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Pollard

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[54] COPING AND FASCIA TRIM

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[52] **U.S. Cl.**.....**52/94,** 52/96, 52/60

[51] **Int. Cl.**.....**E04d 13/15**

[58] **Field of Search**.....52/60, 94, 95, 96

[56] **References Cited**

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[57] **ABSTRACT**

Coping and fascia trim for the edge of a building structure is comprised of a pair of elongated interconnectable trim strips each having a continuous anchor flange securable to the roof and a skirt depending to overlie the building facade. The strips are interconnected by a tongue and stirrup at the skirt edges and are dimensioned to provide spacing between the anchor flanges for a roofing layer. Optionally the trim may accommodate fascia insulating board between the skirts and roof insulation board between the anchor flanges.

12 Claims, 5 Drawing Figures

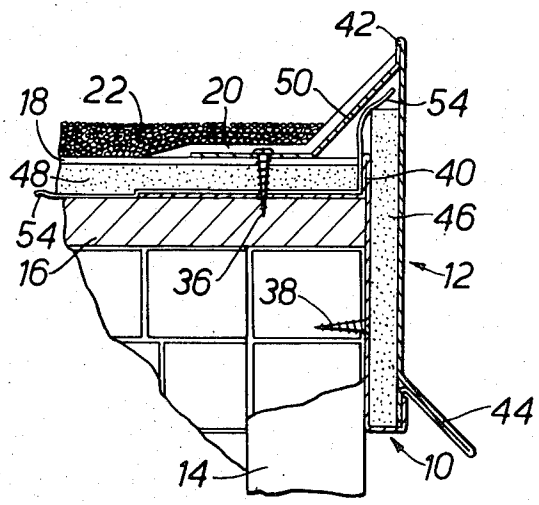


FIG.1.

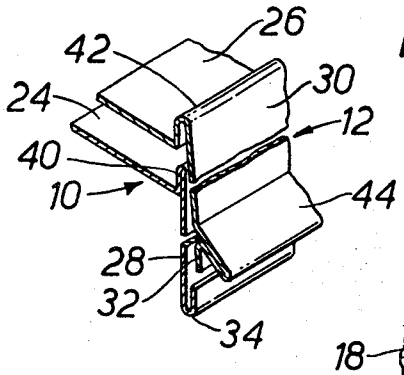


FIG.2.

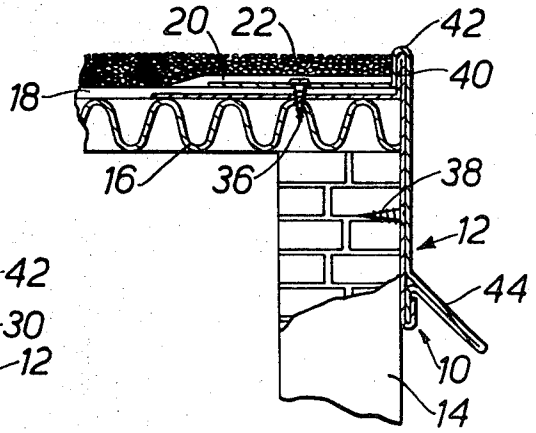


FIG.3.

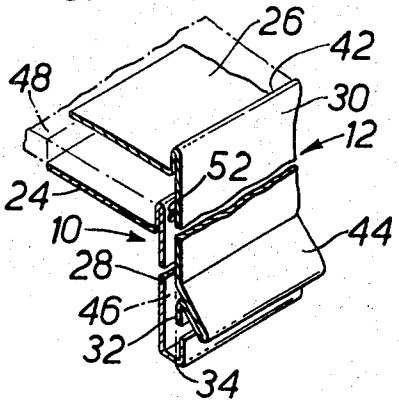


FIG.4.

