WALLcontrol™ Stainless Flashing

Installer's Guide

07-2022 Version

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I. Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing System Overview

WALLcontrol Stainless Steel Butyl Adhered Flashing

Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing is a transition flashing that helps provide a watertight bond. It adheres to, and can be adhered to by the majority of air barriers, water-resistive barriers (WRBs), sealants, roofing membranes, insulations, and waterproofing membranes. Material can be applied in cold weather down to 20˚F and performs to the highest AMAA 711 exposure (176˚F) without primer.

II. Products

Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing

Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing is a multipurpose self-adhering flashing with a high temperature butyl adhesive with a siliconized release liner. WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing has a durable 304 stainless steel facer that is flexible, hand formable, and trimmable with standard tools while providing robust puncture, tear, and UV resistance. Contact Siplast for information on approved product uses.

Accessories (as needed)

- Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or a compatible approved sealant
- Termination bar with sealant catch lip
- Fasteners with appropriate blocking, attachment type, structural capacity, and head configuration
- Stainless steel formed metal drip edges, welded corners, and welded end dams

III. Personal Protection

Refer to the applicable Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing product Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for specific safety information. Use personal protective equipment as required. Gloves are recommended due to sharp edges. Always read the full label and product safety data sheet for precautionary instructions before use. Use appropriate safety equipment and job-site controls during application and handling.

IV. Storage and Handling

Store Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane between 40°F to 90°F (5°C to 32°C) and in dry conditions. Do not double stack pallets. Wearing gloves while handling is recommended for protection from sharp edges.

V. Flashing Code Requirements

International Building Code (IBC) Section 1404.4 Flashing

This code section states that flashing shall be installed to:

- Prevent moisture from entering the wall or to redirect that moisture to the surface of the exterior wall, wall finish, or to a water-resistive barrier.
- Be part of a means of drainage complying with the weather-resistant exterior wall envelope (complying with IBC* Section 1402.2).
- 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.

IBC Section 1404.4.1 Exterior Wall Pockets

This code section states that 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.

IBC Section 1404.4.2 Masonry

This code section states that flashing and weep holes in anchored veneer designed (complying with IBC* Section 1404.6) shall not be located more than 10 inches 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.

VI. Installation Tools

Tape measure, utility knife, shears, and hand roller. Shears are the preferred method for cutting. A box or razor knife requires a solid cutting surface and firm pressure.

VII. Substrate Preparation

Substrate must be clean and dry and free from gross irregularities, loose material, unsound material, or any foreign material (such as dirt, ice, snow, water, grease, bitumen/coal tar, oil, release agents, lacquers, paint coverings), or any other condition that would be detrimental to the adhesion of the membrane to the substrate. Remove rust or other oxidation layers from the surface prior to application.

Where necessary, clean loose mortar and other contamination on the substrate with a wire brush or similar abrasion to provide a stable, clean, frost-free, and dust-free surface for application. Ensure there are no slopes that will form pockets or prevent a proper drainage plane. Ensure all work is completed in accordance with accepted trade practices

VIII. General Applications

The following principles apply to all Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing installations:

- Flashing membrane should be installed in a manner to shed water in a shingle fashion. The membrane should be installed in a sequence that maintains a continuous downward water drainage plane onto an acceptable air and water barrier with an unobstructed path to the exterior of the wall system.
- The self-adhered membrane must be applied with a 2 inch minimum lap on itself or other transition interfaces.
- Cut the desired length of the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane.
- To minimize wrinkles in the finished membrane, limit the removal of the release liner to only the area of the flashing membrane that is being immediately adhered to the substrate.
- When applying the membrane to the substrate, install the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing using a handheld roller and roll the membrane with constant, firm pressure to ensure uniform contact with the substrate.
- Seal all terminations, detailing, leading-edge, and protrusions with Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or compatible approved sealant.
- Splice end joints by overlapping the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing a minimum of two inches, and seal the leading edge with Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or compatible approved sealant.
- When installing the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing at a corner with a 90° or greater angle, pre-bend the membrane and roll the crease before removing the release liner and installation.
- Follow facade cladding, door, window, and roofing manufacturers' installation and maintenance requirements for all exterior enclosure systems.

IX. Specific Applications

A. Transition between Dissimilar Materials (General)

1. Adhere the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing onto each substrate a minimum of 2 inches.
2. Materials to be transitioned must lap onto the stainless steel face of the membrane a minimum of 2 inches.
3. Install the flashing membrane on top of the fully cured lower air barrier, and install the higher air barrier lapped over the top of the stainless steel to avoid a reverse lap

B. Transition to Below Grade Waterproofing

1. Below-grade waterproofing material must be fully cured before installing the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane.
2. The flashing membrane must lap over the below-grade waterproofing a minimum of 2 inches.
3. Seal all edges with Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or a compatible approved sealant.

