Dec. 29, 1953 LE ROY J. AUSLAND 2,664,057

REGLET

Filed Aug. 22, 1952

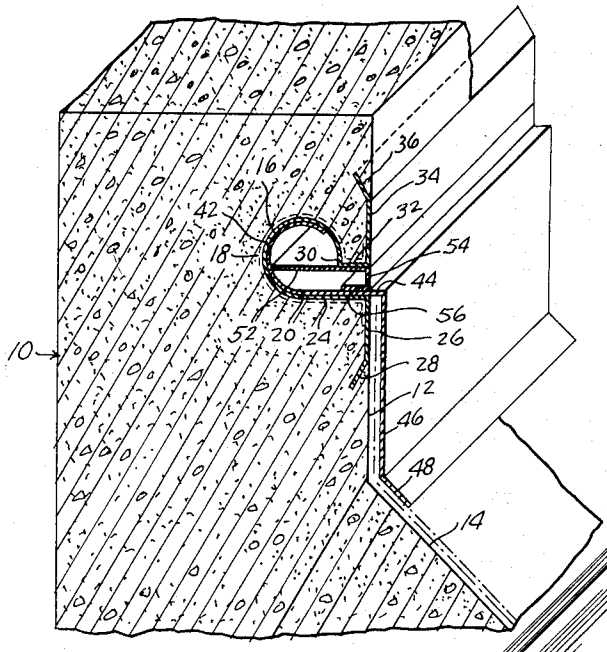


FIG. 1.

