March 22, 1966 E. T. BERG 3,241,271

REGLET AND FLASHING THEREFOR

Original Filed June 26, 1962 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

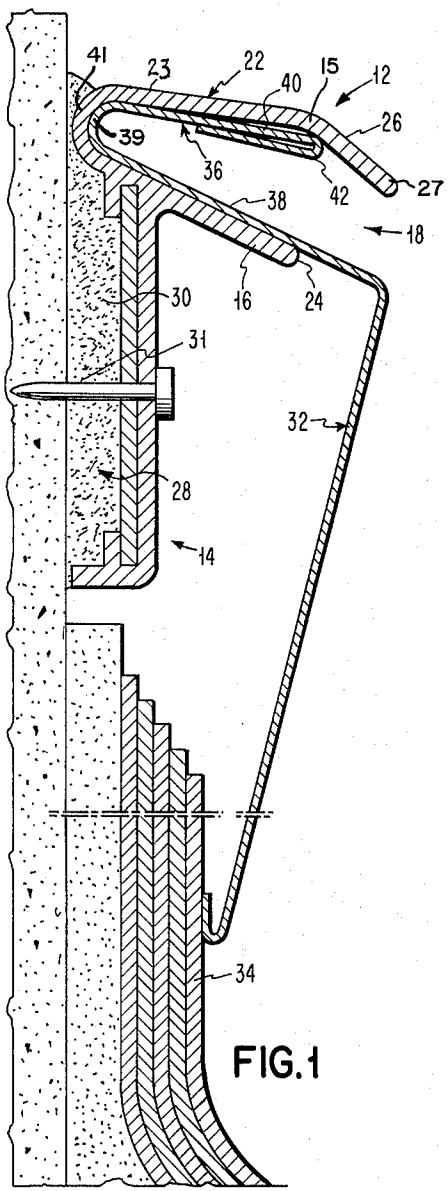


FIG. 1

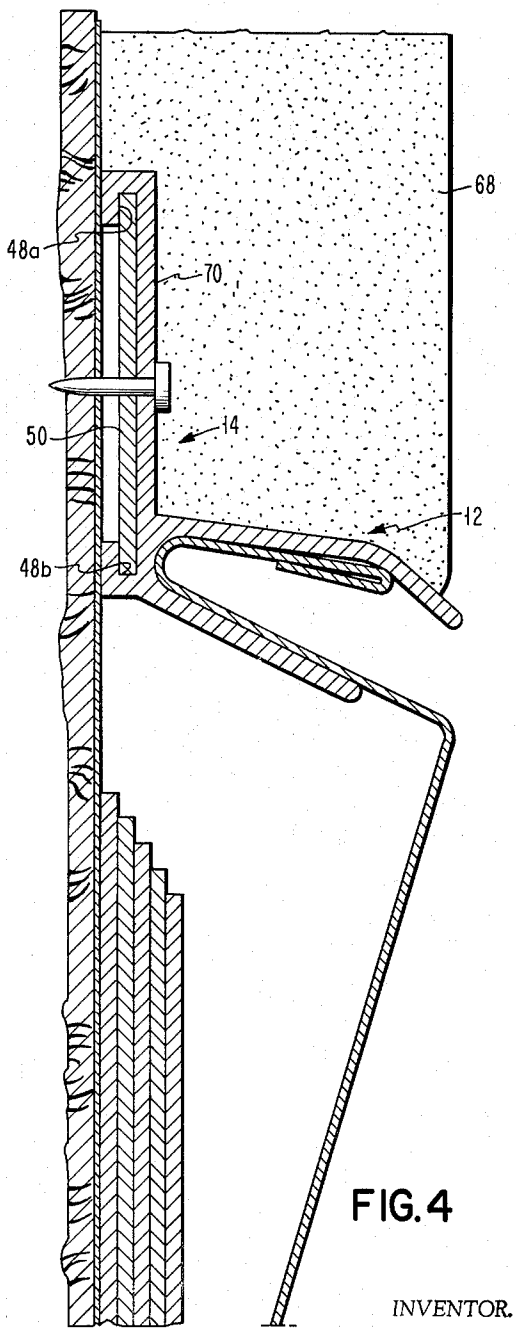


FIG. 4

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March 22, 1966 E. T. BERG 3,241,271

REGLET AND FLASHING THEREFOR

Original Filed June 26, 1962 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

