

Section 1.b Where to Locate Through Wall Flashings :

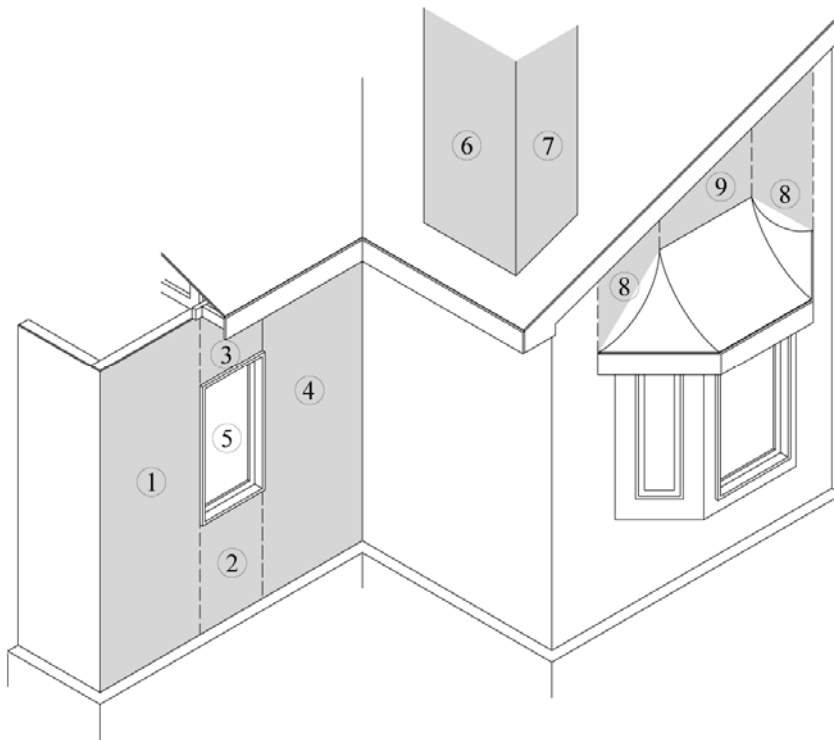


Figure 1.b.1 Flashing Locations in an Exterior Wall Assembly

Each of the numbered sections in Figure 1 is an example of a continuous above grade drainage plane, also known as a wall flashing section. The location of the TWF will vary for each section because the weeps should be above any blockage, i.e. snow load, that would interfere with draining them. The numbered sections are general in nature and are not intended to be inclusive of every wall possibility.

1. Left of the window
2. Under the window
3. Above the window
4. Right of the window
5. A window or door rough opening
6. A wall above an intersecting straight roofline
7. A wall above an intersecting sloped roofline
8. A wall above an intersecting sloped roofline
9. A wall above an intersecting straight roofline

Sections 1, 2, & 4 share a bottom elevation and therefore a common TWF.

Section 5 depicts a rough opening. That opening will receive a window, door, or fixture. Windows, doors, and fixtures typically have their own internal paths for water that direct water to a weep and then onto the face of the exterior finish. The sill in the rough opening of Section 5 is the location for a TWF that will drain the area between the window, door, or fixture frame and the rough opening.

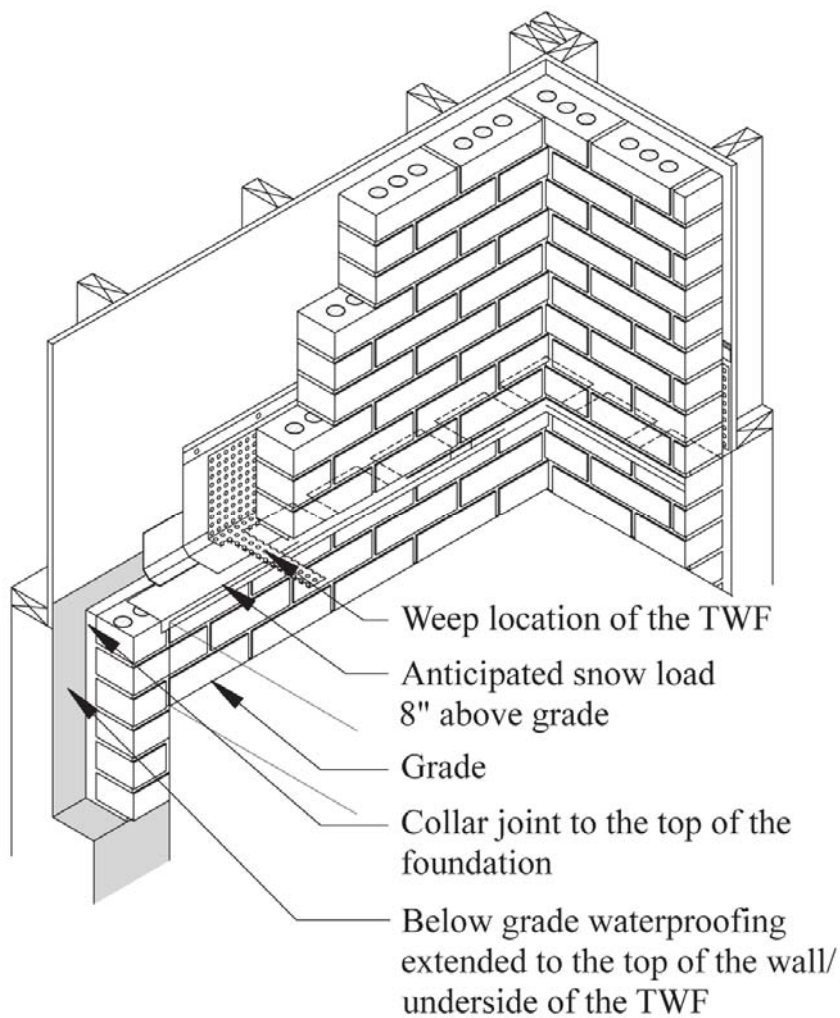


Figure 1.b.2 Correct Location and Elevation of TWF

Figure 1.B.2 depicts the correct location and elevation of a TWF in a region anticipating an 8-inch snow load with a corresponding grade established at 8-inches below the top of the foundation. It also depicts a conceptual way to conceal and continue the below grade waterproofing to protect the structure from the snow load while providing a weeping mechanism for the TWF.