COUNTER FLASHING SYSTEMS (GENERAL)

Careful consideration must be given to flashing systems where a roof joins a wall. The base flashing system must keep water from entering the building and must be designed to provide for building movement. Counter flashing serves to turn water from a wall onto the roof or base flashing.

Metal counter flashing should be used in conjunction with composition base flashings. Composition base flashing should be applied according to the roofing manufacturer's specification.

It is recommended that base flashings be applied over a cant and extended up the wall a minimum of 10 in. (254 mm) above the roof line. Metal counter flashing is installed so that a minimum of 4 in. (100 mm) of the base flashing is covered. Metal base flashings are used with shingle or metal roofs. Metal base flashing is not recommended for use with membrane roofing systems. A metal base flashing may be used over a composition flashing as a protective cover in locations where the base flashing may be damaged by traffic.

Joints in flashing should be lapped 4 in. (100 mm).

Removable counter flashing is cost effective for work installation sequencing and for roofing systems repairs. All membrane roofing should have removable counter flashing.

All counter flashing receivers should be elevated 10 in. (254 mm) above the finished roof. The lower edge of metal counter flashing should be 1 in. (25 mm) minimum above a cant.

All reglets must be capable of supporting flashing.

In high wind areas, clips can be specified for the lower edge of the counter flashing. These would be visible on the edge.

COUNTER FLASHING SYSTEMS — INSTALLATION

FIGURE 4–4

Figure 4–4A illustrates the installation of a complete metal counter flashing system using a metal flashing receiver.

The counter flashing is notched and lapped at inside corners and joints, and seamed at outside corners. The flashing receiver is notched and lapped 3 in. (76 mm) at corners and joints.

After the counter flashing is installed, bend the receiver at a 45 degree angle to provide a drip edge.

This type of counter flashing may be removed with comparative ease when roofing is replaced.

Figure 4–4B shows an alternative receiver that is set as the wall is built. The counter flashing is easily inserted into a spring lock condition as shown in Detail 1.

Figures 4–4C and D illustrate other alternatives for using two-piece counter flashings on new or existing construction. Figure 4–4C shows a snaplock receiver. Figure 4–4D shows a pocket receiver through which fasteners are installed at 24 in. (610 mm) maximum spacing after the counter flashing is inserted.

Figure 4–4E shows a method of installing a counter flashing in an existing masonry wall. Cut a reglet in the masonry joint to a depth of at least 1½ in. (38 mm). Insert the counter flashing into the reglet and hold it in place by spring action. *See* Detail 1. Then fill the reglet with a sealant. Notch and lap the counter flashing at corners and joints.

The recommended minimum gage for counter flashing shown in Figure 4–4 is 16 oz. (0.55 mm) copper, 26 ga (0.5512 mm) galvanized steel, or 26 ga (0.477 mm) stainless steel. Flashing receivers should be of 16 oz. (0.55 mm) copper, 26 ga (0.477 mm) galvanized steel, or 28 ga (0.396 mm) stainless steel.