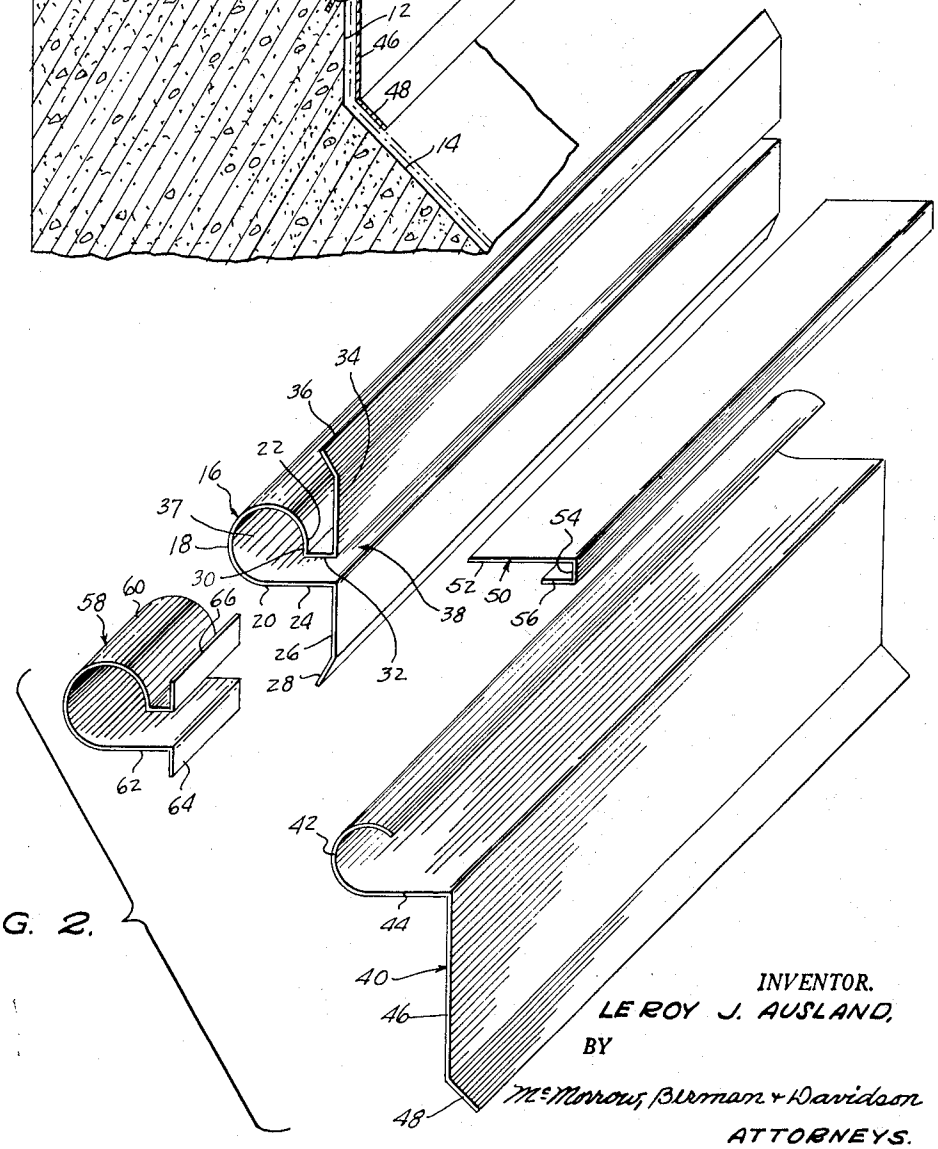


FIG. 2.

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Patented Dec. 29, 1953

2,664,057

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,664,057

REGLET

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Application August 22, 1952, Serial No. 305,895

5 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

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This invention relates to a reglet, particularly adapted to be mounted in a concrete parapet or like structure, to provide for the mounting of counter flashing upon the same.

The main object of the present invention is to provide an improved type of reglet, that can be embedded in the concrete while the concrete is being poured, said reglet being so formed as to hold, in operative relation to the concrete structure a suitably shaped length of counter flashing.

Another object of importance is to provide a reglet of the character referred to which can be formed, together with its associated counter flashing, from inexpensive sheet metal material readily bent to shape.

Yet another object is to provide a reglet as stated which will be novelly shaped in a manner to cause the same to be embedded securely in the concrete parapet associated therewith, in such a way as to prevent breakage of the adjacent portions of the parapet, and to prevent the reglet from being torn away from the parapet when the forms are removed.

A further object of importance is to provide, in a reglet construction as stated, a novelly formed connector strip whereby adjacent reglets can be sealably joined, the connector strip being fashioned, like the reglet, from inexpensive sheet metal material.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a reglet wherein the counter flashing associated therewith will be formed complementarily to the reglet, thus to prevent accidental separation of the counter flashing from the reglet, the reglet being equipped with a novelly formed wedging means to further insure the retention of the counter flashing in desired position relative to the reglet.

Yet another object is to provide a reglet construction which will be inexpensive, and will not interfere in any way with the pouring of the concrete.

Other objects will appear from the following description, the claims appended thereto, and from the annexed drawing, in which like reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of the reglet assembled with its associated wedging strip and counter flashing, a concrete parapet in which the reglet is mounted being illustrated in section; and

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view of the reglet, wedging strip, counter flashing and connecting means.

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At 10, I have designated generally a concrete parapet or like structure, it being understood that the parapet will be formed by pouring concrete into a suitable form, not shown. The concrete parapet 10, in the illustrated embodiment of the invention, has a vertical side surface 12 merging, at its lower end, into an inclined parapet surface 14.

The reglet constituting the present invention has been designated generally at 16, and is formed from a single length of sheet metal material, bent to shape in the manner best shown in Figure 2. As will be noted, the mid width portion of the sheet of material has been designated by the reference numeral 18, and is curved transversely through approximately 270° of a circle. Thus, the transversely curved mid width portion of the reglet extends from a point 20 to a point 22, between which points 270° of a circle is defined.

Extending from the lower side of the mid width portion 18 of the reglet is a plane, horizontally disposed lower channel wall 24, said lower channel wall projecting forwardly from the tubular mid width portion 18 and merging, at its forwardly projected edge, into a depending, vertically disposed, flat lower flange 26. At its lower edge, the flange 26 merges into a rearwardly bent, inclined bottom lip 28.

