May 24, 1932. E. H. FRIEDRICH 1,860,240

FLASHING

Filed Nov. 6, 1929

Fig. 1.

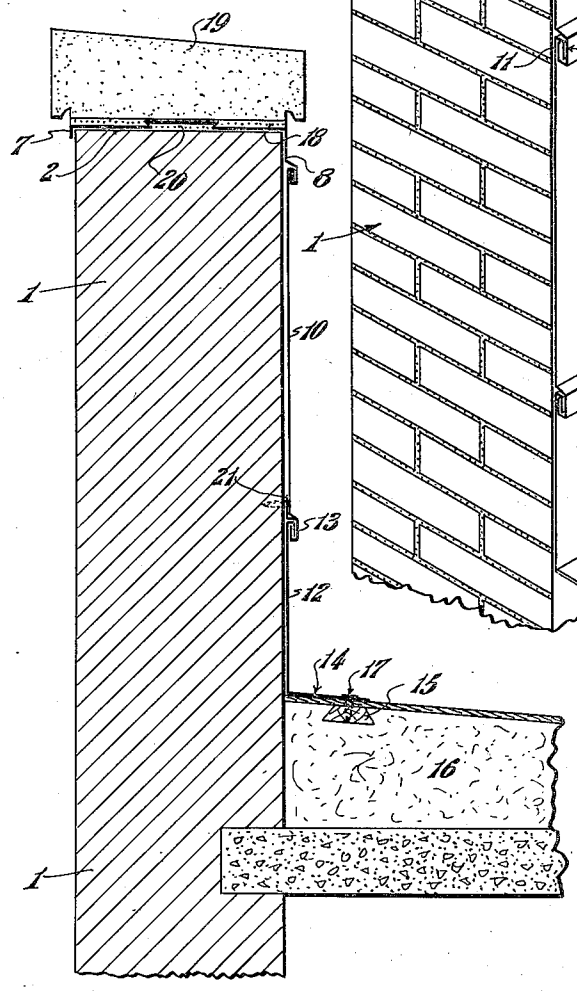
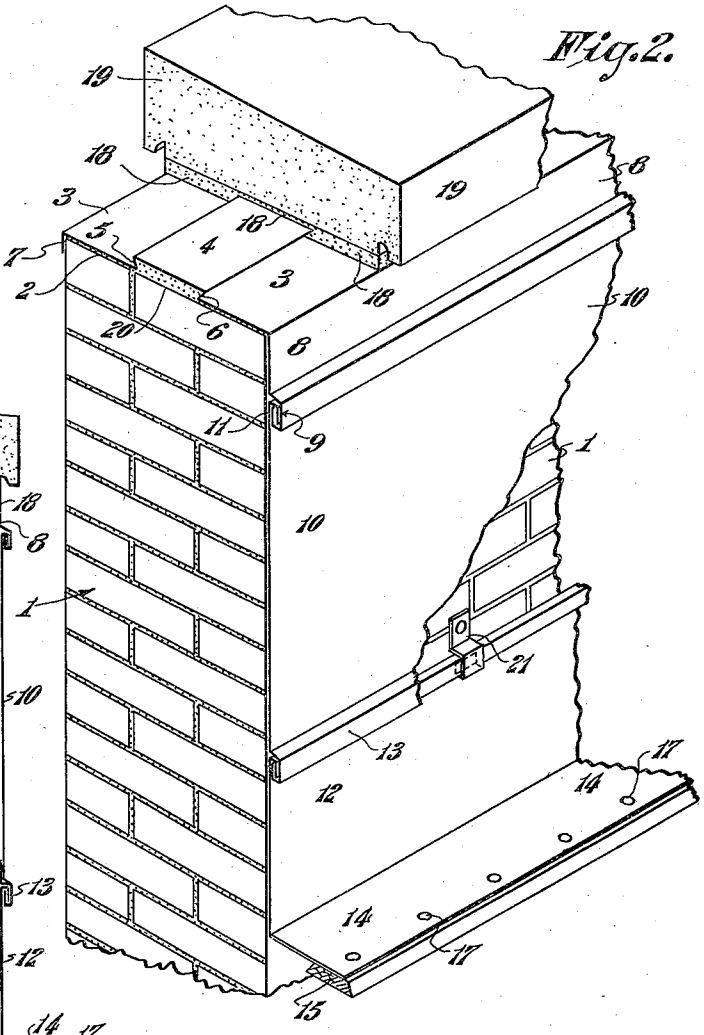


Fig. 2.