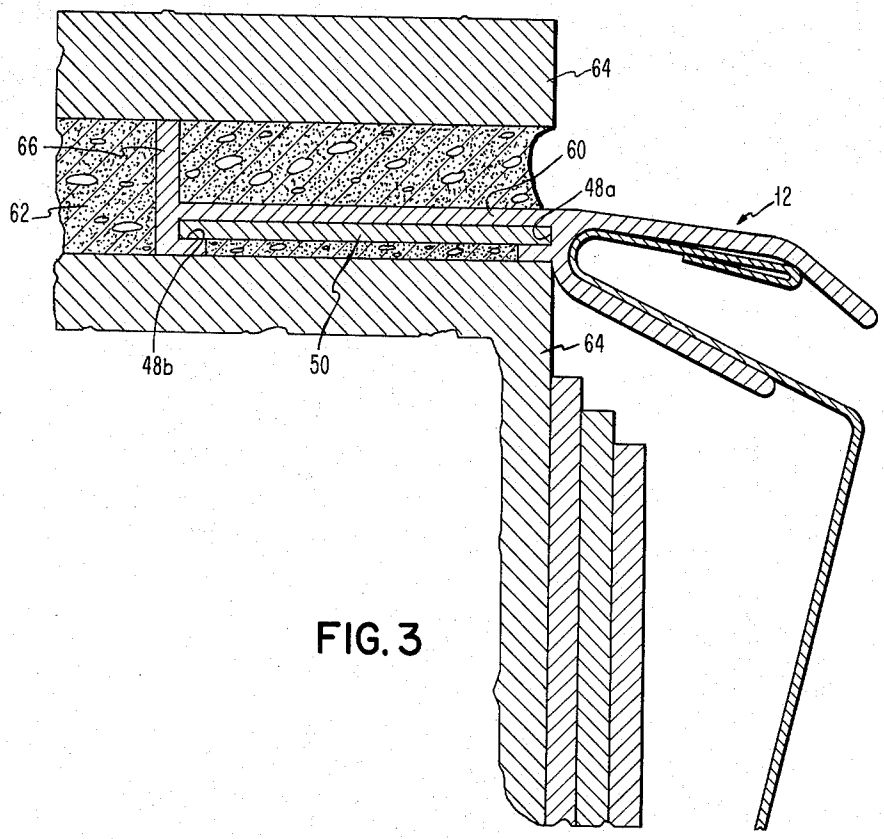


FIG. 3

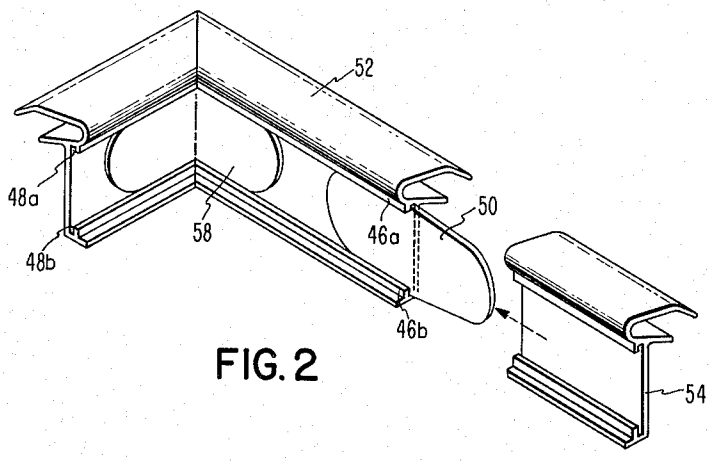


FIG. 2

United States Patent Office 3,241,271
Patented Mar. 22, 1966

3,241,271

REGLET AND FLASHING THEREFOR

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Continuation of application Ser. No. 205,295, June 26, 1962. This application July 27, 1964, Ser. No. 386,813
2 Claims. (Cl. 52—58)

This is a continuation of U.S. patent application Serial Number 205,295, filed on June 26, 1962, now abandoned, for a Reglet and Flashing Therefor.

The present invention relates to the channels known as reglets which are built into, or are secured to, walls to hold flashings in their proper position wherein they prevent seepage of moisture from vertical or inclined walls into the space underneath roofing materials that partially cover these walls.

It is an object of my invention to provide a reglet into which a flashing may easily be engaged and once engaged, will dependably be held in its proper position, and yet may readily be removed therefrom by proper manipulation, without need for excessive force or the application of tools, and without deforming or otherwise damaging the reglet or the flashing.

This and other objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following description of the accompanying drawings which illustrate certain preferred embodiments thereof and wherein

FIGURE 1 is a vertical cross section through a concrete wall to which a reglet embodying my invention has been secured;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective of the same type of reglet as viewed from the side of the wall to which it is secured;

FIGURE 3 is a vertical section through a wall into which a modified embodiment of my invention has been built; and

FIGURE 4 is a vertical section through yet another embodiment of my invention.

