Chapter 6 – Anchored Masonry Veneer Systems

STEEL STUD-FRAMED BACKUP WALL: Roof-to-Wall Detail

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. Inverted roof assembly
3. Masonry veneer anchor
4. Self-adhered sheet- or fluid-applied air barrier and WRB flashing membrane, lapped over roof membrane termination and roof penetration flashing membrane
5. Continuous rigid or semi-rigid exterior insulation over drainage composite
6. Mortar collection mesh
7. Interior furring for finish attachment
8. Vent/weep at maximum 24 inches on-center
9. Sheet-metal flashing with hemmed drip edge
10. Hot-dipped galvanized-steel standoff shelf angle support anchored on intermittent structural support
11. Roof penetration flashing membrane (per roof membrane manufacturer), extend onto structural support
A. See alternate shelf angle support detailing options on page 63

Detail Discussion

The standoff shelf angle support at this transition allows for continuous thermal insulation across the roof and wall assemblies.

Masonry wall system installation often precedes roof membrane installation and restricts future access for installation of the roof membrane and flashing components behind the standoff shelf angle. As a result, installation of a roof membrane prestrip and roof penetration flashing membrane at the concrete wall is needed prior to masonry wall system installation. The roof membrane manufacturer can provide recommended prestrip detailing.

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.