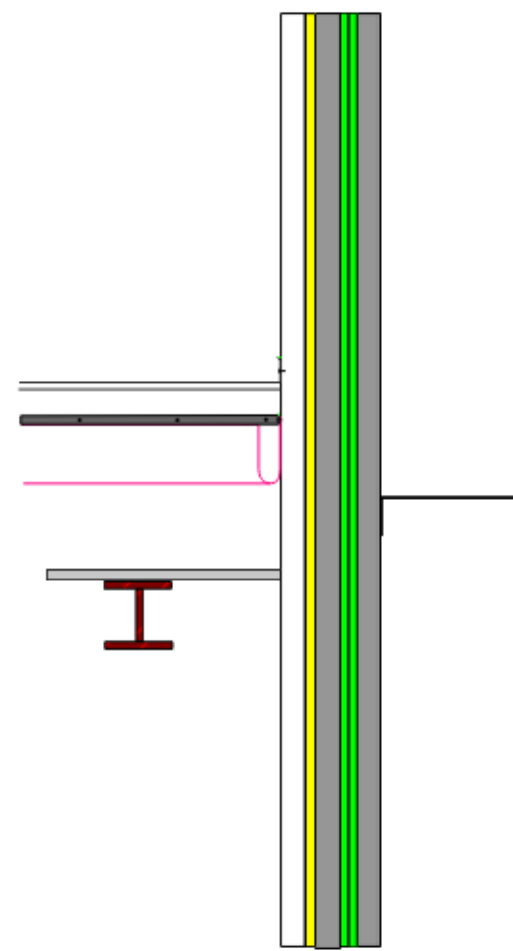




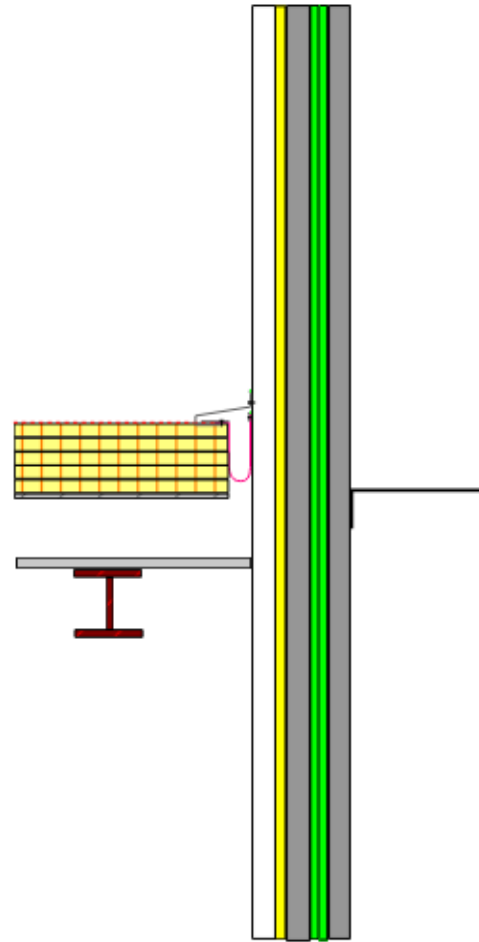




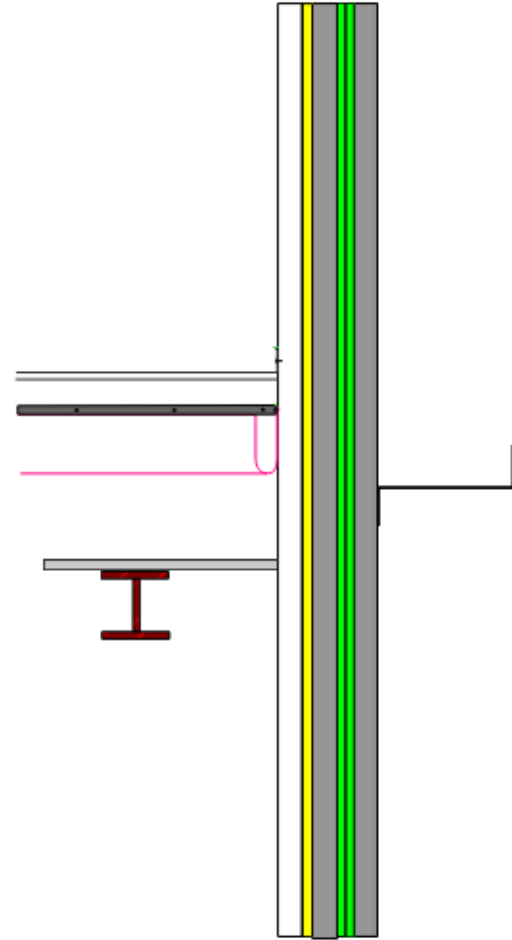
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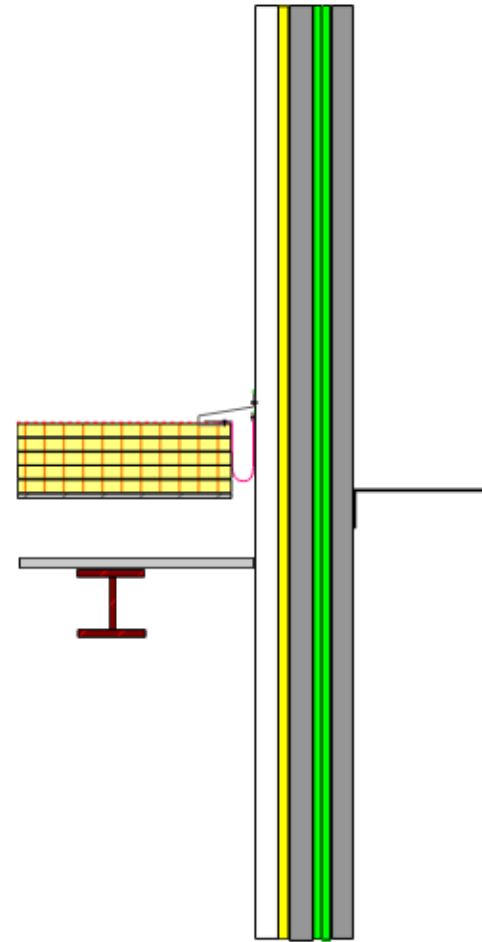
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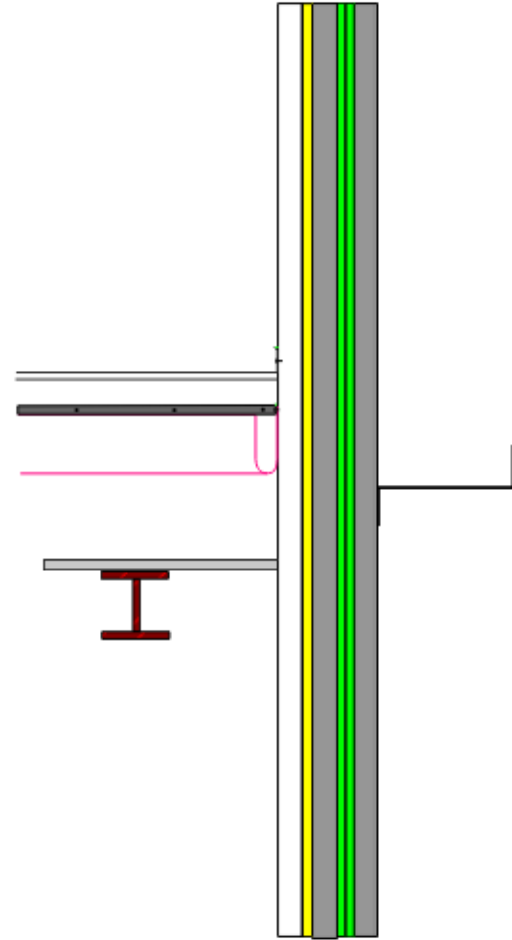
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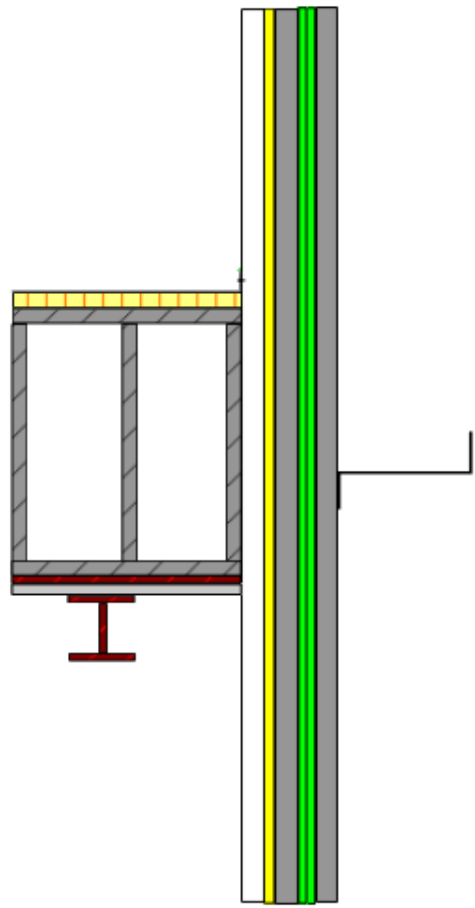
