



Craig Wetmore CSI, CDT

Craig Wetmore, President of York Flashings has over 25 years of experience in the building industry. He has a concentrated knowledge in through-wall flashings, moisture management and wall components.

Craig is active in building community where he is a member of CSI, RCI, USGBC, ASTM and the ABAA.

He serves as President for the Maine CSI Chapter, he is the chairperson of ABAA's Marketing & Outreach committee, and is Secretary of the ABAA board of directors.

Through-Wall Flashing Selection and Installation

Presented by: Craig Wetmore, CSI, CDT

AIA Course: YORK17

GBCI CMP Course: 0090005315



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Course #0090005315



A multi-story brick building under construction. The upper floors are wrapped in white Tyvek membrane. Scaffolding is visible around the building. The scene is set during the day with a clear sky.

Learning Objectives

- Performance criteria used to specify through-wall flashings
- Understand the attributes of commonly used flashing materials
- Understand compatibility issues between cavity wall components
- How to design a resilient flashing system that will minimize life cycle costs

Uncontrolled rainwater penetration and condensation are two of the most common threats to building enclosure performance. Together, they represent up to 80% of all construction-related claims in the United States.

Dan Lemieux from WJE in DC

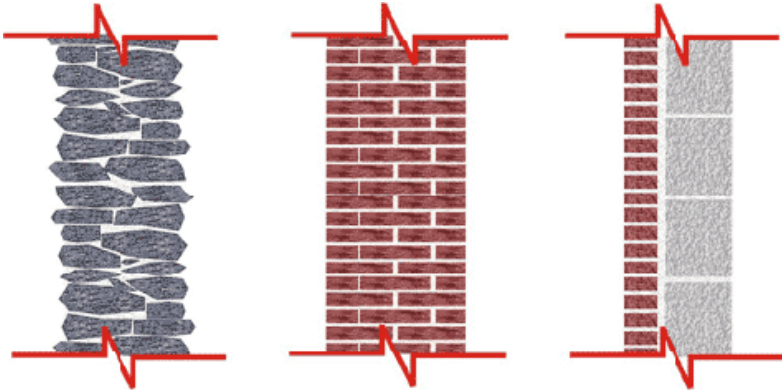
What we have to control and plan for in buildings:

- 1. Water**
- 2. Air**
- 3. Vapor**
- 4. Thermal**

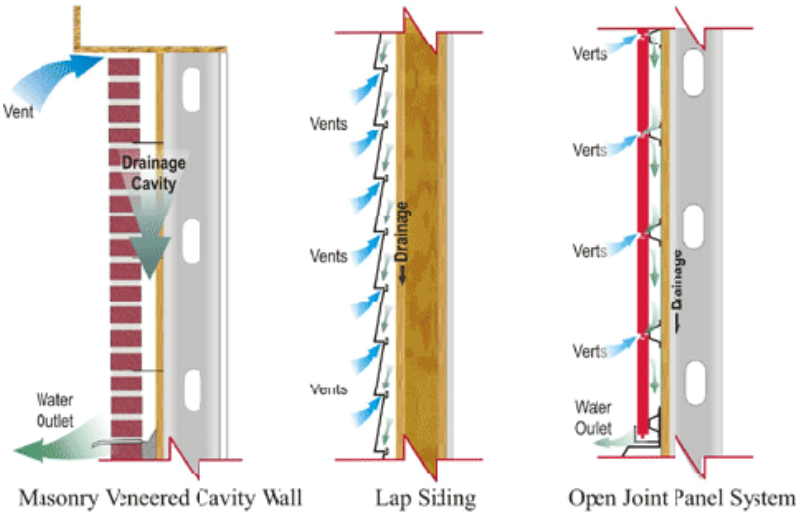
Dr. Joseph Lstiburek of Building Science Consulting

“Build it once, build it well”. Flashing is a concealed component that is expected to last and perform for the life of the structure (30, 50, 100+ years). The consequence of failed flashing causing leaky buildings is what every building owner wants to avoid.

Wall Types



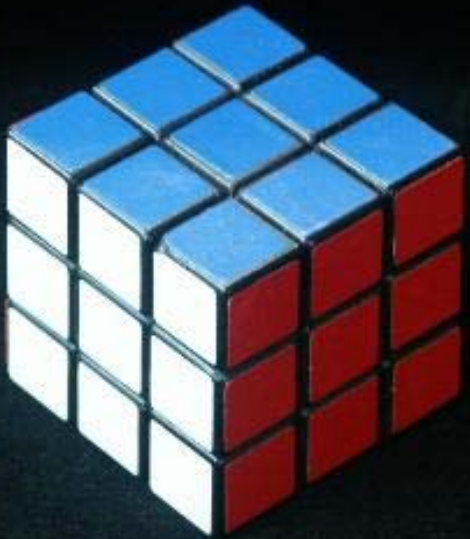
Mass Masonry Wall



Rain Screen Wall

Cavity Wall Components

- Air barriers
- Flashings
- Transition membranes
- Sealants
- Insulation



Cavity Wall Components

- Compatibility



The background of the slide is a photograph of a brick wall with several windows. The bricks are a reddish-brown color, and the windows have white frames. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

Cavity Wall Components

Air Barriers:

– Required by:

- **ASHRAE 90.1-2010 (Sept. 2010)**
 - **LEED v.4**

– Types

- **Liquid Applied: Asphalt, Acrylic, Silicone, etc...**
- **Peel & Stick: Asphalt, Butyl**
 - **Primer compatibility**
- **Spray Polyurethane Foam**
- **Board stock**
- **Building Wraps/Papers**

Cavity Wall Components

Insulations:

- Polystyrene, Polyisocyanurate, Spray Polyurethane Foam, Mineral Wool

Sealants:

- Mastic, Emulsion Mastic, Butyl, Polyether, Polyurethane, Silicones, etc...

Transition membranes:

- Peel & Stick, Flexible Stainless Steel, Silicone Sheets



A photograph of a multi-story brick building with large windows and a construction worker on a ledge. The building has a mix of brick and grey panels. The worker is on a narrow ledge on the right side of the frame. The sky is clear and blue.