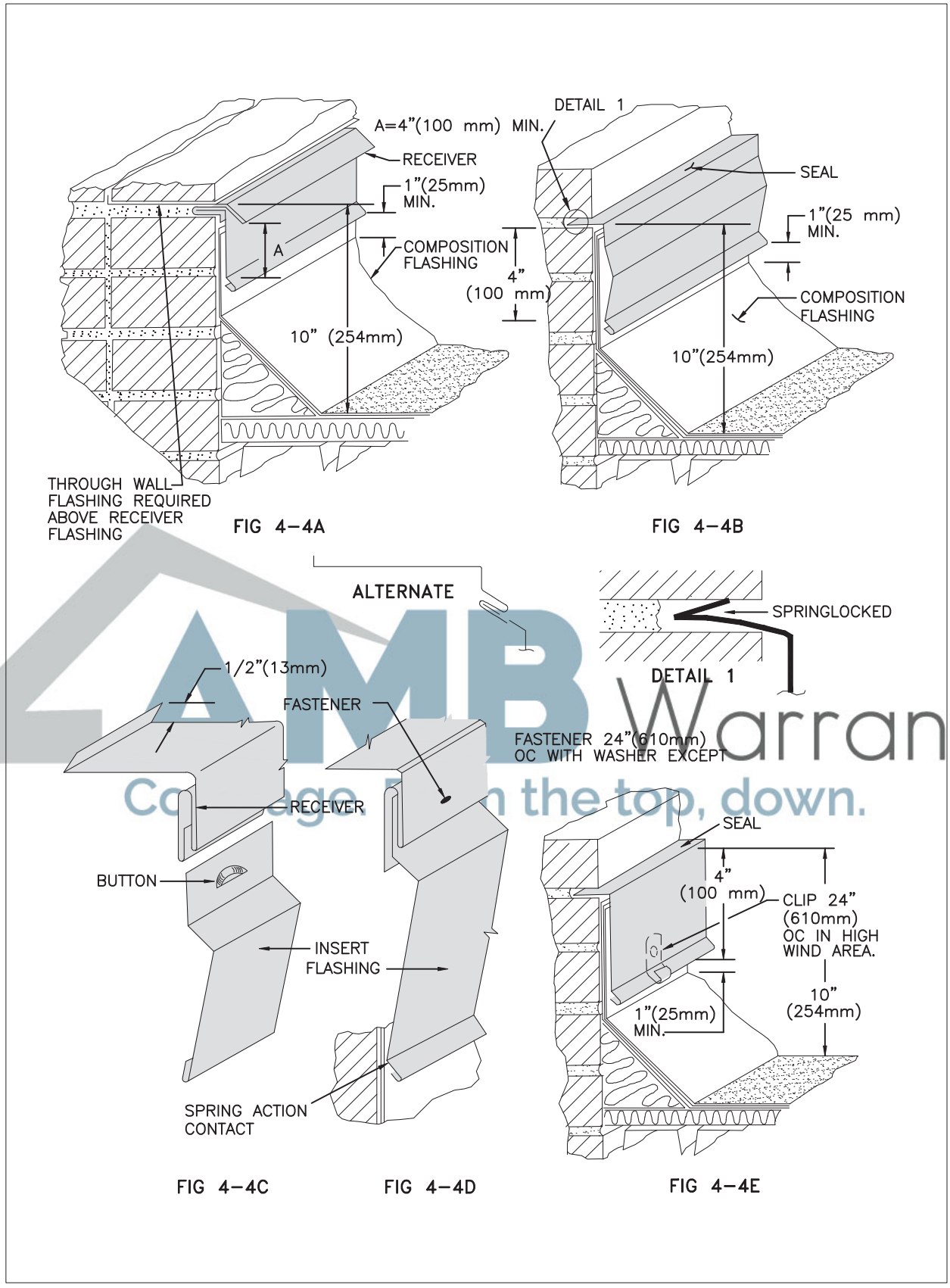


FIGURE 4–4 COUNTER FLASHING SYSTEMS — INSTALLATION

Figure 4–5A shows counter flashing installed using a metal reglet which is furnished by the sheet metal contractor for installation by others. The reglet is attached to the forms before the concrete is poured. Reglet corners should be mitered.

The counter flashing is held in place by wedges and the reglet filled with a sealant.

The counter flashing is notched and lapped at inside corners and joints. Outside corners are notched and seamed.

The Alternate Detail shows another method of installing counter flashing. The counter flashing is snapped in place and the reglet filled with a compatible sealant.

Reglets installed in concrete forms usually need to be fastened 12 in. (305 mm) OC to avoid being dislodged by vibration of concrete mix. Figure 4–5B shows a complete counter flashing system for use with poured concrete walls. The flashing receiver is furnished by the sheet metal contractor for installation by others. This receiver is attached to the forms before the concrete is poured. The down leg of the receiver is butted at corners. After the roofing and composition flashing are in place, the counter flashing is riveted to the receiver. The counter flashing is lapped at all joints and is lapped and sealed at corners.

Figure 4–5C shows a counter flashing method that can be used for exterior wall coverings of several types, both metallic and non-metallic.

The recommended minimum gage for counter flashing shown in this figure is 16 oz. (0.55 mm) copper, 26 ga (0.477 mm) stainless steel, or 26 ga (0.5512 mm) galvanized steel.

