No. 791,068. PATENTED MAY 30, 1905.

L. C. BAKER.

MOLDED ROOF COLLAR AND FLASHING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1904.

Fig. 1.

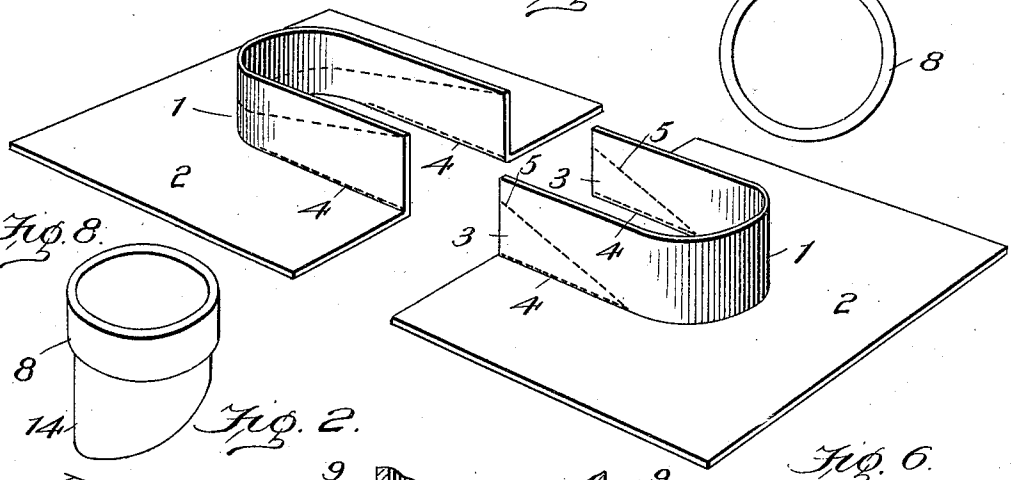



Fig. 7.




Fig. 8.




Fig. 2.

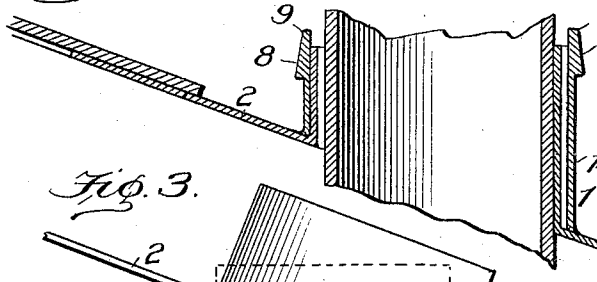



Fig. 6.

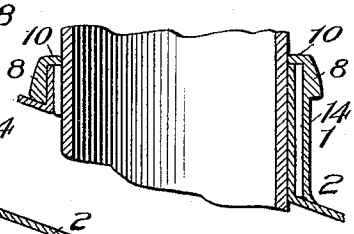
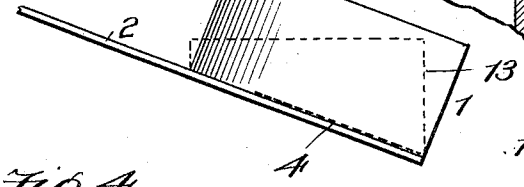



Fig. 3.



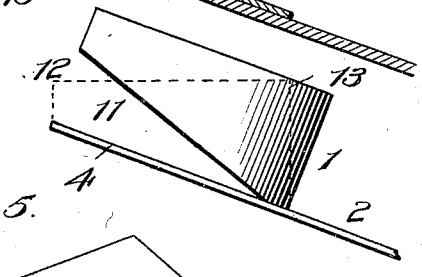




Fig. 4.

