T. FLIFLET.

FLASHING INSERT FOR ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1918.

1,313,283. Patented Aug. 19, 1919.

Fig. 1.

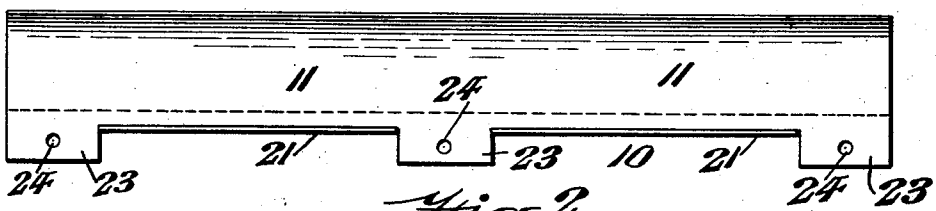


Fig. 2.

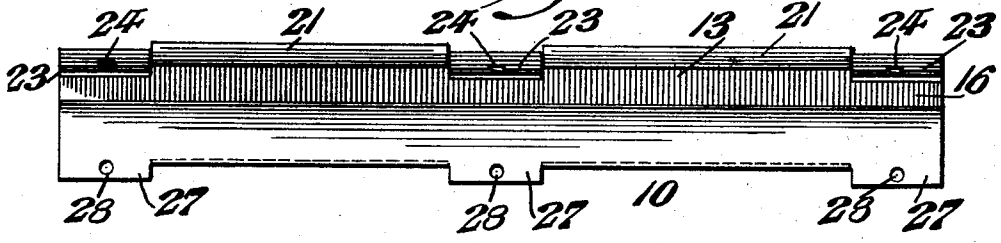


Fig. 3.

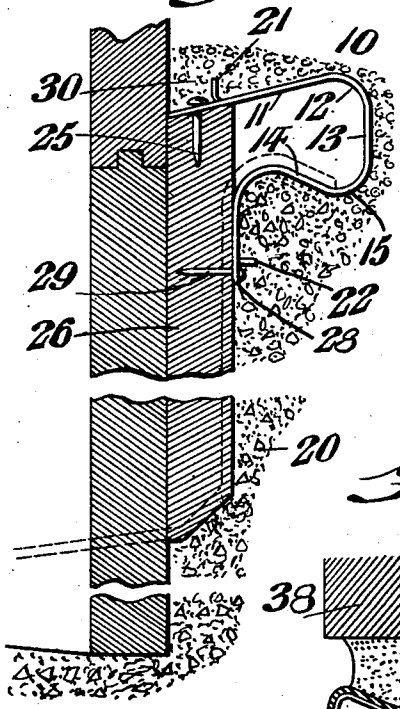


Fig. 4.

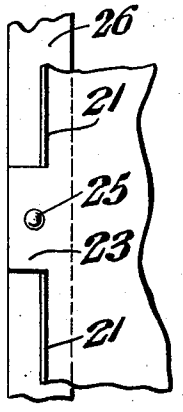


Fig. 5.

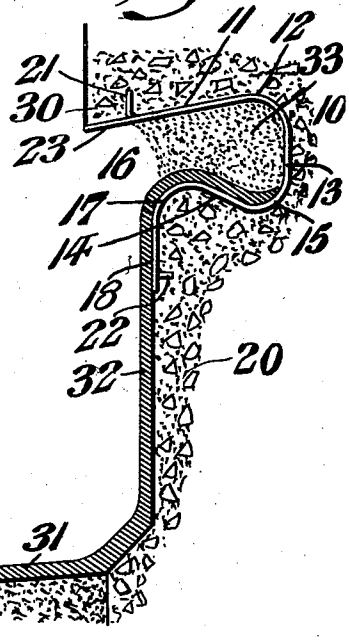
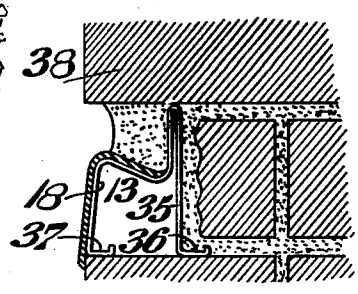


Fig. 6.



