

## GENERAL

It is the builder's responsibility to ensure that windows and doors are installed in such a way that water does not penetrate from the outer skin to the inner skin of the building envelope. The extent of the flashing required will depend on local weather conditions. In some instances only sill flashings may be required. In others jamb and head flashing may be required. For further information please refer to the relevant sections of the BCA.

## JAMB FLASHING

- Required in high wind locations to ensure that water which enters between the window jamb and the outer skin is drained to the sill flashing
- Where jamb flashing overlaps sill flashing, the overlap should extend the full depth of the sill flashing

## HEAD FLASHING

Provided to stop water wetting the inner skin by bridging across the window or door head.

Provided above any wall penetrations not specifically designed to stop water reaching the inner skin, ie; exhaust fans and ventilation ducts.

- Must project horizontally a minimum of 150mm both sides past the opening
- Must be of approved materials to AS2904
- Must be provided with weep holes to let the water out

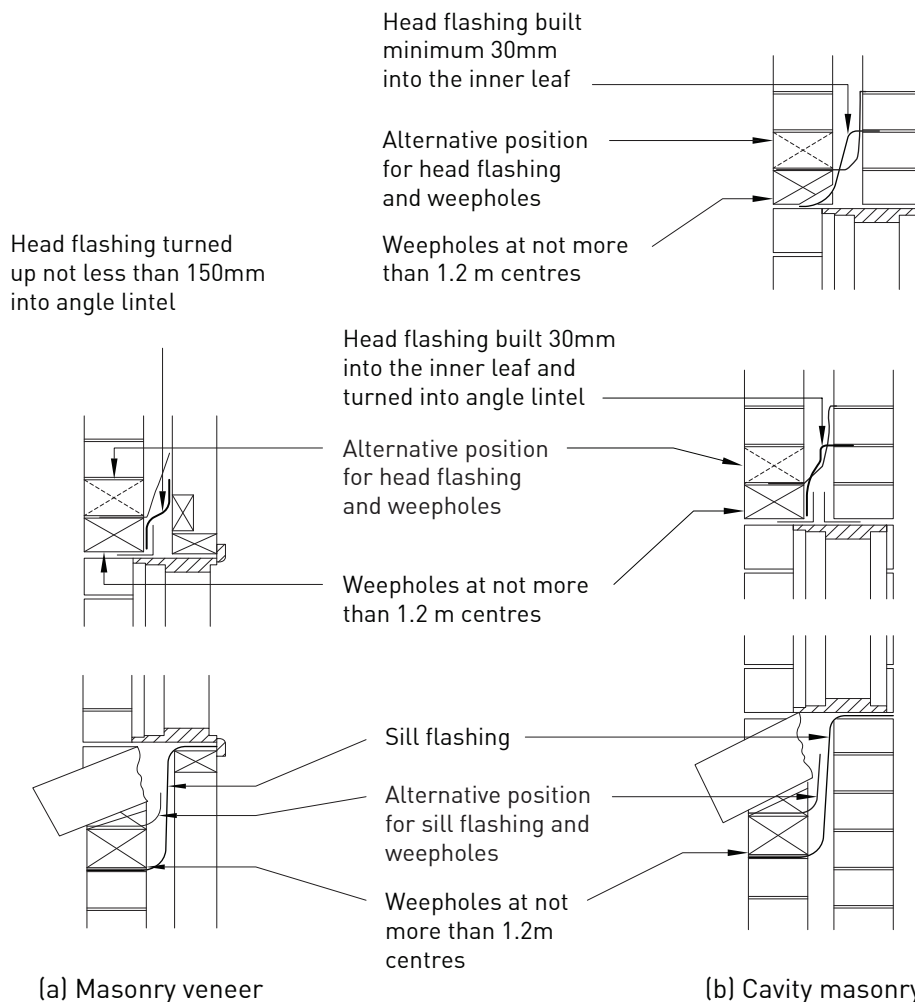
## SILL FLASHING

- Provided to stop water entering across underside of the window and wetting the inner skin
- The window generates run off in down pours and sill flashing stops this water being blown across the cavity under the window.
- Some windows have drain holes which also direct water downwards into the cavity. The sill flashing also collects water which runs down the jamb flashing
- Must project a minimum of 150mm both sides past the opening
- Must be of approved materials to AS2904
- The brickwork must be provided with weep holes to let the water out

## SPECIAL CARE

- Special care is required on windows with undersill drainage used in a non-cavity situation such as single skin block work
- Where a subsill is used stop ends must be fitted and sealed

## Typical Applications



## (c) Weatherboard