C. Curtain Wall, Storefront, and Rough Openings

1. The rough opening substrate where the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing will be applied should be a suitable, solid surface. Ensure the configurations provide a drainage path for any water intrusion through the window/door attachment system that collects at the sill or other areas in the unit to be installed in the rough opening.

2. Measure the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing to provide enough material for at least 2 inches lapping on the vertical wall surface and a depth into the rough opening that is beyond the inner surface of the window/door frame to allow for an interior sealant joint. Cut the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane to accommodate the opening width plus at least 4 inches turn up each jamb and the depth in the rough opening to accommodate the back dam height.
3. Cut the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane into manageable lengths and remove the release liner.
4. Apply the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane from the lowest point upward, overlapping horizontal edges a minimum of 2 inches in a shingle fashion. Sill first, then jambs, and install the head membrane last.
5. The Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane on the sill can be formed into a sill pan (see D below).
6. Apply a continuous interior perimeter seal between the unit frame and the rough opening membrane flashing using Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or a compatible approved sealant.

D. Sill Pan

Install the sill pan prior to the jamb or head flashing for the rough opening following the sequence below:

1. Measure the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing to provide enough material for at least 2 inches lapping on the vertical wall surface and a depth into the rough opening that is beyond the inner surface of the window/door frame to allow for an interior sealant joint and to accommodate the back dam height. Cut the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane to accommodate the opening width plus at least 4 inches turn up each jamb and the depth in the rough opening to accommodate the back dam height.
2. Fold Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane top to the required height of the sill back dam (1 inch vertical back dam is a common height), pinch, fold, and turn the corner into an end dam.
3. Remove the release liner and press the membrane into place.
4. Cut the membrane at the face of the wall at each corner to create the downward leg of the sill pan.
5. Sill pan can be either one monolithic piece or multiple pieces to accommodate the installation.
6. Apply ½ inch tooled sealant joint using Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or a compatible approved sealant at the sill pan corners.

E. Parapet Flashing

Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing can be installed to protect the tops of masonry and framed parapet walls and roof edges where the walls are exposed to weather prior to completion of the roofing, copings, or facade claddings.

1. Adhere the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing onto each substrate a minimum of 2 inches.
2. Materials to be transitioned must lap onto the stainless steel face of the membrane a minimum of 2 inches.
3. Install the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing membrane on top of the fully cured lower air barrier and install the higher air barrier lapped over the top of the membrane to avoid a reverse lap.

F. Through-wall Flashing (TWF)

1. Flashing roll width: Minimum membrane roll width required to be a sufficient dimension to start flush with the outside face of exterior width, extend through the wall cavity, and be applied vertically on the substrate to a height extending above lintel steel at least 2 inches. TWFs must go up the backer wall a minimum of 8 inches, but if the mortar deflection netting is directly against the backer wall, the TWF must be extended 6 inches above

the top of the netting. The TWF must extend beyond the head of the fenestration opening by either 6 inches or the first vertical mortar joint.

2. Measure the length of the Siplast WALLcontrol Stainless Flashing to extend flashing 6 inches minimum beyond the opening width.
3. Flashing membrane should be installed in a manner to shed water in a shingle fashion. The membrane should be installed in a sequence that maintains a continuous downward water drainage plane onto an acceptable air and water barrier in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
4. Masonry backup wall: Fasten the flashing to the masonry backup. Surface apply at the top by embedding in a layer of sealant or use a non-corrosive termination bar and fasten it to the backer wall at the top edge of the flashing. Seal the top edge with Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant, or a compatible approved sealant, or use a termination clamp, which is embedded in the block backup wall.
5. Concrete backup wall: Fasten to concrete surface at the top by embedding in a layer of sealant or use a noncorrosive termination bar and fasten it to the backer wall at the top edge of the flashing and seal the top edge with Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or compatible approved sealant.
6. Stud backup wall with gypsum sheathing: Fasten to stud backup at the top by embedding in a layer of sealant or use a non-corrosive termination bar and fasten it to the backer wall at the top edge of the flashing and seal the top edge with Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or compatible approved sealant.
7. End dams: Fold ends of flashing at the end of the opening or horizontal flashing terminations to form dam or use stainless steel preformed end dams made of 26 gauge stainless steel.
8. Inside and outside corners: Make in an industry-accepted manner using corner and splice material or purchase manufactured corners from the manufacturer.
9. Sealant: Apply sealant to lapped flashing membrane joints, the top of the termination bars, and preformed metal transition edges with Siplast PS-715 NS Elastomeric Sealant or compatible approved sealant.
10. Use bend and hemmed sheet metal stainless steel at any location that the underside of the flashing will be exposed and deemed necessary by the design professional or authority having jurisdiction on the project.
11. Cover flashing within a few days of installation to protect it from damage from the different trades, the environment, and falling debris. If the flashing is left unprotected and is punctured, torn, or damaged, you should contact the manufacturer for repair instructions.