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FLASHING-INSERT FOR ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

1,313,283. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 19, 1919.**

Application filed August 8, 1918. Serial No. 249,010.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THORLEIF FLIFLET, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Flashing-Insert for Roof Construction, of which the following is a specification.

Some of the objects of the present invention are to provide means for securing leak proof joints between the roofing of a building and an intersecting wall, parapet, or the like; to provide an insert for holding a leak proof medium permanently in place; to provide an insert so constructed as to prevent cracks in the flashing due to bending or expansion stresses; to provide an insert arranged to form a continuous smooth groove having a dove-tail effect for holding a leak proof cement; to provide means for embedding a metal insert in a wall in such a manner that the insert is not exposed to weather conditions and the life of the flashing becomes the same as that of the roof; to provide a method of supporting and setting a flashing insert; and to provide other improvements, as will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 represents a plan of a flashing insert embodying one form of the present invention; Fig. 2 represents a front elevation of the same; Fig. 3 represents a sectional elevation of the insert and erection forms; Fig. 4 represents a plan of a portion of the insert secured to one of the forms; Fig. 5 represents a sectional elevation of the insert in set position; and Fig. 6 represents a modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawings, one form of the present invention embodies an insert 10 for roofing construction and for use more particularly as an adjunct of the flashing to insure a water tight joint between a roof and an intersecting wall such as a parapet, coping or the like of concrete or other material. The insert 10 is preferably of metal such as steel cut to a suitable length to facilitate shipment and for ease of handling on the job.

For the purpose of forming a continuous smooth groove in the wall and giving a strong section the insert 10 has its top portion formed as a substantially plane surface 11 extending from end to end of the insert, and having a forwardly inclined pitch, while the rear part of this surface 11 curves downwardly in a well rounded, uniform curve 12 which merges into a substantially plane wall 13 to form the back of the groove.

In order to hold the cement filling for the groove permanently in place and to grip the flashing, the bottom 14 of the insert which forms the floor of the groove joins the wall 13 by a well rounded curve 15 and is upwardly inclined toward the neck 16 of the groove and merges into a downwardly curved edge 17 which terminates in a plane continuous lip 18 which, in set condition of the concrete wall 20, is flush with the surface thereof as shown in Fig. 5. The general sectional contour of the insert 10 appoximates the shape of a dove-tail joint and hence provides for effectively calking and closing the joint.

For the purpose of interrupting capillary action and preventing water seeping along the joint between the concrete and the insert, the front upper edge of the insert 10 is provided with a flange or flanges 21, formed by bending the material of the insert 10 upwardly, and these parts are embedded or set in the surrounding material thereby in addition serving as anchoring means for the insert.

As a means of anchoring the lower portion of the insert 10 the lip is provided with a flange or flanges 22 formed by bending a suitable width of the edge of the insert 10 rearwardly, that is, toward the abutting wall, so that in set condition the flange 22 is embedded in and made fast to the surrounding material.

For the purposes of erection, the flanges 21 are so arranged on the upper front edge of the insert as to provide a plurality of lugs 23, each of which has an opening 24 to receive a nail 25 or like fastening means to secure the upper edge of the insert 10 to the wood form 26 for the concrete. In a somewhat similar manner the anchoring flanges 22 are so spaced and arranged as to provide lugs 27 having respectively openings 28 for fastening devices, such as the nails 29 which are driven through and into the form 26. It will thus be evident that the insert may be readily and accurately placed prior to pouring the concrete and since all the holding openings 24 and 29 are accessible the time required to position the inserts is reduced to a minimum.