Extending from the point 22, at the upper side of the tubular mid width portion 18, is a narrow, plane, inner wall portion 30, said wall portion extending vertically from the point 22, toward the mid width area of the bottom channel wall 24.

At its lower edge, the plane inner wall portion 30 merges into an upper channel wall 32, extending in spaced, parallel relation to the channel wall 24, but formed to a substantially reduced width, relative to the width of the channel wall 24.

The upper channel wall 32, like the wall 24, is projected forwardly from the tubular mid width portion 18 of the reglet, and has its front edge spaced vertically of and above the front edge of the wall 24. Integral with the front edge of the upper channel wall 32 is an upper flange 34 coplanar with the lower flange 26, the flange 34 merging, at its top edge, into a rearwardly inclined upper lip 36.

The reglet formed as illustrated and described above, is embedded in the concrete parapet 10, when the parapet is being poured, and it will be noted that the coplanar flanges 26, 34 are flush with the vertical surface 12 of the parapet. It will further be noted that the inclined lips 28, 36 will be embedded within the concrete material of which the parapet is formed, thus to prevent

the reglet from breaking away from the parapet when the forms are removed subsequent to pouring of the concrete material. It will further be noted that the lips act as reinforcements, that effectively prevent breakage of the adjacent material of which the parapet is formed.

When the reglet is molded into the parapet **10**, the reglet will define an inner space within the parapet, spaced rearwardly from the wall **12** of the parapet, said inner space being designated at **37** and being formed through the provision of the tubular mid width portion **18** of the reglet. The space **37** is of approximately circular cross section, and is in communication with a channel **38** communicating between said space and the exterior of the parapet.

The invention further includes a specially formed counter flashing **40**, which, like the reglet is formed from a suitable length of sheet material readily bent to shape. The counter flashing **40**, thus, has its upper edge portion curved transversely through approximately 225°, the curved upper edge portion of the counter flashing complementing and being springably engaged within the transversely curved mid width portion **18** of the reglet.

Projected forwardly from the bottom edge of the top edge portion **42** of the counter flashing is a plane portion **44**, the plane portion **44** being horizontally disposed and being coextensive in width and length with the bottom channel wall **24**. The plane portion **44** of the counter flashing **40** overlies and is in contact throughout its area with the bottom channel wall **24**, and integral with the forwardly projected edge of the portion **44** is a depending, vertically disposed, plane flange **46**, overlying and spaced forwardly from the lower flange **26** of the reglet. The depending portion or web **46** of the counter flashing is of substantially greater width than the width of the flange **26** of the reglet, as will be readily seen from Figure 1, and protectively overlies the vertical surface **12**.

At its lower edge, the web **46** is integral with a forwardly inclined, protective lip **48** overlying the upper portion of the inclined wall **14** of the parapet to provide the desired flashing for the parapet.

To insure that the counter flashing will be held in the reglet, I provide a wedging strip designated generally at **50**, said wedging strip being formed from a length of sheet metal material and having a plane, horizontally disposed top flange **52** engaging the upper channel wall **32**, said top flange projecting within the space **37** and having its rear edge engaged with the curved top portion **42** of the counter flashing (see Figure 1).

At its front edge, the flange **52** of the wedging strip is integral with a depending, relatively narrow, web **54**, said web being integral at its lower edge with a rearwardly extended, horizontally disposed bottom flange **56** springably engaged against the plane portion **44** of the counter flashing **40**.

When the springable wedging strip is inserted in the channel **38**, it will close said channel, and will further insure the retention of the counter flashing within its associated reglet.

It is desirable that means be provided for connecting adjacent lengths of reglet to one another, and to this end, a connector strip **58** is used. The connector strip has a mid width portion **60** extending through approximately 270°, said mid width portion being complementary to and being

telescopically engaged with the adjacent end of the reglet **16**. Thus, each connector strip has one end telescopically engaged with the adjacent end of one reglet, the other end of each connector strip being telescopically engaged with the adjacent end of another reglet.

