June 9, 1953 L. B. COLEMAN 2,641,203

COUNTERFLASHING AND ANCHOR CAP THEREFOR

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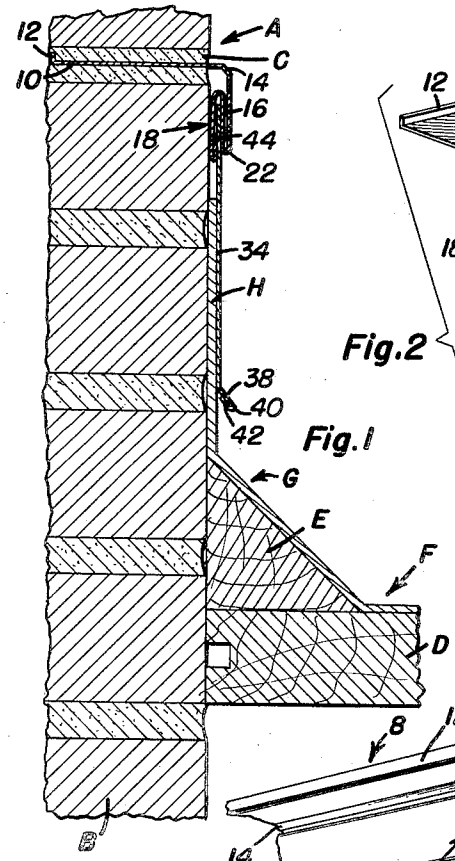



Fig.1

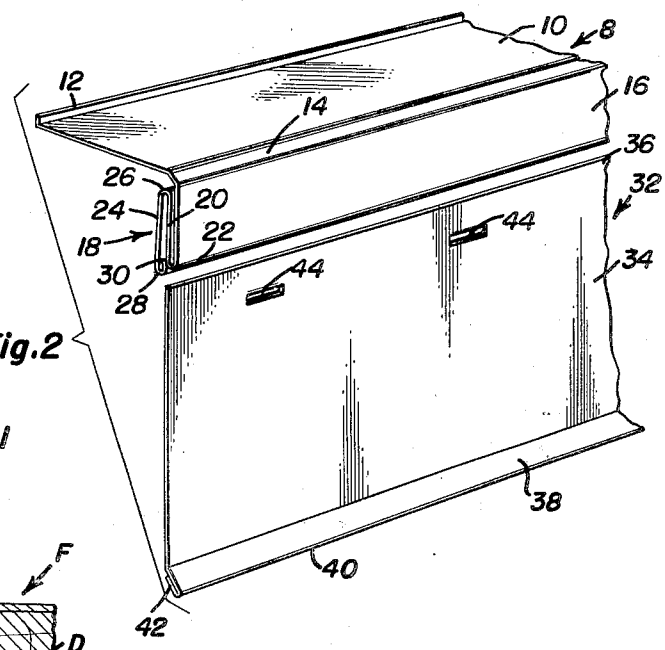



Fig.2

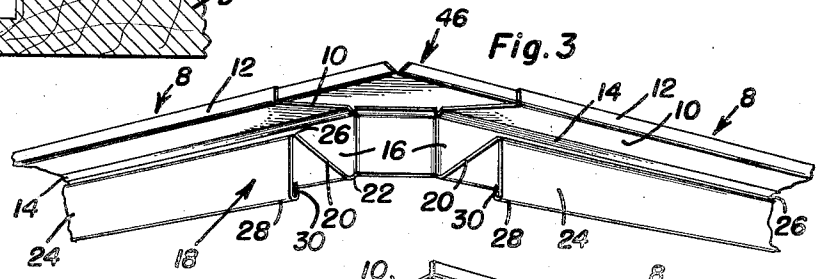



Fig.3

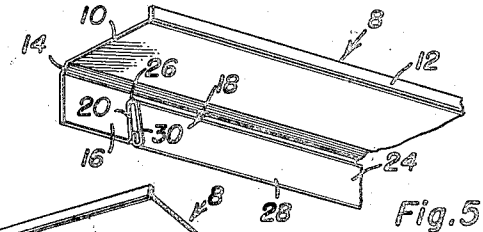



Fig.5

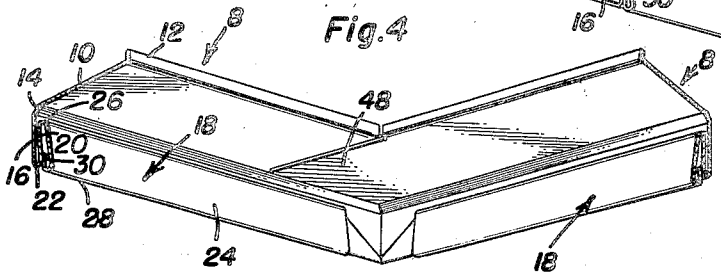



Fig.4

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## COUNTERFLASHING AND ANCHOR CAP THEREFOR

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5 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

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The present invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in metal flashings, generally speaking, and has more particular reference to a cap unit and a complemental counterflashing unit wherein coacting portions of the two units are readily interconnected by way of novelly constructed intimately cooperating assembling and retaining means.