Desired Design Attributes Of Flashing

By the: Masonry Advisory Council

- **Water imperviousness**
- **Resistant to damage during construction**
 - **Puncture, Tear, Sunlight (UV) and Burn**
- **Should not cause discoloration of the brickwork**
- **Be compatible with adjoining adhesives and sealants (and everything else it contacts)**
- **Life expectancy of the flashing matches the structures anticipated life of the building**

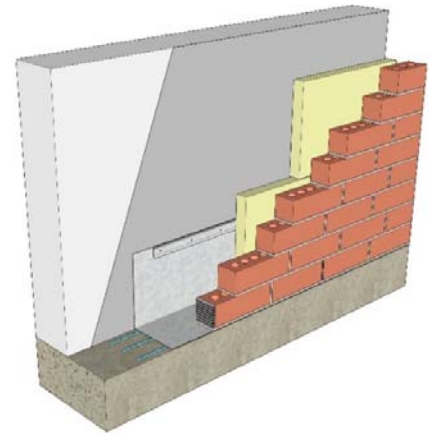
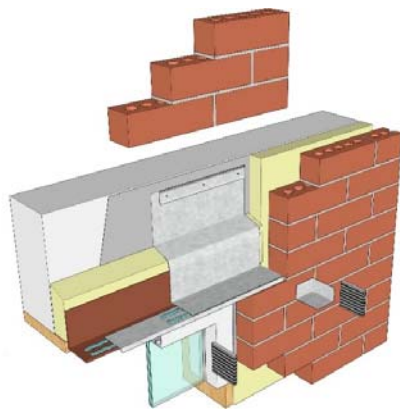
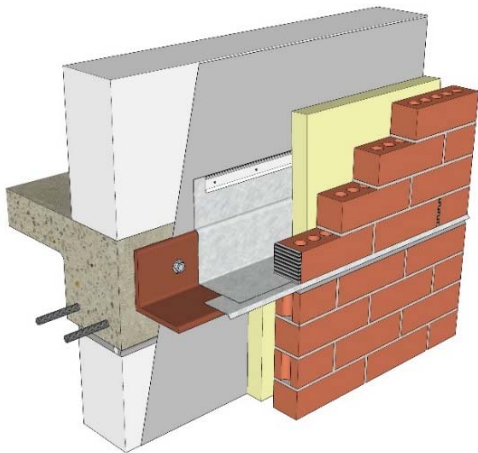
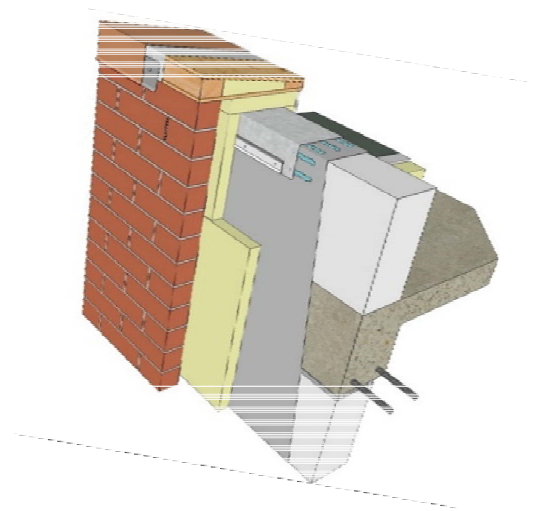
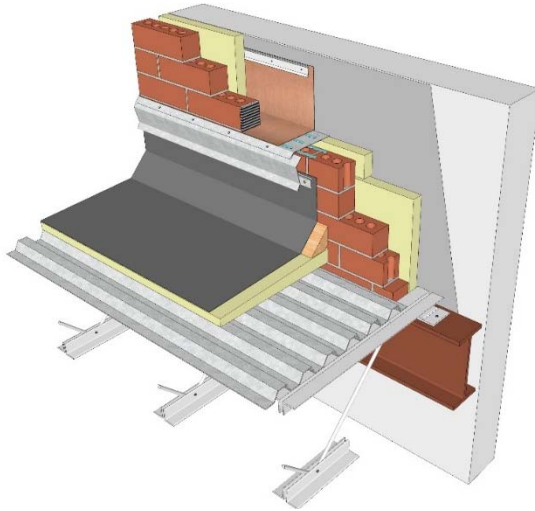


Masonry Advisory Council

“Due to the prohibitive cost of replacement, flashing is one construction material that should never be selected solely for having the lowest installed cost”

