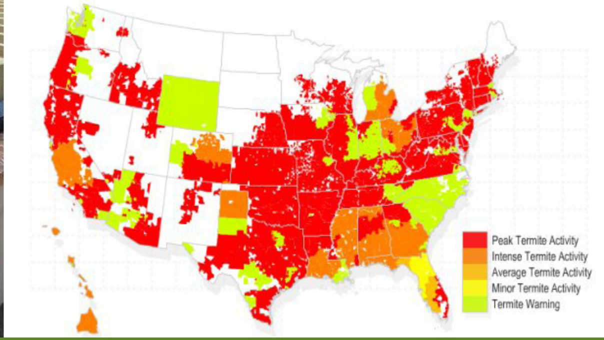
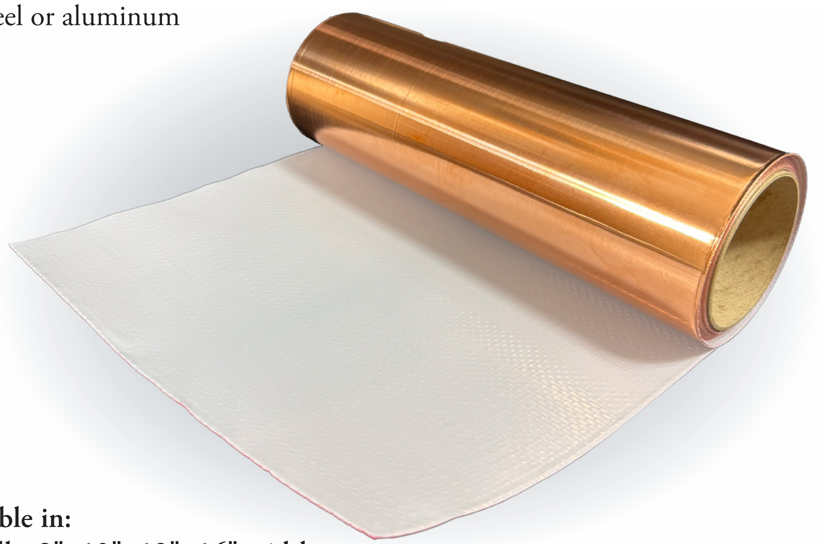


YorkShield 106 PT™

Copper Termite Shield

Key Properties

- Use for termite shield and deck ledger flashing
- Provides superior protection against termites & other insects
- Compatible with ACQ, CCA, MCQ, CA, & SBJ/DOT for pressure-treated lumber, which includes ground contact wood
- Asphalt-free, will not stain concrete, vinyl, or wood
- Compatible with all adhesives, caulks, and sealants
- More economical than spraying chemical barriers around your building every few years
- Flexible and easy to form by hand- great for use on foundations and basement posts
- Cross-woven polymer enables the membrane to seal around fasteners and form a protective barrier
- The lifelong performance of copper will not corrode like galvanized steel or aluminum



Available in:
20' rolls: 8", 10", 12", 16" widths
60' rolls: 8", 10", 12", 16" widths
Custom sizes upon request.

Description

YorkShield 106 PT is a copper termite shield, made of a single sheet of copper and a tough polymer layer laminated together. To keep termites out, put YorkShield 106 PT in.

Treatment corrodes aluminum flashing

YorkShield 106 PT *copper flashing won't corrode with treatment*

Designed too be used with ground contact pressure treated lumber, which contains twice the level of chemical retention of non-ground contact lumber. This causes a galvanic reaction that will corrode, degrade, and destabilize the integrity of aluminum flashing. That's why you need **YorkShield 106 PT**

Termite Information

Subterranean termites have an adverse reaction to light. As the termites search for a food source, if they have to move above ground (e.g., going from the ground, up a foundation to the sill), if they find themselves exposed to light, they will build a tunnel/tube to remain undercover. These tunnels running up a foundation wall are a sign of termite presence. Placing a sheet metal termite shield at the sill level with the edge extending out from the wall far enough to be exposed to light (past siding, insulation, etc.) will place a physical barrier in the path of the termites which they will attempt to continue their tunnel around. The sharp edge of the metal causes a weakness in the tunnel wall that the termites can't bridge. The tunnel wall breaks and exposes the termites to light as they attempt to build the tunnel around the edge. This metal termite barrier causes the termites to abandon this attempt to get to the wood above. They will continue their search, but if the termite shield is installed correctly without gaps, it will function properly for the structure's life.