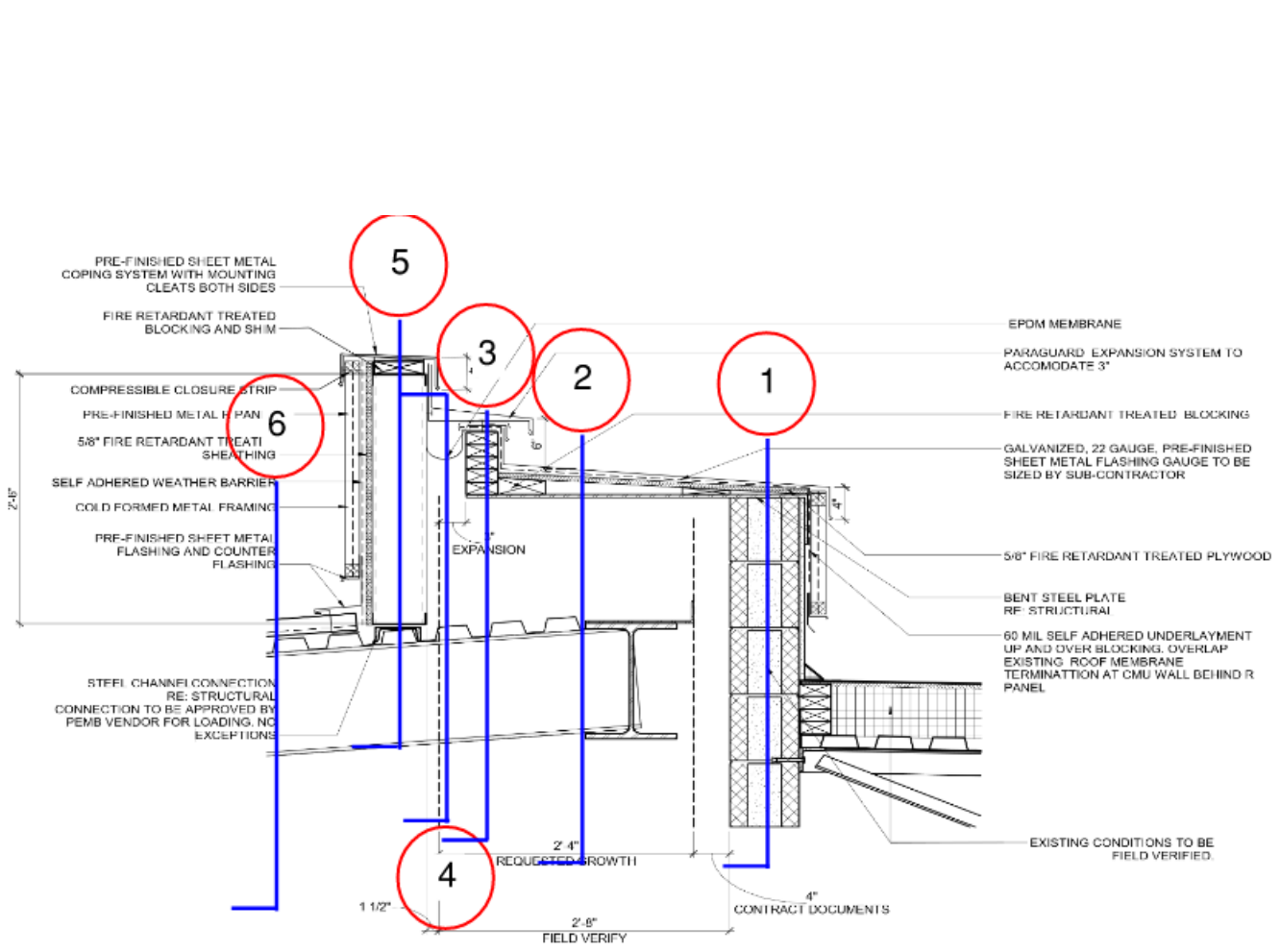
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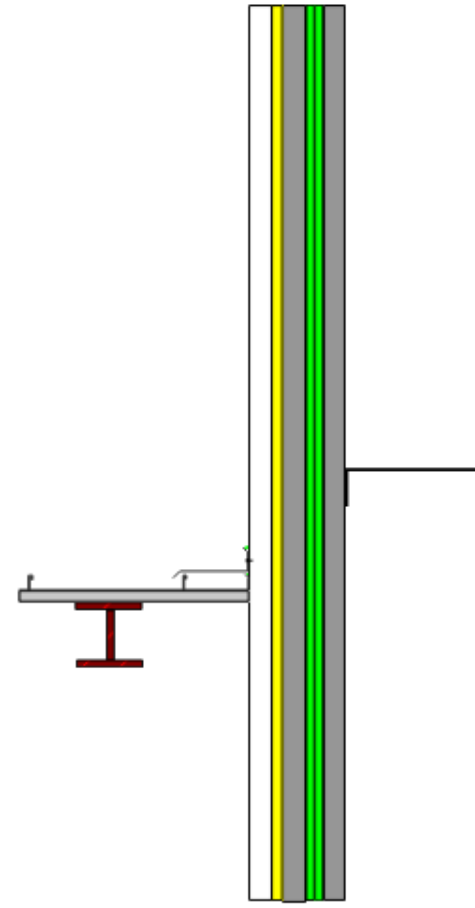
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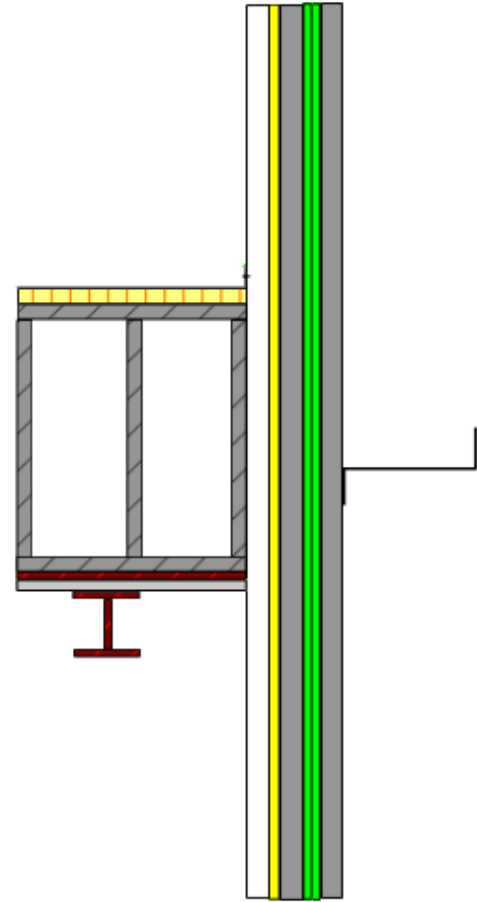
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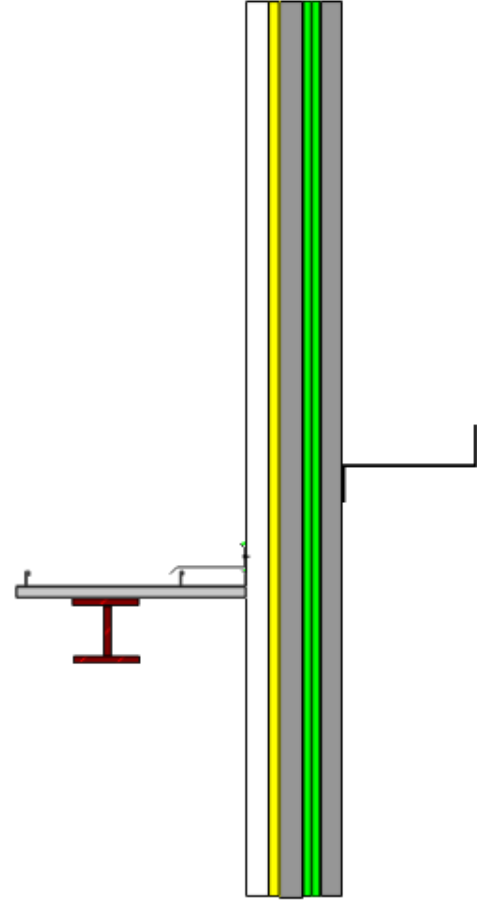
