Chapter 6 – Anchored Masonry Veneer Systems

WOOD-FRAMED BACKUP WALL: Window Sill Detail

Legend

1. Typical Assembly:
   - Interior gypsum board
   - Vapor retarder
   - Wood-framed wall with batt insulation
   - Exterior sheathing
   - Mechanically attached air barrier and WRB field membrane
   - Air cavity
   - Anchored masonry veneer
2. Non-flanged window on minimum 1/8-inch thick intermittent plastic shims
3. Sealant over backer rod
4. Minimum 1/8-inch thick intermittent shims behind sill flange for drainage
5. Drainage matrix behind precast sill for drainage
6. Sloped precast sill with chamfered drip edge and sealant over backer rod at precast joints
7. Self-adhered sheet- or fluid-applied air barrier and WRB flashing membrane
8. Intermittent structural support for precast sill (beyond), detail anchor through air barrier and WRB membrane per membrane manufacturer requirements
9. Continuous air barrier sealant tied to continuous seal at window perimeter
10. Back dam angle at sill, minimum 1 inch tall, fasten window through back dam angle

Detail Discussion

This guide recommends that a sheet-metal flashing is not placed below the precast sill. It can prematurely degrade the mortar bed beneath the precast sill.

Air and water control layer continuity in this detail is achieved by sealing the window frame against the flashing membrane at the sill back dam. The flashing membrane is adhered to the field membrane.

Intermittent structural supports may be needed to support the sloped precast sill. Air and water control layer continuity should be considered at these supports; additional sealant and/or flashing membranes may be required.

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.

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