Master Wall Inc.®
Building a Culture of Excellence

# Technical Bulletin

Corporate: P.O. Box 397 • Fortson • Georgia • 31808 • 800-755-0825 • FAX 706-569-6704

## MW# 184-210301

## Topic: Floor Line Drainage Flashing

Providing drainage for CIFS®, Cemplaster Fiberstucco and other Master Wall® Systems will depend upon a variety of factors. While not a manufacturer requirement, depending upon the project and environment it may be a valid consideration.

Regarding the need for drainage at regular intervals, the building code does not require it either:

### IBC 21

**1404.4 Flashing.**

Flashing shall be installed in such a manner so as to prevent moisture from entering the wall or to redirect that moisture to the surface of the exterior wall finish or to a *water-resistive barrier* complying with Section 1403.2 and that is part of a means of drainage complying with Section 1402.2. Flashing shall be installed at the perimeters of exterior door and window assemblies, penetrations and terminations of *exterior wall* assemblies, *exterior wall* intersections with roofs, chimneys, porches, decks, balconies and similar projections and at built-in gutters and similar locations where moisture could enter the wall. Flashing with projecting flanges shall be installed on both sides and the ends of copings, under sills and continuously above projecting trim. Where self-adhered membranes are used as flashings of *fenestration* in wall assemblies, those self-adhered flashings shall comply with AAMA 711. Where fluid applied membranes are used as flashing for *exterior wall* openings, those fluid applied membrane flashings shall comply with AAMA 714.

**1404.4.1 Exterior wall pockets.**

In *exterior walls* of buildings or structures, wall pockets or crevices in which moisture can accumulate shall be avoided or protected with caps or drips, or other *approved* means shall be provided to prevent water damage.

**1404.4.2 Masonry.**

Flashing and weep holes in anchored *veneer* designed in accordance with Section 1404.6 shall be located not more than 10 inches (245 mm) above finished ground level above the foundation wall or slab. At other points of support including structural floors, shelf angles and lintels, flashing and weep holes shall be located in the first course of masonry above the support.

### IRC 21

**R703.4 Flashing.**

*Approved* corrosion-resistant flashing shall be applied *shingle-fashion* in a manner to prevent entry of water into the wall cavity or penetration of water to the building structural framing components. Self-adhered membranes used as flashing shall comply with AAMA 711. Fluid-applied membranes used as flashing in exterior walls shall comply with AAMA 714. The flashing shall extend to the surface of the exterior wall finish. *Approved* corrosion-resistant flashings shall be installed at the following locations:

1. Exterior window and door openings. Flashing at exterior window and door openings shall be installed in accordance with Section R703.4.1.
2. At the intersection of chimneys or other masonry construction with frame or stucco walls, with projecting lips on both sides under stucco copings.
3. Under and at the ends of masonry, wood or metal copings and sills.
4. Continuously above all projecting wood *trim*.
5. Where exterior porches, decks or stairs attach to a wall or floor assembly of wood-frame construction.
6. At wall and roof intersections.
7. At built-in gutters.

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## Considerations for Floor Line Flashing

While there are neither building code nor a manufacturer requirement for floor line flashing, does that mean that including them has a benefit? Our opinion is that it depends upon the design and environment. Here are some design considerations for determining if it is a benefit:

