

Designation: E2110 – 09 $^{\epsilon 1}$ Designation: E2110 – 11

Standard Terminology for Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2110; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

E¹Note—Term EIFS editorially added in September 2010.

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology covers terms and definitions pertaining to materials and processes used in the design and application of exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E2112 Practice for Installation of Exterior Windows, Doors and Skylights

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

accessories, *n*—preformed metal, fiberglass, or plastic members for use to form corners, edges, control joints, or decorative effects. **aesthetic joint**, *n*—a deprecated term. See **aesthetic reveal**.

aesthetic reveal, *n*—a groove cut into the insulation board which serves the function of decoration or to provide a starting or stopping point for finish-coat application, or both.

back wrapping, *n*—a deprecated term. See wrap.

base coat, *n*—the initial wet-state material, either factory or field-mixed, used to encapsulate the nonmetallic reinforcing mesh or fasten the insulation to the substrate.

cold joint, *n*—the visible junction in a finish coat.

cure, v—to develop the ultimate properties of a wet-state material by a chemical process.

drainage mat, *n*—component used in some EIFS-clad drainage wall assemblies, a corrosion resistive material used as a spacer to provide a drainage path between the EIFS and the weather resistive barrier.

dry, v—to develop the ultimate properties of a wet-state material solely by evaporation of volatile ingredients.

durability, *n*—the capability of a building assembly, component, product, or construction to maintain serviceability over not less than a specified time.

edge wrap, *n*—the condition of the perimeter at the EIFS where the reinforced base coat is terminated by wrapping the reinforced base coat onto the edge of the substrate. (See Fig. 1.)

EIFS, *n*—see exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS).

EIFS-clad barrier wall assembly, *n*—a wall assembly for which the EIFS cladding provides weather resistance for the EIFS clad portion of the assembly.

EIFS-clad drainage wall assembly, *n*—a wall assembly incorporating a means of drainage between the EIFS and a weather resistive barrier, for incidental moisture resulting from a breach in the EIFS, to the exterior of the EIFS clad portion of the assembly.

embed, v—to encapsulate the nonmetallic reinforcing mesh in the base coat.

expansion joint, *n*—a structural separation between building elements that allow independent movement without damage to the assembly.

exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS), n—nonload bearing, exterior wall cladding system that consists of an insulation

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.58 on Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS).

Current edition approved April 15, 2009. Published May 2009. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as E2110-03. DOI: 10.1520/E2110-09E01.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2011. Published November 2011. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2009 as E2110 – 09 ^{E1}. DOI: 10.1520/E2110-11.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.