Locations for TWF

1. Base of wall
2. Sills
3. Over opening
4. Shelf angle
5. Veneer change
6. Top of wall
7. Roof to wall





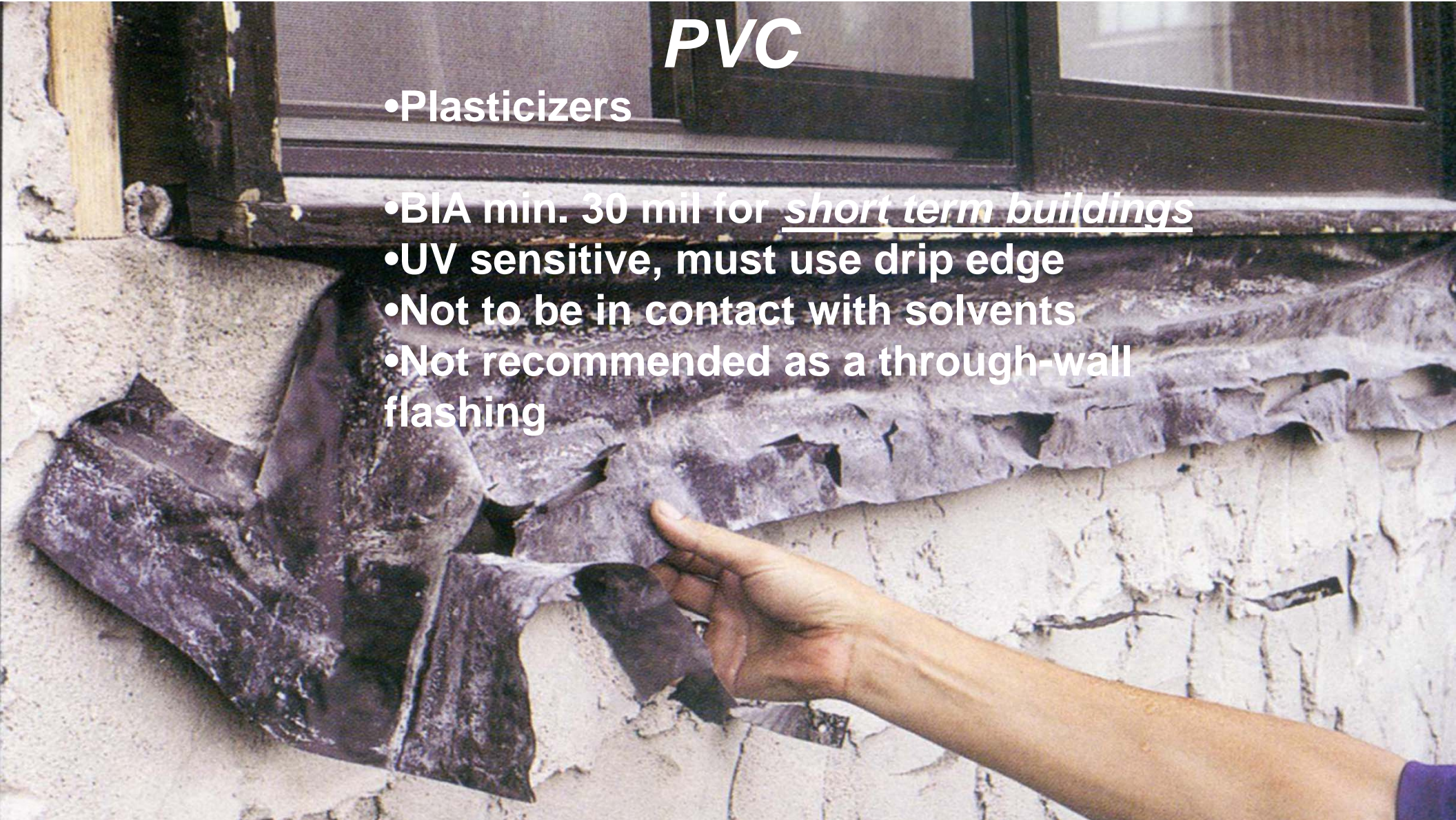
Through-Wall Flashings

- Plastics (PVC)
- Self-Adhesive Rubberized Asphalt (Peel & Stick)
- PVC KEE
- EPDM
- Flexible Metals
- Rigid Sheet Metals

PVC Flashings

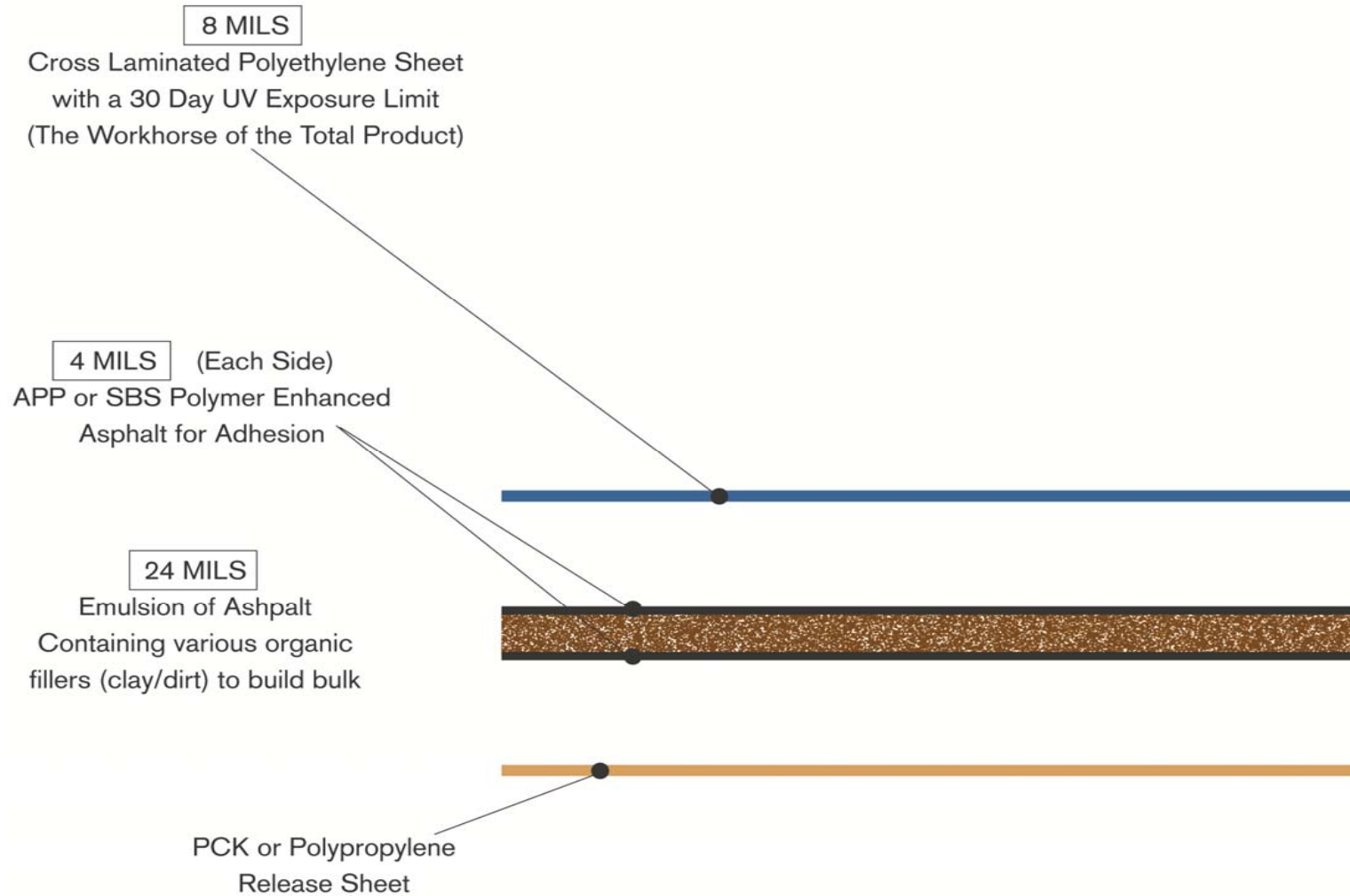
PVC

- Plasticizers
- BIA min. 30 mil for short term buildings
- UV sensitive, must use drip edge
- Not to be in contact with solvents
- Not recommended as a through-wall flashing



Peel & Stick Flashings

Peel & Stick



Peel & Stick

- Spanning a gap
 - Cannot span a gap of 1/4”
 - Gaps must be reinforced
 - Max 2” / Min. 1” air cavity
- Puncture 80 psi
- Prime exterior surfaces
- Install termination bars
- UV Sensitive (30 day)
 - Drip edge required



BIA Tech Note #7

- Select flashing that is waterproof, durable, UV resistant and compatible with adjacent materials
- Use a metal drip edge to extend flashings that degrade when exposed to UV light



PVC KEE

Poly Vinyl Chloride Ketone Ethylene Ester

PVC KEE

- Thermoplastic
 - KEE polymer (type of solid plasticizer)
- Short history as a flashing
- Most roofing systems are heat welded at joints
- Types:
 - Self adhered: 25 mil sheet with 15 mil asphalt
 - Membrane: 40 mil sheet
- Cannot span a gap $\frac{1}{4}$ "+
- LEED is not a fan of this