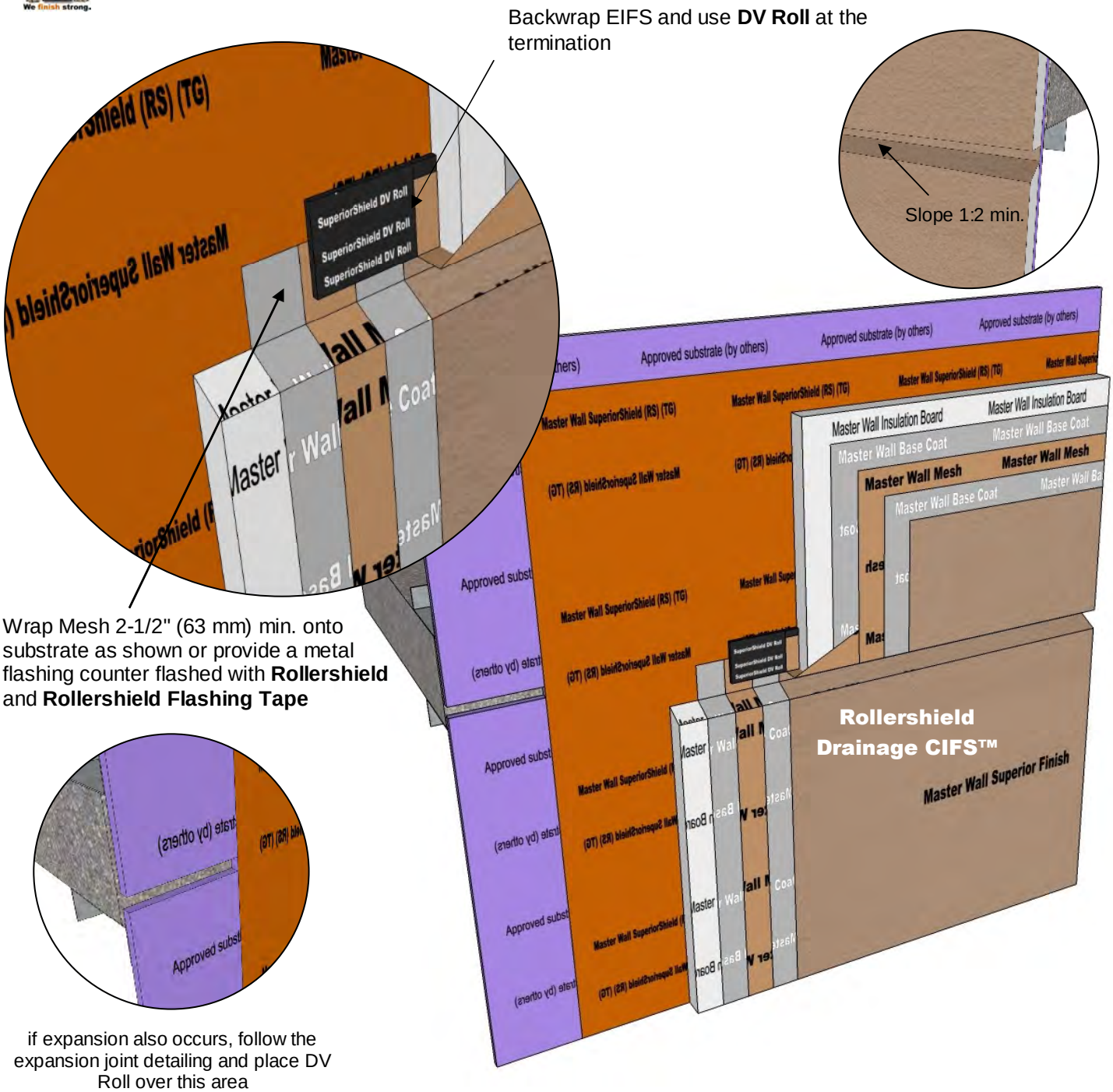
- Shorter in height buildings have less exposure to weather and less need for floor line drainage.
- Taller buildings have more exposure and less means of draining any incidental water, so floor line drainage might be a benefit.
- Building designs with few penetrations have a lessened chance of water penetration.
- Specifying lower grade windows and other building envelope products will increase the chances of water entry.
- Floor line flashing in an arid environment may not be needed, the same project in a wet environment it may be a necessity.
- The system selection may play a role in the need for flashing. For example, CIFS® has a monolithic lamina that is highly resistive to bulk water entry and designing for the least number of penetrations is one of the true benefits of these systems. Control joints in Cemplaster Fiberstucco and traditional stucco are less resistant to bulk water and may benefit from floor line flashing.

## Detailing Floor Line Flashing

If the designer has reviewed the considerations and decides to add floor line flashing to their project the locations should be clearly noted on the documents or if being considered later, a change order noting the additional requirements. As there are no requirements, some designers will require drainage at each floor and others seem to use an “every third floor” model. The frequency is the responsibility of the designer.

The attached details show examples of floor line flashing. Additionally, the designer may wish to seal the open portion with a sealant joint and weep tubes at 24” (61 cm) centers. This is especially important in regions that have wind-driven rain to prevent entry.