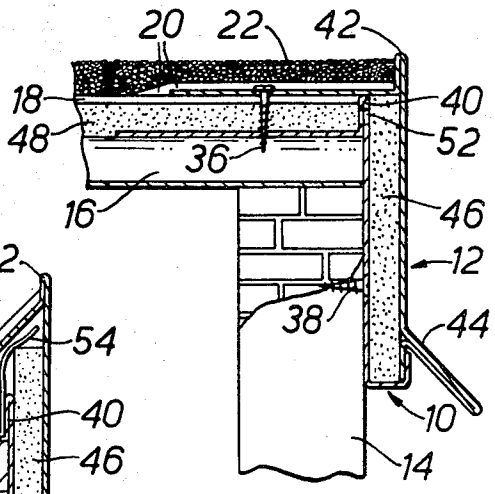
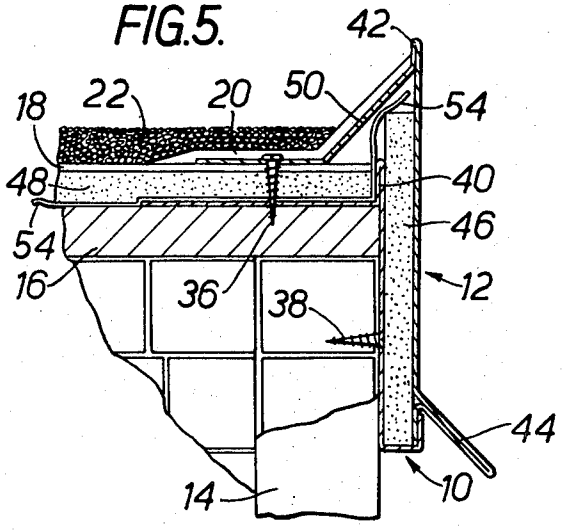


FIG.5.



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COPING AND FASCIA TRIM

This invention relates to coping and fascia trim for use on a roof in a building structure and the invention particularly contemplates such a trim for use in a flat-roofed building.

Known forms of flat-roofed building structure include the provision of one or more layers of roof material located over a roof deck wherein it is necessary that such roof material be securely anchored in position to prevent lift-off under high wind conditions for example. Evidently occurrence of such lift-off is likely to commence around the edges of the roof material, which generally extends to the edge of the roof itself, and it is therefore a broad object of the invention to provide trim which is anchorable to the roof and which will also function to anchor roof material in position on the roof.

It is a further object of the invention to provide trim comprising two separate coping and fascia strips anchorable to the roof, interconnectable together, and relatively proportioned to provide accommodation therebetween for roof material to be anchored in position on the roof.

Such trim besides anchoring the roof material in position on the roof may conveniently also function to provide a facing depending from the roof edge for insulating and/or decorative purposes.

Accordingly it is a yet further object to provide trim anchorable to the roof and having facing depending integrally therefrom locatable at the roof edge generally to overlie the facade of the building structure adjacent said roof edge.

In accordance with the present invention the instant trim comprises fascia and coping strips each having roof anchor portions securable to the roof and skirts respectively integrally depending from said portions; said strips being interconnectable together in superposed relation by their skirts and relatively dimensioned to provide spacing between the roof anchor portions for accommodating roof material therebetween.

Other features of the invention more or less broad than the foregoing will become apparent from the hereinafter following description of the parts, principles and elements thereof given herein solely by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views and wherein:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a pair of fascia and coping strips comprising the instant trim, the strips being shown in superposed relation prior to their interconnection together;

FIG. **2** is an end cross-sectional view of the trim of FIG. **1** assembled on a roof edge;

FIG. **3** is a perspective view similar to FIG. **1** showing part of an alternative construction of trim adapted to accommodate a fascia board;

FIG. **4** is an end cross-sectional view of the trim of FIG. **3** assembled on a roof edge and

FIG. **5** is an end cross-sectional view of another alternative construction of the instant trim assembled on a roof edge.

The instant trim is intended for use on a roof of a building structure and, as illustrated herein, the structure particularly contemplated is one having a flat horizontal roof with a vertical facade thereto.