EPDM

ETHYLENE-PROPYLENE-DIENE MONOMER

EPDM

- Thermoset rubber
- Well known roof material
- Multiple component installation
- BIA Tech Note 7
 - Dimensional stability may be a concern
 - 2% shrink acceptable per ASTM D1204
- Cannot span a gap $+1/4$ "
- Compatibility issues
 - Asphalt (air barriers/damp proofing)
 - Oils/Solvents (mastics/spray foams)



SPF Heat Issues



- **Spray Polyurethane Foam can damage synthetic flashing materials due to the exothermic reaction when curing**

***Flexible
Copper
Flashings***

Copper Fabric Flashing

- Asphaltic coated copper covered in Mica Dust (a bond breaker), which is not compatible with:
 - Air barriers
 - Spray polyurethane foam
 - Polystyrene insulations
 - Mastic (20%-40% solvents)



Copper Fabric Flashing

Non-Asphaltic copper flashing:

- Stronger than synthetic flashings
- Longer rolls for less laps
- Compatible with:
 - Air barriers
 - Sealants
 - Insulations
- Color coded
- Puncture 780 psi



***Flexible
Stainless Steel
Flashings***

Flexible Stainless Steel Flashing

- Type 304 stainless steel (2 mil maximum)
- Compatible with sealants & air barriers
- Strongest flexible through-wall flashing
- Able to span the cavity air gap
- Fire resistant
- Life of the wall performance
- UV stable



Flexible Stainless Steel Flashing

- Type 316 – Severe Environments
 - Close to the ocean
 - Chemical environment



Stainless Steel

- **Specify DFARS Stainless Steel**
(Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement)
 - DFARS requires the stainless steel to be USA made
 - SS in picture was foreign made (different standards)



***Flexible
Self-Adhering
Stainless Steel
Flashings***

Self-Adhering Stainless Steel

**Type 304 stainless steel with butyl adhesive
used as:**

Through-Wall Flashing

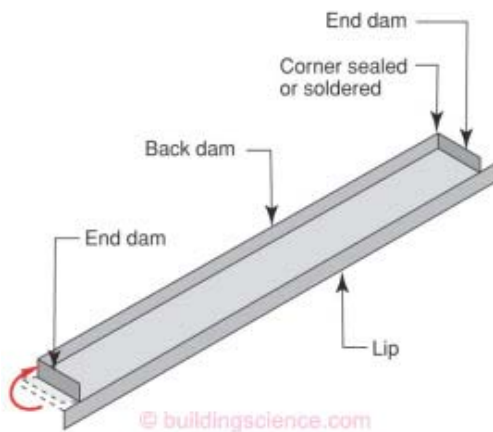
Transition Flashing

Parapet Flashing

Lap tape

Sill pans





© buildingscience.com

There are four essential characteristics of pan flashing:

1. the pan flashing surface is a durable waterproof material that provides a continuous water barrier without holes, tears or wrinkles that could retain water in the opening;
2. the pan flashing has a back dam or positive slope to direct water to the outside of the wall;
3. the pan flashing has end dams at the sides to prevent water from moving laterally into the wall;
4. the pan flashing laps over the drainage plane beneath the opening.

Quote and pictures from "Pan Flashing for Exterior Wall Openings" by Building Science Corporation

***Active
Drainage
Flashings***

Active Drainage Flashing

- Flashing:
 - Copper
 - Stainless steel
- Active drainage fabric
- Fabric is a continuous weep
- Does not need mortar netting



***Rigid
Sheet
Metal***

Rigid Sheet Metal

- Choices of Copper or Stainless Steel
- Mechanically bent
- Soldered or welded
- Highest material, waste and labor costs
- Longevity



Longevity

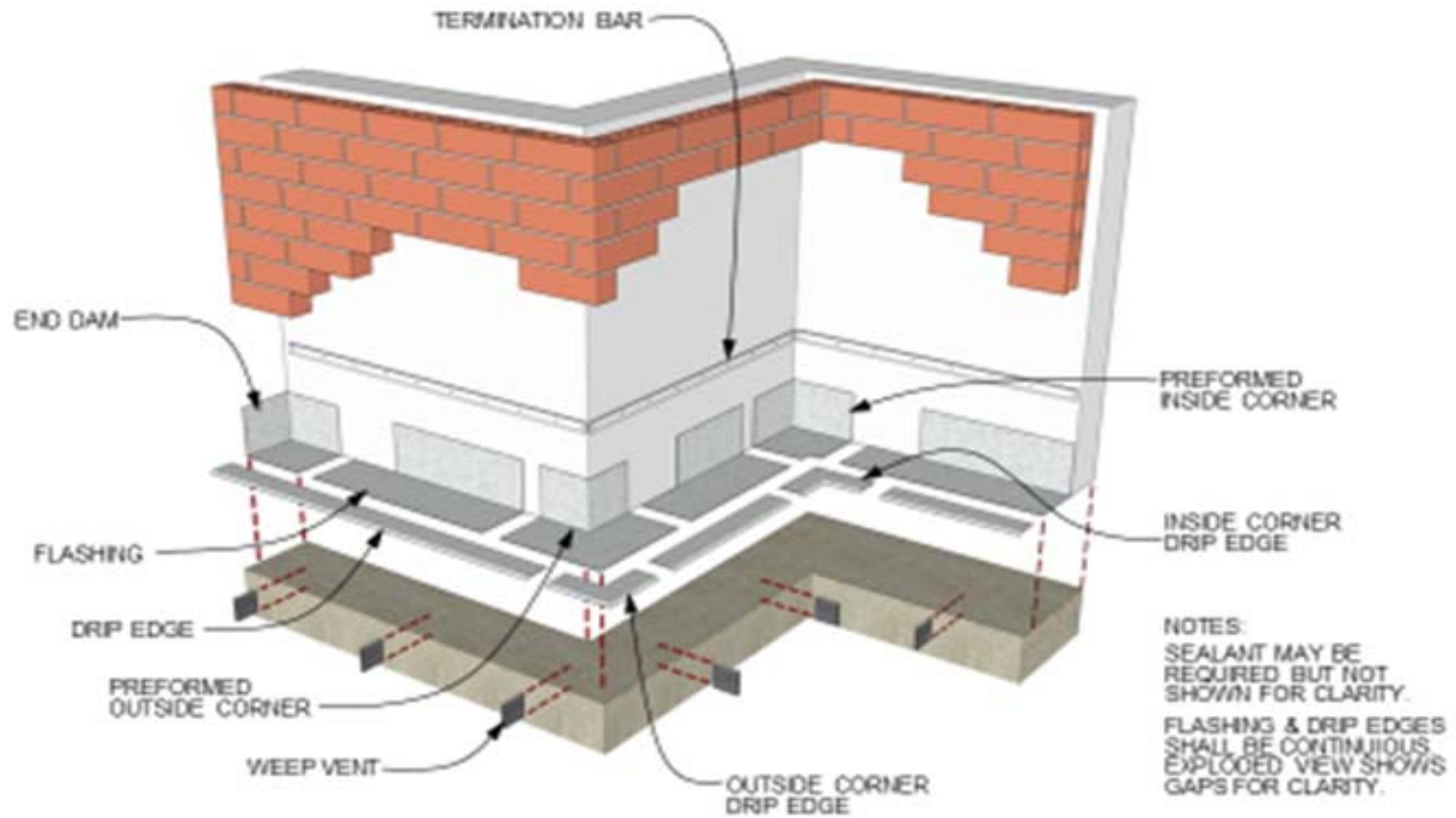




ARE THEY GREEN?

