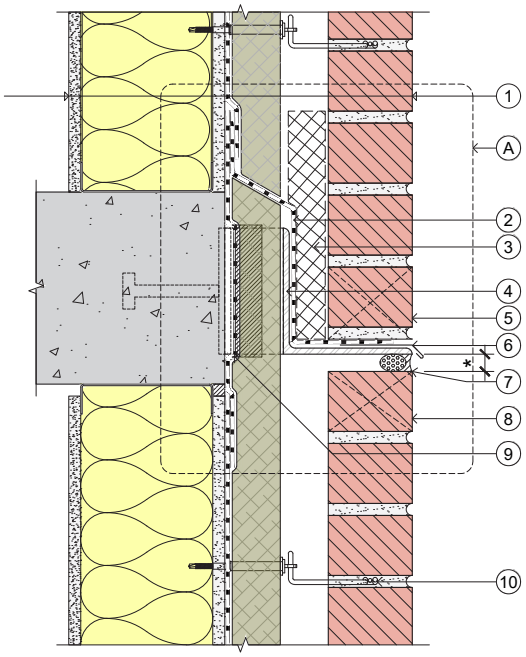
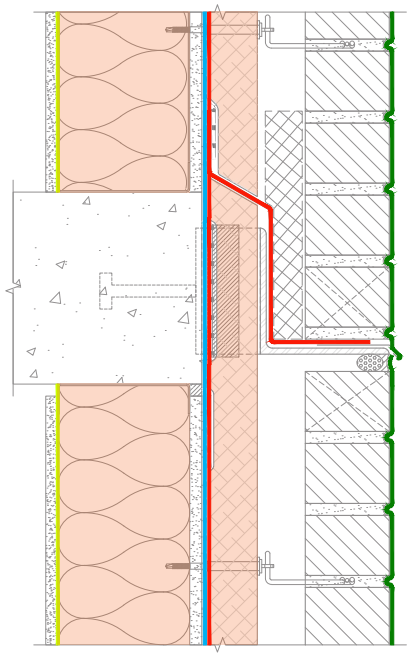
STEEL STUD-FRAMED BACKUP WALL: Floor Line Detail



Detail 6-11 Steel Stud-Framed Backup Wall: Floor-Line Detail



Water-Shedding Surface and Control Layers of Detail 6-11

Legend

1. Typical Assembly:
   - Interior gypsum board
   - Vapor retarder
   - Steel stud-framed wall with batt insulation
   - Exterior sheathing
   - Self-adhered sheet- or fluid-applied air barrier and WRB field membrane
   - Semi-rigid exterior insulation
   - Air cavity
   - Anchored masonry veneer
2. Self-adhered flashing membrane
3. Mortar collection mesh
4. Hot-dipped galvanized-steel standoff shelf angle support anchored on intermittent structural support
5. Vent/weep at maximum 24 inches on-center
6. Sheet-metal flashing with hemmed drip edge
7. Sealant over backer rod
8. Vent at maximum 24 inches on-center (optional)
9. Self-adhered sheet- or fluid-applied air barrier and WRB flashing membrane, extend onto intermittent structural support
10. Masonry veneer anchor

A. See alternate shelf angle support detailing options on page 63

*Minimum ⅜-inch to allow for movement. Confirm dimension with Engineer of Record.

Detail Discussion

See Shelf Angle Flashing Options on page 63 and page 64 for alternative flashing solutions that may be used at the floor line.

The use of a standoff shelf angle to support the anchored masonry veneer allows insulation to run continuously across the floor line and minimize thermal bridging. This minimizes heat loss at the floor line and can improve thermal comfort; it is more thermally efficient than a continuous shelf angle support as discussed in Chapter 8.

Water-Shedding Surface & Control Layers

Water-Shedding Surface

Control Layers:

Water
Air
Vapor
Thermal

Note: Control layers are shown for a Class IV permeance (and sometimes Class III permeance) air barrier and WRB field membrane and where a vapor retarder is located at the interior face of the framing.