# Rollershield Drainage CIFS™ – Continuously Insulated
## Section 07 24 19




## *RDCIFS-31 FLOOR LINE DRAINAGE*

*Model Link: https://3dwarehouse.sketchup.com/model/1068f0c3-2ac5-4b93-b907-2e81ad57c55b/Rollershield-Drainage-CIFS%E2%84%A2-Floor-Line-Drainage*

These drawings relay the conceptual conditions of Master Wall® Systems and are not the construction drawings. Ultimately the design and detailing of an entire wall system is the responsibility of a professional. These details will guide the design professional in the use of Master Wall® Products. Master Wall disclaims design, warranty or construction intent or responsibility. **Bold = Master Wall® Product.**

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Cemplaster Fiberstucco

*Cemplaster Fiberstucco Conceptual Details*
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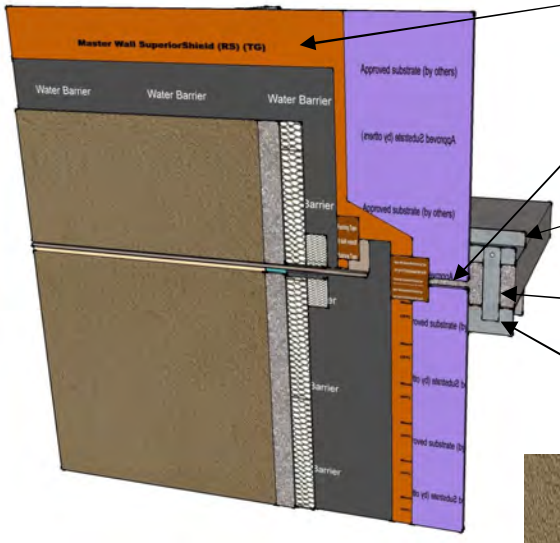
Design




**Rollershield LAB**

Space Sheathing for anticipated movement

Track

Provide support strapping spaced on 8" centers, fastened top only if slab is offset from framing

Slip Track, anticipated movement occurs here

Framing, Sheathing & Water Barrier over **Rollershield**

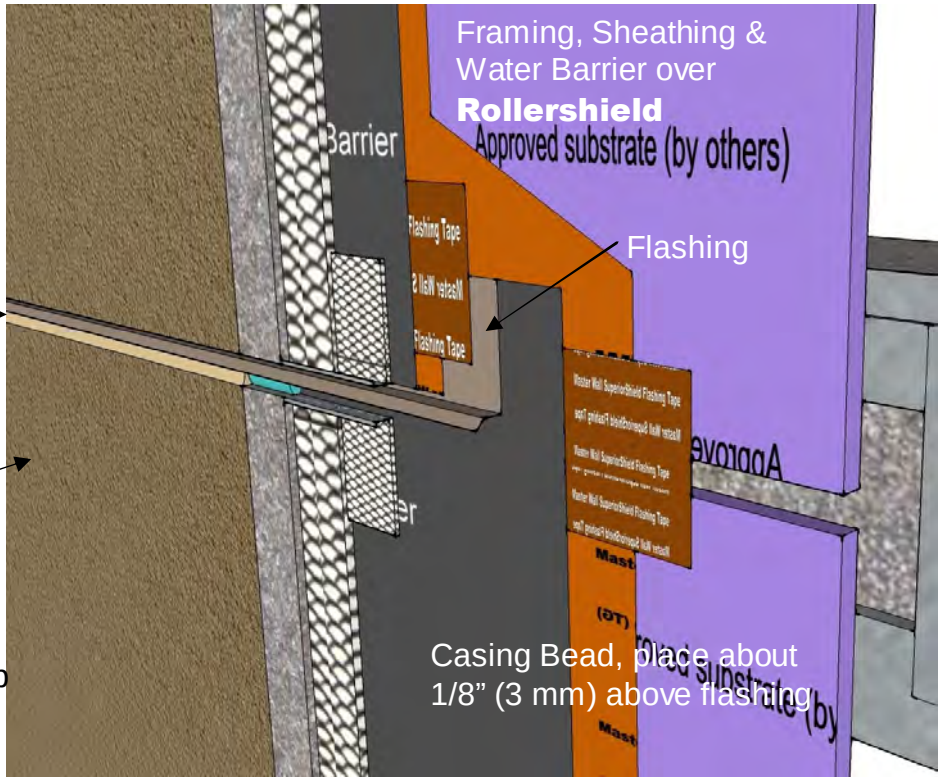
Flashing

Sealant sized for anticipated movement, 3/8" (9.5 mm) min.

**Fiberstucco Assembly/Options**

***WRB, DRS, CFS, SA, LBC, PRIME, FIN, FA***

Note: Rollershield & Rollershield Flashing Tape shown, WeatherStop Tape could also be used at floor lines for additional protection




Casing Bead, place about 1/8" (3 mm) above flashing

## Floor Line Expansion Joint with Drainage Provision and Rollershield

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