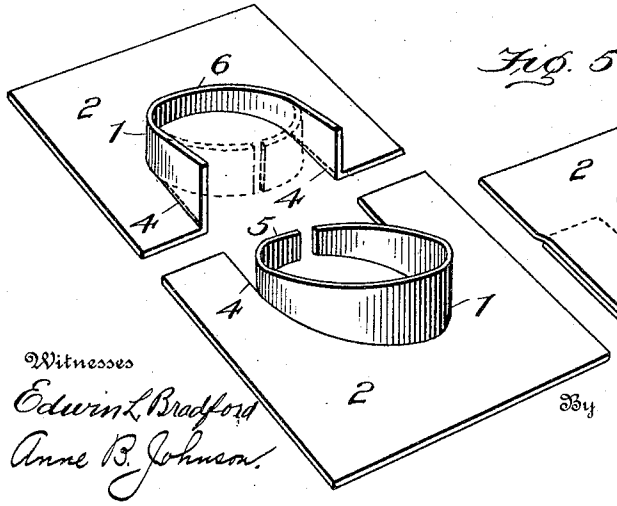
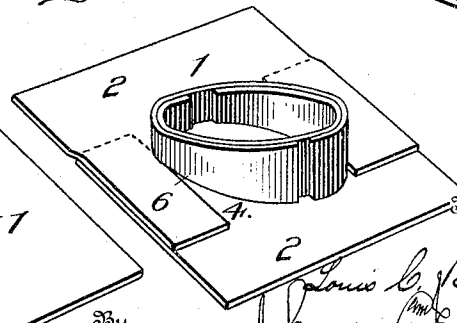



Fig. 5.




Witnesses

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No. 791,068. Patented May 30, 1905.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS C. BAKER, OF PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

## MOLDED ROOF COLLAR AND FLASHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,068, dated May 30, 1905.

Application filed August 10, 1904. Serial No. 220,282.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS C. BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at 808 Sixteenth street, Parkersburg, in the county of Wood and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molded Roof Collars and Flashings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

For roof-pipes, such as soil or ventilating or steam pipes, I have designed an improved adjustable collar and flashing and a ring for calking said collar for forming water-tight connections with the roof and with the pipe passing therethrough; and my improvement resides in lead molded blank members each having an identical collar and flashing part, so that in assembling them with the pipe each collar part can be cut and shaped so as to change its original blank form from a horizontal roof to roofs of any angle or pitch and to form when assembled a collar of double walls around and in contact with the walls of the pipe, whereby each member is interlocked with the other in being fitted to the pipe. A lead calking-ring supplements the collar members and forms a clamp and a calk for securing and sealing the collar members at their joining with the pipe and at the meeting ends of the outer collar part.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows in perspective the molded collar members as they are produced in separate blank parts each with a flashing for a horizontal roof. The dotted lines show the cuts made to adapt the collar to pitched roofs. Fig. 2 is a vertical section showing the molded collar members and their flashings when the collar parts are cut and assembled on the pipe in a vertical position on a pitched roof and before the collar is calked by the ring to seal the pipe-joint. Fig. 3 is a side view of the separate molded members and their flashings, showing the manner of cutting the collars to adapt them to assume a vertical position for a pitched roof. Fig. 4 shows the same in perspective. Fig. 5 shows in perspective the separate collar parts and their flashings when fitted and locked one with the other when assembled on the pipe on a pitched roof. Fig. 6 shows in vertical section the collar parts and their fastening and calking-ring assembled on the pipe and the collar-joints calked by the ring. Figs. 7 and 8 show the calking and inclosing ring for the collars.

Looking at Fig. 1 is seen two identical collar-forming parts 1, each having an integral flashing 2, the collar parts being formed like the letter U and rising from the flashing constitute each a molded member of the collar and its flashing, the top edges of the collar parts being parallel with the flashing. The blank members thus molded are adapted for horizontal roofs, but they can be changed for pitched roofs by removing a wedge-shaped part 3 (shown by dotted lines) from each side of one of the collar parts. This is done by a cut 4, extending from the edge of the flashing along the joining of this collar part with the flashing, and a cut 5, extending from the edge of the collar obliquely to the termination of the base-cut 4, as seen in said figure, such cuts' termination being at about the joining of the straight collar part with the curved part. This allows the undercut ends to be forced down to close the cut-out and to be bent around to complete the circle of the collar, as at 5 in Fig. 4, thereby making the collar vertical and the edge of the collar horizontal to the oblique flashing to suit the pitch of the roof. The edge of the collar of the companion member is cut down obliquely at 6, Fig. 4, around its curved portion to conform to the horizontal edge 5 of the other member, so that when assembled the collar part of one member will be coiled within the coiled part of the other member, thereby forming double walls to the collar and locking the two members together, with the edge of each collar part meeting even and in horizontal relation to the oblique flashing.

