

Oct. 8, 1968

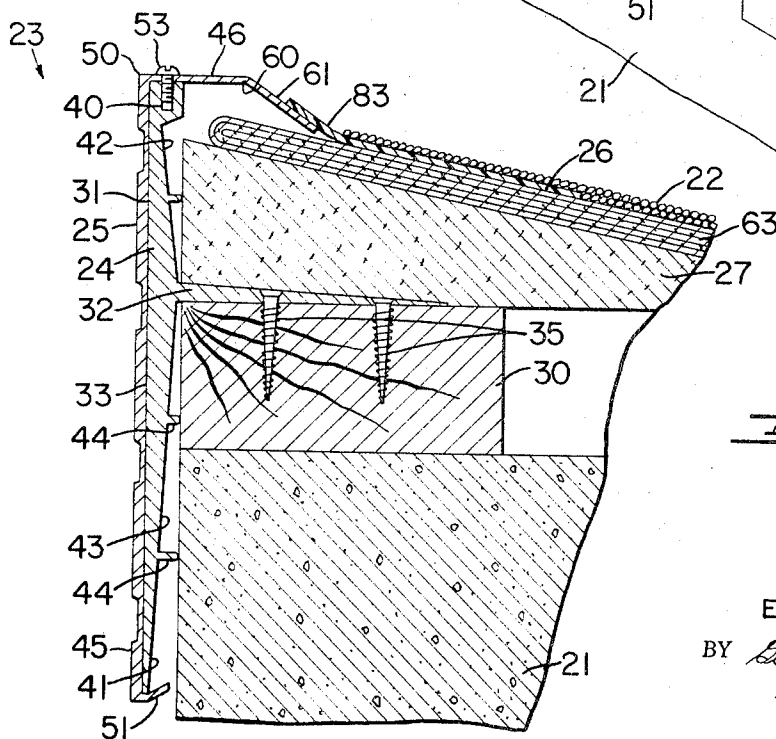
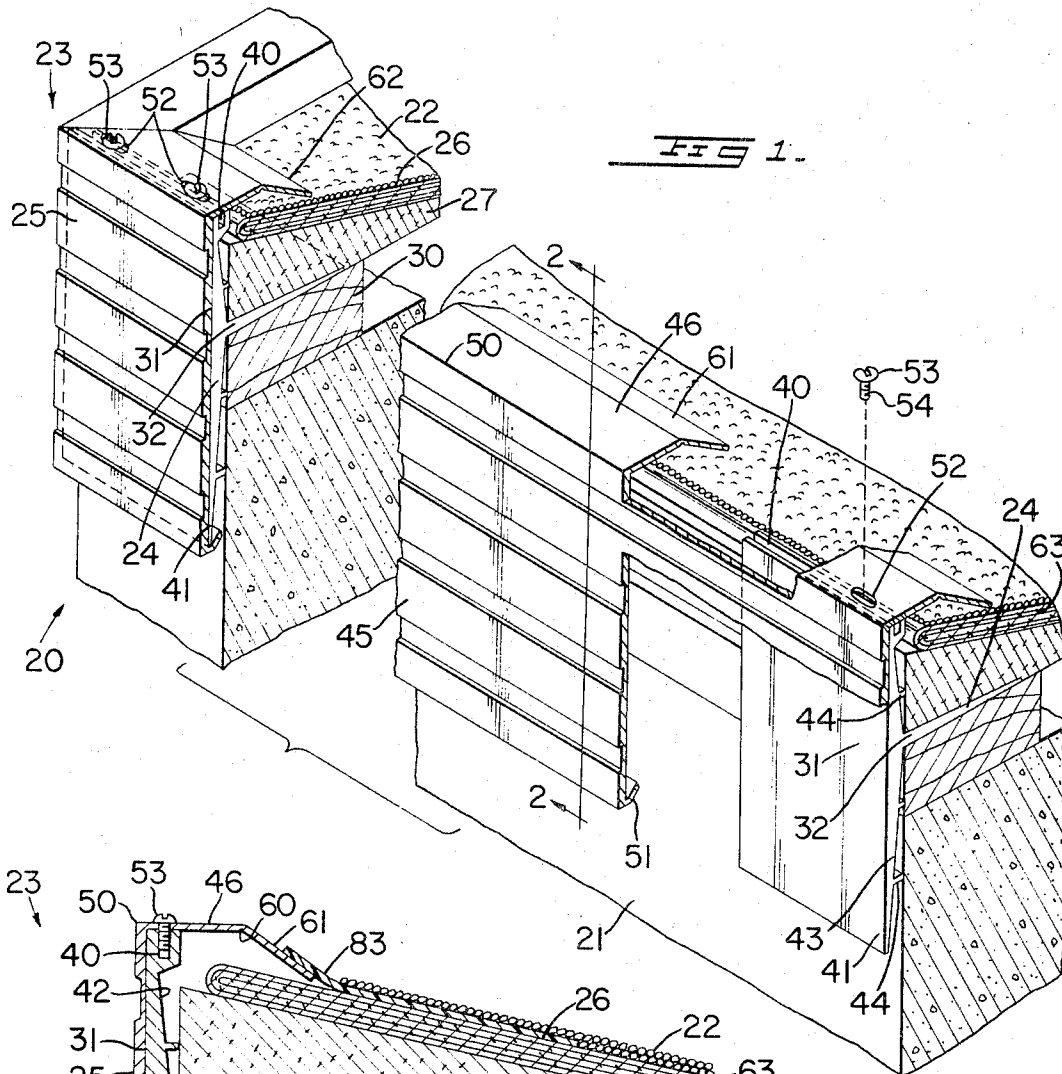
E. SIMPSON, JR

3,404,495

COMBINED FLASHING AND FASCIA SYSTEM AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed July 8, 1966