Having first reference to FIGURE 1, the reglet of my invention comprises a channel part **12** that is located at and connected to the upper end of, and forms an integral structure with, a bracket part **14**. The lower flange **16** of the channel **12** slants downwardly in the direction of the channel mouth **18** and has a thoroughly smooth planar inner surface. The upper flange **22** of the channel part is connected to the lower flange **16** by a curved or arcuate bight portion **41** and has an initial portion **23** whose inner surface forms an acute angle with, and diverges from the plane defined by the inner surface of the lower channel flange **16** in the direction of the channel mouth to a point above the free outer edge **24** of said lower flange. At this point the upper flange is bent downwardly to form a terminal portion **26** having an outer edge **27** that projects beyond the outer edge **24** of the lower flange and which has a planar inner surface that forms an obtuse angle with the inner surface of said first portion **23** and converges toward the plane defined by the inner surface of said lower flange. Thus, the arrangement is such that the shortest distance between the free end edge **24** of the bottom flange and the inner surface of the terminal portion **26** of top flange **23** is somewhat narrower than the shortest distance between the inner surface of the bottom flange and the juncture line **15** of the two top flange portions **22** and **26**, as apparent from any one of FIGURES 1 to 4.

The bracket part **14** of the reglet has the cross sectional contour of an L forming a concavity **28** at the side of the reglet opposite to the mouth **18** of the channel part. This concavity faces the wall to which the reglet is secured and contains a suitable moisture-excluding sealing compound **30**. Nails or screws may be employed for

fastening the bracket part of the reglet to the wall, as shown at **31** in FIGURE 1.

Having still reference to FIGURE 1, the reference numeral **32** identifies the flashing which is to protect the upper edges of roofing material **34** from moisture. The top end of said flashing is bent to form a channel-shaped lip **36** that is engaged into the channel part **12** of the reglet through the mouth **18** thereof. Said lip has a bottom portion **38** that slants upwardly in parallelism with and bears against the inner surface of the bottom flange **16** of channel part **12** when the lip is engaged thereinto, and a top portion **40** that is bent backwardly upon said bottom portion and is connected to said bottom portion by a curved or arcuate bight portion **39** and is about equal in width, or may be slightly wider than, the initial portion **23** of the top flange **22** of channel part **12**. Said top portion has its outer end portion folded backwardly upon itself in the manner of a hair pin as shown at **42**. When the lip **36** of the flashing is fully engaged in the reglet channel **12** with its bight portion **39** bearing against the bight portion **41** of the reglet channel, the free end edge **42** of the flashing lip bears against the inner surface of the downwardly slanting terminal portion **26** of the upper flange of the channel, as shown in FIGURE 1.

The channel part **12** of the reglet is preferably made of extruded metal and is therefore rigid; the flashing **32**, however, is made from a somewhat yieldable and resilient material, such as sheet metal. Its lip **36** is, therefore, compressible and may thus be forced with relative ease through the narrow mouth **18** of the reglet channel into the interior thereof, and once inserted, will open up and snap into the position illustrated in FIGURE 1 wherein its bottom portion **38** bears against the inner surface of the bottom flange **16** of the reglet channel and its bight portion **39** bears against the bight portion **41** of the reglet channel, while its free end portion **42** bears against, and is retained by, the downwardly slanting inner surface of the unyielding terminal portion **26** of the top flange of the reglet channel. In this position of lip **36** within channel **12**, the flashing **32** is firmly and dependably held in its proper position wherein it protects the upper edges of the roofing material **34** against seepage, and resists positively any effort in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the wall, to disengage it from the reglet. On the other hand, if it is desired to remove the flashing, such as may be necessary for the purpose of exchanging or replacing a corroded flashing, it is merely necessary to take hold of one of the end edges of the flashing and pull it about a vertical axis away from the wall. This brings the end edge **42** of the yieldable upper portion **40** of the lip **36** against the rigid terminal portion **26** of channel **12**, whose planar inner surface lies in a plane that converges toward the plane defined by the inner surface of the bottom flange of the reglet channel in the direction of the channel mouth; and as a result thereof the end edge areas of the upper and lower portions of said lip **36** are compressed and will readily emerge from the narrow mouth of the reglet channel, whereupon the remainder of the lip may easily be "peeled" from the channel without the aid of a tool and without requiring any great force. Thus, the invention provides what amounts to a "snap lock" arrangement for supporting a flashing in position from within a reglet, and flashings which may now be easily engaged in reglets by unskilled labor, are dependably held in their proper positions from within the reglets, and may be disengaged from the reglets, whenever necessary, with unprecedented ease and without the use of tools or the application of force, such as might deform or otherwise damage either the flashing or the reglet.

