**OVERVIEW:** Cantilevered joists used for decks should be flashed to ensure weather tightness. The level of protection should be appropriate to design, structure and exposure to wind-driven rains.

**Decking:** the type of decking and coatings used will impact rain water exposure to the joists under the deck. For example, solid sheathed deckings may provide protection to weather.

**Note:** All SMA details rely on proper lapping (shingle-fashion) of water barriers, flashings with the attachment flanges of casing beads/weep screeds.

**Detail 1** is suitable for low-rise structures located in the code designated climate zone Dry (B). Refer to map on page 2.

Detail 1 is acceptable in Marine C zone if the water-resistant barrier(s) are sealed to the protruding joists with a sealant compatible with the WRB’s prior to plastering:

- A casing bead installed above L drip flashing is optional.
- Casing bead under L drip flashing is installed and pressed into a wet bed of sealant.
**Detail 2** is for Moist (A) zones with exposed joists. Sealant joints are established by the placement of the casing beads. The gap should be no less than ¼ inch and not exceed ¾ inch in width. Solid (protective) decking can make the sealant joints optional. See Detail 1.

**CAVEAT:** Sealant joints provide protection against moisture intrusion. They require regular inspections, replacement at the first sign of aging and are a maintenance cost.

Using an SMA stucco contractor with supervisors holding “certificates” verifying comprehension of SMA training modules 1-6 understand the importance of flashing, water intrusion with lath and plaster (stucco) installations.

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