	<u>Max Recycled Content</u>	<u>Recyclable</u>	<u>Maximum Warranty</u>
<u>PVC</u>	80%	Yes	5 years
<u>Peel & Stick</u>	1%	No	5 years
<u>EPDM</u>	3%	No	10 years
<u>Copper</u>	90%	Yes	Lifetime
<u>Stainless Steel</u>	60%	Yes	Lifetime

Accessories



Terminations: Tucking

- Tucking puts the flashing at risk:
 - Falling blocks, tools, and mortar
 - UV exposure
 - Fatigue from flapping in the wind



Termination Bars

- Materials:
 - Stainless Steel
 - Plastic/PVC
 - Aluminum



Termination Clamp

- **Installs in the backer wall**
- **Minimizes flashings exposure**
- **Compared to termination bar**
 - **Less dependent on sealant**
 - **Quicker and easier to install**

Sealants

- Be specific on what you want
- Chemical compatibility with all components
 - » Get it in writing

- Polyethers, butyls and some silicones recommended

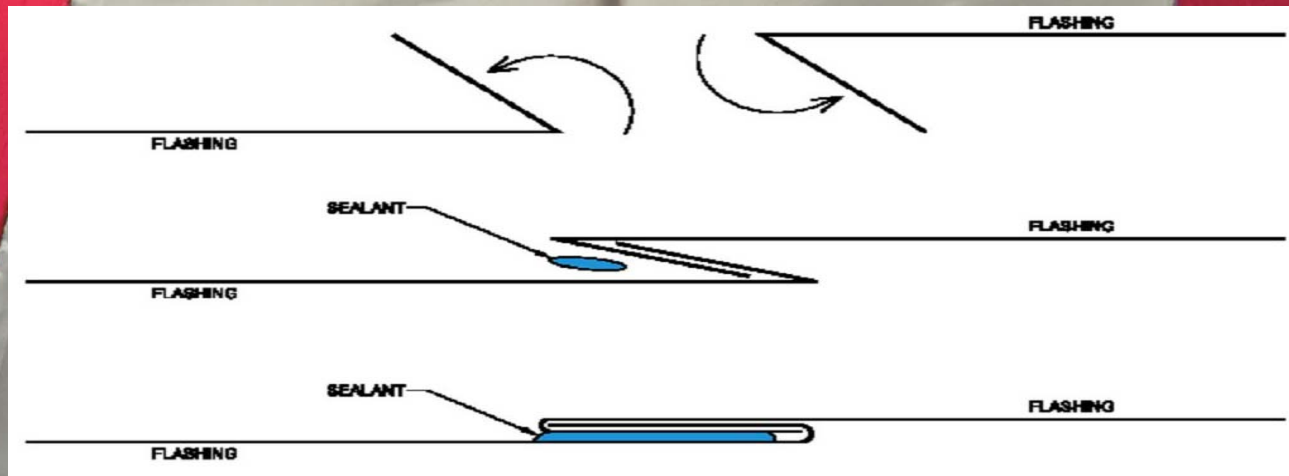


A close-up photograph of a hand holding a piece of dark, textured roofing material. The hand is positioned on the left side of the frame, with fingers gripping the edge of the material. The material is dark grey or black with a granular texture. A lap joint is visible where the material overlaps itself. The background is a blurred view of a roof surface with similar material and a wooden edge on the right.

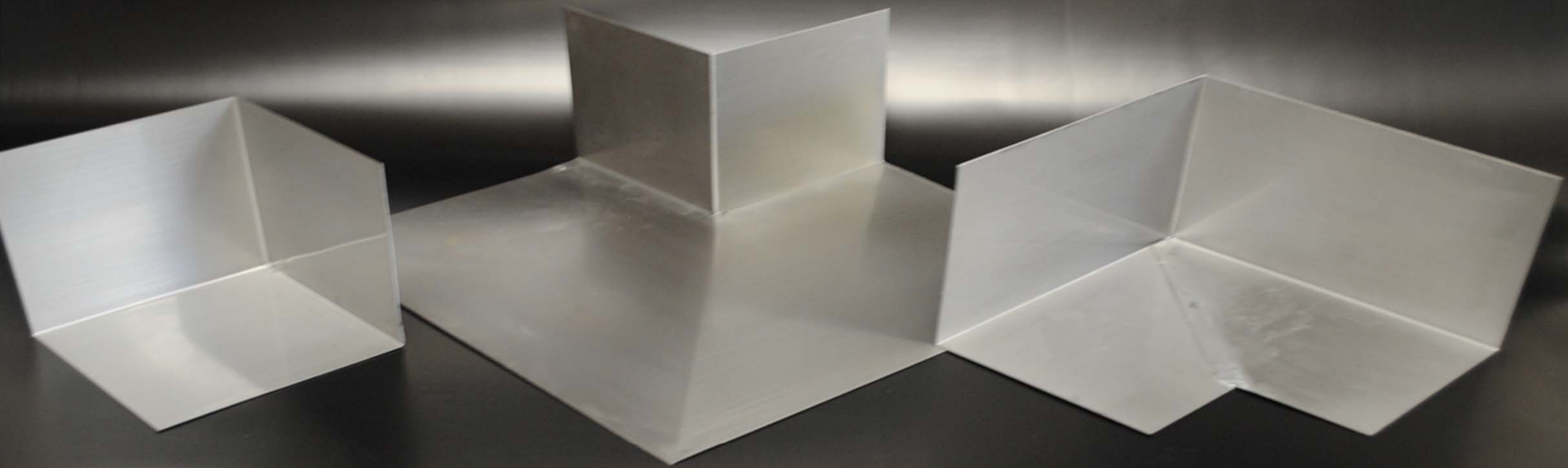
Lap Joints

- **Number of laps in 100' section:**
 - **Copper Fabric Non-Asphalt:** 1
 - **Flexible Stainless Steel** 1
 - **Drainage Plane Copper:** 2
 - **Copper Fabric Asphalt:** 4
 - **Peel & Stick:** 17
 - **EPDM self adhered:** 17
 - **Stainless steel self adhered** 17