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Patented May 24, 1932 1,860,240

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FLASHING

Application filed November 6, 1929. Serial No. 405,180.

This invention relates to improvements in flashings for use on party or other walls in building construction.

An object of the invention is to provide a watertight flashing, preferably composed of copper, that is formed with a raised or upwardly extending ridge, which ridge is located longitudinally of the upper surface of the wall, when in place. This construction permits the opposite edges of the flashing to be bent or turned down for engaging the two opposite sides of the wall for holding it in place. One of the turned down edges is formed with an interlocking joint for connection with a sheet of flashing material that is located on the inner or roof side of the wall. When applied, the upper surface of the flashing is covered with a layer of cement on which the coping stone is placed. By reason of the upwardly projecting wedge-shaped rib which extends lengthwise of the top of the wall, the coping stone, when the cement hardens, prevents this stone block from shifting laterally from the upper surface of the wall. A layer of cement is first applied to the upper surface of the wall before the sheet of flashing is applied. The sheets of flashing material that are interlocked with the portion on the upper surface of the wall are carried down on the side of the wall and then outward onto the roof, where they are secured, as will be described. This construction provides a continuous watertight covering from the roof side to the outside edge of the wall.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view of a wall, either an end or party wall, showing one of the coping stones and the watertight flashing in place, also illustrating the interlocking construction of the flashing.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating the longitudinally extending rib or projection of the flashing, the turned down edge at the rear of the wall and the interlocking feature at the inner or roof surface of the wall.

Referring to the drawings in detail:

1 designates a wall which may be considered either an end or party wall, 2 the upper surface of the wall, 3 the flashing which is preferably composed of sheet copper. This flashing is formed with the upwardly extending rib or projecting integral portion 4 which is preferably formed dovetail in shape having the inwardly extending side portions 5 and 6. When the flashing is applied to the upper surface of the wall, this rib or projection 4 extends or is located lengthwise of the upper surface of the wall and is preferably centrally arranged or symmetrically disposed with reference to the longitudinal axes intermediate the edges of the flashing. After it is in place, the edge 7 is turned downward, which may be considered an outer surface of the wall. The opposite or inner edge 8 is turned downward at the inner surface of the wall. This edge is formed with the interlocking bent or crimped portion 9 for the purpose of attaching the side flashing sheet 10 which is folded to lock within the part 9, as indicated at 11. The sheet 10 is interlocked with the sheet 12 in the same manner. as indicated at 13 and the sheet 12 is folded outward, shown at 14, where it is secured to the roof, by means of a strip 15 of wood embedded in the concrete 16 of the roof and suitable securing means, as nails or screws 17 are employed for attaching the part, or portion 14, to the strip 15. After the flashing 3 is in place on the upper surface of the wall, a layer of cement or concrete 18 is applied that covers the dovetail rib or projection 4. Next, the coping stones 19 are placed on the concrete 18, as shown. When the cement 18 hardens, it is obvious that the dovetail-shaped rib 4 will securely prevent the blocks 19 from shifting laterally. One of the important features of the present invention is that the flashing may be laid in longitudinal lengths or strips on the upper surface of the wall and then the opposite edges 7 and 8 are bent downward without disturbing the rib portion, thus permitting rapid installation of the sheet flashing. It is also important that no matter how long, or short, the wall may be, the metal flashing can be readily applied and the lengths of the flashing severed to agree with the length of the wall, as readily understood.