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.  
ERIC SIMPSON, JR.  
BY *Glenn Palmer,*  
*Matthews & Lyne*  
HIS ATTORNEYS

**Oct. 8, 1968**

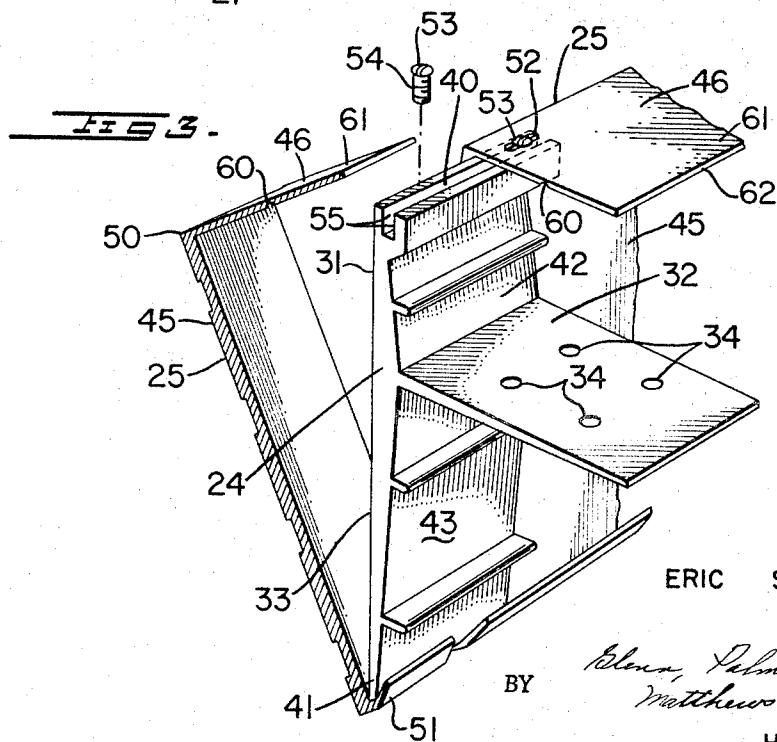
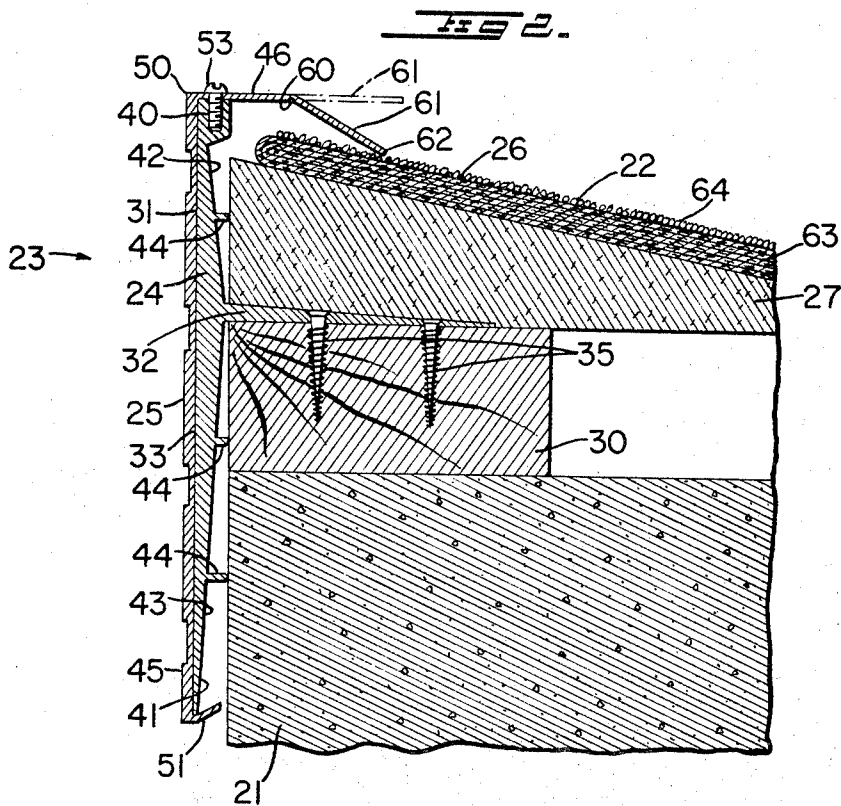
E. SIMPSON, JR

**3,404,495**

COMBINED FLASHING AND FASCIA SYSTEM AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed July 8, 1966

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR  
ERIC SIMPSON, JR.