The tubular mid width portion **60** of each connector strip is integral, at its upper edge, with an angular top flange **66** complementing, and engaged with, the top channel wall **32** and upper flange **34** of the reglet associated therewith.

Also formed on each connector strip is an angular lower flange having integrally connected, forwardly projected portions **62**, **64**, said portions being respectively arranged horizontally and vertically to engage the bottom channel wall **24** and lower flange **26** of each reglet.

I believe it will be apparent that the construction illustrated and described is one which permits the reglet, counter flashing, wedging strip, and connector strip to be readily fashioned from inexpensive sheet metal material, capable of being bent to the desired shape with a minimum of difficulty. It will further be appreciated, and is considered to be an important characteristic of the invention, that the reglet and the parts associated therewith are adapted to be positioned within a form in which concrete is to be poured in providing a concrete parapet **10**, the parts of the device interfering in no way with the conventional pouring of the concrete material.

Still further, the construction is such as to permit the removal of the concrete forms without possibility of the reglet's breaking away from the parapet. When the concrete has hardened, the reglet will, of course, be firmly embedded therein, and will reinforce the parapet against breakage of concrete material therefrom.

It is also of importance that the particular formation of the reglet and its associated counter flashing is such as to provide a highly efficient flashing for the concrete parapet, at a minimum of expense, the flashing being easily associated with the reglet, and being firmly retained in protective position relative to the parapet, by means of the wedging strip **50**.

It is believed apparent that the invention is not necesasrily confined to the specific use or uses thereof described above, since it may be utilized for any purpose to which it may be suited. Nor is the invention to be necessarily limited to the specific construction illustrated and described, since such construction is only intended to be illustrative of the principles of operation and the means presently devised to carry out said principles, it being considered that the invention comprehends any minor change in construction that may be permitted within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A reglet and counter flashing assembly for concrete structures, comprising; a reglet formed from sheet material and including a generally tubular mid width portion adapted to be embedded in a concrete structure adjacent one wall of said structure, spaced, coplanar flange integral with opposite edges of said mid width portion and adapted to be disposed in flush relation to said wall of the concrete structure, said flanges being spaced apart to define a channel opening upon said wall and communicating with the interior of the mid width portion, and means on said flanges arranged to be embedded in said wall; and a counter flashing associated with said reglet, said counter flashing including a curved top edge por-

tion complementing and engageable within the mid width portion of the reglet, a plane, horizontally disposed portion integral with the curved top edge portion and projecting outwardly through said channel, and a depending flange member on the plane portion, said flange member being extendable downwardly over the wall of said structure to provide a flashing therefor.

2. A reglet and counter flashing assembly for concrete structures, comprising; a reglet formed from sheet material and including a generally tubular mid width portion adapted to be embedded in a concrete structure adjacent one wall of said structure, spaced, coplanar flanges integral with opposite edges of said mid width portion and adapted to be disposed in flush relation to said wall of the concrete structure, said flanges being spaced apart to define a channel opening upon said wall and communicating with the interior of the mid width portion, and means on said flanges arranged to be embedded in said wall; a counter flashing associated with said reglet, said counter flashing including a curved top edge portion complementing and engageable within the mid width portion of the reglet, a plane, horizontally disposed portion integral with the curved top edge portion and projecting outwardly through said channel, and a depending flange member on the plane portion, said flange member being extendable downwardly over the wall of said structure to provide a flashing therefor; and a wedging strip proportioned to fill said channel and engaging the plane portion of the counter flashing to hold the same assembled with said reglet.

