



FLORIDA LATH & PLASTER BUREAU

Portland Cement-based plaster (Stucco) is one of the most versatile building claddings. Stucco's versatility for use in wood framed construction is prevalent in Florida. Versatility allows for various detailing configurations around wood framed openings. This bulletin provides a global perspective on stucco construction around wood framed window openings.



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Technical Bulletin

TB-ST-08-17

Stucco Around Wood Framed Window Openings – A Global Perspective

A Guide for Improved Construction:

Wood framed construction is ever increasing in Florida. Thus, more attention is being drawn to the proper installation methods of stucco around various window profiles used in wood framed walls. At first glance it seems simple, but a review of the Florida Building Code (FBC), the Florida Residential Code (FRC), and their referenced standards, quickly reveals that the perimeter of a window is likely the most complex interaction of building materials, and sub-contractor responsibilities, that exists in the building envelope.

The focus of this bulletin is a global perspective of the various code requirements of typical residential stucco construction per FRC with the intent of minimizing/eliminating water intrusion around window openings. Commercial or Threshold buildings will likely have additional or more stringent requirements and are not considered here.

Due to complexity, this technical bulletin is for general educational purposes and the designer, building owner, contractor, and building official must work together in facilitating a functional building envelope.

FL&PB has decided to develop this Technical Bulletin to illustrate the complex nature of stucco construction around a window opening. This global perspective is intended to be a roadmap for the AEC industry and will cite fundamental Code, referenced Standards, and industry Guidelines (CSG's). The codes are ever changing, and the challenge for the industry is to keep up with the CSG's.

Codes, referenced Standards and industry Guidelines:

The reader is reminded to reference the latest applicable CSG's for their project.

It can't be emphasized enough that the devil is in the details. With changes in CSG's, products, and the lines becoming blurred between building envelope related trades, understanding the project details becomes more important.

Most Florida construction professionals are familiar with the Florida Building Code (FBC) or Florida Residential Code (FRC), but there are other industry guidelines such as those from the American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA), for window installation that impact the building envelope installation. AAMA and other similar associations have a large influence on industry practice as it relates to the building envelope. The AEC industry would be wise to carefully review all CSG's and construction documents related to the building envelope to determine how those documents affect the stucco application scope of work. Finally, the reader is reminded that some prescriptive portions of the code don't apply to certain Florida locations due high wind conditions.

Below are CSG's in order of the typical construction sequence:

The nomenclature used below is:

Underline = Florida Residential Code (FRC)

Italics = FRC Referenced Standards

Blue = Industry Guidelines/Practices

- **Rough Framing:**
 - FRC Chapter 6 – Wall Construction
 - [ASTM E2266, “Standard Guide for Design and Construction of Low-Rise Frame Building Wall Systems to Resist Water Intrusion.”](#)
- **Waterproofing (initial):**
 - FRC Chapter 7 – Wall Covering
 - FRC – R703
- **Fenestration:**
 - FRC Chapter 6 – Section R612 – Exterior Windows and Doors

- *FMA/AAMA 100, “Standard Practice for the Installation of Windows with Flanges or Mounting Fins in Wood Frame Construction.”*
- *FMA/AAMA/WDMA 300, “Standard Practice for the Installation of Exterior Doors in Wood Frame Construction for Extreme Wind/Water Exposure.”*
- [ASTM E2112, “Installation of Exterior Windows, Doors and Skylights.”](#)
- [FMA/AAMA 500, “Standard Practice for the Installation of Mounting Flange Windows into Walls Utilizing Foam Plastic Insulated Sheathing \(FPIS\) with a Separate Water-Resistive Barrier \(WRB\).”](#)
- **Waterproofing (Supplemental):**
 - *AAMA 711, “Voluntary Specification for Self-Adhering Flashing Used for Installation of Exterior Wall Fenestration Products.”*
- **Stucco:**
 - FRC Chapter 7 – Wall Covering
 - FRC – R703
 - FRC Chapter 44 – Section 4401
 - *ASTM C-926, “Specification for Application of Portland Cement-based Plaster.”*
 - *ASTM C-1063, “Specification for Installation of Lathing and Furring to Receive Interior and Exterior Portland Cement-based Plaster.”*
- **Caulking / Painting:**
 - *AAMA 800, “Voluntary Specifications and Test Methods for Sealants.”*
 - *ASTM C-920, “Standard Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants.”*
 - [ASTM C-1193, “Standard Guide for Use of Joint Sealants.”](#)

Minimize your risk, know your part:

The primary purpose of this bulletin is to remind the reader that the industry is rapidly changing and that CSG's are becoming more complex with respect to construction, and integration, of the building envelope. Therefore, it is more critical than ever, that the AEC professional know their scope of work, and applicable CSG's, to minimize risk.

AAMA 100 is an example of a code referenced standard that provides general guidance to clarify the responsibilities of the entities involved in the construction of the window installation. While this document is focused around window installation, the stucco construction must be properly integrated with the window and Weather Resistive Barrier (WRB) installation. Overlap exists and defining your scope is a prudent first step when considering your next project.

Some of the questions below will assist in understanding your part in the project.

- What is the construction sequence?
 - Will the sequence inhibit proper installation of your scope?
- Construction plans and details... who is the designer of record and are project specific construction details provided?
 - If there are no specific details, are you willing to assume responsibility for performance outside your control? i.e. if you provide the detailing, you are taking on the role of designer of record.
- Rough opening and substrate construction quality and tolerances.
 - Accept or Reject?
- WRB, flashing and/or sealant installation.
 - In scope or out of scope?
 - Accept or Reject?
- Attachment of accessories and control joints, and how that affects the WRB, flashing, or sealant.
- Final inspection of the building envelope to assure that paint and sealant have been properly applied and complement the stucco installation.

As CSG's change, new products are developed, and buildings become tighter, risks increase. Stucco has, and can continue to provide an aesthetically pleasing and durable building cladding, with proper construction and integration in a wood framed wall assembly.

Even with a perfectly detailed and constructed stucco clad building, maintenance is vital to post construction performance.

Maintenance:

No discussion on stucco would be complete without considering the importance of maintenance. The best construction materials and practices are wasted when proper and regular maintenance is lacking. This topic is so important that FL&PB has developed a separate Technical Bulletin TB-ST-04-12 "Stucco and Building Exterior Maintenance" available for review at www.flapb.com.

More to follow:

Due to the complexity of stucco construction around wood framed openings; future bulletin(s) are needed to further outline the construction requirements specific to the various components of the building envelope integration with the stucco. FL&PB intends to develop future bulletin(s) to address the following:

- Conceptual design approaches for stucco construction.
- Proper wall framing/sheathing installation for a stucco substrate.
- Proper weather resistive barrier and flashing selection and installation.
- Stucco to window frame interface details.