BY

Eliza Palmer,  
Matthews & Lyne

HIS ATTORNEYS

Oct. 8, 1968

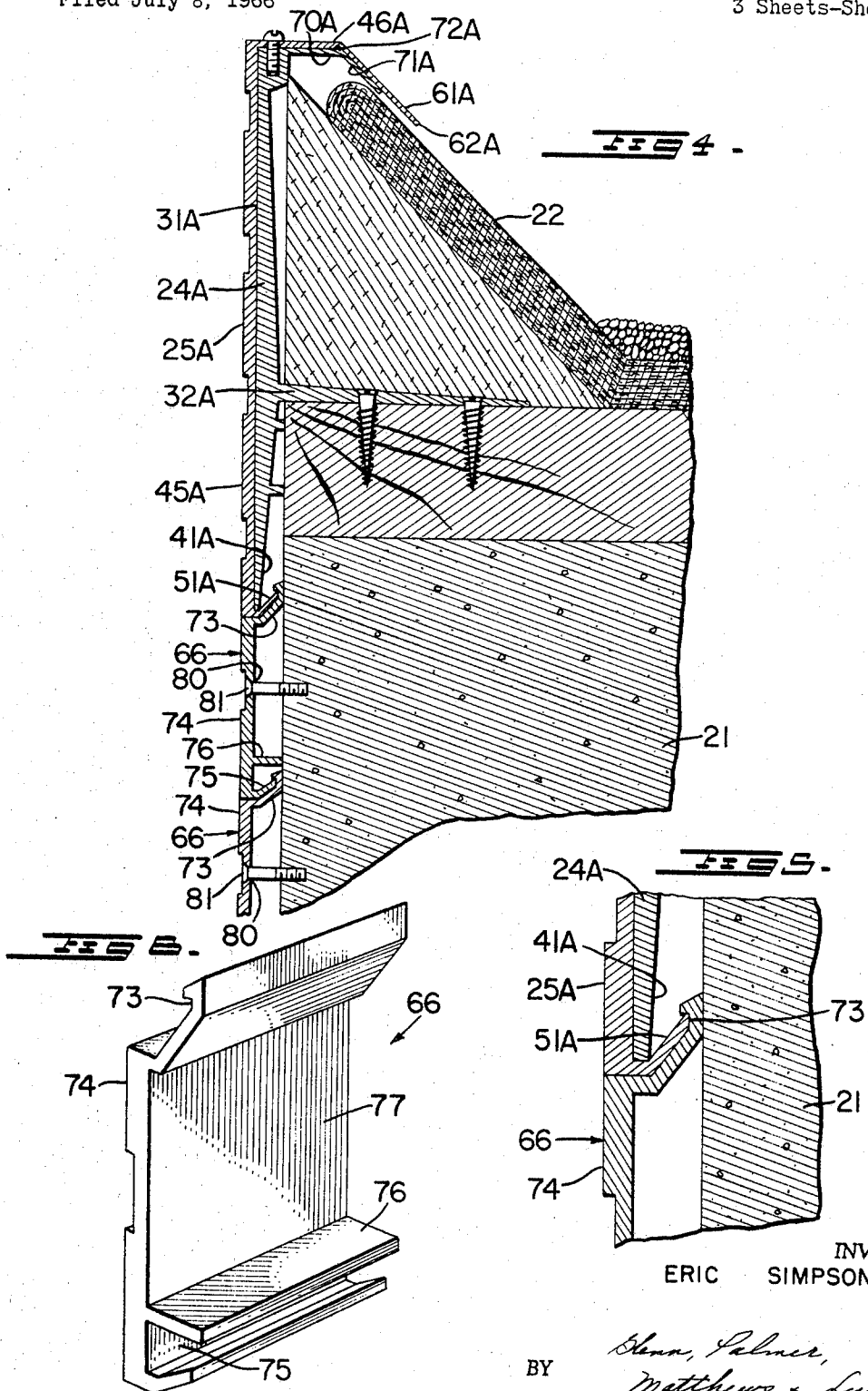
E. SIMPSON, JR

3,404,495

COMBINED FLASHING AND FASCIA SYSTEM AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed July 8, 1966

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



INVENTOR  
ERIC SIMPSON, JR.

BY

*Bluma, Palmer,  
Matthews & Lyne*

HIS ATTORNEYS

1

3,404,495

## COMBINED FLASHING AND FASCIA SYSTEM AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Eric Simpson, Jr., Henrico County, Va., assignor to Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., a corporation of Delaware

Filed July 8, 1966, Ser. No. 563,728

13 Claims. (Cl. 52—58)

### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

This disclosure relates to an improved flashing and fascia system and method of making same which utilizes generally L-shaped fascia members cooperating between the top of a vertical wall and the peripheral edge of a substantially flat composition roof. The system of this invention assures that differential expansion and contraction of such system and an associated roof, for example, will not damage such roof or fascia system; in addition, flat fascia members are provided for extending the vertical height of the fascia system downwardly from the top of an associated vertical wall in a simple and efficient manner.

This invention pertains to building construction and more particularly to a combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure and a method of making same.

There are fascia systems in present use made of metallic materials which serve as a fascia means and gravel stop for flat composition roof means. The present systems are either very expensive to construct or are of such a nature that they invariably cause damage to the composition roof associated therewith resulting in leaks and added expense to repair such roof. The damage caused by present fascia systems is invariably the result of the differential expansion and contraction of the metallic fascia members and the associated building structure.

Accordingly, it is a feature of this invention to provide an improved fascia system which is of simple and economical construction and which is versatile in application.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved fascia system which is suitably isolated from its associated composition roof to assure such roof is not damaged.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved fascia system utilizing rubber-like membrane means fastened between a substantially flat composition roof and metallic fascia means extending around the periphery of such roof and associating with the top of vertical outside walls means adjoining such roof, such membrane means providing an optimum seal between such vertical wall means and composition roof while allowing differential expansion and contraction therebetween without damage to such composition roof.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved fascia system employing an L-shaped fascia member having hooking end means adjacent its lower edge enabling easy fastening of additional flat or straight sections of fascia members therebelow.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved method of making such a combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure in which the fascia provided thereby is easily extended in height by extending downwardly from the top of a building structure, thereby eliminating problems encountered by other systems which are increased in height by building upwardly toward the roof of a building.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved method of making a fascia system which extends between outside vertical wall means and composition roof

2

means of a building structure which is constructed so as to assure such roof and outside wall means are not damaged thereby during use.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved method of making a combined flashing and fascia system which also serves as gravel stop means.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved method of making a combined flashing and fascia system utilizing rubber-like membrane means to provide a tight seal between such fascia means and composition roof means while allowing the fascia means and composition roof means to remain in spaced apart relation wherein such rubber-like membrane means stretches and contracts to compensate for differential contraction and expansion of such fascia system and the building structure.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved fascia system and method of making such fascia system of the character mentioned which provides improved flashing about the periphery of substantially flat composition roof means by cooperating with upwardly inclined peripheral surface means of such roof means yet without engaging such upwardly inclined peripheral surface means.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved fascia system and method of making such a fascia system having cooperating components of simple, economical, and unique construction which are easily installed in position on an associated building structure by workmen remaining on substantially flat roof means of such structure and without requiring complicated scaffolding, or the like, to install such system.

