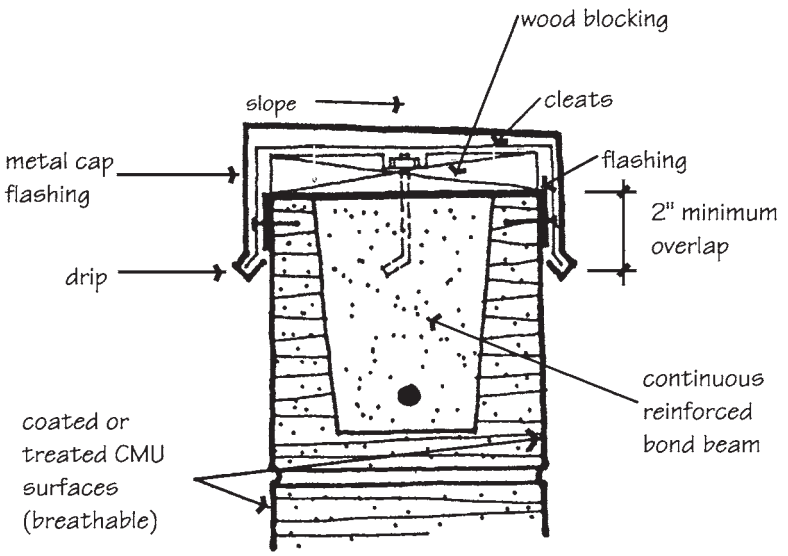
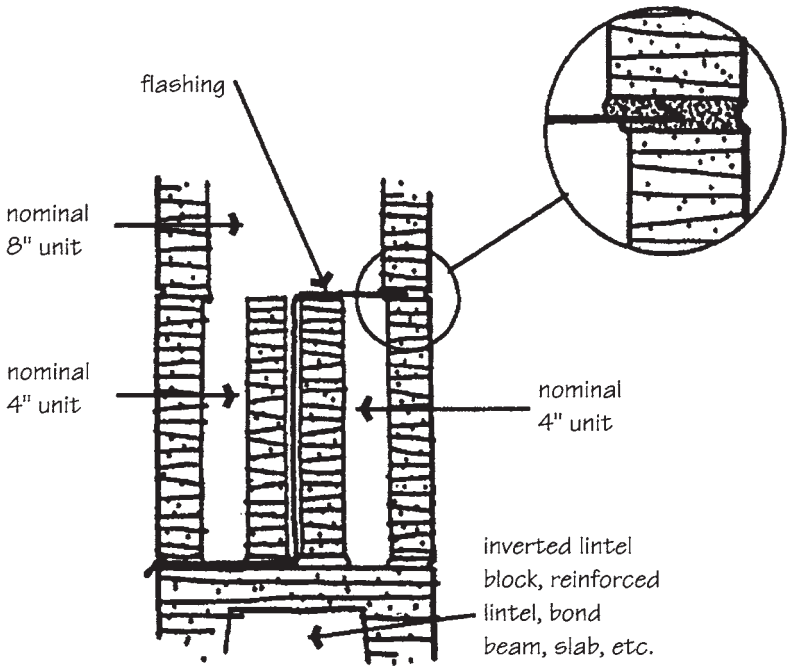


METAL CAP FLASHING FOR SINGLE-WYTHE CMU WALL



STEP FLASHING AT SINGLE-WYTHE CMU WALL

Figure 9-31 Flashing at single-wythe walls.

resistant to both moisture and mold growth. CMU backing walls are typically coated with a dampproof mastic to shed moisture and reduce air penetration.

Flashing at chimneys and roof–wall intersections is also very important. Metal counterflashing inserted into a masonry joint laps down over the roof system base flashing to keep water from getting behind it (*see Fig. 9-41*). To drain moisture from the wall cavity above the roof level requires through-wall flashing. Flashing installed in a saw-cut reglet will not stop the flow of

