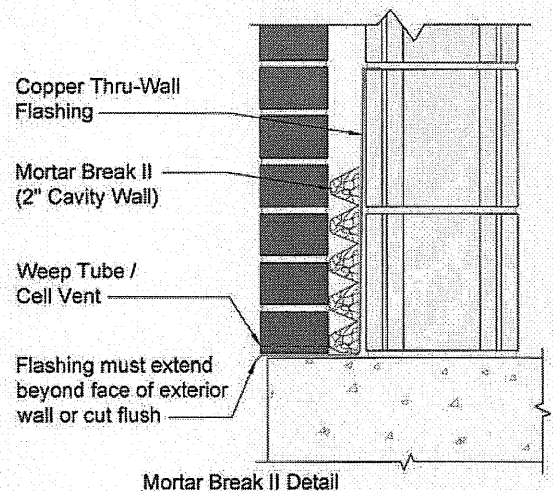
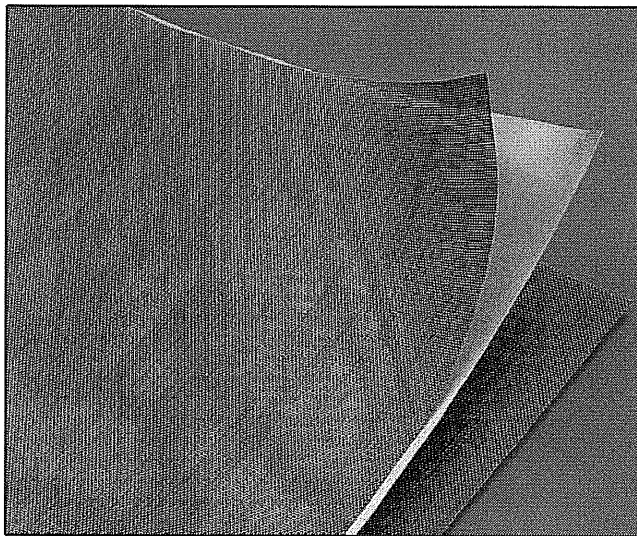




Copper Fabric Flashing

Thru-Wall Flashing

For close to 100 years Copper Fabric Flashing has proven itself as a long lasting dependable thru-wall flashing. The two layers of dense glass fabric and a special blended asphalt are laminated to the copper core to produce greater tensile strength and improve puncture resistance. The composition of copper, glass fabric, and asphalt will ensure a permanent bond in the mortar joint and protection from moisture.



Description:

Copper Fabric is manufactured from a full sheet of 2, 3, 5 or 7 oz. copper bonded on both sides to glass fabric with an asphaltic adhesive.

Features:

Copper Fabric is a permanent, premium quality laminated thru-wall flashing consisting of five (5) layers of time proven waterproofing materials combined under heat and pressure into a single sheet. It is flexible and is easily formed by hand at the job-site. The asphalt coating acts as a buffer, which allows Copper Fabric to be in contact with dissimilar metals.

Special Requirements:

All materials specified shall be delivered to the site in approved manufacturer's sealed containers bearing manufacturer's name and material identification.

Preparation:

All masonry surfaces receiving thru-wall flashings shall be free from loose materials, and reasonably smooth. There shall be no slopes that will form pockets or prevent free drainage of water to the exterior surfaces of the wall. All work shall be executed in conformance with accepted trade practice.

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Application:

Horizontal Masonry Surfaces:

Flashing shall be laid in a slurry of fresh mortar and topped with a fresh full bed of mortar. Flashing shall be carried through the wall as detailed and left exposed at the exterior for inspection only. After inspection, flashing shall be cut flush with the exterior masonry or formed into a drip edge.

Vertical Masonry Surfaces:

Surfaces receiving the flashing shall be sufficiently spotted with Cop-R-Tite Mastic to hold it in place until masonry is set. Secure in back wall mortar joint, reglet, or termination bar.

Foundation Sill Flashing:

The flashing for foundation sills shall be laid in a slurry of fresh mortar and topped with a fresh full bed of mortar. Flashing shall be left flush with the exterior face of the masonry and turned up on the inside not less than 2-inches or be carried upward across the cavity a minimum of 6-inches. Flashing will then be secured in the back wall in a reglet or mortar joint. Where sill and column meet, flashing shall be brought a minimum of 10-inches up the column and secured.

Cavity Wall Flashing

Flashing shall be laid in a slurry of fresh mortar and topped with a fresh full slurry of mortar. Flashing shall be left flush with the exterior face of the masonry wall and carried through the wall, upward across the cavity a minimum of 8-inches and secured in the back wall mortar joint or reglet.

Spandrel Flashing:

Spandrel flashing shall start from the outside toe of the shelf angle, go up the face of the beam and then through the wall turning up on the inside not less than two-inches.

Parapet or Coping:

Flashing for parapets or copings shall be laid in a slurry of fresh mortar and topped with a fresh full bed of mortar. Flashing shall come flush with the exterior and interior faces of the masonry wall.

Head and Sill Flashing:

The flashing shall start flush with the outside of the wall or lintel angle, then carried through or up the wall as indicated. Flashing shall extend six-inches beyond each side of the opening and be turned up at the sides forming a pan. All corners shall be folded, not cut, or pre-formed end dams used.

Other Areas:

All membrane flashing at other locations shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Joining Materials:

Joint shall be made by lapping a minimum of four-inches and coating the contacting surfaces with Cop-R-Tite Mastic.

Weep Vents:

All flashing installed through masonry shall be provided with proper drainage to the outside. Weep holes should be placed sixteen-inches o.c. and cell vents should be placed twenty four-inches o.c. Weep vents or weep holes should be placed in the head joints directly above flashing.

Mortar Deflection:

Mortar Break® or Mortar Break II® should be installed at all flashing locations to ensure proper drainage. The flashing should extend above the mortar deflection in the backup wall to ensure moisture does not become trapped above the flashing.

Rainscreens:

If the cavity wall is less than one-inch, a rainscreen, such as **mortairvent®** is recommended.

Inspection:

In each area where membrane flashing has been installed, a minimum of three locations in the wall joint above the flashing shall be left clean of mortar for water to be forced into the opening to determine if flashing has been installed properly and weep holes provided in accordance with these specifications. **All flashing that has been left exposed to the exterior should be trimmed flush with the exterior masonry at this time.**