Therefore, it is an object of this invention to provide an improved combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure and an improved method of making such a system having one or more of the novel features of this invention as set forth above or hereinafter shown or described.

Other objects, uses, and advantages of this invention are apparent from a reading of this description which proceeds with reference to the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof and wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view with parts in section and parts broken away of the upper end portion of a building corner structure, particularly illustrating the combined flashing and fascia system of this invention associating with substantially flat composition roof means and vertical outside wall means of such building structure.

FIGURE 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of FIGURE 1 particularly illustrating bracket means used to support an L-shaped fascia means and the manner that a terminal end portion of one of the legs of such L-shaped fascia means is bent downwardly toward such composition roof means to provide improved flashing therefor.

FIGURE 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the manner of fastening a pair of generally L-shaped fascia means in side-by-side relation to an associated bracket means and particularly illustrating fastening means provided along the top edge of such bracket means and cooperating fastening means provided in the substantially horizontal leg portion of such L-shaped fascia means.

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view similar to FIGURE 2 illustrating another embodiment of bracket means utilized with fascia means as illustrated in FIGURE 2 and particularly illustrating straight or flat fascia means attached to the lower edge portion of such L-shaped fascia means to provide a fascia having an extensible height for the upper portion of vertical outside wall means.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view illustrating cooperating hooking end means provided in the L-shaped fascia means and straight fascia means shown in FIGURE 4 to enable easy extension of such fascia vertically downwardly along such outside wall means.

FIGURE 6 is a perspective view of a fragmentary portion of a straight or flat fascia means of this invention particularly illustrating the arrangement of hooking end means at opposite ends thereof with respect to its outside surface means and showing the arrangement of transverse stabilizing means provided along its lower end portion.

FIGURE 7 is a sectional view with parts broken away similar to FIGURE 2, and illustrating a modification of this invention which utilizes rubber-like membrane means fastened in position to one leg of generally L-shaped fascia means and associated composition roof means to provide an optimum seal therebetween.

While the various features of this invention are hereinafter illustrated and described as being particularly adaptable for providing an improved combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure having a substantially flat roof and a method of making such combined flashing and fascia system, it is to be understood that the various features of this invention can be utilized singly or in any combination thereof to provide a combined flashing and fascia system for all types of building structures and for other uses as desired.

Therefore, this invention is not to be limited to only the embodiments illustrated in the drawings because the drawings are merely utilized to illustrate one of the wide variety of uses of this invention.

In the exemplary embodiment of this invention shown in FIGURE 1 of the drawings, a combined flashing and fascia system is provided for a building structure or building designated generally by the numeral 20 and in which only the upper corner portion thereof is illustrated. Building 20 has vertical outside wall means such as a plurality of outside walls each designated by the numeral 21 and substantially flat composition roof means shown as a substantially flat roof 22 which in this example utilizes gravel thereon. The combined flashing and fascia system of this invention, as illustrated in FIGURE 1, is designated generally by the numeral 23 and not only provides an improved fascia for the upper end portion of each wall 21 and roof 22 but also provides an effective flashing therebetween.

Fascia system 23 of this example of the invention comprises bracket means shown as an approximately T-shaped bracket 24 for supporting a roughly L-shaped elongated fascia means or member designated by the numeral 25. Bracket 24 and member 25 of this example are both preferably made of high strength lightweight metal. Bracket 24 is adapted to be fastened along the top edge of vertical outside wall 21 and about the peripheral edge of roof 22 as will be described in detail subsequently.

Roof 22 is a substantially horizontal flat roof having upwardly inclined peripheral surface means shown at 26 and preferably defined by separate wedge-shaped or tapered edge strip means shown as an edge strip 27 suitably fastened in position around the periphery of such roof. Strip 27 is preferably made of wood, wood fiber, or a composition containing wood fiber, or the like, thus making it easy to install about the periphery of roof 22. Tapered strip 27 is preferably fastened to a suitable supporting member shown as a wooden nailer 30 fixed to the top of each vertical wall 21.

It has been found through construction experience that it is more economical and efficient to provide a flat roof construction in which its upwardly inclined peripheral edge portion 26 is provided essentially by a construction made of wood, or the like, such as provided by member 27, which can be readily installed by a general carpenter. Also, it is a simple matter to provide the desired angle and arrangement of the inclined portion using inexpensive materials and then covering such inclined portion together with the remainder of the roof.

As shown particularly in FIGURES 1-3 of the drawings, bracket 24 has supporting plate means shown in this example as a substantially vertical plate 31 and

mounting flange means shown as a mounting flange 32 which extends in a transverse manner from the inside surface of plate 31 toward roof 22, with bracket 24 in its installed position. Mounting flange 32 extends approximately from the mid-portion of plate 24 and in this example extends normal to flat outside surface means or surface 33 of plate 31.

Mounting flange 32 has a plurality of opening means therein shown as a plurality of spaced apart openings 34 adapted to receive suitable fastening means therethrough, shown in this example as a plurality of screws each designated by the numeral 35. Thus, prior to installing wedge-shaped member 27 in position, flange 32 is preferably installed on nailing strip 30 fixed to the top edge of vertical wall 21 as previously mentioned. The nailing strip 30 is positioned in such a manner that upon fastening flange 32 in position thereon using screws 35 the vertical outside face 33 of bracket 24 lies essentially in a vertical plane.

Plate 31 has first fastening means shown as an elongated slot 40 extending along top edge means or the top edge thereof, see FIGURE 3, and has projection means defining lower edge means or the lower edge thereof and such projection means is indicated generally by the numeral 41.