Lap Joints



End Dams & Corners



- Prefabricated vs. making them on site

Weep Vents

- Always above grade
- Should be placed on top of flashing, not on top of the mortar (BIA TN21B) no more than 24" apart
- Tubes and open joints get clogged
- Use materials made for the life of the wall

Drip edge:

- Must be continuous
- Non-corrosive
- Should not hurt people (pre-formed corners)

Weep Vent Protection

– Netting

- Keeps mortar droppings from blocking the flow of water to the weeps
- Flashing must be 6" higher than netting
- Must fill entire width & depth of the air space



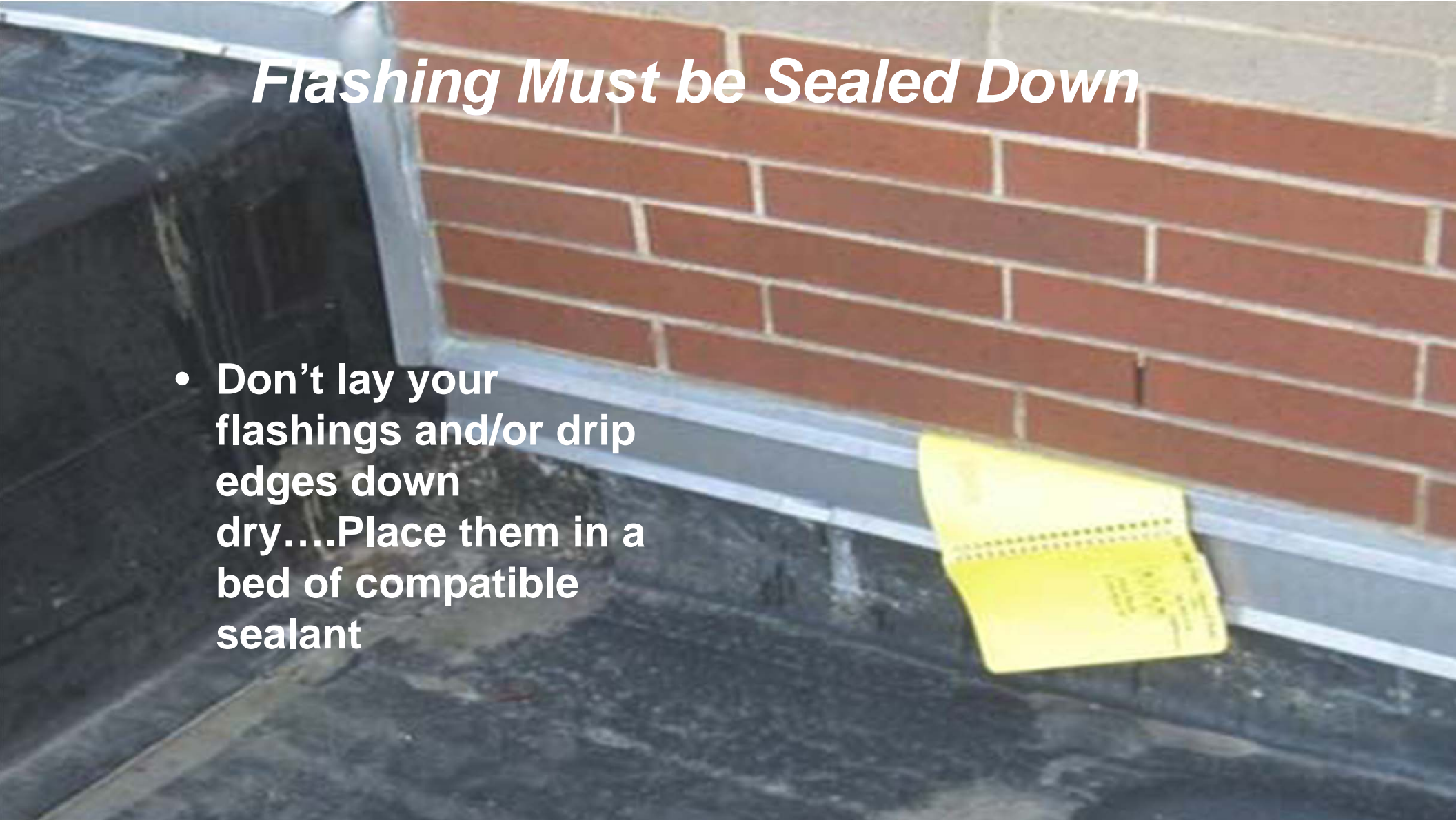
A close-up photograph of a brick wall. A metal weep vent is installed in a mortar joint. A white, fibrous drainage filter fabric is installed over the weep vent, extending across the mortar joint and under the brick above. The brick is red, and the mortar is grey. The background is blurred, showing a blue object and a yellow object.

Weep Vent Protection

- Drainage filter fabrics
 - Keeps mortar droppings, dirt and debris from blocking weeps
 - Reduces efflorescence
 - Insect barrier
 - **One size fits all**

Flashing Must be Sealed Down

- Don't lay your flashings and/or drip edges down dry....Place them in a bed of compatible sealant



Deck Ledger Flashing

- Permanent UV exposure
- Match life expectancy of composites
- Compatibility with PT Wood



Deck Ledger Flashings

A close-up photograph of a metal deck ledger flashing. The metal is dark and shows signs of corrosion, with some areas where the metal has pitted or flaked away. The flashing is attached to a light-colored concrete surface. To the left, a wooden deck board is visible, showing a dark stain where it has been in contact with the metal. The overall scene illustrates the problem of aluminum contact with treated wood in a wet environment.

- *“Aluminum contact is not recommended when treated wood products are immersed in water or are subject to continual or frequent and prolonged wetting from water.”*

» Quote from major pressure treated wood company's literature

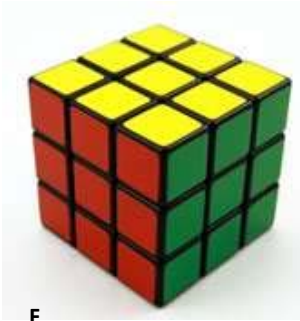
Conclusion/Questions

- Puncture resistance and tensile strength are “Critical to Quality” properties of through-wall flashings that are measurable and comparable.
- Add longevity, compatibility and ease of installation to selection criteria and increase each of these values as the life expectancy and complexity of the project increases.

*This concludes the AIA/CES Systems Program



Are They Compatible?