Copper will not decay or corrode under normal conditions found in residential construction. It will oxidize (patina) to a brown, then ultimately a green color. However, once this layer (usually less than 0.0001" thick) forms, it protects the underlying copper from further oxidation.

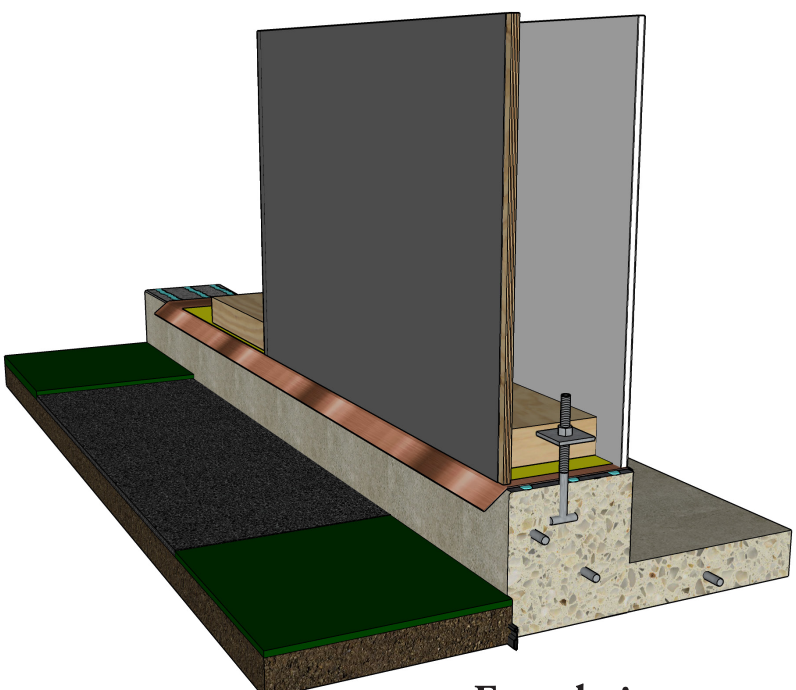
Installation

Install **YorkShield 106 PT** between the foundation and the sill plate with the copper side up. The foundation and sill surfaces should be as smooth as is practical to avoid puncturing the barrier during installation.

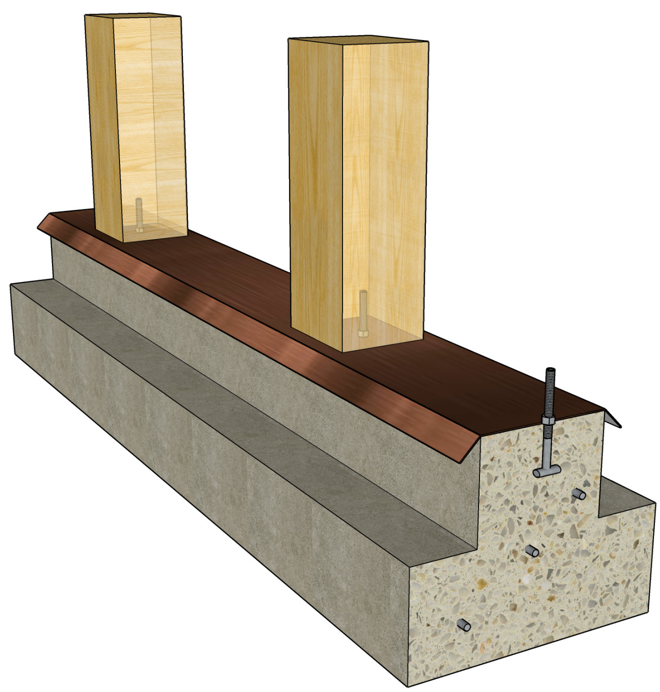
Cut pieces as long as possible to minimize joints. Lap joints 6" to ensure there are no gaps that could enable termite access. The edge of flashing should extend approximately 2" beyond the edge of the foundation, and be turned down at a 45° angle.

It is recommended that all penetrations and laps are sealed with mastic or caulk, as termites require as little as 1/64" to gain access.

Note: The polymer layer is an integral part of the composite material and should not be removed.