Plate 31 comprising bracket 24 also has oppositely inclined inside surface means shown as surfaces 42 and 43 extending respectively from mounting flange 32 upwardly in the case of surface means 42 and downwardly in the case of surface means 43. Inclined surfaces 42 and 43 are both inclined generally toward surface 33 of plate 31 to define outwardly tapering end portions for plate 31.

A plurality of spaced apart stabilizing means extend inwardly from inclined surfaces 42 and 43 and such stabilizing means are each designated by the numeral 44. Stabilizing means 44 are suitably dimensioned so that their terminal ends lie in a common plane parallel to the plane of surface 33. Once mounting flange 32 is fastened in position on the top horizontal surface of nailing strip 30, the terminal ends of stabilizing means 44 assure that mounting surface 33 is held in a stabilized vertical plane against wall 21.

Approximately L-shaped fascia means as well as straight or flat fascia means will be presented in this disclosure of the invention. The L-shaped fascia means or member 25, previously mentioned, will now be described in detail.

L-shaped fascia member 25 has first and second leg means 45 and 46 extending from common junction means indicated at 50 to define a ninety degree angle therebetween. Leg means or leg 45 has hooking end means shown as a hooking end 51 which hooks or opens generally toward leg 46 and thus toward wall 21 with member 25 in its installed position. Hooking end 51 cooperates with, hooks around, projection 41 of vertical plate 31 to fasten the lower end portion of L-shaped fascia member 25 to its associated bracket 24.

Leg 46 of L-shaped fascia member 25 has second fastening means or elongated fastening opening means shown as a plurality of elongated openings therein each designated by the numeral 52 and being approximately elliptical in outline. Each elliptical opening 52 in leg 46 cooperates with slot 40 in an associated bracket 24 to enable fastening L-shaped fascia member 25 in position.

Thus, it is seen that each L-shaped fascia member 25 is easily and readily installed in position about the top of associated vertical wall 21 and about the periphery of composition roof 22 by first fastening its hooking end means 51 about projection 41 of bracket 24 while member 25 is tilted outwardly in a manner as shown essentially in FIGURE 3 of the drawings. The L-shaped fascia member 25 is then moved toward vertical wall 21 so that its leg 45 is positioned against surface 33 and its elliptical openings 52 are aligned above elongated slots 40 of associated brackets 24. Suitable screw fastening means shown as a plurality of screws, each designated by the

numeral 53, are used to fasten each member 25 in position.

Each screw 53 is sized so that it extends through an associated elliptical opening 52 and has a self threading portion 54 which engages surface means shown as a pair of vertical surfaces 55 defining the vertical sides of slot 40 to simultaneously cut its own receiving threads and fasten L-shaped fascia member 25 in position.

Thus, it is seen that leg 45 of L-shaped fascia member 25 provides a fascia at the top of outside vertical wall 21 while leg 46 of member 25 extends between vertical wall 21 and composition roof 22 to provide an improved flashing therebetween. It will be noted especially from FIGURES 1 and 2 of the drawings that the terminal end means of leg 46 is positioned above outwardly inclined peripheral portion 26 of roof 22 to provide the desired flashing yet without contacting such roof.

Leg 46 is arranged so that initially it extends substantially horizontally above roof 22 and particularly above the upwardly inclined peripheral surface 26 of such roof. means such as score means shown at 60 is suitably provided in leg 46 and arranged substantially parallel to common junction 50 of leg portions 45 and 46. Score means 60 defines a terminal end portion 61 of leg 46 which is adapted to be folded downwardly about such score means so that its terminal end means or terminal tip 62 is positioned immediately adjacent surface 26 with a minimum of space or having a minimum distance therebetween. FIGURE 2 shows the horizontal position of portion 61 prior to bending about score means 60 to the solid line position illustrated.

The amount that portion 61 overlaps inclined portion 26 of roof 22 together with the inclination or slope of both portion 61 and portion 26 assure that an optimum flashing is provided yet without requiring contact against composition roof 22. Of course, it is understood that the overall design of a building structure using a flat roof is such that precipitation is quickly carried away without accumulation on such roof and the flashing design need only assure that wind-driven precipitation will not seep between the roof and outside wall means. This is generally carefully worked out in the design of inclined peripheral portion 26 and a technique for providing such inclined peripheral portion simply and inexpensively has been discussed above.

As illustrated particularly in FIGURES 1 and 2 of the drawings, composition roof 22 generally comprises a wooden supporting base, the inclined peripheral portion being indicated by the numeral 27, which supports several layers of felt material 63 topped by a built-up moisture impervious roof section containing asphalt or the like and in this example also containing gravel. The top portion of roof 22 is designated by the numeral 64.

A serious problem encountered in using presently known fascia systems made of metal and utilized on buildings having substantially flat composition roof structures is the rubbing and tearing of the moisture impervious roof portion due to the different expansion and contraction rates of the metal fascia used relative to the rest of the building structure. As explained above the fascia system of this invention avoids this problem because it is mounted generally in spaced apart relation from the adjacent roof structure. In another embodiment of this invention to be described later, a rubber-like membrane is used between the metal fascia means of this invention and an associated composition roof to provide optimum performance while still keeping the metal fascia means spaced apart from the composition roof.

In some applications of the invention, it may be desirable to provide an improved fascia having an extended height. Generally the most troublesome problem in providing such an extended height fascia system using present devices is to get the components of the system in proper relation at the top of vertical outside wall means after

building such extended height present systems upwardly from a lower position.

The improved fascia system of this invention provides a generally L-shaped fascia member 25 which is easily installed in position at the top of a vertical wall in a comparatively simple manner and merely working while standing on roof 22. The fitting problem is comparatively nonexistent once the top L-shaped member is installed first. To provide an extension for the fascia thus provided straight or flat fascia means each designated by the numeral 66 is installed beneath the L-shaped member 25. Unique hooking end means is provided on flat fascia 66 to enable easy fastening to member 25. The detailed description of fascia 66 will be made subsequently in connection with L-shaped fascia 25A, shown in FIGURE 4.

