

# Forming stop ends to cavity trays

(December 2016) (First issue)



## Question

Where a flexible sheet damp proof material is used to form a cavity tray does folding the ends of the sheet over on to itself and building it into the bed joint of the outer leaf form an acceptable stop end?

## Considerations

- NHBC Standards clause 6.1.12 Lintels says 'Cavity tray/damp proof protection should be provided over all openings, either combined as part of the lintel or separate and where the outer leaf is fair-faced masonry or where full-fill insulation is used, all cavity trays (separate or combined) should have stop ends.'
- Stop ends stop water spilling over the ends of the lintel where it could cause potential damp penetration at a vulnerable part of an opening where horizontal and vertical damp proofing details meet.

## Answer

A stop end must be of sufficient height to contain water and discharge it safely through a weephole to the external face of the wall. The height must be able to accommodate a small amount of mortar droppings that may collect on the cavity tray during construction. Folding a damp proof sheet material over on to itself and building into the outer leaf does not provide sufficient height to form an effective stop end.

Where a flexible sheet damp proof material is used to form the cavity tray each stop end should be formed by turning the end of the sheet vertically and building it into a full brick height perpend, see diagram 2.

Where the lintel is a type that has the necessary corrosion protection and profile to form a cavity tray without the need of a flexible damp material over, proprietary plastic stop ends, to suit the profile of the lintel, should be adhered to the surface of the lintel in accordance with the stop end manufacturer's instructions, see diagram 1.

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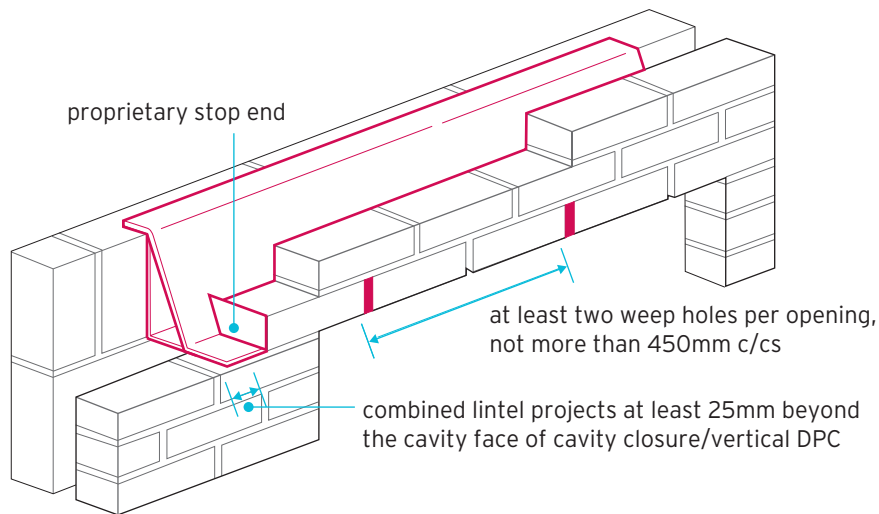


Diagram 1

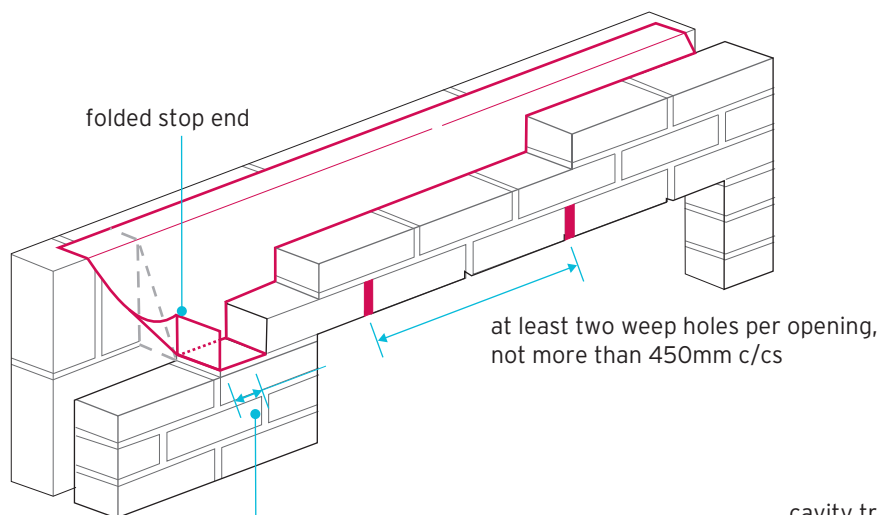


Diagram 2

