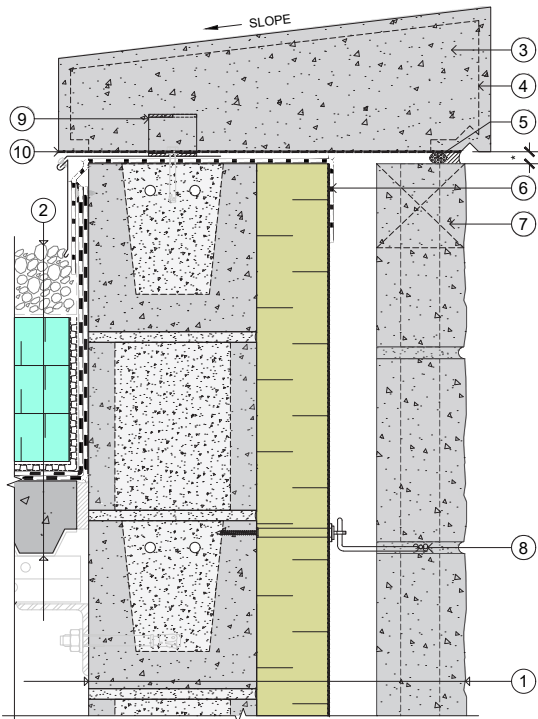


CMU BACKUP WALL: Roof Parapet Detail



Detail 6-5 CMU Backup Wall: Roof Parapet Detail



Water-Shedding Surface and Control Layers of Detail 6-5

Legend

1. Typical Assembly:
 - Single-wythe CMU wall
 - Faced rigid board insulation
 - Air cavity
 - Anchored masonry veneer
2. Inverted roof membrane assembly
3. Precast cornice with chamfered drip edge
4. Sealant over backer rod at precast joints beyond
5. Sealant over backer rod
6. Fully-reinforced fluid-applied roof flashing membrane
7. Vents at maximum 24 inches on-center (optional)
8. Masonry veneer anchor
9. Split-tail anchor
10. Cementitious-based waterproof coating

*Minimum $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to allow for movement. Confirm dimension with Engineer of Record.

Detail Discussion

An application of cementitious-based waterproof coating is applied on the underside of the architectural precast concrete, cast stone, or limestone cap to minimize the migration of moisture below the cap area. This application can mitigate efflorescence in the wall below.

The drip edge at the underside of the parapet cap encourages water to shed away from the enclosure before it can run down the face of the masonry cladding. This application can minimize staining and efflorescence.

The thermal performance of this detail may be improved by framing and insulating the parapet as shown in Detail 6-13. The best approach for minimizing heat loss at the parapet is by insulating up and over the parapet structure.

Water-Shedding Surface & Control Layers

— Water-Shedding Surface

Control Layers:

- Water
- Air
- Vapor
- Thermal

Note: Control layers are shown for a Class I or II faced rigid insulation board product.