AIR BARRIERS & INSULATIONS

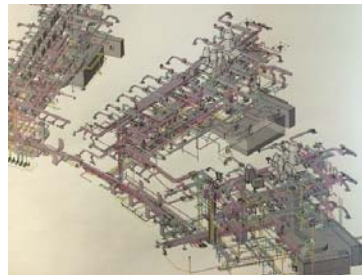
		Spray Polyurethane Foam	Liquid Applied Asphaltic Air Barrier	Liquid Applied Acrylic Air Barrier	Membrane Applied Asphaltic Air Barrier	Polystyrene Foam Insulation	Maximum Warranty
F							
L	Asphaltic copper fabric						None
A	Non-asphaltic copper fabric						Lifetime
S	Stainless Steel fabric						Lifetime
H	Copper Drainage Plane						Lifetime
I	EPDM						10 years
N	PVC						5 years
G	PVC KEE Self Adhered						10 years
S	Peel & Stick						5 years



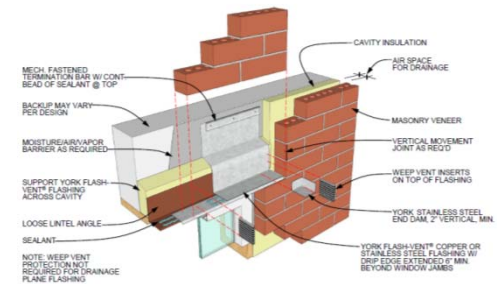
SPECIFIER'S NOTE: ALL MANUFACTURERS OF AIR BARRIER, INSULATION, SEALANT AND FLASHING PRODUCTS SHOULD PROVIDE LETTERS OF COMPATIBILITY FOR THESE PRODUCTS IN COMBINATION WITH EACH OTHER



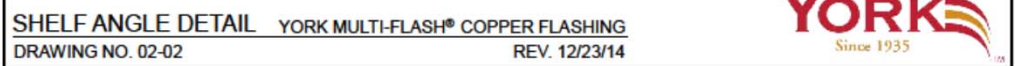
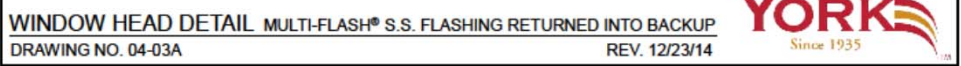
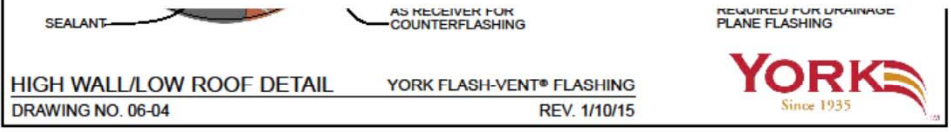
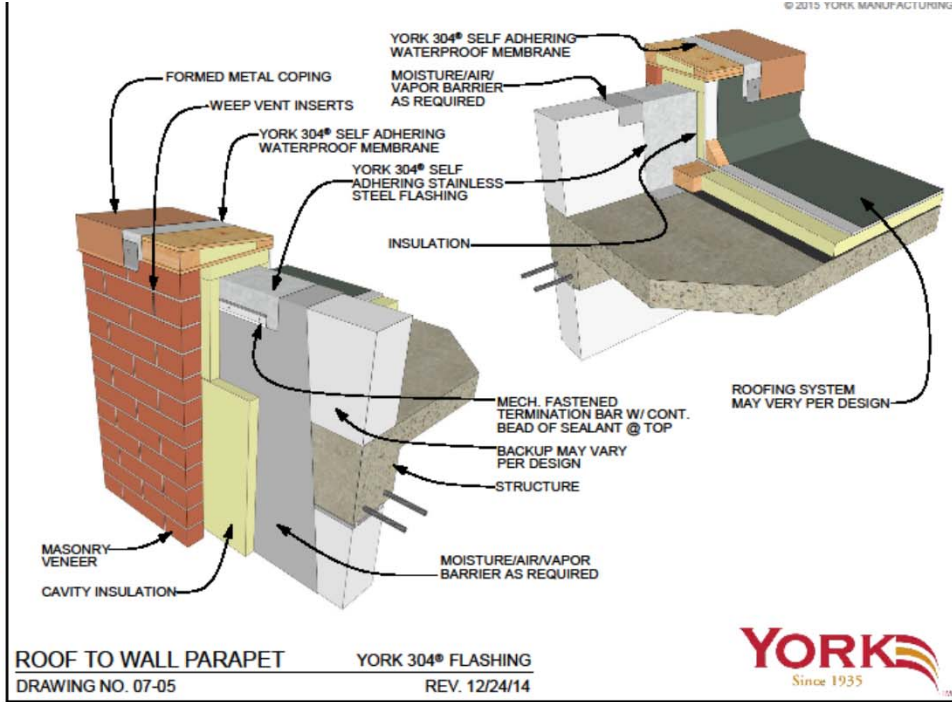
- **Life of the Wall Warranty**
 - **Zero Lifecycle Cost**
- **Health Product Declaration (HPD's):**
 - **Multi-Flash: copper and stainless steel**
 - **Flash-Vent: copper and stainless steel**
 - **York 304: self-adhering stainless steel**