It should be stated that before the flashing

3 is applied, the upper surface 2 of the wall is thoroughly coated with a layer of concrete or cement, as shown at 20, which layer completely fills the under side of the rib 4. The flashing is therefore secured in place by the cement 20 and in addition by means of the turned down opposite edges 7 and 8. 21 designates a supporting bracket which may be employed for securing the sheets 10 and 12 to the wall.

It will be seen from this description that I have provided a flashing construction for walls that is watertight and one that is easy to manufacture at a small cost and one that can be readily applied with a minimum amount of labor. It securely retains the coping stones 19 in place on top of the wall against displacement, laterally. It also thoroughly prevents any moisture from gaining access to the inner surface of a wall, which might seep down into a room below.

It is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction shown, as it may be applied for other uses, as under a stone cornice, or, over a window cap for the same purpose, namely, to prevent leakage, as described.

What I claim is:

1. A length of flashing for walls or the like, comprising a strip of metal formed with a centrally arranged dovetail-shaped rib which extends lengthwise of the flashing, which flashing when applied, also extends lengthwise of the upper surface of the wall, and its opposite side edges designed to be folded downward onto the opposite sides of the wall and one of the edges having a lock joint to receive sheet metal for engaging the inner surface of the wall.

2. As an article of manufacture, a flashing plate relatively longer than its width formed with a single longitudinally extending rib, said rib which is located midway of the width of the flashing plate being dovetail in shape in cross sections, whereby, when a layer of cement, or the like, is placed on the under side of the flashing plate, it will fill the rib portion, whereby the plate would be secured to the wall against lateral and vertical movement.

3. As an article of manufacture, a metal flashing having a dovetail longitudinally extending rib, the opposite side edges of the flashing being bendable for engaging the inner and outer faces of a wall, when applied, whereby, when a layer of cement is placed on the upper surface of the flashing, and a block of concrete placed thereon, it will be laterally and vertically secured by said rib against displacement.

4. A flashing construction comprising a sheet of material having an upwardly extending dovetail-shaped longitudinal rib, the opposite side edges of which are bent to engage the opposite sides of a wall, a locking rib formed on one side edge for attaching metal sheet, whereby, when cement is applied to the sheet and a cap block is put in place, the cap block is prevented from lateral and vertical displacement.

5. A wall flashing comprising a strip of sheet metal formed with a longitudinal and centrally disposed rib, said rib being formed with a flat top portion connected to said flashing by side walls which form acute angles at their intersections with said flashing and said flat top portion.

6. A building construction comprising superposed courses of masonry interspaced by beds of mortar, and the like, and a flashing sheet of desired width to extend substantially through said wall imbedded in the mortar of one of said courses and provided with centrally arranged longitudinally extending, raised areas providing dove-tailed shaped recesses for the reception of mortar together against movement of the sheet vertically and laterally.

7. A sheet metal flashing for masonry wall structures comprising a flashing sheet of desired width to extend substantially from side to side of said wall, said sheet being deformed to provide means for interlocking engagement with the mortar of said wall structure to bond superposed courses of masonry together, one side edge of said sheet being provided with a depending counter flange and a base flashing extending downwardly from said counter flashing and having locking engagement therewith whereby a continuous waterproof protection is provided through the wall from the outside thereof to a point beyond the roof joint.

8. A building construction having a wall and roof and a parapet wall extending above said roof composed of superposed courses of masonry bonded together by intervening beds of mortar, a continuous sheet metal flashing of desired width to extend substantially from side to side of said wall, and formed with means adapted for engagement with the mortar to bond the flashing sheet securely to said wall between certain of said courses, a depending counterflashing formed along one edge of the flashing sheet and depending downwardly along the parapet wall, a base flashing overlying a portion of the parapet wall and roof and means for connecting said base flashing and counterflashing together to provide a continuous moisture-proof protection from the outside of said parapet wall, through said wall and to a point inwardly beyond the roof joint with said wall.

In witness whereof, I hereunto sign my name this 21st day of October, 1929.

EDMUND H. FRIEDRICH.