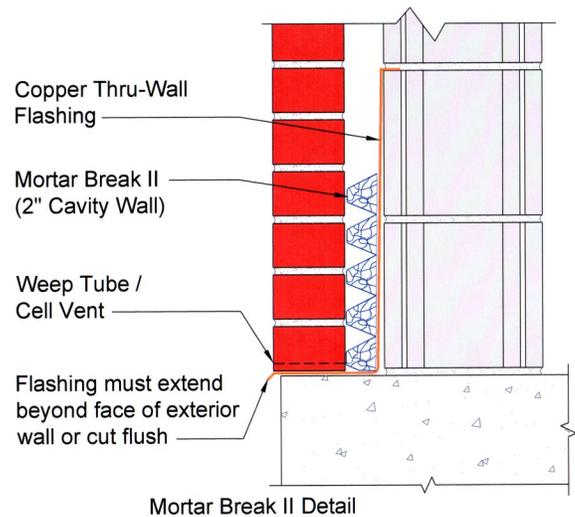
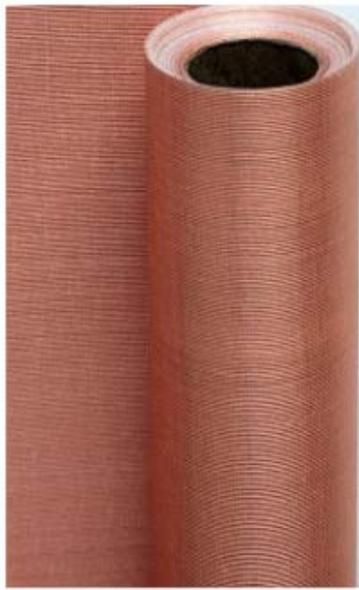




Copper Fabric Flashing

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 waterproof adhesive are laminated to the copper core to produce greater tensile strength and improve puncture resistance. The composition of copper, glass fabric, and laminate will ensure a permanent bond in the mortar joint and protection from moisture.



Description:

Copper Fabric is manufactured from a full sheet of 3 or 5oz. copper bonded on both sides to glass fabric with a permanent waterproof adhesive that will not flow at high temperatures.

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 jobsite.

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 bed of sealant. 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 flashing shall be sufficiently spotted with sealant 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 bed of sealant. 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 height required to reach above the mortar deflection device. Flashing will be secured in the back wall in a reglet, mortar joint or with a termination bar. 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 bed of sealant. 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, a reglet or with a termination bar.

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 2-inches.

Parapet or Coping:

Flashing for parapets or copings shall be laid in a bed of sealant and flashing must be exposed on both faces of the 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 6-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, and sealed per "Joining Materials" below.

Inside / Outside Corners: These can be manufactured or formed on site with Copper Fabric Flashing®. They must be laid in a bed of sealant and sealed to flashing as described below in "Joining Materials".

Other Areas:

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

Joining Materials:

Joints shall be made by lapping a minimum of 4-inches and coating the contacting surfaces with a sealant such as Sealrite Sealant.

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®, Mortar Break® II or Mortar Break® DT 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 1-inch, a rainscreen, such as Mortairvent® is required.

Inspection:

In each area where membrane flashing has been installed, a minimum of 3 locations in the wall joint above the flashing shall be left clean of mortar for water to be forced into the opening. This will 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.**