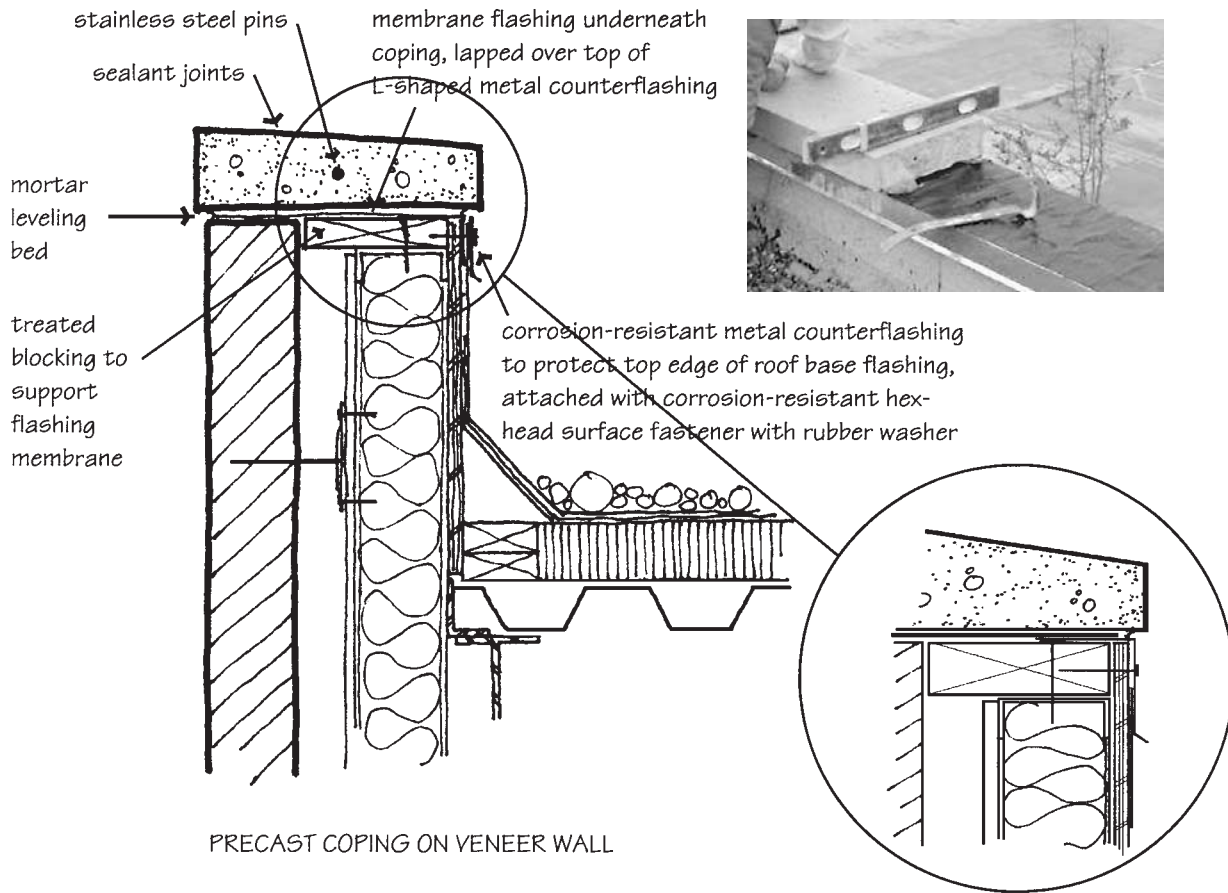


PRECAST COPING ON CAVITY WALLS



PRECAST COPING ON VENEER WALL

Figure 10-55 Cast stone parapet copings.

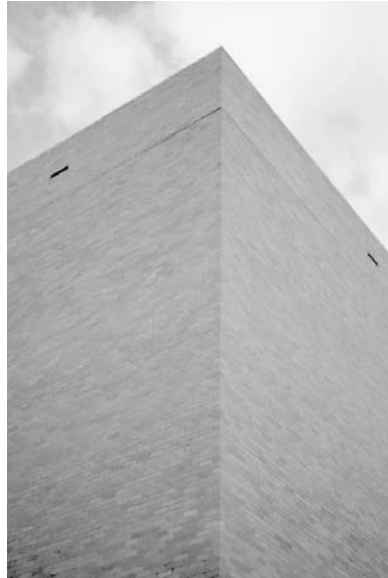


Figure 10-56 Differential expansion between parapet and building wall.

It is not coincidence that roofs frequently leak at the intersection with masonry parapets, and masonry parapets often leak at the intersection with roofing. Where the work of two trades must interface to form a weather-resistant barrier, the blame for failure can often go either way. In the case of masonry parapets and roofing, it is not so much a matter of poor workmanship on the part of either trade, but rather the materials and systems used to form the interface.

Roof flashing must be turned up onto the face of the parapet wall and terminated a minimum of 8 in. above the level of the roof deck. Where it terminates, metal through-wall flashing or counterflashing is used to cap the roof flashing (see Fig. 10-60). Two-piece reglets and counterflashing provide the best interface between work of the two trades. Reglets designed to be placed in the mortar joint are installed by the mason. The roofing contractor removes and replaces the counterflashing while installing the roof. If through-wall flashing is also needed to block moisture flow into the wall cavity below the roof level, a separate metal flashing should lap over the reglet and seal to the backing wall (see Fig. 10-61).

10.8 SHELF ANGLES

Shelf angles are used in masonry veneer to support the dead load of the veneer at each floor. Shelf angles must be installed with a “soft joint” between the bottom of the angle and the top course of masonry below to accommodate differential movement (see Fig. 10-62). This permits differential expansion and contraction of the veneer and structure to occur, as well as deflection and frame shortening, without the angle bearing on the veneer. At each location, flashing and weep holes must be installed to collect moisture and direct it to the outside. The BIA recommends that the flashing be brought beyond the face of the wall and turned down to form a drip. A sealant joint below the flashing is required to prevent water from reentering the joint and penetrating the wall below (see Fig. 10-63). The drip detail makes it difficult to install the sealant, but flashing should never be stopped short of the face of the wall. Rubber flashings cannot be formed into a drip, but they should at least be extended beyond the face of the masonry and