Those who are conversant with flashing constructions and the attending perplexing installation problems encountered by roofers and sheet metal workers in the building industry are aware, of course, that many and varied styles, forms and special structural adaptations have been contrived by others with a view toward solving such problems. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the many prior art contributions which have been offered, time and labor saving requirements still remain unsolved. The fact that prior art achievements have, evidently, not met with widespread adoption and use apparently accounts for the efforts which are being herein put forth for more general and satisfactory acceptance and endorsement by sheet metal workers and roofers.

Another general objective is to provide highly practical structural means which is susceptible of expedient handling and ready installation and, in so doing, to thus provide an improved construction in which manufacturers and users will find their respective requirements and needs amply met.

More specifically, the invention has to do with a special structural adaptation which is characterized by a cap section or unit which is installed as the brick-work is erected, a complemental counterflashing section or unit which is installed after the roof is applied and the base flashing is in place. The first unit has an apron provided with a channel-type receiver having guarded shoulder means, an edge portion of the counterflashing unit being fitted telescopically into said receiver by merely sliding it up and into place, said counterflashing unit having resilient detents engaging shoulder means within the confines of the receiver. The finished structure provides a neat, weather-tight counterflashing which aptly and satisfactorily hugs the wall surface and the coacting upstanding portion of the aforementioned base flashing.

Other objects, features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying sheet of illustrative drawings.

In the accompanying drawings wherein like

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numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the views:

Figure 1 is a view in section showing fragmentary portions of a common wall, a roof, base flashing and the improved cap and counterflashing unit and their construction and mode of interconnected association and use.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view showing cap and counterflashing sections or units grouped together and further illustrating the structural components or details embodied in each unit.

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing the manner in which two cap units are interconnected for assembly use, the receiving channels having their flanges or wall portions spread apart to further illustrate details.

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing two of the cap units directly joined together at coacting ends with terminal portions overlapped.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of one end portion of one of the cap units, observing the same in a direction from left to right with reference to the cap unit in Figure 2, and showing a slight modification wherein the left-hand end of the receiver terminates short to accommodate certain assembling requirements.

By way of brief reference to the detailed description the preferred embodiment of the assemblage comprises a cap unit embodying a flat plate having an upstanding keying flange along an inward longitudinal edge and a depending lengthwise apron along an outward longitudinal edge, a lengthwise inverted U-shaped counterflashing assembling and retaining channel opposed in parallelism to an interior surface of said apron and joined to the lower edge portion of said apron by way of an integrating bend, said channel embodying an outward flange, an inward flange and a bight portion interconnecting said flanges, said inward flange having shoulder means interposed between said flanges, and a counterflashing embodying a plate portion having an edge portion fitting between said flanges, said plate portion having resilient detent means engaging and held in position by said shoulder means, whereby said counterflashing is interlocked with said apron by way of said channel.

Specific reference is made to Figure 1 wherein the wall, here shown as a brick wall, is denoted at A, said wall embodying bricks B having mortar bonds therebetween. The fragmentary coacting portion of the roof is denoted at D while E denotes a commonly known cant strip. The roof covering is denoted at F and the base flash-

ing at 6, the latter having the familiar upstanding complement H which contacts the surface of the wall and with which the improved units cooperate to provide a neat weather-proof seam or seal.

The sheet metal cap unit is denoted by the numeral 8 and this may be made of any material such as galvanized iron, copper or aluminum or whatever the architect specifies. As before mentioned, this is characterized by a single piece of sheet metal which is bent upon itself to provide a substantially flat plate 10 having a perpendicular or upstanding flange along one longitudinal edge. This plate is embedded in the mortar and the flange serves as a key or anchor in a well known manner. The outstanding longitudinal edge portion of the plate has an outwardly and downwardly inclined bend 14 which constitutes a junctural web between the plate and the depending apron 16. The aforementioned channel-shaped receiver and retainer, which opens downwardly, is denoted by the numeral 18 and this comprises an outward wall or flange 20 which is in opposed parallelism with the apron and adjoined to the lower edge portion of the apron by a connecting bend 22. The inward wall or flange is denoted at 24 and it joins the outward flange by way of a connecting bight portion 26. Flange 24 is wider than flange 20 and its lower end portion therefore depends below the plane of the bend 22 where it is formed with an upstanding return bend 28 whose upper edge portion 30 is situated between the two flanges 20 and 24 and provides a continuous or uninterrupted ledge or shoulder. This is broadly referred to as "shoulder means."