Foundation



Stem Wall



YorkShield 106 PT™

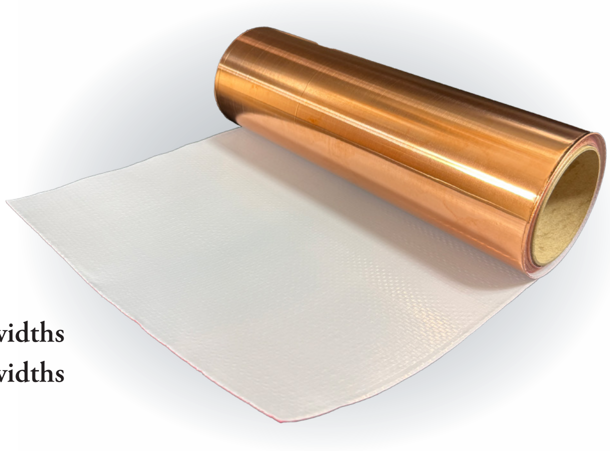
Copper Deck Ledger Flashing

Key Properties

- Use for deck ledger flashing and termite shield
- Cross-woven polymer isolates galvanized parts & protects them from corrosion
- Lightweight, flexible & easy to form by hand on the jobsite
- Copper offers UV protection for life
- Made of 90% recycled material and recyclable
- Compatible with all ground contact pressure-treated lumber (ACQ, CCA, MCQ, CA, SBJ/DOT)

What you need to know about ground contact lumber

- Ground contact lumber contains twice the level of chemicals than above-ground treated lumber
- Ground contact lumber must be used in applications where wood is difficult to maintain or replace
- Peel & stick membranes are not recommended due to UV exposure
- Galvanized steel below G185 grade and aluminum is not recommended
- YorkShield 106 PT has been the go-to product for decades that will last the life of the deck

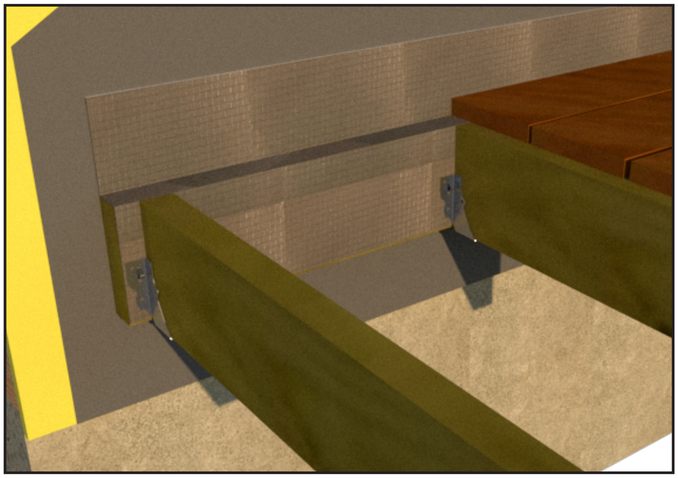


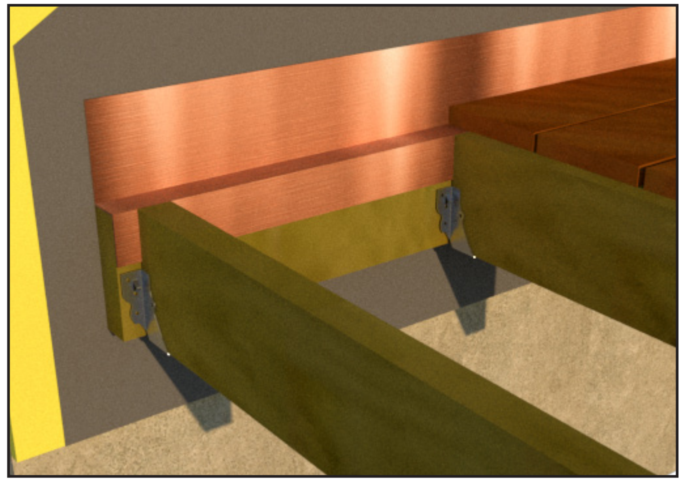
Available in:
20' rolls: 8", 10", 12", 16" widths
60' rolls: 8", 10", 12", 16" widths
Custom sizes upon request.

Pressure-treated wood will corrode aluminum and galvanized flashings.