In Fig. 3 the insert 10 is shown in section

fixed to the form and it will be noted that an overhang or drip edge 30 is provided which is projected beyond the wall surface proper and also extends beyond the flanges 21 so that the latter are completely embedded in the wall when set as indicated in Fig. 5. By this construction the drip falls directly to the roof 31 below and is also prevented from working back into the joint.

Upon removal of the forms 26 the projecting portions of the fastening nails 25 and 26 may be cut off in any suitable manner and it will thus be apparent that the forming and setting operations are completed without employing fastening means penetrating the flashing 32.

For the purpose of sealing the joint between the roof sheathing 31 and the flashing 32 the groove formed by the insert 10 is filled with oakum 33 calked into place and cemented permanently in any well known manner.

Attention is directed to the method of supporting and setting the insert since the same is accomplished in an easy and effective manner without the usual delay of waiting for a portion of the concrete wall to set, then placing the insert and then continuing the pouring operation. By the present method the form 26 is employed as a support for the insert 10 and it is fixed to the main form or centering 34 prior to the pouring, and then when the insert 10 is secured thereto, the concrete wall may be poured as one continuous operation, thus embedding and setting the insert 10 as required. Furthermore, the support form 26 can be definitely fixed with respect to the roof to indicate the cricket line and thus obviate measurements and guesswork after the wall has been completed. The support form 26 as heretofore explained also provides for the overhang 30 to cause the drip to fall freely out of contact with the flashing. Furthermore, any length groove may be obtained by placing long lengths of inserts end to end and the alinement is accurately obtained since each is fastened to the same support and placed according to predetermined dimensions.

In Fig. 6 a modified form of the invention is shown particularly for use when a brick or like wall of separate units bounds the roof, and in this form the insert wall 13 is reversely bent to provide a rigid supporting leg 35 having a laterally disposed base flange 36 arranged to seat upon the next adjacent brick course.

The lip portion 18 of this form of insert has its lower extremity also provided with a laterally disposed base flange 37 which is in the same horizontal plane as the base flange 36 so that together the two flanges 36 and 37 provide a stable support for the insert and permit it to be readily positioned with the laying of the bricks. The leg 35 serves as a support for a brick 38 of the next course above, this course generally being a header course, as here indicated. This insert is set with the usual mortar used in laying the brick, and the groove formed in the face of the wall by the insert is then filled with cement, oakum or the like.

It will now be apparent that the foregoing provides a complete unitary structure wherein the flashing is provided with a uniform, well shaped groove arranged to hold the calking material permanently in place and to provide a leak proof joint. Further, the construction is such that the drip running down the face of the wall is caused to drop free of the flashing and is also prevented from seeping along the joint by capillary action.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a flashing construction, a metal insert bent longitudinally to form a groove arranged to be molded into the face of a wall, and means including a flange spaced from the edge of said insert to prevent moisture leaking between said insert and said wall.

2. In a flashing construction, a metal insert bent longitudinally to form a groove arranged to be molded into the face of a wall, means to anchor said insert to said wall, and means including a flange spaced from the edge of said insert to prevent moisture leaking between said insert and said wall.

3. In a flashing construction, a metal insert bent longitudinally to form a narrow necked groove and having its upper edge projecting laterally beyond the lower edge, an upstanding flange adjacent said upper edge, and concrete molded about the outer surface of said insert and embedding and surrounding said flange, whereby leaking at the joint between said insert and concrete is prevented.

4. In a flashing construction, a metal insert bent longitudinally to form a narrow necked groove and having its upper edge projecting beyond the lower edge, a flange and a lug formed on said upper edge, said flange being arranged to become embedded in concrete to form a leak proof joint and said lug to form an edge support for said concrete, whereby said insert in operative condition provides an upper overhanging lip to cause drip to fall out of contact with the wall carrying said insert and to prevent moisture leaking back of said insert.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto sign my name this 30th day of July, 1918.

THORLEIF FLIFLET.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."