The complemental section or unit is denoted by the numeral 32 and this is the counterflashing, as is obvious. It comprises a flat sheet metal plate portion 34 which is commensurate in length with the length of the apron, said plate portion having a linearly straight piloting and retaining edge 36 at the top. The lower edge portion is bent laterally out as at 38 where it is rebent upon itself as at 40 to provide a reinforcing flange 42. This thus doubled flange not only strengthens the plate portion but provides a convenient beaded hand-grip which facilitates pushing the upper edge 36 into the channel between the flanges 20 and 24. Just below the edge 36 and at longitudinally spaced points the plate portion is provided with struck out tongues 44 and these obviously provide resilient detents. It follows that when the upper edge portion 36 of the plate portion 34 is shoved up and into the receiving channel it is piloted into place by said edge coacting with the downwardly projecting return bend 28 and the rounded connecting bend 22 during which time the detents yield and pass between said bends after which they snap back in place and engage the ledge or shoulder 30 as illustrated in Figure 1, whereby to thus interlock the two units 8 and 32 in an obvious manner.

Referring to Figure 3 one can readily see how the cap units are prefabricated. Also, this view shows the flanges 20 and 24 spread apart to assist the reader in more readily observing and studying the constructional details. This figure also shows two cap units and includes a complemental third unit 46 which may be employed, under certain installation requirements, to bridge and assist in joining two cap units together where the latter are at angles to one another.

In Figure 4, where two complements 8—8 are at right angles to each other the flanges 12—12 stop short and provide terminal extensions 48 which are thus permitted to overlap in the manner shown.

In Figure 5, this same principle applies but here the channel means 18 merely terminates inwardly of 10, 14 and 16. The essence of the invention is, of course, revealed almost wholly in Figures 1 and 2, particularly Figure 2.

Minor changes in shape, size, materials and rearrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice provided no departure is made from the invention as claimed.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a flashing construction, in combination, a cap unit embodying a flat plate having an upstanding keying flange along an inward longitudinal edge and a depending lengthwise apron along an outward longitudinal edge, a lengthwise inverted U-shaped flashing assembling and retaining channel opposed in parallelism to an interior surface of said apron and joined to the lower edge portion of said apron by way of an integrating bend, said channel embodying an outward flange, an inward flange and a bight portion interconnecting said flanges, said inward flange having shoulder means interposed between said flanges, and a counterflashing embodying a plate portion having an edge portion fitting between said flanges, said plate portion having resilient detent means engaging and held in position by said shoulder means, whereby said counterflashing is interlocked with said apron by way of said channel.

2. The structure defined in claim 1, wherein said shoulder means is formed by way of a return bend on the lower edge of said inward flange, said return bend being coextensive in length with said inward flange and the available edge of said return bend defining an uninterrupted linearly straight shoulder.

3. The structure defined in claim 2, wherein said return bend is in a plane below said apron integrating bend in which position it constitutes a guide and greatly assists one in piloting the upper edge of said plate portion between said flanges when forcing the plate portion upwardly into the channel between said flanges.

4. In a flashing construction, in combination, a cap unit embodying a flat plate having an upstanding keying flange along an inward longitudinal edge and a depending lengthwise apron along an outward longitudinal edge, a lengthwise inverted U-shaped flashing assembling and retaining channel opposed in parallelism to an interior surface of said apron and joined to the lower edge portion of said apron by way of an integrating bend, said channel embodying an outward flange, an inward flange and a bight portion interconnecting said flanges, said inward flange having shoulder means interposed between said flanges, and a counterflashing embodying a plate portion having an edge portion fitting between said flanges, said plate portion being flat and having a linearly straight upper edge and having struck-out tongues below said edge, said tongues providing springy detents and said detents engaging said shoulder means.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a cap unit for attachment and retention of a counterflashing unit, said cap unit comprising a flat plate having an upstanding keying flange along an inward longitudinal edge and a depending lengthwise apron along an outward longitudinal edge, a lengthwise inverted U-shaped flashing assembling and retaining channel opposed in parallel-

ism to an interior surface of said apron and joined to the lower edge portion of said apron by way of an integrating bend, said channel embodying an outward flange, an inward flange and a bight portion interconnecting said flanges, the lower edge of said inward flange having an upturned return bend projecting between said flanges, the upper edge of said return bend defining a linearly straight continuous detent retaining shoulder, the lower edge portion of said inward flange depending to a plane which is spaced below the plane of the corresponding edge



portion of said outward flange, and the junctural portion between said plate and said apron being in the form of a downwardly and outwardly slanting web.

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