In accordance with the principles of the present invention the instant trim comprises an assembly of coping and fascia strips **10** and **12** respectively superposable relative to one another, interconnectable together and anchorable on a roof to anchor roof material in position upon the roof. Each said coping and fascia strip comprises a roof anchor portion anchorable to the roof and a skirt depending integrally therefrom which, in the embodiments described and illustrated herein, depends over the edge of the roof to overlie the facade of the building structure. In order to provide accommodation for roof material between the respective roof anchor portions, the coping and fascia strips are relatively proportioned to provide spacing, when they are interconnected, between the roof anchor portions thereof. The interconnection between the two strips conveniently takes the form of a tongue and stirrup interconnection conveniently provided at or adjacent to the free edges of the skirts remote from their junctures with their respective roof anchor portions.

A first embodiment of the instant trim will now be more particularly described with respect to FIGS. **1** and **2** of the drawings. As illustrated therein the trim comprising elongated coping and fascia strips **10** and **12** respectively is located at the peripheral edge of a flat roof to overlie the roof and the facade of the structure adjacent the roof edge.

The actual building structure may of course be of any convenient form and for the sake of convenience herein is illustrated as including a vertical wall **14** with an uninsulated roof deck **16** thereon, said deck **16** being overlaid with a layer of roof material **18** covering the whole of the roof area and completed by a peripheral edge strip-in **20**. Such roof layer **18** and strip-in **20** may both for example comprise roofing felt with a bituminous material painted or poured thereon and top-dressed with gravel **22** in known manner.

The said strips **10–12** comprise respective roof anchor portions **24–26** securable to the roof and respective skirts **28–30** depending integrally therefrom which, in this embodiment, overlie the facade of the wall **14**. The strips **10–12** are superposed relative to one another with the coping strip **10** having its roof anchor portion **24** and skirt **28** closely adjacent the roof and wall respectively and being respectively overlaid by the roof anchor portion **26** and skirt **30** of the fascia strip **12**. The roof anchor portions **24–26** and skirts **28–30** are planar and extend continuously in the direction of the length of the strip.

As hereinbefore mentioned the strips **10–12** are interconnected together and this is conveniently accomplished at the edges of the respective skirts **28–30** remote from their junctures with their respective roof anchor portions **24–26**. Such interconnection takes the form of a tongue **32** and stirrup **34** and in the embodiment illustrated herein such stirrup **34** is provided on the coping strip skirt **28** while the tongue **32** is provided on the fascia strip skirt **30**. The strips **10–12** are so relatively proportioned that, when the tongue **32** is engaged within the stirrup **34** to interconnect the strips as shown in FIG. **2**, spacing is afforded between the roof anchor portions **24–26** providing accommodation for the edge of roof material, specifically herein the layer **18**.

As will be appreciated the coping strip **10** is first applied to the roof edge to overlie the roof deck **16** and wall **14** after which the roof material **18** is located in position and the trim is completed by the interconnection of the fascia strip **12** to the coping strip **10**; the respective roof anchor portions **24–26** being secured to the roof by suitable fasteners such as the screw **36** illustrated in FIG. **2**. Such an assembly not only anchors the edges of the roof material **18** to the roof **16**, thereby obviating wind lift-off, but also provides a neat appearance to the facade of the wall **14** adjacent the roof edge.

It will be seen that the fascia strip skirt **30** constitutes the outer surface of the assembled trim overlying the wall facade and is retained in position by the tongue and stirrup interconnection **32–34**. That is to say, only the fasteners **36** may serve to hold and secure the trim in position on the roof edge, the said interconnection **32–34** serving to retain the fascia strip skirt **30** in position and restrain it against wind lift-off away from the wall facade. However if the skirts **28–30** are of substantial width, i.e., in excess of approximately 4 inches, it is deemed desirable to positively secure the skirts to the wall **14** such as by additional fasteners as illustrated herein in FIG. **2** by the screws **38**. In such an arrangement the fascia strip skirt **30** conceals such fasteners **38** from sight while at the same time maintaining an uncluttered exterior appearance on the wall facade.

It will be observed from the FIGS. **1** and **2** illustrations that the coping and fascia strips **10–12** are both contoured at the respective junctures between their roof anchor portions **24–26** and skirts **28–30** to provide, on each strip, upstanding abutments **40** and **42** respectively which are in fact continuations of the skirts **28–30** beyond the respective planes of the roof anchor portions **24–26**.