Referring to Fig. 4, it will be understood that the ends of the collars of both members are undercut at 4, as described, so that the free ends of each collar part can be bent in ring form, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In this interlocking relation of the collar parts the flashing of one member will lap with the flashing of the other member, so that the cut of the flashing of one member will be within the collar and covered by the flashing of the other member when the two are closed and sealed around the pipe, the lead being beaten to effectually close the cut 6 at both sides of the overlap. In this way the collar and the flashing parts each being molded as a single piece the collars can be undercut, as indicated by full and by dotted lines, to allow them to be bent on their connection with the flashing from the straight form shown in Fig. 1 to the circular form shown in Fig. 5 to fit them around the walls of the pipe and to be adjusted to fit different sizes of pipes. In assembling the collars one of them is first secured to the roof by its flashing and the undercut ends of the collars are closely bent around the pipe The other collar member is then slid over the collar and flashing of the fixed collar member and bent around it and secured to the roof. While a water-tight joint is thus made by the flashing with the roof, the joint between the collars and the pipe is exposed for leakage, because the packing of the lead collar against the walls of the pipe will not make a water-tight joint, as in Fig. 2. To seal this joint, I provide a calking-ring 8, of lead, which when fitted over the ends of the collar parts stands above their edges, as at 9 in Fig. 2, and while the ring is driven tight upon the collar parts with a clamping function upon the pipe the projecting edge 9 of the ring is caused to form a calking element when beat over, as at 10, upon the edges of the collar members and within the joint between the latter and the walls of the pipe, as in Fig. 6, thus sealing the collar-pipe joint. Referring to Fig. 1, it will be understood that while the parts molded in blank, including the flashing of each collar part, are in the form adapted for horizontal roofs, each collar part at its open end is undercut at each side to separate its ends from the flashing to allow them to be bent around the pipe, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, while maintaining the horizontal relation of the edges of the collar with the roof.

In Fig. 3 at 11 is seen the cut and in dotted lines 12 is shown how the collar is beat down on the flashing and closing the cut to bring its top edge horizontal and its collar wall 13 vertical to fit the vertical pipe. This advantage is due to molding the collar and the flashing parts in one piece, and it saves time, solder, and skilled labor in the work of applying the collar and its flashing. Different calking-rings are molded for different sizes of collars and can be applied to any kind and form of roof.

I prefer to mold the ring with a depending skirt 14 of thin walls, so that its lower edge can be trimmed off to suit the pitch of the roof and to form a tight joint with the flashing by beating thereon the edge of the skirt and serves to inclose and seal the joint at the meeting ends of the outside collar part, which would stand open more or less, as in Fig. 5. The collars may be of any suitable projection or height from the flashing and the skirt part can be adapted for horizontal roofs and forms itself the calk for the top joint of the collars, a vertical closure for the collars, and a seal around the collars at the flashing.

I claim—

1. For sealing the joints of roof-pipes, a collar molded of identical half parts, including a flashing for each collar part, the latter slit at their junction with the flashing from their open ends toward their closed sides, each half part constituting a blank.

2. A molded roof-pipe collar comprising identical half parts, each member constituting a blank, the collar part of each integral with its flashing and slit at their junction with said flashing from their open ends toward their closed sides, and cut out from the end of the slit diagonally toward its upper edge to the open end.

3. A molded roof-pipe collar comprising identical half parts, each collar part having an integral flashing and slit at their junction with said flashing from their open ends toward their closed sides, said open ends bent away from the flashing and inward toward each other to conform to the pipe.

4. A roof-collar comprising identical molded counterparts, including a flashing for each collar part, said separate parts having ends slit from the flashing to allow them to be bent upon the flashing to conform to the pipe, and a calking-ring overlapping the edges of the collar parts and sealing the joint between the collar parts and the pipe.

5. A roof-pipe collar comprising identical molded counterparts, including a flashing for each collar part, each collar part adapted to be bent in ring form upon its flashing and a calking-ring including a depending integral skirt for sealing the collar-joints when assembled one collar part within the other around the pipe.

6. A roof-pipe collar comprising identical molded collar and integral flashing parts, the collar of each part adapted to be assembled in ring form around the pipe, and a calking-ring adapted to inclose and seal the top and side joints of said collars.

7. For sealing the joints of roof-pipes, a collar including a flashing therefor molded

of identical counterparts, the flange of each collar part formed with corresponding oblong openings from the edges of which the collars rise, said collars being slit at the edges of said openings a distance to allow the separated ends to be bent in ring form with the non-slitted part to allow one collar part to be encircled by the other collar part.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS C. BAKER.

Witnesses:
GEO. S. BRADSHAW,
EDGAR L. BOWMAN.