Here's why:

YorkShield 106 PT™ *copper flashing will not corrode when in contact with woods designed for ground contact treatments provided a lifetime flashing solution.*

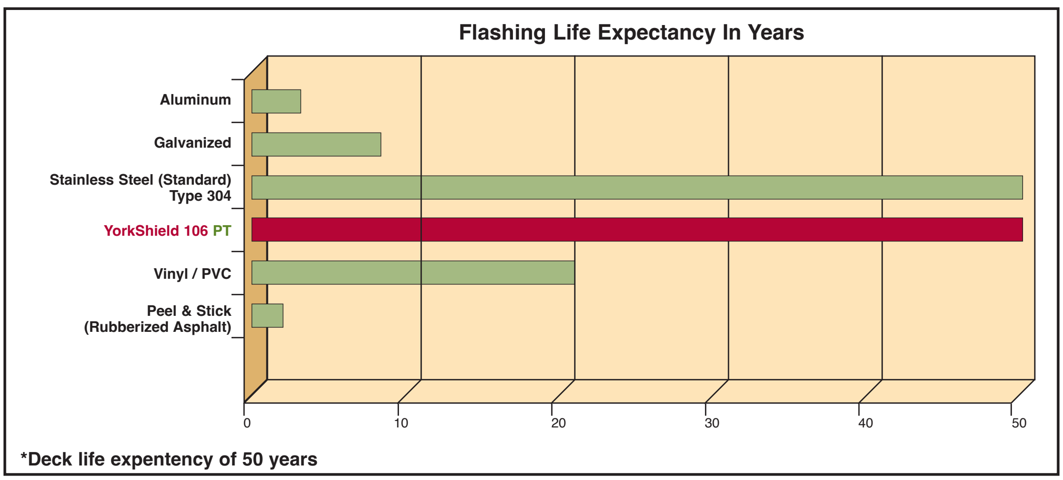




With pressure-treated lumber mandated by the EPA to be arsenic-free, the lumber industry had to develop safer, non-toxic alternative treatments like ACQ. However, this important change has called attention to the fact that the aluminum flashing typically sold with pressure-treated wood simply is not compatible with the high copper content of the treated woods designed for ground contact, which was mandatory as of 1/1/18.

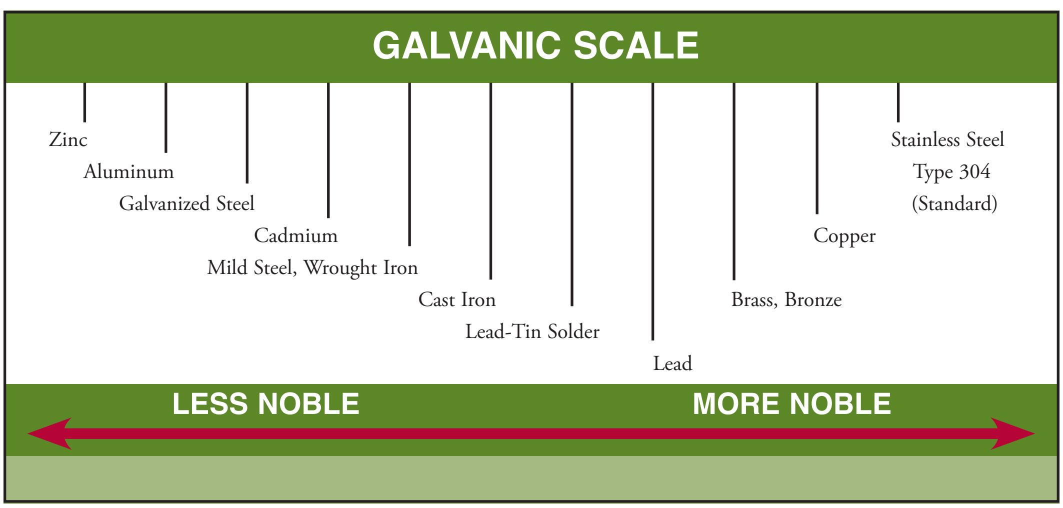
The solution is **YorkShield 106 PT™** copper flashing, which offers superior performance, more flexibility, lighter weight, better looks, longer life, and competitive prices. In other words, it's got aluminum flashing products beat in every possible way.

YorkShield 106 PT is available through most building material dealers and distributors, or call York Flashings for distribution details: 1-800-551-2828.



Galvanic Corrosion

Galvanic Corrosion is an often overlooked problem. If two metals are in contact with each other with an electrolyte present, then the metal which is less noble, or more anodic, will start to corrode.



Galvanic Scale

The **Galvanic Scale** shows how metals rate. Metals that are more electropositive, or anodic, "less noble" and will corrode more easily are at one end and the metals that are more electronegative, or cathodic, "more noble" and are more resistant to corroding are at the other end.

YORK Flashings™

Note: The polymer layer is an integral part of the composite material and should not be removed.