March 14, 1961 M. M. WEIS 2,974,448

FLASHING CONSTRUCTION

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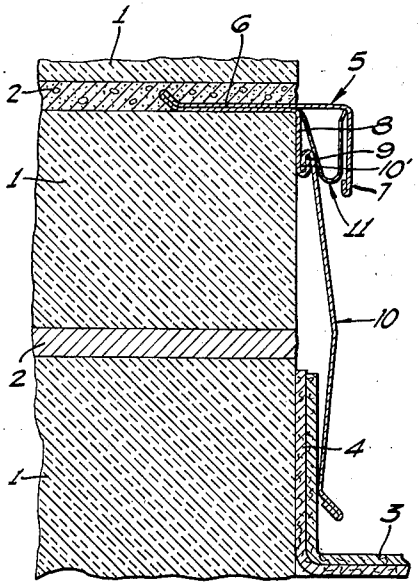



FIG. 2.

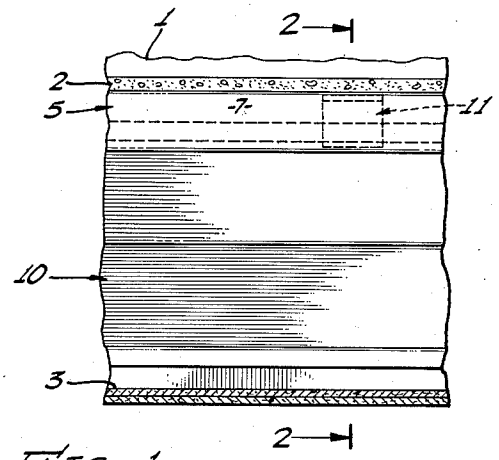



FIG. 1.

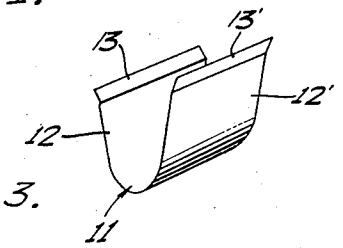



FIG. 3.

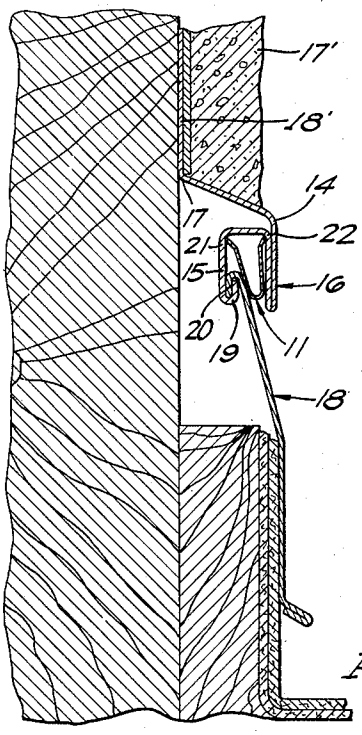



FIG. 5.

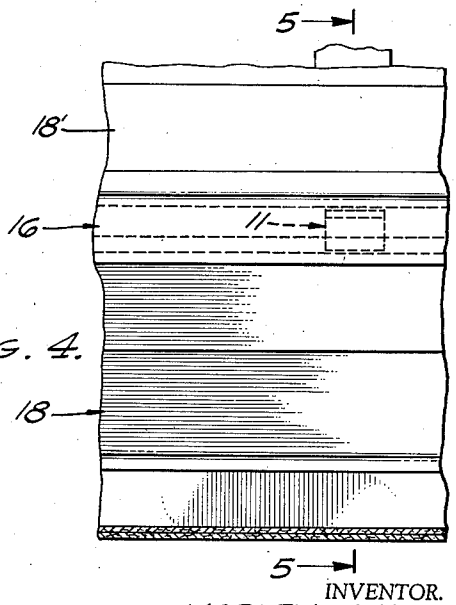



FIG. 4.