As has been mentioned hereinbefore the roof material **18** may be in the form of a roofing felt over which a bituminous composition is poured or painted to impregnate the felt

therewith. The edges of such a roofing felt would be applied over the roof anchor portion **24** of the coping strip **10** before the fascia strip **12** is interconnected thereto and there is therefore a danger that the poured or painted bituminous material, when applied to the roofing felt, may splash or drip over the roof edge. Hence the coping strip **10** is provided with the abutment **40** locatable at the roof edge to act as a dam preventing any accidental spillage of bitumen over the said roof edge. Also of course after the roof has been completed, prolonged exposure to the sun may at least partially liquify the bituminous material on the roof causing it to tend to run and said coping strip abutment **40** would also prevent any such running of said material over the roof edge.

Similarly the abutment **42** on the fascia strip **12** will act to dam any bitumen spillage which may tend to occur from the striping layer **20**. In addition however such fascia strip abutment **42** serves as a gravel stop to prevent any gravel chips **22**, which may become loosened from their embedment within the bituminized roof material **18** or **20**, from being dislodged over the roof edge. Furthermore such fascia strip abutment **42** will act as a rainwater dam to prevent rainwater from spilling over the roof edge and to retain it within the confines of the roof for appropriate interior drainage.

It should be understood that the provision of a facing, i.e., the skirts **28–30** of the instant trim, overlying the facade of the building structure may serve several purposes, amongst these being insulation and/or decoration of the facade. The embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **2** primarily serves only as decoration to give a neat uncluttered finish to the facade adjacent the roof edge but it may also be adapted to deflect rainwater away from the facade in an attempt to minimize water marking or staining thereof. This effect is achieved in the present embodiment by providing a projecting lip **44** on the fascia strip skirt **30** which, when the trim is assembled in position, extends away from and downwardly of the wall facade to deflect rainwater running down the exterior surface of the skirt **30** away from the wall **14**.

It will be appreciated that the instant trim may be formed of a relatively thin metal and the formation of the rainwater deflector lip **44** is therefore easily accomplished. Likewise the appropriate contourings of the strips **10–12** to provide the aforesaid abutments **40** and **42** together with the provision of the stirrup **34** accommodating the tongue **32** of the interconnection between the strips is equally easily accomplished by a suitable forming operation.

Turning now to the alternative structure of trim as illustrated herein in FIGS. **3** and **4**, it will be observed that the coping and fascia strips **10–12** are relatively proportioned not only to provide accommodation for roof material but also to accommodate fascia board **46** between the skirts **28–30**.

As has been mentioned hereinbefore the skirts **28–30** which together form a facing overlying the facade of the building structure may contribute to insulation purposes as well as to decoration. The embodiment of trim illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4** is adapted to serve this insulation purpose by the accommodation of the aforesaid fascia board **46** which will function to insulate the wall adjacent the roof edge.

The building structure illustrated in FIG. **4** is somewhat different to that shown in FIG. **2** inasmuch that roof insulation board **48** is superposed on the roof decking **16** before the roof material **18–20** is applied thereto; said board **48** together with said roof material **18–20** having its edges accommodated by said trim and anchored to the roof thereby in a similar manner to that hereinbefore described with reference to the FIGS. **1** and **2** embodiment. The coping and fascia strips **10–12** are again interconnected by means of a tongue and stirrup interconnection **32–34** provided at the edges of the respective skirts **28–30** remote from their junctures with the respective roof anchor portions **24–26** but in this embodiment the stirrup **34** of such interconnection is dimensioned to receive not only the tongue **32** thereof but also to receive an appropriate insulating fascia board **46** which is conveniently of the rectangular cross-sectional form illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4** and which may be formed of the same material as the roof insulating board **48**.

It will be appreciated that in this embodiment, the actual means of securing the trim to the roof, and if required to the wall also, may be the same as hereinbefore described with reference to the FIGS. **1** and **2** embodiment. Similarly the respective abutments **40–42** of the coping and fascia strips **10–12** at the roof edge together with the rainwater deflector **44** may also be of the same general form as described with reference to FIGS. **1** and **2**.