The reglet of my invention includes also means that make it possible for an ordinary craftsman to install abutting reglet sections in such precise alignment with each

other as will allow introduction of a common flashing into the channel part **12** of several adjacently positioned reglet sections. Having again reference to FIGURE 1, provided parallel and adjacent to, but spaced from, the inner surface of the vertical front wall **44** of the bracket part **14** along the top and bottom edges thereof are longitudinally extending ribs or fillets **46***a* and **46***b* which form, with said front wall, grooves or guide ways **48***a* and **48***b*, respectively, for the reception therein of the top and bottom edges of a flat board-shaped spline or splicing member **50** (FIGURE 2).

When a first reglet section is secured to the wall such as the section **52** shown in FIGURE 2, such a spline **50** is partially inserted into, and suitably secured within, the guide ways **48***a* and **48***b* of said section in such a manner that a portion of the spline **50** projects laterally from the end edge of the reglet section, as likewise shown in FIGURE 2. The guide ways **48***a* and **48***b* of another reglet section **54** may then be engaged over the projecting end of the spline **50** whereupon said spline holds the two sections in precise alignment with each other. It is now merely necessary for the craftsman to fasten the second reglet section to the wall, such as by means of the nails or screws, without danger that the sections may become misaligned during the fastening process.

The embodiment of the invention illustrated in FIGURE 3 has a retaining channel part **12**, for the lip of a flashing, which is of the same construction as the embodiment of the invention illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 2. It differs from said last mentioned embodiment merely by the fact that its bracket part is formed by a flat bar **60** which extends substantially in the same plane as the upper flange of the reglet channel and which may be embedded in the mortar **62** between superposed layers of concrete blocks **64** as shown in said FIGURE 3. Along its opposite longitudinal edges said bar **60** may be provided with guide ways **48***a* and **48***b* for the reception of a splicing member **50** in the same manner as the bracket part **14** of the embodiment illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 2, so that juxtaposed sections of the reglet may dependably be held in perfect longitudinal alignment with each other. The inner end of bracket bar **60** of the reglet may be provided with a cross piece such as shown at **66**, to prevent wobbling of the reglet in the space between the superposed layers of blocks.

FIGURE 4 illustrates yet another embodiment of my invention which may be employed to suspend protective flashings from overhanging plaster walls, such as shown at **68**. In this embodiment of the invention the retaining channel **12** is arranged at the bottom end of, and substantially at right angles to, a bracket bar **70**; and provided adjacent to the longitudinal top and bottom edges of said bracket bar are the same guide ways **48***a* and **48***b* for the reception of an alignment-establishing spline **50** as in the bracket parts of the embodiments of the invention illustrated in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3.

While I have described my invention with the aid of certain embodiments thereof, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific constructional details shown and described by way of example, which may be departed from without departing from the scope and spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. The combinaton of a reglet comprising a bracket part for attachment to a wall and a channel part of rigid material connected to said bracket part and comprising a bottom flange, a top flange, a bight portion connecting said flanges along one side thereof, the opposite sides of said flanges being arranged to form an open mouth for the reception of a flashing, said bottom flange having a planar inner surface and a free end edge and said top flange having a first inner surface arranged to form an acute angle with and diverge from the inner surface of said bottom flange in the direction from said bight portion toward said mouth, and an adjoining second planar inner surface having a free end edge and arranged to form an obtuse angle with said first inner surface and converge toward the plane defined by the inner surface of said bottom flange; with a flashing of resilient sheet material having a channel-shaped lip in engagement with said reglet channel through said open mouth thereof, said lip comprising a bottom portion bearing against the inner surface of said bottom flange of said channel part, a bight portion bearing against the bight portion of said channel part and a top portion having a free terminal edge bearing against said second inner surface of said top flange of said channel part.

2. The combination of a reglet comprising a bracket part for attachment to a wall and a channel part of rigid material connected to said bracket part and comprising a bottom flange, a top flange, a bight portion connecting said flanges along one side thereof, the opposite sides of said flanges being arranged to form an open mouth for the reception of a flashing, said bottom flange having a planar inner surface and a free end edge and said top flange having a first inner surface arranged to form an acute angle with and diverge from the inner surface of said bottom flange in the direction from said bight portion toward said mouth to a point above the free end edge of said bottom flange and an adjoining second planar inner surface having a free end edge and arranged to form an obtuse angle with said first inner surface and converge toward the plane defined by the inner surface of said bottom flange to a level establishing a shortest distance between the free end edge of said bottom flange and said second inner surface of said top flange that is smaller than the shortest distance between the inner surface of said bottom flange and the junction line between said first and second inner surfaces of said top flange; with a flashing of resilient sheet material having a channel-shaped lip in engagement with said channel part through said open mouth thereof, said lip comprising a bottom portion bearing against the inner surface of the bottom flange of said channel part, a bight portion bearing against the bight portion of said channel part and a top portion terminating with a backwardly folded end portion bearing against said second inner surface of said top flange of said channel part.

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