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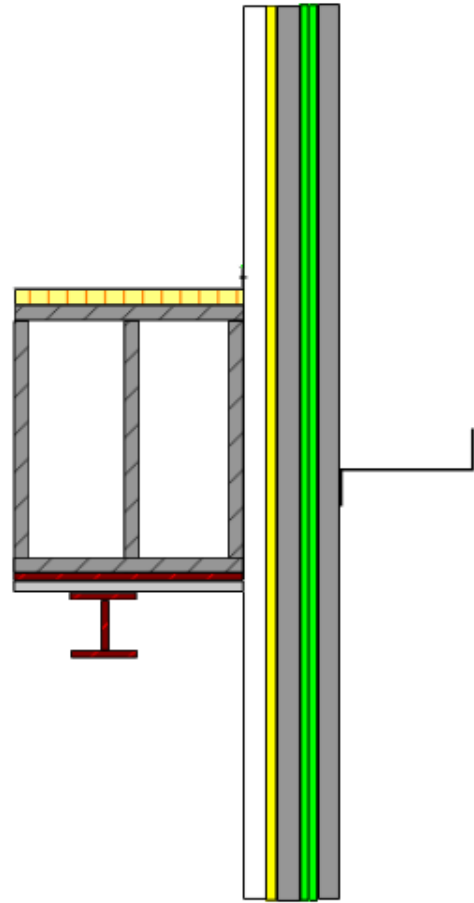
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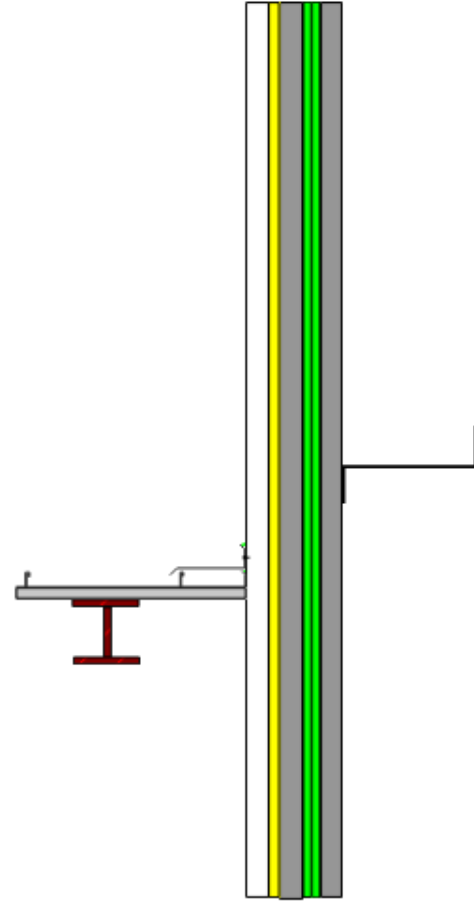
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6



5



6

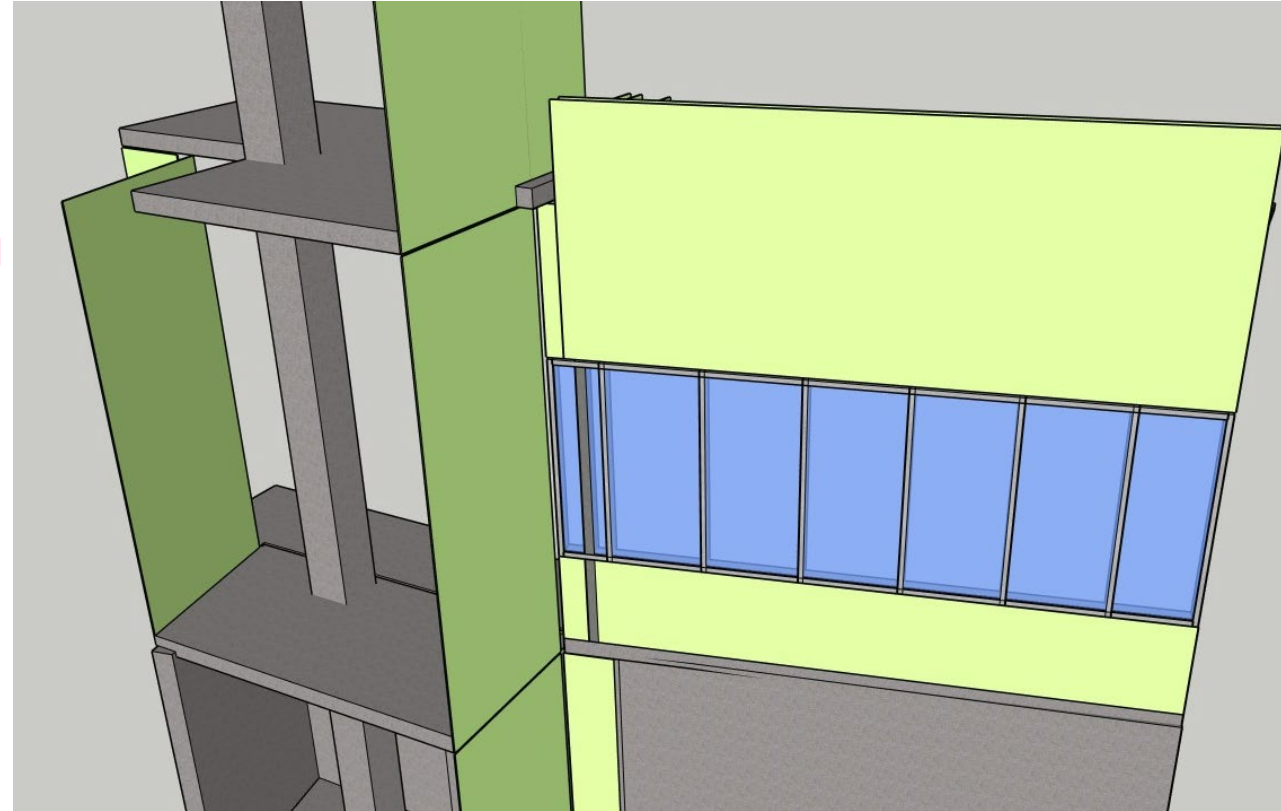
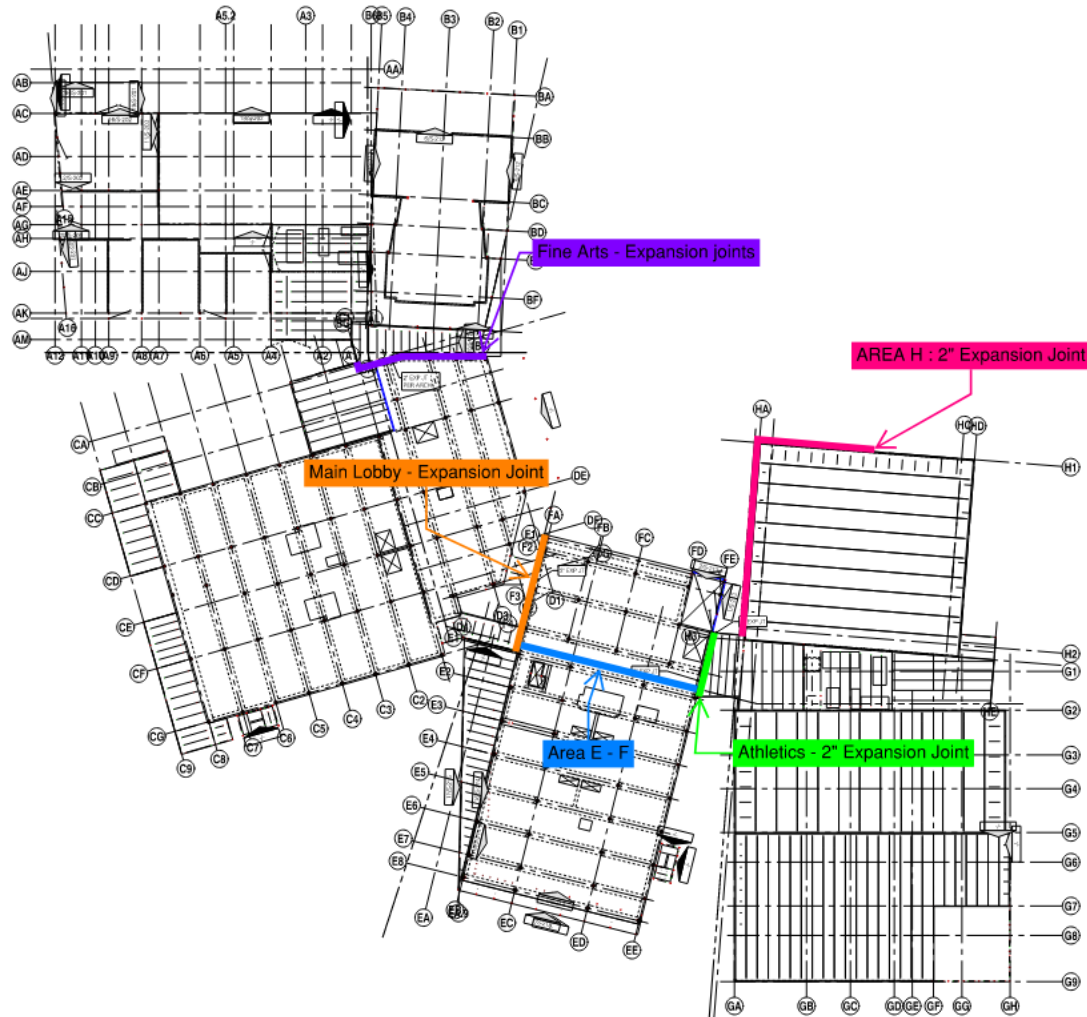




High School Project

- Project Details:
- \$215 Million Dollar Early College High School for 1,800 students.
- Modernization project with culinary school, fine arts center, technical education spaces, indoor and outdoor athletics.
- College readiness and workforce pathway school.
- Expansion Joints to separate (4) different structures.
- Constructability Review identified Expansion Joint issues.
- Currently (10) total Expansion Joint RFI's during construction.

High School Project



Summary: Key Takeaways

1. **Expansion Joints Are Essential for Building Integrity** – They relieve stress from thermal movement, wind sway, seismic events, and settlement, allowing structures to move independently without damage.
2. **Design Must Go Beyond Joint Sizing** – Fire integrity, hygiene, waterproofing, acoustics, and ADA accessibility all factor into proper expansion joint specification.
3. **Early Preconstruction Coordination Prevents Costly Surprises** – Verify locations and sizes across all drawing sets, confirm performance criteria, and buy out during preconstruction to minimize change orders.
4. **Missing Details Drive Risk and Change Orders** – Incomplete design information forces trade partners into guesstimates, creates warranty confusion, and leads to substrate and installation problems in the field.
5. **Constructability Reviews Catch Issues – But Earlier Is Better** – Significant issues surface during construction. Consider treating Expansion Joints as a design assist or a delegated design system.

Q&A





abaa 2026 building
enclosure
conference