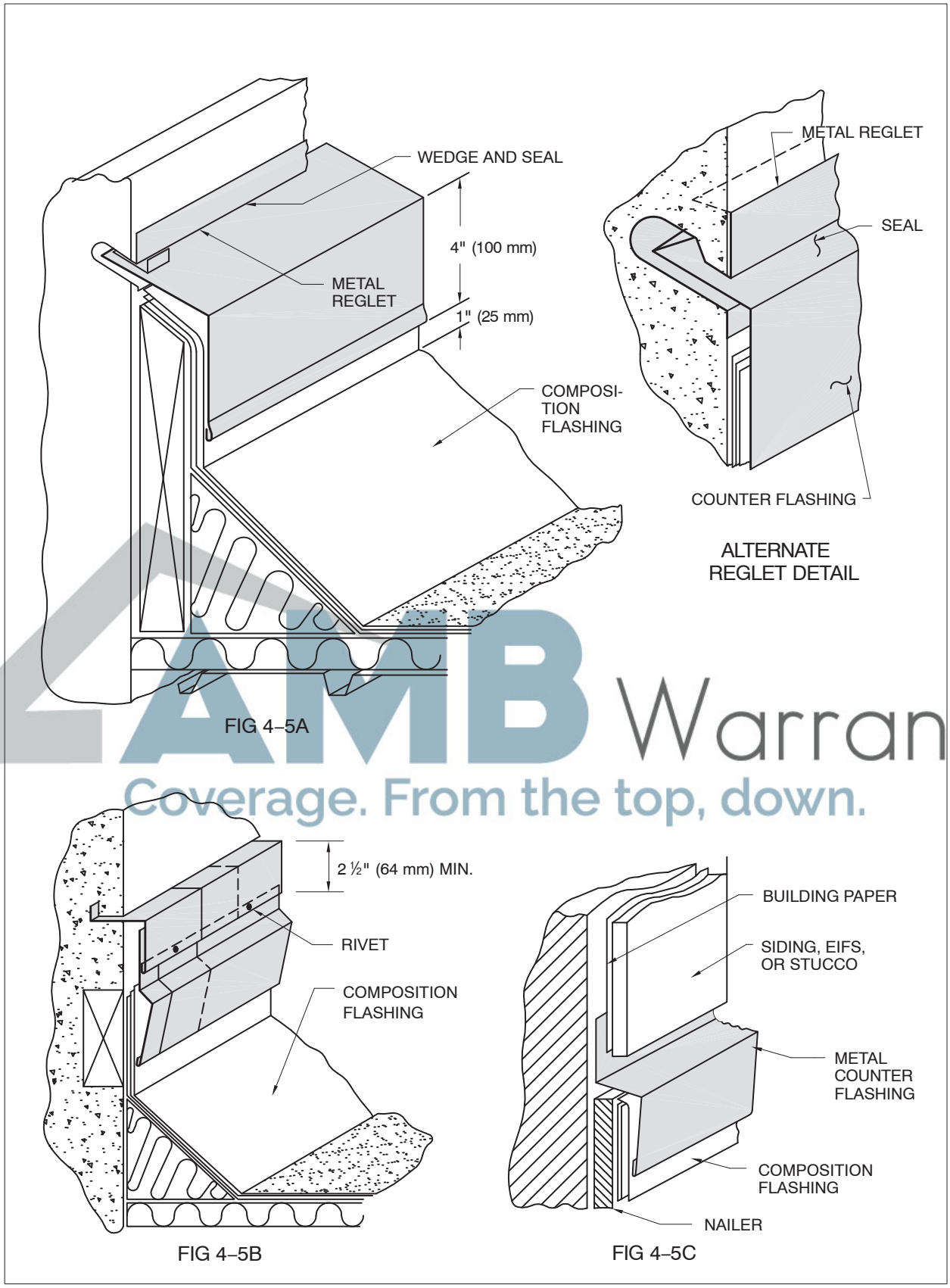


FIGURE 4–5 COUNTER FLASHING SYSTEMS — INSTALLATION

Figure 4–9 shows the use of an apron flashing to waterproof the junction of a wall and a roof that slopes away from the wall. The flashing extends at least 4 in. (100 mm) up the wall and into a reglet. The apron width is 6 in. (152 mm) minimum. This style may be subject to wind uplift if the minimum gage metal is used. Clips such as those shown in Figure 4–9B could be specified at 12 to 18 in. (310 to 460 mm) OC. Figure 4–9B shows a Spanish tile roof abutting a wall. A counter flashing (cap) is built into the masonry joint. Place a second piece of flashing (that laps behind the cap 4 in. (100 mm) min. after the tile trim cap is in place. Hold it with cleats that are bent up to hold the front edge of the flashing.

Figure 4–9A Detail 1 shows an alternate flashing that is of one piece. Also *see* Figure 4–4.