Turning now to the further alternative construction of trim illustrated in FIG. **5** of the drawings, it will be observed that whereas the coping strip **10** is of substantially the same form as that illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **4**, the fascia strip **12** is further contoured between its skirt **30** and roof anchor portion **26** to provide an inclined support **50** for the strip-in roof material **20** and function as an integral cant strip, as well as to function as a rainwater dam and gravel stop as hereinbefore described.

Before discussing the specific structure of the FIG. **5** embodiment in more detail, it should first of all be observed that the building structure contemplated herein is similar to that illustrated in the FIGS. **3** and **4** embodiment including a roof decking **16** overlaid by insulating board **48** and completed by further roof material in the form of one full layer **18** and a strip-in **22**. Furthermore the coping and fascia strips **10–12** are relatively proportioned to accommodate the roof insulating board **48** and a layer **18** of roof material therebetween and anchor them to the roof as well as to accommodate insulating fascia board **46** between the respective skirts **28–30** of the trim, said fascia board **46** being received within the stirrup **34** of the tongue and stirrup interconnection between the coping and fascia strips. Likewise the actual means of securing the trim to the roof, and if required to the wall also, may be the same as hereinbefore described with respect to either of the two preceding embodiments and the rainwater deflector lip **44** on the fascia strip skirt **30** may also be the same as hereinbefore described.

It will be observed from FIG. **5** that the fascia strip **12** is proportioned relative to the coping strip **10** to provide accommodation between the two respective skirts for insulating fascia board **46** which extends above the surface of the roof thereby to provide an improved insulation to the roof in the vicinity of the wall to roof joint. Such fascia strip **12** is contoured not only to provide an abutment **42** at its upper edge to serve as a gravel stop and dam as hereinbefore described but also to be inclined from said abutment **42** to its roof anchor portion **26** to provide an integral cant strip for the edge trim assembly.

Provision of insulating fascia extending above the roof top level is not in itself new and in known constructions such a roof edge assembly has generally been completed by the addition of a cant strip of wedge-shape cross-sectional form to act as a filler between the fascia and the top surface of the roof and functioning also as support for a strip-in layer of roof material. However, such known cant strips are generally formed of wood and in any event have been separate from the fascia itself so that the instant fascia strip **12** contemplated by the FIG. **5** embodiment provides several advantages over the prior art inasmuch that it is an integral part of the trim assembly while at the same time it provides support for the strip-in layer **20** in known manner.

It may also be mentioned herein that certain problems of pressurization may occur in such roof structures of the type illustrated herein particularly in connection with the insulated type of roof structure as shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**. It is known for example that it is a common property of building structures that pressurization tends to build up under the roof decking and subsequently within any roof insulation board which may be superposed upon the decking. If no means are provided to relieve such pressurization, the air pressure build up within the insulation board will break out where it can, generally between the upper surface of the insulation board and the layer of roofing felt, thereby causing ridging or bub-

bling in said roofing felt with a consequent tendency to run-off of the bituminous material with which it is coated hence causing failure of the roof as a whole. Furthermore, since said roof insulation boards are generally laid side by side in abutting relation on the roof deck, relief of the pressurization may tend to occur at such abutting joints causing ridging in the roofing felt with attendant danger of complete failure.

Venting of such pressurization within roof insulation board may easily be accomplished in the trim of the present invention by perforating the coping strip abutment **40** at positions adjacent the edge of the roof insulation board **48** whereby the air pressure may be vented to atmosphere between the coping strip skirt **28** and the facade of the building structure. Such perforation is indicated by the reference numeral **52** in FIGS. **3** and **4** of the drawings. Alternatively, if no perforations are provided in the coping strip, venting of the pressurization in the insulation board may be accomplished between the abutting ends of adjacent coping strips which are normally in lengths of approximately 10 feet secured in edge to edge relation around the periphery of a roof edge.

