

I. R. TAYLOR.
FLASHING.

APPLICATION FILED MAR 5, 1908.

952,549.

Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

Fig. 1.

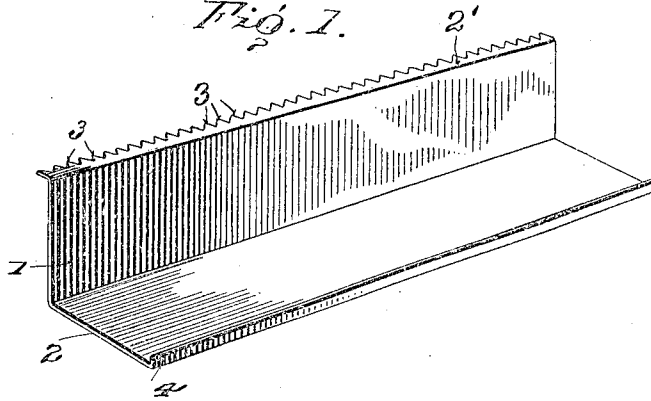


Fig. 2.

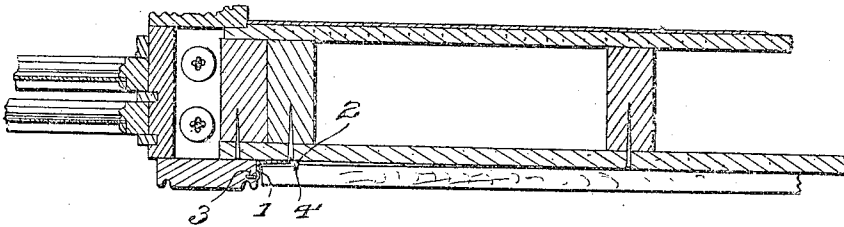
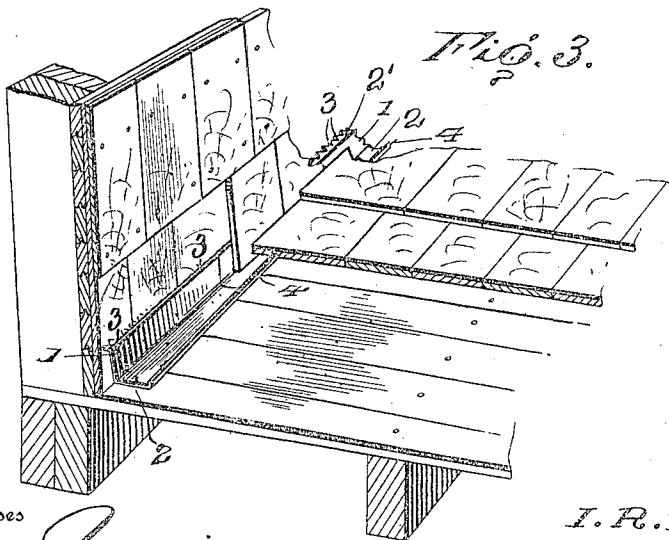


Fig. 3.



Inventor

I. R. Taylor

Witnesses

Wm. H. H. H.

Wm. H. H. H.

By

Wm. H. H. H.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL R. TAYLOR, OF ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY.

FLASHING.

952,549.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

Application filed March 5, 1908. Serial No. 419,327.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISRAEL R. TAYLOR, citizen of the United States, residing at Asbury Park, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flashings, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention provides a novel flashing of metal, such as tin, copper, zinc or galvanized iron, which will prevent water from entering angles of roofing, corners or other parts of a building or like structure to be protected, said flashing being of L-form and having an outturned toothed edge on one wing and bent flange at the outer edge of the other wing forming a trough so as to prevent any water passing around and beneath said wing.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings.

While the invention may be adapted to different forms and conditions by changes in the structure and minor details without departing from the spirit or essential features thereof, still the preferred embodiment is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a flashing embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the flashing applied to sheathing. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view showing the invention applied to the angle between a roof and a gable or side of a dormer-window.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The flashing is formed of a strip of metal which is bent upon itself intermediate of its longitudinal edges to form wings 1 and 2. The longitudinal flange 2' projects outwardly from the free edge of the wing 1 and is formed with a series of teeth 3 adapted to be driven into the part against which the wing 1 may be placed so as to insure the formation of a tight joint. A reinforcing flange 4 projects inward or upstanding from the outer longitudinal edge of the wing 2 and serves as a guard or deflector to prevent any water finding its way upon the flange 2

passing around the edge thereof and beneath said flange and entering the building or structure.

The flashing may be provided in suitable lengths and the wings 1 and 2 may be of any relative width according to the particular use for which the flashing is designed.

The angle between the wings 1 and 2 may be such as to conform to the angle between the parts to which the flashing is to be fitted.

As shown in Fig. 2, the wing 1 is of less width than the wing 2 and is adapted to be secured to the adjacent edge of a corner or flashing strip applied to the outer edge of a window frame so as to overlap the joint formed between said window frame and the sheathing.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3, the wings 1 and 2 are approximately of like width, the flashing being fitted in the angle formed between the roof and the gable or side of a dormer-window. In this application of the invention, the wing 2, together with the wing 1 and flange 4 forms a trough to receive and carry off any water that may find its way through the joint between the shingles at the angle, thereby preventing said water from passing around the flange 2 and entering the building or structure.

Attention is here called to the fact that the flange 4 not only serves to reinforce and strengthen the free edge of the wing 2, but the upper edge of said flange bites into the overlying shingles and thus insures the formation of a tight joint. It will also be noted that the toothed flange 2' serves the dual function of strengthening the free edge of the wing 1 and as a means for attaching the flashing to a support.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a flashing formed from a single sheet of flat metal bent upon itself in the direction of its length to produce angular wings disposed at substantially right angles to each other, the free edge of one of said wings being bent upwardly or inwardly to form a longitudinally disposed reinforcing flange arranged parallel with and spaced from the other wing to produce an intermediate gutter, and adapted to be forced into the overlying shingles, the free edge of said other wing being bent outwardly to produce an attach-

ing flange having teeth formed therein and adapted to be driven into a support.

2. The combination with a shingled roof and upright wall, of a flashing disposed at the junction of the roof and wall and provided with angularly disposed wings, one of which rests on the roof and is provided at its free edge with an upstanding longitudinally disposed reinforcing flange adapted to bite into the adjacent overlying shingles, the other wing being provided with an out-

wardly projecting flange having teeth formed therein and adapted to be driven into the upright wall, said reinforcing flange being spaced from the adjacent wing to form an intermediate gutter.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ISRAEL R. TAYLOR. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

EDWARD M. HOPE,
JOHN S. MOSS.