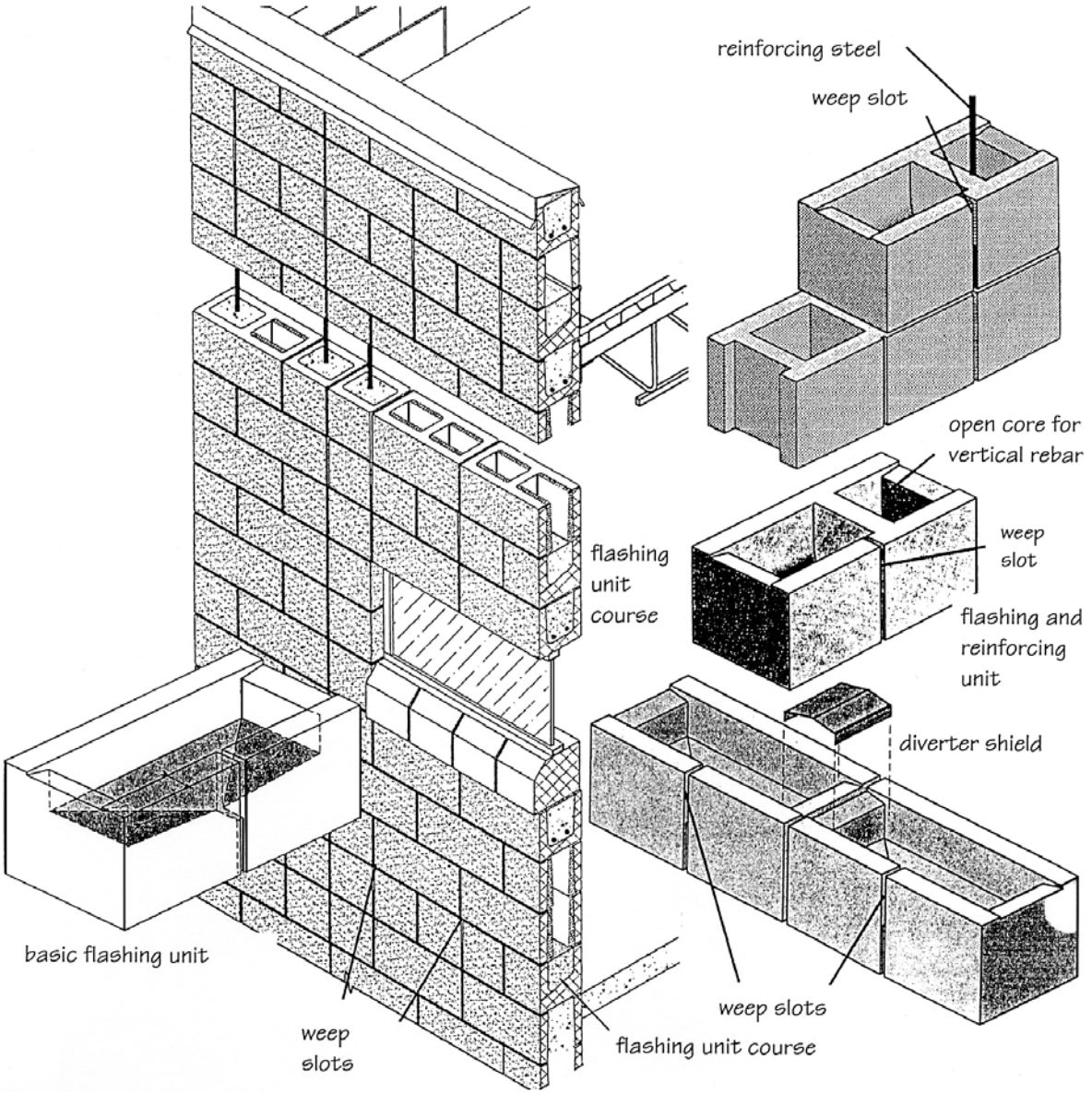


Figure 9-32 Patented block design with self-flashing and weeping capability for single-wythe concrete masonry walls.

moisture down the cavity. Where the flashing must be installed at an angle to follow the roof slope, it is "stepped" from one course to the next. Each course must be overlapped or sealed to prevent water from running underneath the flashing and back into the wall (*see Fig. 9-42*). Step flashing can also be used across the top of round or arched openings, with the same stipulation for sealing against water reentering the wall. Through-wall flashing, counterflashing, and flashing reglets at roof–wall intersections should be designed and fabricated as two-piece or three-piece assemblies to accommodate construction tolerances and dimensional variations. Reglets provide an effective means of removing and replacing roof flashings without disturbing the adjacent masonry (*see Fig. 9-43*). Surface-mounted reglets are intended for use on concrete walls and should not be used on masonry.