Chapter 6 – Anchored Masonry Veneer Systems

WOOD-FRAMED BACKUP WALL: Parapet Detail

Legend

1. Parapet Assembly:
   - Roof membrane
   - Exterior sheathing
   - Vented wood-framed parapet
   - Exterior sheathing
   - Mechanically attached air barrier and WRB field membrane
   - Air cavity
   - Anchored masonry veneer
2. Conventional roof assembly
3. Standing-seam sheet-metal coping with gasketed washer fasteners
4. High-temperature self-adhered membrane
5. Compressible filler
6. Vents at maximum 24 inches on-center (optional)
7. Masonry veneer anchor
8. Closed-cell spray foam insulation
9. Continuous air-barrier sealant between sheathing and mechanically attached air barrier and WRB field membrane
10. Insect screen
11. Preservative-treated wood blocking

*Minimum ¾-inch to allow for movement. Confirm dimension with Engineer of Record.

Detail Discussion

At the roof parapet transition, the closed-cell spray foam insulation and the continuous bead of air barrier sealant provide continuity of the air control layer. Additionally, the closed-cell spray foam assists with vapor control at this transition. An alternative to the use of closed-cell spray foam insulation within the parapet is to provide a prestrip membrane below the parapet framing to transition the air control layer from the wall to the roof assembly. This requires the exterior sheathing to be broken at the parapet and the membrane installation to be coordinated with framing.

A compressible filler is used between the masonry veneer and parapet blocking to allow for differential movement between the backup wall and masonry veneer while preventing insects and debris from entering the cavity behind the masonry veneer.

Water-Shedding Surface & Control Layers

- 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.