BIM Objects



Details



BACKUP MAY PER DESIGN

MECH. FASTE TERMINATIO) W/ CONT. BE/ SEALANT @ 1

BACKUP PER D

CAVIT

MECH TERM W/ CO SEAL

YORK FLASH

WEEP ON TC

NOTE: PROTI REQU PLANE

YORK MULTI-FLASH® COPPER I RETURNED INTO BACKUP BEYOND MASONRY

MOISTURE BARRIER

SUPPORT FLASH® F ACROSS C

LOOSE LI

SEALANT-

NOTE: WE PROTECT FOR CLAF

SHELF ANGLE ANCHORED TO STRUCTURE

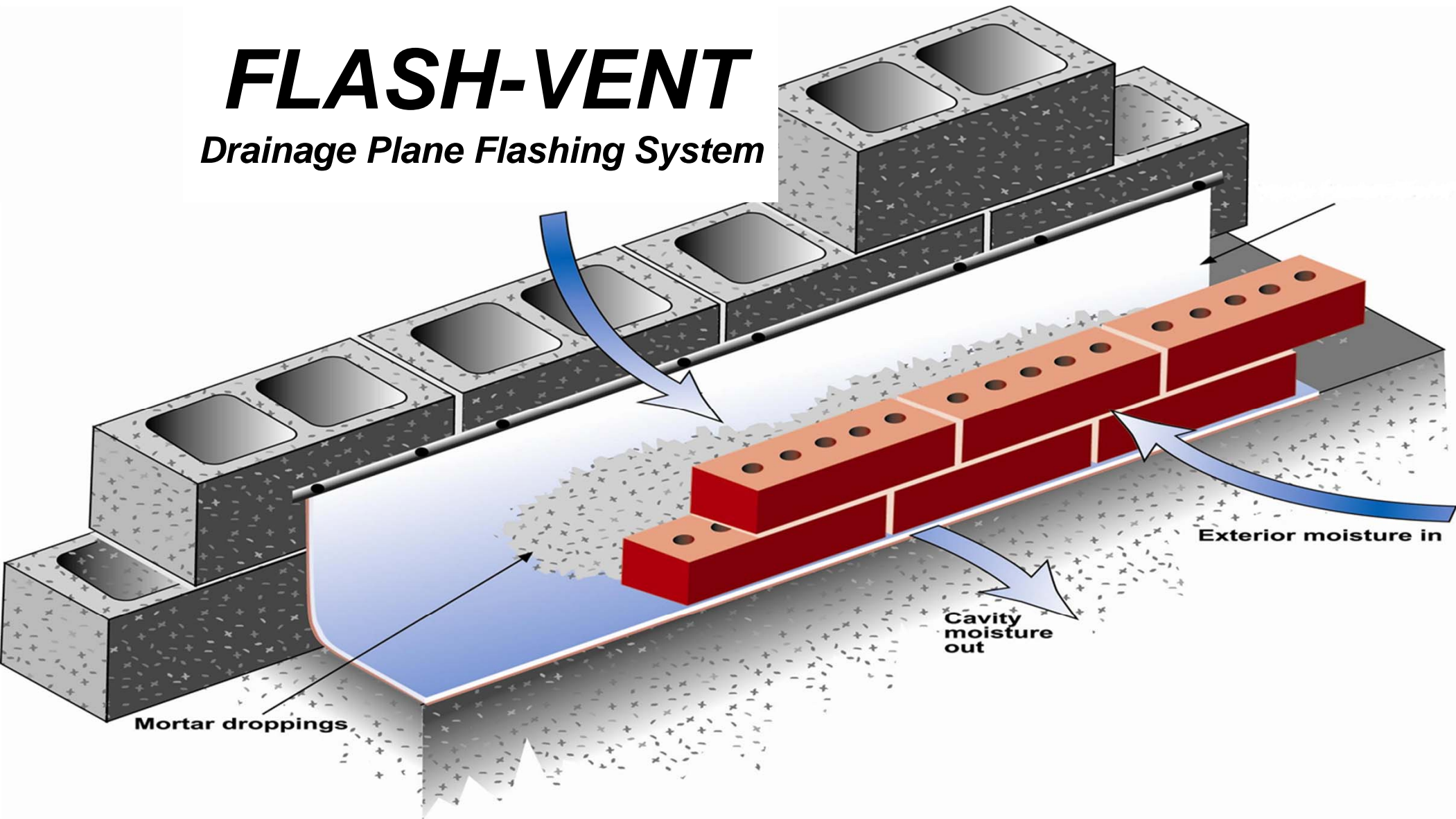
NOTE: WEEP PROTECTION SHOWN FOR

What is wrong with this picture?



FLASH-VENT

Drainage Plane Flashing System



2004 FLASH-VENT DEMO



Cost Comparison: 9/26/2017

- Peel & Stick 24" width flashing \$1.08 PLF
- Stainless steel drip edge \$1.07 PLF
- Termination bar (plastic) \$0.37 PLF
- Primer (not including labor) \$0.29 PLF
- Mortar Net \$1.64 PLF

Peel & Stick total material cost \$4.45 PLF

- ***Flash-Vent*** SS 18" width flashing \$3.98 PLF
- Termination bar (plastic) \$0.37 PLF

Flash-Vent total material cost \$4.35 PLF

Cost Comparison: Labor

Installation based on mason hourly rate of \$32.10 per hour (national average) for an eight foot section.

- **Peel and Stick (no primer)- 32 minutes @ \$0.535/min = \$17.12 or \$2.14 PLF**
- ***Flash-Vent* system -17 minutes @ \$0.535/min = \$9.10 or \$1.14 PLF**

Cost Comparison: Total

- **Total installed cost per lineal foot:**

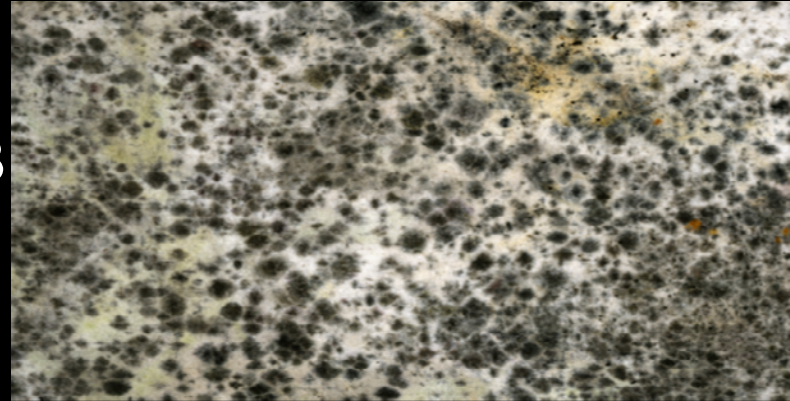
Peel-and-Stick -	\$6.15 PLF
Flash-Vent SS -	<u>\$5.12 PLF</u>
Cost Savings -	\$1.03 PLF

- **Warranty**

– Peel & Stick –	5 years
– Flash-Vent SS–	<u>Life of the wall</u>

Flash-Vent

- **Mold:**
 - Passes ASTM D3273
 - Passes ASTM G21
- **Flame spread and smoke generation:**
 - Passes ASTM E84
 - Class A material



Weep Armor



- Geotextile filter fabric
 - Keeps weep vents clear of debris and mortar
- Hydrophobic
- Lowest cost weep protection system



UniverSeal US-100

Roofing Contractor Magazine

“As contractors and specifiers become familiar with the attributes of polyether MS type sealants, they will rapidly displace the older, more familiar, technologies that now dominate the sealant market.”

Polyether Sealants

- Meets all VOC requirements
- No solvents
- 100% Solids
- Compatible with almost all building components
- Approved for use with polystyrene by.
 - Owens Corning
 - Pactiv
 - Dow



Spec Check-Up

- Free service offered by York
- Send York your specifications for
 - Masonry flashings
 - Air Barriers
 - Wall insulations



**GBCI
CMP**

**Course
#0090005315**



History

York has been the proven leader in through-wall flashing for commercial construction since the 1930's.

Van Ingen Library, Vassar College,
Poughkeepsie, NY.
Built with York Copper
Fabric Flashing, 1938.
Courtesy: Special Collections.



What is wrong with this picture?