

When the answer is not found in any roofing manual



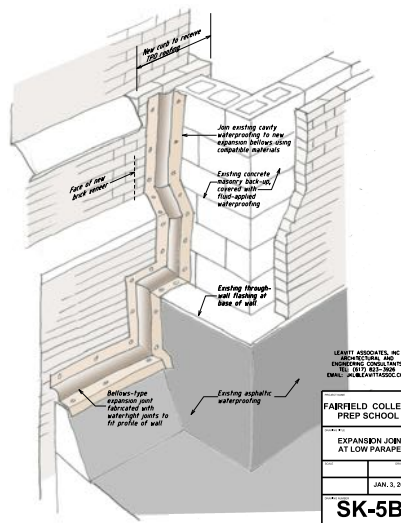
This coping intersection was never properly detailed, and roofed over with white tape and contact cement.

Expansion joint details are a frequent cause of leaks. When asphaltic waterproofing, brick veneer, and TPO roofing meet at the face of an existing building, what do you do?

The answer, of course, is to call Leavitt Associates. We can figure out the most perplexing conditions. Some things really do need to be learned by experience.



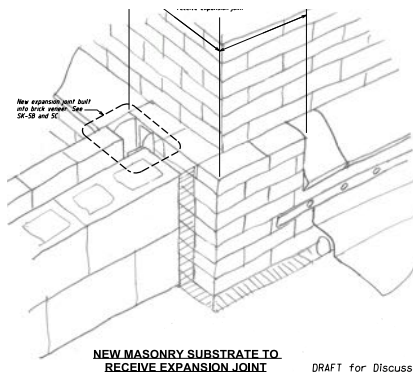
The contractor had to stop work and temporarily patch this area where an expansion joint passes from asphaltic waterproofing, through a brick veneer wall and coping, to a TPO roof on the upper deck.



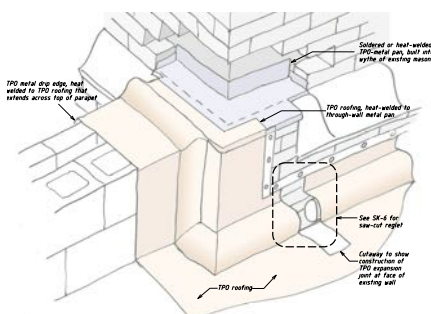
The expansion joint needs to join the waterproof surface of the cavity wall (here shown before installation of the cavity waterproofing) to the existing building wall. The expansion joint will be concealed behind the brick veneer.



On the opposite side of the photo above, the TPO roof needs to join to a limestone belt course, while allowing the expansion joint to pass over the top of the coping, and join to the expansion joint on the roof side of the coping.



We issued sketches showing how to build a brick corbel that forms a substrate for the expansion joint.



The mason removed brick from the existing building wall to insert a through-wall flashing pan that prevents leakage at the top of the parapet.