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FLASHING CONSTRUCTION

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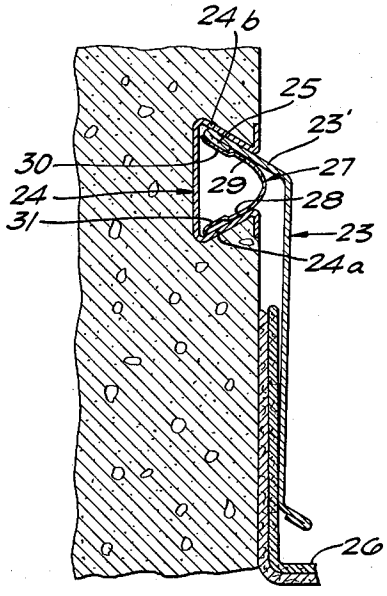



FIG. 7.

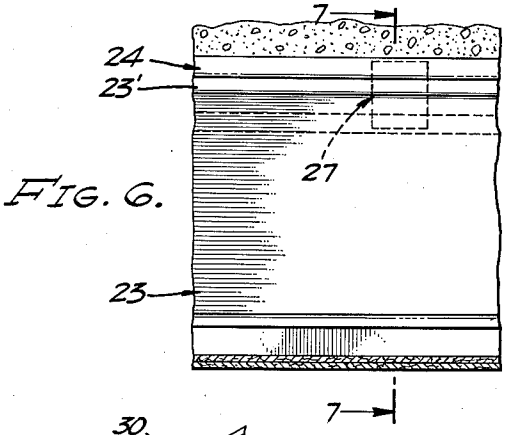



FIG. 6.

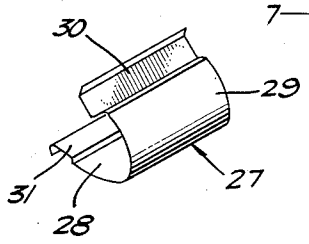



FIG. 8.

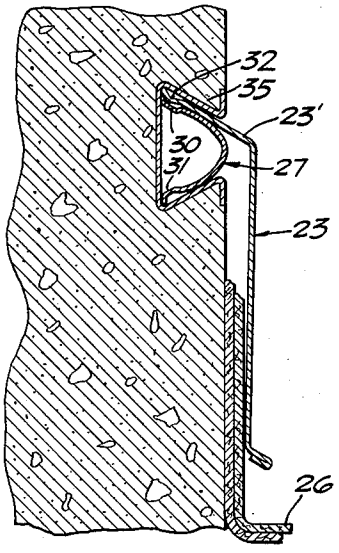



FIG. 9.

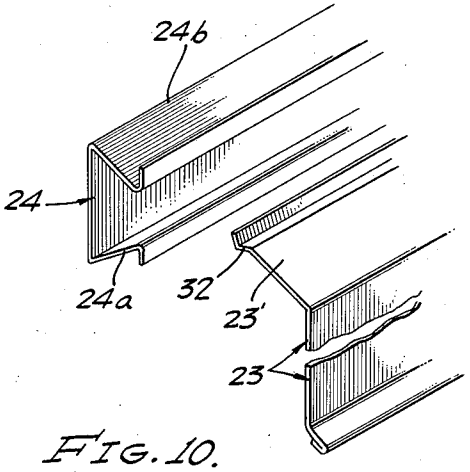



FIG. 10.

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# FLASHING CONSTRUCTION

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4 Claims. (Cl. 50—45)

This invention relates to flashings and to the mounting thereof on surfaces to be protected. Flashing mountings including reglets and means for mounting the flashing on the reglets have been in use for many years.

As is well known, a reglet used in flashing construction constitutes a member which may be mounted on a surface to be protected by flashing. It is used also as a molding for flashing and may, but need not act to supplement the reglet as a weather protection means. A flashing is a member which may be mounted on or in combination with the reglet so that any moisture flowing over the surface will be deflected, pass over the flashing. Usually such flashings are placed over joints to be protected against the weather.

In the prior art known to applicant, the flashings were mounted on the reglet by means of clips. Since the flashing and reglets are of considerable longitudinal extent this required more than one operator to hold the flashing with respect to the reglet while the clip is adjusted to clamp the flashing in position. When corrosion has set in, the flashings are even more difficult to disassemble and replace than they were to assemble.

