



# DRIP EDGE PERIMETER EDGE FLASHING

QUICK TIPS

# THE IMPORTANCE OF ROOF FLASHING

The most likely place for a leak to develop is anywhere the roof joins with walls and chimneys. To help prevent leaks, corrosion-resistant metal flashing is typically applied. Metal flashing is very effective, and when properly installed, can help accommodate roof, chimney, wall, or structural movements due to settling, expansion, and contraction.

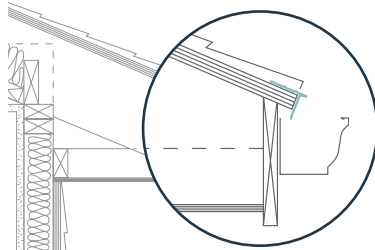
Roof flashing works like shingles—it overlaps and sheds water. Flashing is constructed in a system to work with the effect of gravity. When correctly designed and installed, it can only be defeated by water running uphill – which can happen in the presence of snow, ice or wind-driven rain.

All flashing systems should be reviewed by installers with an eye to local weather extremes. The best backup security for flashing systems at this time is the presence of waterproofing shingle underlayment beneath it. However, local experience may call for other flashing modifications to withstand weather-related conditions.

Flashing typically consists of: “step” flashing which is attached to the roof, “cap” flashing which is attached to the chimney or a wall, “drip edge” flashing and “valley” flashing. Step flashing is sometimes called “base flashing” and cap flashing is sometimes called “counter flashing”. Often, exterior wall siding serves as cap flashing.

## PERIMETER EDGE (DRIP EDGE) FLASHING

Experts agree that metal drip edge is the ideal way to keep water away from roof edges. Drip edge is installed along the roof rakes and eaves to shed water away from the edge. It flashes the natural point of separation where the roof deck, fascia and rafter tail meet.



The roof deck is most vulnerable to leaks where it meets a vertical wall, at penetration sites such as a soil pipe or chimney, or at changes in slope such as at a valley, saddle, mansard, hip, or ridge. This vulnerability is due to:

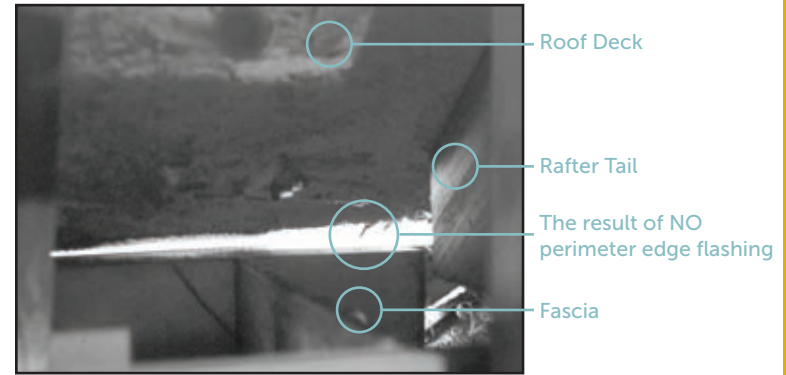
- Deferential movements, (e.g. the roof deck moves but the chimney does not).
- An accumulation of turbulent water (e.g. in valleys and on the high side of chimneys).
- An accumulation of melting snow or ice (e.g. in valleys and on the high side of chimneys).
- Breaks in overlapped shingles (e.g. at hips and ridges).

Flashing is installed at these locations to bridge adjoining structures and prevent water penetration. Flashing materials include sheet metal, cements, caulks, sealants, and flexible sheets such as waterproofing shingle underlayment. At hips and ridges the cap shingles, not normally called flashing, serve the same function. Leaks are most likely to originate at a flashing that has failed or was improperly installed.

Corrosion-resistant metal flashing (aluminum or galvanized steel) is the ideal flashing since it offers long-lasting performance and can withstand structural movements as the result of settling, expansion and contraction.

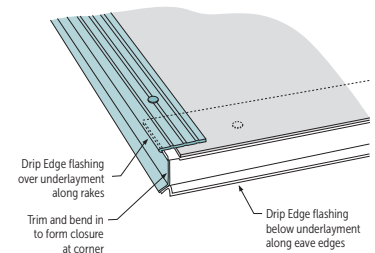
Quality Edge Drip Edge comes in profiles including: T-style, C-style, Siders Edge, Asphalt Drip, Gravel Stop, and Gutter Apron. Many drip edge profiles are offered with hem in 10' and 12' lengths.

## HOW TO INSTALL DRIP EDGE



View of a 4,000 sq. ft. custom home from inside the attic.

1. Drip Edge should extend back from the roof edges to provide a suitable surface for water runoff.
2. Nail one in the middle and one on each end of a 10 ft. piece (approximately every 5 ft.) as overnailing can cause buckling.
3. **ON RAKES:** install drip edge on top of the underlayment to stop wind-driven rain from getting underneath.
4. **ON EAVES:** install drip edge below the underlayment so the water will shed efficiently off the roof if it gets under the shingles.



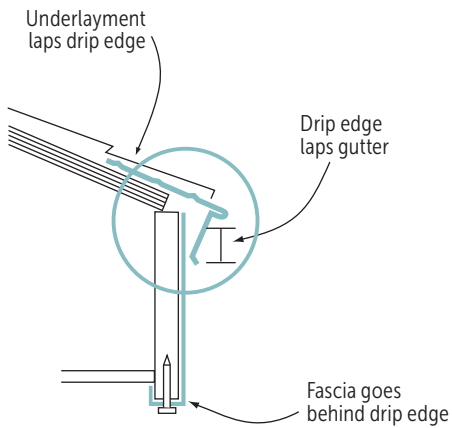
### FOR SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

In extreme ice dam areas, a good option is to install waterproof underlayments under the drip edge and down the fascia at the eave. Make sure the waterproof underlayment is not exposed to the sun.

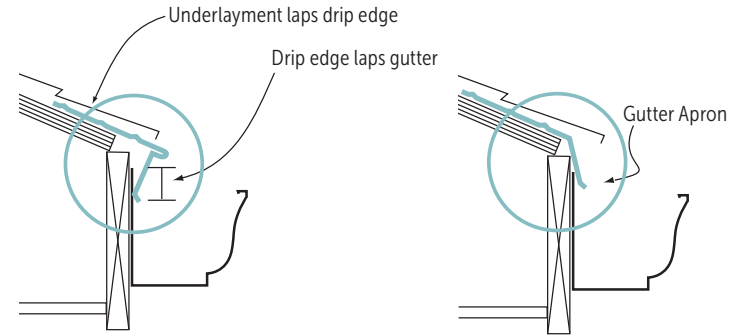
## DRIP EDGE FLASHES FASCIA

Fascia goes behind the drip edge.

- It sheds water over the top of the fascia.
- It allows for proper installation of fascia.
- Without drip edge, fascia needs to be face nailed which causes buckling and oil canning.



## DRIP EDGE FLASHES GUTTER



Gutter goes behind the drip edge (or gutter apron).

Without drip edge, water will get behind the gutter and promote rot and mold.



888.784.0878  
QualityEdge.com

550 3 Mile Rd. NW  
Suite E  
Walker, MI 49544

REV. 11/22