A further known problem is that roof decking, particularly if it includes concrete, is liable to have a high moisture content which may tend to pass into any roof insulation board laid thereupon. Since the roofing material laid over the roof insulation board is of a bituminized felt material impervious to water, condensation will tend to occur on the under surface of such roof layer with consequent moisture saturation of the roof insulation board and attendant failure of its insulating properties. It is therefore desirable to insert a vapor barrier, which may conveniently be polythene sheeting, to cover the entire under surface of the roof insulation board above the roof decking substantially in the manner shown by the sheet **54** in FIG. **5** of the drawings. Provision of such a water impervious vapor barrier **54** thereby contains the moisture within the roof decking **16** and prevents any moisture penetration from reaching the roof insulating board **48**. It will be appreciated that in the provision of the vapor barrier **54** as shown in FIG. **5** it will be necessary also to perforate such barrier, preferably at the position where it lies between the edges of the roof insulation board **48** and the coping strip abutment **40**, to vent any pressurization which may tend to build up in the insulation board in the manner aforesaid.

Thus the instant trim comprised of two superposed strips offers several advantages over known forms of edge trim as hereinbefore mentioned and, since the instant trim is conveniently formed of thin metal sections, which require no further finishing, complete elimination of any wooden cant strips or fascias or soffits is procured.

What I claim is:

1. Coping and fascia trim in combination with the roof edge of a building comprising:

a coping strip and a fascia strip, each strip having a roof anchor portion by which it is secured directly to the roof of a building and a skirt portion integrally joined thereto at a juncture and depending from said juncture to overlie the facade of the building below the roof edge;

the respective skirts having free edges remote from said juncture;

co-operating formations at said free skirt edges forming an interconnection between said coping and fascia strips, and

a relatively thick insulating fascia board installed between said skirts and seated at the interconnection formed thereby to insulate the wall of the building adjacent the roof edge;

said coping and fascia strips being assembled in superposed relation with their free skirt edges interconnected as aforesaid and their roof anchor portions spaced and disposed to sandwich roofing material between them.

2. The combination as claimed in claim **1** wherein:

said roof anchor portion and said skirt, in each said strip, are each planar and extend continuously in the direction of the length of the strip.

3. The combination as claimed in claim **1** wherein:

said juncture between said roof anchor portion and said skirt on the coping strip is contoured to provide a dam for inhibiting flow of liquifiable roofing materials from said roof anchor portion over said skirt.

4. The combination as claimed in claim **1** wherein:

said juncture between the roof anchor portion and the skirt on the fascia strip is contoured to provide an abutment to extend above the plane of said roof anchor portion and to form a gravel stop thereupon.

5. The combination as claimed in claim **1** wherein:

said strips are relatively proportioned for providing accommodation for insulating board between said roof anchor portions together with the roof material aforesaid.

6. The combination as claimed in claim **5** wherein:

said strips are relatively proportioned to provide spacing between said skirts accommodating fascia board therebetween to extend above the level of the said insulating board accommodated between said roof anchor portions.

7. The combination as claimed in claim **5** wherein:

said coping strip is perforated at positions locatable adjacent the edges of said insulating board for providing venting of pressurized air entrapped under the roof material.

8. The combination as claimed in claim **1** wherein:

said skirt of the fascia strip extends above the level of the roof anchor portion thereof and said strip is contoured to provide an integral cant strip extending from said skirt above the level of said roof anchor portion towards said portion providing support on said cant strip for roof material.

9. The combination as claimed in claim **8** wherein:

said fascia strip is further contoured to provide an abutment above the level of the cant strip to form a gravel stop for roof material located thereon.

10. The combination as claimed in claim **1** wherein:

said formations comprise a tongue constituted by the free edge of one skirt and a stirrup constituted by the free edge of the other skirt; the tongue being engageable in said stirrup to effect the interconnection aforesaid.

11. The combination as claimed in claim **10** wherein:

said stirrup is dimensioned to receive said fascia board therein together with said tongue.

12. The combination as claimed in claim **11** wherein:

said tongue is constituted by the free edge of the fascia strip skirt and said stirrup is provided at the free edge of the coping strip skirt.

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