In the flashing of my invention, the flashing is held in position with respect to the reglet by an easily removable spring which holds the flashing in position. The spring bears against the flashing and the reglet to lock the flashing in position with respect to the reglet. Provision is also made, if desired, to further interlock the spring, reglet and flashing.

These and other objects of my invention will be more fully described in connection with the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a portion of a longitudinal extending flashing of one form of my invention;

Fig. 2 is a section taken along 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective of the spring lock shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a portion of a longitudinal section of another form of my invention;

Fig. 5 is a section taken along line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a section of a longitudinal extent of another form of my invention;

Fig. 7 is a section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the spring lock employed in Figs. 6 and 7;

Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section of a flashing which is a modification of the flashing of Figs. 6 and 7;

Fig. 10 is a perspective of the flashing of Fig. 9.

The flashings and reglets are usually several feet in length. They are mounted over walls adjacent to roofing or over other joints to be protected against the weather.

As shown in Fig. 1 where the flashing is shown as mounted on a brick wall comprised of bricks 1 and mortar 2 against which a roofing felt 3 is positioned. The flashing is placed to extend in a vertical portion against the brick 1. The reglet 5 is composed of an over-folded portion 6 positioned in the mortar 2. One part of the folded portions is bent downward into a hood 7 extending at a right angle to the portion 6. The



other portion of the folded reglet is also bent down into a downwardly extending portion 8 spaced longitudinally from the portion 7. The portion 8 is formed with a return bend 9 which forms a longitudinally extending hook extending the length of the reglet. The downward extending portion 7 is longer in length than the section 8 and forms the hood of the reglet. The portions 7 and 8 thus form the webs of a channel member.

The flashing 10 is formed at one edge with a complementary hook portion 10' which may be hung on the hook 9. The flashing extends in width downward sufficient to overlay the roofing felt 4 which is placed against the wall and thus protects the joints of the felt and the wall. It may be formed with an obtuse angle to be spring-held against the roofing felt 4. The flashing 10 is held in position on the hook 9 by the spring lock 11 positioned in the channel of the reglet between the web members 7 and 8. The spring lock 11 is formed in the form of a U, having arms 12 and 12'. Each arm 12 and 12' has an angularly re-bent section 13 and 13'. The spring 11 may be compressed and slipped between the hood 7 and the flashing 10 and pushed into position with the portion 13 fitting into the right angle between the hood 7 and against said reglet and the bent portion 6 and the section 13 fitting into the angle between web 8 and overfolded portion 6 and against said reglet. The base of the U abuts against the hook 10' to hold it in position on the hook 9. The spring exerts a pressure against the flashing and the channel to hold the flashing in position in the spring pressure.

While the reglet and the flashing 10 may be several feet in longitudinal extent, the spring has a length of about an inch, although that is not critical. Several of these springs are placed underneath the reglet several inches apart, for example, every 30 inches as may be desired. It will be seen that these springs are very simply removed by inserting a screw driver or similar rod underneath the reglet inside the hood 7 and between the arms 12 and 12' and by a prying motion the springs are readily removed.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a modification of Figs. 1 and 2 in which another form of reglet is shown. It will be seen that the reglet 14 is mounted in this case in a plaster or concrete wall 17' by forming the hook 19 at the end of the 90° bend in the web portion 15. The sheet is then rebent into two 90° bends to form the portion 16. The sheet is then over-folded and bent into two complementary angles forming like exterior obtuse angles 17 and 14. The offset portion 18' is mounted in the wall. The flashing 18 is mounted by a hook 20 extending longitudinally of the flashing on the hook 19 of 15 in the same manner as is the flashing 10 in Figs. 1 and 2. The spring lock 11, which is the same in construction as shown in Figs. 1–3 is similarly mounted and spaced under the reglet 14 as was described for the reglet 5. As will be seen, the portion 13 fits into the right angle 21 and the portion 13 fits into the right angle 22. The base of the U abutting and being compressed against the hook 20 to hold it in position on the hook 19. The hood is formed by the web 16 of the channel of the reglet of which 15 and 16 are the webs, web 16 being longer than web 15.