3. A reglet and counter flashing assembly for concrete structures, comprising a reglet formed from a single length of sheet material bent to shape, said length of sheet material being bent to include a transversely curved, generally tubular mid width portion adapted to be embedded in said structure adjacent one wall of the structure, coplanar flanges extending longitudinally of and integrally connected to opposite edges of said tubular mid width portion, said flanges respectively extending upwardly and downwardly from their associated edges and being spaced apart to define a channel therebetween extending longitudinally of the reglet and communicating with the interior of the mid width portion, and means associated with the respective flanges and adapted to be embedded in the concrete structure; a counter flashing associated with said reglet, said counter flashing being formed of a single length of sheet material bent to shape and including a top edge portion curved transversely for engagement within the tubular mid width portion of the reglet, a horizontally disposed plane portion integral with said top edge portion and projecting forwardly from said top edge portion for extension through the channel, and a depending flange member integral with the forwardly projecting plane portion and overlying said wall to provide a flashing member therefor; and a wedging strip proportioned to engage and fill said channel, said wedging strip having parallel top and bottom walls respectively engageable with one wall of the channel and the plane portion of the counter flashing, to hold the counter flashing assembled with the reglet.

4. A reglet and counter flashing assembly for concrete structures, comprising a reglet formed from a single length of sheet material bent to shape, said length of sheet material being bent to include a transversely curved, generally tubular mid width portion adapted to be embedded

in said structure adjacent one wall of the structure, coplanar flanges extending longitudinally of and integrally connected to opposite edges of said tubular mid width portion, said flanges respectively extending upwardly and downwardly from their associated edges and being spaced apart to define a channel therebetween extending longitudinally of the reglet and communicating with the interior of the mid width portion, and means associated with the respective flanges and adapted to be embedded in the concrete structure; a counter flashing associated with said reglet, said counter flashing being formed from a single length of sheet material bent to shape and including a top edge portion curved transversely for engagement within the tubular mid width portion of the reglet, a horizontally disposed plane portion integral with said top edge portion and projecting forwardly from said top edge portion for extension through the channel, and a depending flange member integral with the forwardly projecting plane portion and overlying said wall to provide a flashing member therefor; a wedging strip proportioned to engage and fill said channel, said wedging strip having parallel top and bottom walls respectively engageable with one wall of the channel and the plane portion of the counter flashing, to hold the counter flashing assembled with the reglet; and a connector strip formed from a single length of sheet material bent to shape, said connector strip including a generally tubular mid width portion adapted to be telescopically engaged with the mid width portion of a reglet on either side thereof, and angular flanges integral with opposite edges of the mid width portion of said connector strip, said last-named flanges being engageable against the flanges of the reglets at opposite sides of the connector strip.

5. A reglet and counter flashing assembly for concrete structures, comprising; a reglet adapted to be embedded in a structure of cementitious material adjacent one wall of said structure, said reglet being formed from a single length of sheet material bent to shape and comprising an elongated, generally tubular mid width portion extending through substantially 270° of a circle, said tubular mid width portion being integral at opposite sides edges thereof with forwardly projected, parallel channel walls defining therebetween a channel communicating with the interior of the mid width portion, said channel walls being horizontally disposed and being integral, along those edges thereof remote from the tubular mid width portion, with coplanar flanges respectively extended upwardly and downwardly from the channel walls associated therewith, said flanges being proportioned to be disposed in flush relation to said wall and including inclined lips adapted to be embedded in said structure; a counter flashing formed from a single length of sheet material bent to shape, said counter flashing having a transversely curved top edge portion complementing and engageable within the tubulad mid width portion of the reglet, said top edge portion being integral, along its lower edge, with a horizontally disposed plane portion adapted to overlie one of said channel walls, said plane portion of the counter flashing being integral with a depending flashing member extendable in overlying relation to the wall of said cementitious structure; a wedging strip for holding the counter flashing assembled with said reglet, said wedging strip being formed from a single length of sheet material and having parallel, horizontally

disposed top and bottom portions engageable, respectively, against one wall of the channel of the reglet and the plane portion of the counter flashing; and a connector strip adapted for connecting adjacent, identically formed reglets, said connector strip being formed from a single length of sheet material bent to shape and having a generally tubular mid width portion telescopically engageable with reglets on either side thereof,

said tubular mid width portion of the connector strip having angular flanges integral with opposite edges thereof, said flanges of the connector strip being complementary to and engageable with the flanges of the reglets engaged with the connector strip.

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No references cited.