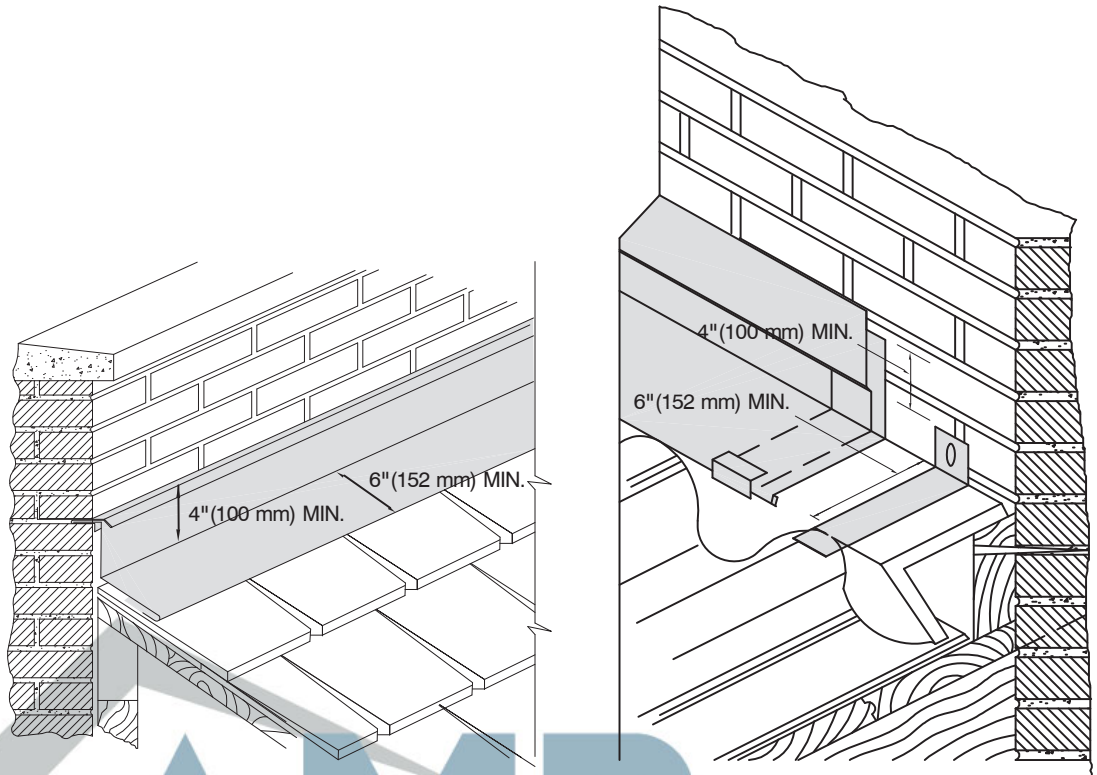
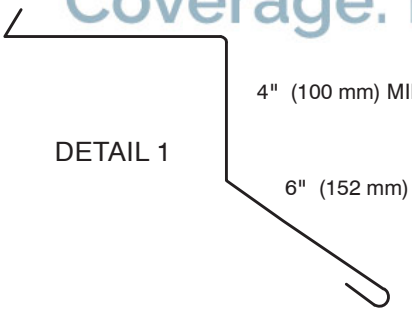
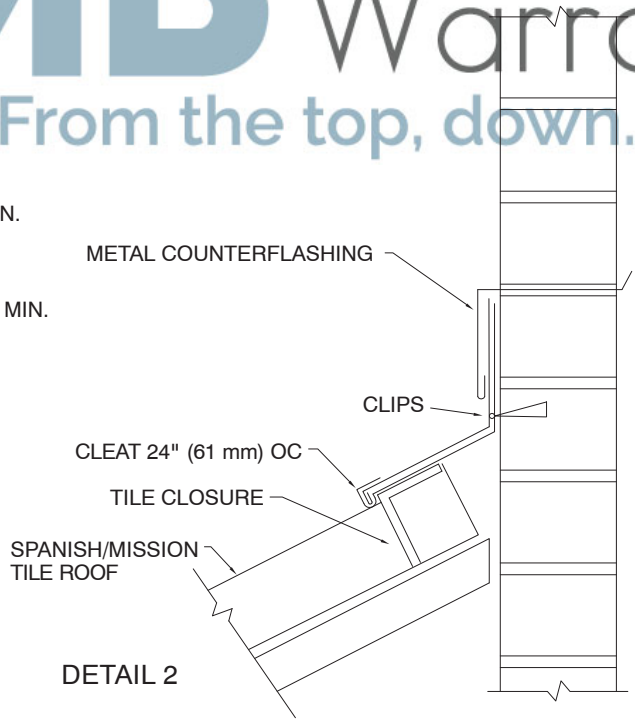


FIG 4–9A

FIG 4–9B



DETAIL 1



DETAIL 2

FIGURE 4–9 COUNTER FLASHING SYSTEMS — INSTALLATION