It will be seen that in the forms of Figs. 1–5 the spring lock 11 holds the flashings 10 and 18 in their respective hooks 9 and 20 by a spring pressure resulting from the compression of the spring 11 when it is forced into position. As in the form of Figs. 1 and 2, the displacement of spring 11, short of prying it out, is further resisted by the fact that the edges 13 and 13' which in the form of Figs. 4 and 5 fit into the angles 21 and 22 which receive them, to further inhibit displacement of the spring.

In the forms shown in Figs. 6–10 the spring lock and

flashing are modified to conform with a modification in the reglet and flashing interlock employed. In this case, the reglet is a channel and recessed into the wall. The flashing fits underneath the web **24***b* of the reglet and is positioned within the reglet between the webs **24***a* and **24***b*, in such manner that the flashing provides the deflecting portion which is served by the hood **7** and **16** of the reglet of Figs. 2 and 5. Thus the short arm **24** of the flashing **23** of Fig. 7 fits into the reglet **24** underneath the web **24***b*. The flashing **23** is formed with the arm **24** bent at an obtuse angle to the flashing **23** and formed with an overfolded edge portion **24**. The flashing **23** extends over and covers the roofing **26**. The arms **24** lie against and substantially parallel to the web **24***b* and the arm **29** of the spring **27** abuts against the arm **24** of the flashing and the arm **28** of the spring **27** abuts against the other web **24***a*. The flashing is thus held in position by the spring lock **27** which is U-shaped. The arms **28** and **29** of the spring are formed with a detent **30** and **31** which extend the length of the spring. The spring is of the same general dimension as shown in Fig. 3.

The spring is compressed and forced into position in the reglet and then the bent portion **25** of the flashing is forced between the arm **29** and the web **24***b* of the reglet until the flattened overfolded portion **25** snaps into position in the detent **30**. The flashing is thus held frictionally in position by the pressure exerted by the spring **27** against the flashing and the webs. The detent **31** is provided not only to make the spring symmetrical so that it may be used without reference to its top or bottom. The detent **31** also acts to make a firm grip at the web **24***a* to insure a firm grip on the fastening.

Fig. 9 shows a modification of the flashing in Fig. 7 in that instead of employing the rebent flattened portion **25** the end of the reglet arm **24** is formed with a hook portion **32** extending the length of the flashing formed by bending the flashing downwardly and upwardly in spaced acute bends at the end of the arm **24**. The apex of the bend **32** fits into the detent **30** of the spring **27**.

It will be observed that in all of the forms, the spring forms a removable lock which while the spring is in position locks the flashing in the reglet preventing displacement of the flashing.

It will also be observed that any tendency to lift the flashing away from the surface protected, as by wind or a pry is resisted by the spring. Thus in the forms of Figs. 1–5 the spring must be compressed in order to lift the flashing and this is also resisted by the hook. In the forms of Figs. 7–10, the lifting of the reglet is also opposed by the spring which must be compressed. However, pulling the flashing outward, the flashing may be readily removed by overcoming the frictional lock of the overfold **24***b* in Fig. 7 or the bend **32** in Figs. 8 and 9, without removal of the spring.

While the removal of the springs in the form of Figs. 1–5 is made easier by their accessibility compared with the forms of Figs. 7–10, the latter form has the advantage of additional weather protection by added enclosure of the spring.

While I have described particular embodiments of my invention, it should be understood that various modifications and adaptations thereof may be made within the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A reglet and flashing for protection of joints in structures, which comprises a longitudinally extending reglet forming a channel having a base and two side flanges, a removable substantially U-shaped spring member positioned in said channel under compression with the ends of the legs of said member located adjacent the base of said channel, a flashing, one edge of said flashing being positioned between one leg of said member and one side flange of said channel and engaged between said leg and said one side flange of said reglet, and means positioned on said flashing for retaining said one edge of said flashing in said position between said one leg and said one side flange.

2. A reglet and flashing as set forth in claim 1, wherein the spacing between said side flanges decreases from the base toward the free edges of said side flanges.

3. A reglet and flashing as set forth in claim 2, wherein said means comprises cooperating detent and recess configurations on said one leg of said member and said one edge of said flashing.

4. A reglet and flashing as set forth in claim 1, wherein said means comprises interengaging hook configurations on said one side flange and said one edge of said flashing.

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