A modification of the improved fascia system of this invention is illustrated in FIGURE 4 of the drawings. In such modification the components are either practically identical or sufficiently similar to the components of FIGURES 1 and 2 that such sufficiently similar components will be given the same numeral designation as previously followed by the letter designation A and not described again. The major basically different components will be given a new numeral also followed by the letter A and described in detail. The main changes are provided in bracket 24A, which in addition to slightly shifting the position of mounting flange 32A downwardly along vertical plate 31A, a supporting tip 70A is provided extending inwardly toward outside wall 21 from the top edge of vertical plate 31A.

Tip 70A extends downwardly at an inclined angle toward roof 22 a short distance which is less than the length of leg 46A. Tip 70A has an angled portion 71A commencing from a line shown at 72A and angled portion 71A supports portion 61A of leg 46A to keep tip 62A slightly spaced apart from roof 22 and preclude the possibility of rubbing and possible damage.

Flat or straight fascia 66 has hooking end means at opposite ends thereof. The upper hooking end is shown at 73 and faces or opens outwardly toward outside surface means or generally flat or planar outside surface 74. The lower hooking end 75 thereof is practically identical to hooking end 51A of member 25A. Hooking end 75 faces inwardly toward outside wall 21 with fascia 66 in its installed position.

The hooking end means 73 and 75 are recessed or spaced rearwardly of surface 74 so that upon hooking flat fascia 66 in position, surface 74 is essentially coplanar with the outside vertical surface of leg 45A as seen in the illustration of FIGURE 4.

Flat fascia 66 also has transverse stabilizing means shown as a stabilizing projection 76 extending from its inside surface means 77 rearwardly toward outside wall 21. Projection 76 is positioned a sufficient distance above its lower hooking end 75 so as not to interfere with the hooking of hooking end 73 of an additional fascia 66 in position on hooking end 75.

Fascia 66 is held by its upper hooking end 73 in the desired position. However, to provide a more firm fastening for the lower end portion of each fascia 66, a plurality of opening means each designated by the numeral 80 is provided therein. A plurality of fasteners or screws each designated by the numeral 81 is also provided. Each screw 81 extends through an associated opening 80 and firmly fastens each generally flat fascia 66 against vertical wall 21.

Having described the detailed construction of each flat fascia 66 it will now be appreciated that a generally L-shaped member 25A (see FIGURE 4) is first installed in position, then hooking end 73 is hooked around co-operating hooking end 51A to extend the vertical fascia downwardly on wall 21. If additional downward extension is desired additional straight or flat fascia members are easily installed by hooking end portion 73 of each member around lower hooking end 75 of the previously

installed member 66. Added stability is provided for each straight section 66 through the use of fastening screws 81.

In the example of this invention illustrated in FIGURE 7 of the drawings, the basic components shown in FIGURES 1 and 2 and previously described are shown. Once again end portion 61 is placed immediately adjacent roof 22 in slightly spaced apart relation therefrom. However, in this instance rubber-like membrane means or membrane 83 is extended between end portion 61 of L-shaped member 25 and roof 22. Membrane 83 has its opposite ends preferably fastened by sealing to end portion 61 and to inclined surface portion 26 of roof 22 to provide a complete seal between fascia member 25 and roof 22 yet in which member 25 does not directly engage roof 22.

Membrane 83 yieldingly moves in a stretching and relaxing manner to absorb differential expansion and contraction of fascia means 23 and roof 22. One example of rubber-like synthetic plastic material which has been used successfully is sold under the name of Saraloy and is manufactured by the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

With the use of rubber-like membrane 83, it will be appreciated that the fascia system provided also serves as an effective gravel stop.

As seen in the drawings the outside surface of leg portion 45A and the outside surface 74 of flat fascia member 66 have been described as lying in a common plane in their installed position. It will be appreciated that such outside surfaces are not perfectly flat and may have small depth ridges, grooves, or the like therein. Also, it may be desirable in some applications to color or emboss such outside surfaces for optimum aesthetic appeal or it may be desirable to provide colored tape means or the like in such grooves.

The various brackets, 24 and 24A, fascia members 25, 25A and 66 are all preferably made of metal. Light weight metals containing aluminum have been successfully used because of their optimum strength, ease of handling, and corrosion resistance.

It has been found more economical to provide such members by utilizing metal extrusion processes. Especially in the case of supporting brackets 24 and 24A, the various contours therein are easily and simply integrally provided by extruding such brackets through suitable cooperating die means and then cutting the elongated member thus defined to define the proper width bracket.

Typical terms such as "front," "near," "top," "upwardly," "downwardly," and the like have been used in this disclosure of the invention for ease of description and to explain the exemplary embodiments of this invention as shown in the drawings and such typical terms should not be considered as limiting the scope of this invention in any way.

Thus, it is seen that an improved dual function flashing and fascia system has been provided which is of simple and economical construction and which has features assuring composition roof means associated therewith is not damaged by such system even after extended use.

Further, this invention provides an improved method of making such a dual function system in an efficient manner.

While the form of the invention now preferred has been disclosed as required by statute, other forms may be used, all coming within the scope of the claimed subject matter which follows.

