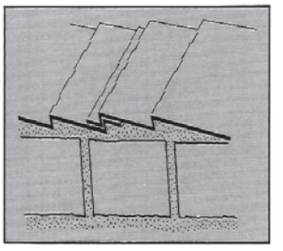
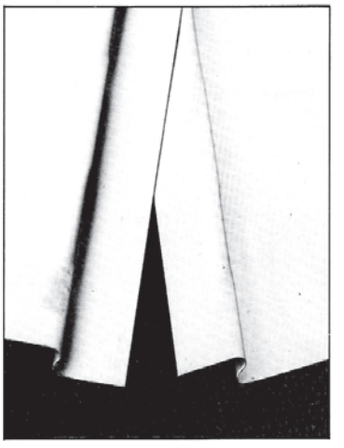
LANCE Construction Supplies, Inc.
4225 W. Ogden Ave. • Chicago, IL 60623 • **Phone: (773) 522-1900**

THREE-WAY INTERLOCKING FLASHING



Use
A preformed metal flashing designed to provide life of the building moisture protection in masonry structures. Use at floor levels, beneath sills, over lintels, continuous at spandrel beams, beneath copings and elsewhere as required.

Type
Three Way Bond Interlocking Type with 3/16” high undercut sawtooth ribs at 3” intervals to provide a three way mechanical bond in the mortar bed and insure rapid drainage of moisture to the exterior. Interlocking feature provides for watertight joints without the use of sealant or solder except at corners and special conditions.



Gauge/Sizes
Available in type 302/304 dead soft stainless steel, Terne Coated Stainless Steel, copper, lead coated copper and aluminum. For concealed applications such as floor levels, sills, lintels and spandrel beams use .010” or .012” stainless steel; 10 oz. copper or .025” aluminum. Where exposed use .015” or .018” Terne Coated Stainless Steel; 16 oz. copper or lead coated copper of .032” aluminum. 10 oz. copper supplied in widths to 24”. All other materials available in widths to 36”. Standard lengths of 49 1/2” allow for a 1 1/2” interlocking end lap. Other lengths to 88 1/2” available on request.

Installation
Concealed flashing should start 1/2” back from the exterior face of the wall, extend through the wall, stepping up at least one brick course to promote drainage and terminate with a 2” turn up at the interface. Where a turn up is impractical the flashing should terminate with a 1/4” hook dam approximately 1” back from the inside face of the wall. Lintel and sill flashings should extend at least 4” beyond the jambs of openings. Flashings at spandrel beams should be continuous. At vertical limitations the flashing should be turned up a minimum of 2” and sealed with plastic roofing cement. All flashings should be set with a thin bed of mortar below and above with care being taken to insure that the mortar completely fills the bonding ribs.

MASONRY

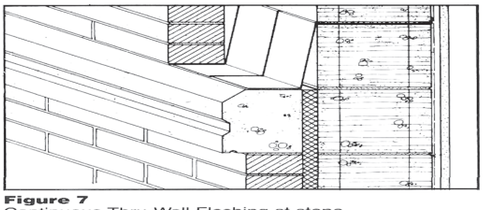


Figure 7
Continuous Thru-Wall Flashing at stone band courses.

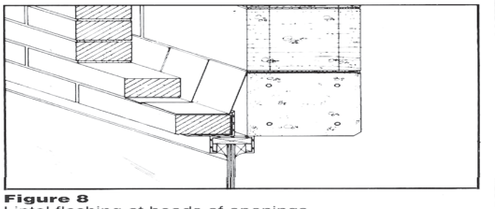


Figure 8
Lintel flashing at heads of openings. Extend full length of angle.

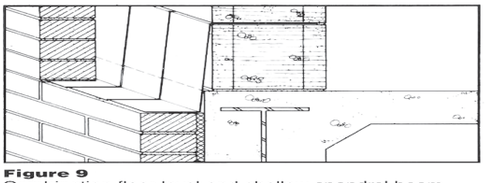


Figure 9
Combination floor level and shallow spandrel beam flashing. Where beams are 16” or less in depth, thru-wall flashing extending one course below level of the floor will provide protection at base of cavity and spandrel.

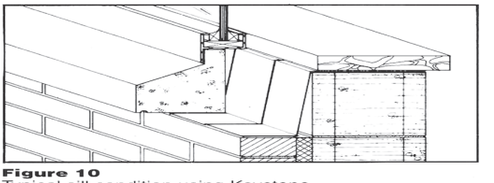


Figure 10
Typical sill condition using Keystone “3-way” Thru-Wall Flashing. Flashing should extend four (4) inches beyond openings.

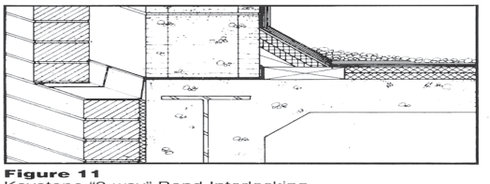


Figure 11
Keystone “3-way” Bond Interlocking Thru-Wall Flashing at base of high parapet. When turned up on inner face, as shown, provides protection against all seepage.

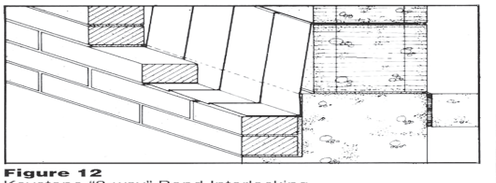


Figure 12
Keystone “3-way” Bond Interlocking Thru-Wall Flashing at base of cavity. Provides positive drainage to exterior of building.

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