What is claimed is:

1. A combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure provided between a top peripheral surface of an outside wall and an associated substantially flat composition roof having an upwardly inclined peripheral surface comprising, a bracket having a supporting plate and a mounting flange extending generally transverse to said plate and mounting said bracket about the periph-

eral edge of said roof, said plate having first fastening means along its top edge and a downwardly extending projection defining its lower edge, elongated fascia means having a first and a second leg extending from a common junction to define a roughly L-shaped configuration, said first leg having a hooking end which hooks toward said second leg and around said projection, said second leg being arranged substantially horizontally above said upwardly inclined peripheral surface and having second fastening means arranged immediately adjacent said common junction and cooperating with said first fastening means to fasten said fascia means in position, said first fastening means comprising an elongated slot extending along said top edge, said second fastening means comprising elongated opening means extending through said second leg, fastening screw means extending through an associated opening means and into threaded engagement with surface means defining said slot to fasten said fascia means in position, and score means provided in said second leg and arranged substantially parallel to said junction, said score means defining a terminal end portion of said second leg which is folded downwardly about said score means so its terminal end is positioned immediately adjacent said upwardly inclined peripheral surface to provide a minimum space therebetween, said first leg providing a fascia for said outside wall while said second leg extends between said outside wall and said composition roof with said terminal end providing said minimum space therebetween to provide improved flashing therebetween yet assuring said roof is kept intact under all environmental conditions.

2. A combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure provided between a top peripheral surface of an outside wall and an associated substantially flat composition roof having an upwardly inclined peripheral surface comprising, a bracket having a supporting plate and a mounting flange extending generally transverse to said plate and mounting said bracket about the peripheral edge of said roof, said plate having first fastening means along its top edge and a downwardly extending projection defining its lower edge, elongated fascia means having a first and a second leg extending from a common junction to define a roughly L-shaped configuration, said first leg having a hooking end which hooks toward said second leg and around said projection, said second leg being arranged substantially horizontally above said upwardly inclined peripheral surface and having second fastening means arranged immediately adjacent said common junction and cooperating with said first fastening means to fasten said fascia means in position, said supporting plate of said bracket comprises a flat outside surface adapted to receive said first leg thereagainst and having a pair of inclined inside surfaces inclined in opposite directions from said transverse mounting flange to define said plate having outwardly tapering portions the terminal ends of which are positioned a substantial distance away from said outside wall and enable easier fastening of said fascia means to said bracket, a plurality of vertically spaced apart stabilizing means extending inwardly from said inclined inside surfaces toward said outside wall so that the terminal ends of said stabilizing means are coplanar and abut against said outside wall to support said bracket so that its flat outside surface extends parallel to said outside wall, said stabilizing means being positioned to avoid interference with said hooking end of said first leg and score means provided in said second leg and arranged substantially parallel to said junction, said score means defining a terminal end portion of said second leg which is folded downwardly about said score means so its terminal end is positioned immediately adjacent said upwardly inclined peripheral surface to provide a minimum space therebetween, said first leg providing a fascia for said outside wall while said second leg extends between said outside wall and said composition roof with said terminal end providing said minimum space therebetween to provide

improved flashing therebetween yet assuring said roof is kept intact under all environmental conditions.

3. The system as set forth in claim 2 in which said bracket has said supporting plate, mounting flange, and stabilizing means formed as an integral part thereof thereby providing said bracket having maximum structural integrity while using a minimum amount of structural material therefor.

4. A combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure provided between a top peripheral surface of an outside wall and an associated substantially flat composition roof having an upwardly inclined peripheral surface comprising, a bracket having a supporting plate and a mounting flange extending generally transverse to said plate and mounting said bracket about the peripheral edge of said roof, said plate having first fastening means along its top edge and a downwardly extending projection defining its lower edge, elongated fascia means having a first and a second leg extending from a common junction to define a roughly L-shaped configuration, said first leg having a hooking end which hooks toward said second leg and around said projection, said second leg being arranged substantially horizontally above said upwardly inclined peripheral surface, and having second fastening means arranged immediately adjacent said common junction and cooperating with said first fastening means to fasten said fascia means in position, score means provided in said second leg and arranged substantially parallel to said junction, said score means defining a terminal end portion of said second leg which is folded downwardly about said score means so its terminal end is positioned immediately adjacent said upwardly inclined peripheral surface to provide a minimum space therebetween, said first leg providing a fascia for said outside wall while said second leg extends between said outside wall and said composition roof, and rubber-like membrane means extending between and having its opposite ends fastened respectively to said upwardly inclined peripheral surface of said composition roof and to said terminal end portion of said second leg to thus provide a complete seal between said roof and said roughly L-shaped fascia means, whereby differential expansion and contraction of said roof and fascia means due to temperature changes is absorbed by said rubber-like membrane means assuring said roof is kept apart from said fascia means to prevent damage thereto.

5. The system as set forth in claim 4 in which said rubber-like membrane means is made of a synthetic plastic material which is heat sealed to said fascia means along one end and to said composition roof along its opposite end yet which provides yielding stretching and contracting movements to permit said differential expansion and contraction.

6. A combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure provided between a top peripheral surface of an outside wall and an associated substantially flat composition roof having an upwardly inclined peripheral surface comprising, a bracket mounted about the peripheral edge of said composition roof and having a substantially vertical supporting plate with a downwardly extending projection defining a lower edge of said plate, L-shaped fascia means having a first and a second leg extending from a common junction, said first leg providing a fascia for said outside wall and having a first hooking end which hooks toward said second leg and around said projection, said second leg extending between said wall and said roof while being kept spaced apart from said roof to provide improved flashing therebetween while assuring said roof is protected from rubbing and possible damage by said fascia means under all environmental conditions, generally flat fascia means having a second and a third hooking end at its opposite ends, said second hooking end facing outwardly toward an outside surface of said flat fascia means and hooking in position about said first hooking end to provide a downward extension

for said first leg of said L-shaped fascia means and said third hooking end being practically identical to said first hooking end and facing inwardly toward said outside wall, said second and third hooking ends being spaced rearwardly of the outside surface of said flat fascia means and with said flat fascia means hooked in position beneath said L-shaped fascia means, the fascia provided for each generally planar surface of an associated outside wall lies substantially in one plane, said flat fascia means having transverse stabilizing means extending inwardly from the inside surface of said flat fascia means toward said outside wall, said transverse stabilizing means being positioned a sufficient distance above said third hooking end to enable easy hooking of additional flat fascia means in position therebeneath, and rubber-like membrane means extending between and having its opposite ends sealed respectively to said upwardly inclined peripheral surface of said composition roof and to said terminal end portion of said second leg to thus provide a complete seal between said roof and said roughly L-shaped fascia means, whereby differential expansion and contraction of said roof and fascia means due to temperature changes is absorbed by said rubber-like membrane means assuring said roof is kept apart from said fascia means to prevent damage thereto and said outside wall may be provided with improved fascia means which is readily extended downwardly using said flat fascia means.

7. The system as set forth in claim 6 in which said second and third hooking ends and said transverse stabilizing means of said flat fascia means are formed as an integral part of said flat fascia means.

8. The system as set forth in claim 7 in which said L-shaped and flat fascia means are each made of a metallic material with the detailed configuration of each being performed by extrusion through associated die means.

9. A method of making a combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure between a top peripheral surface of an outside wall and an associated substantially flat composition roof having an upwardly inclined peripheral surface which is comprised of a separate tapered strip, said method comprising the steps of, mounting a mounting flange of a bracket to the top surface of said outside wall and about the peripheral edge of said roof using said mounting flange so that plate of said bracket is arranged substantially vertically, said plate having first fastening means along its upper end portion and a downwardly extending projection defining its lower edge, attaching said strip against the top surface of said mounting flange so that it tapers toward said roof, fastening elongated L-shaped fascia means to said bracket, said L-shaped fascia means having a first and a second leg extending from common junction with said first leg having a hooking end which is hooked around said projection during said fastening step so that it hooks toward said second leg and said first leg defines a fascia for said outside wall, said second leg having second fastening means arranged immediately adjacent said common junction and adapted to cooperate with said first fastening means and said second leg having score means provided therein essentially parallel to said junction defining a terminal end portion of said second leg arranged outwardly of said score means, folding said terminal end portion downwardly about said score means so that the terminal end of said second leg is positioned immediately adjacent said inclined surface of said composition roof to provide minimum space therebetween, and fastening opposite ends of a rubber-like membrane means to said upwardly inclined peripheral surface of said composition roof and to said terminal end portion of said second leg to thus provide a complete seal between said roof and said roughly L-shaped fascia means, whereby differential expansion and contraction of said roof and fascia means due to temperature changes is absorbed by said rubber-like membrane means assuring said roof is kept apart from said fascia means to prevent damage thereto.

10. A method of making a combined flashing and fascia system for a building structure between a top peripheral surface of an outside wall and an associated substantially flat composition roof having an upwardly inclined peripheral surface which is comprised of a separate tapered strip, said method comprising the steps of, mounting a mounting flange of a bracket to the top surface of said outside wall and about the peripheral edge of said roof using said mounting flange so that a plate of said bracket is arranged substantially vertically, said plate having first fastening means along its upper end portion and a downwardly extending projection defining its lower edge, attaching said strip against the top surface of said mounting flange so that it tapers toward said roof, fastening elongated L-shaped fascia means to said bracket, said L-shaped fascia means having a first and a second leg extending from a common junction with said first leg having a hooking end which is hooked around said projection during said fastening step so that it hooks toward said second leg and said first leg defines a fascia for said outside wall, said second leg having second fastening means arranged immediately adjacent said common junction and adapted to cooperate with said first fastening means and said second leg having score means provided therein essentially parallel to said junction defining a terminal end portion of said second leg arranged outwardly of said score means, folding said terminal end portion downwardly about said score means so that the terminal end of said second leg is positioned immediately adjacent said inclined surface of said composition roof to provide minimum space therebetween, said first fastening means comprising an elongated slot extending along a top edge of said upper end portion of said plate, said second fastening means comprises elongated opening means extending through said second leg, and said step of fastening said L-shaped fascia means in position comprises the steps of aligning said elongated opening means with said slot and extending fastening screw means through said opening means and into threaded engagement with surface means defining said slot whereby said fascia system is easily installed working solely from said flat composition roof.

11. The method as set forth in claim 9 comprising the

further steps of, hooking a flat fascia means in position beneath said L-shaped fascia means, said flat fascia means having a generally planar outside surface and a second and a third hooking end at its opposite ends, said second hooking end facing outwardly toward said outside surface and said third hooking end being practically identical to said first hooking end and facing in the opposite direction from said second hooking end, and said hooking step comprises hooking said second hooking end around said first hooking end so that said third hooking end is arranged therebeneath to receive additional flat fascia means, whereby said outside wall is provided with improved fascia means which is readily extended downwardly beneath said L-shaped fascia means using said flat fascia means.

12. The method as set forth in claim 11 in which said flat fascia means has a plurality of openings adjacent a lower edge thereof and comprising the further step of extending a fastener through an associated opening and in fastening engagement with said outside wall to provide improved stability for the lower edge of each flat fascia means.

13. The method as set forth in claim 9 in which said rubber-like membrane means is made of a heat-sealable plastic material and said step of fastening opposite ends of said membrane means comprises the step of heat sealing said opposite ends in position.

#### References Cited

##### UNITED STATES PATENTS

|           |         |               |           |
|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 2,075,676 | 3/1937  | Toney         | 52—96 XR  |
| 2,853,750 | 1/1958  | Davies et al. | 52—273 XR |
| 2,857,861 | 10/1958 | Trostle       | 52—94     |
| 2,996,843 | 8/1961  | Mack          | 52—58     |
| 3,100,951 | 8/1963  | Hickman       | 52—96     |

##### FOREIGN PATENTS

|         |        |                |
|---------|--------|----------------|
| 150,169 | 7/1937 | Austria.       |
| 983,080 | 2/1965 | Great Britain. |

FRANK L. ABBOTT, *Primary Examiner.*

P. C. FAW, *Assistant Examiner.*