Sept. 24, 1957 A. D. FRY 2,807,222

FLASHING REGLET ASSEMBLY

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FIG. 1

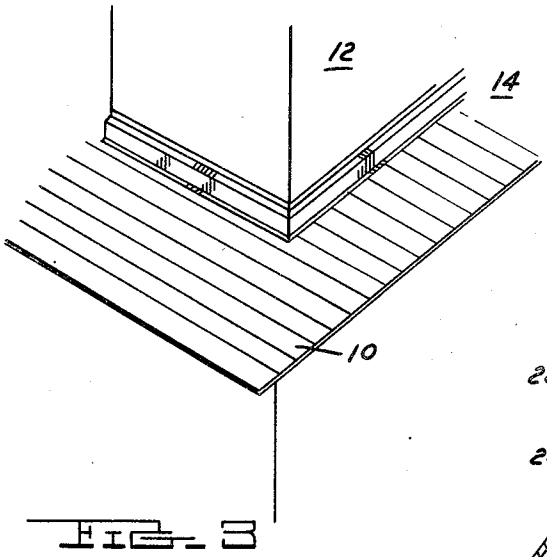


FIG. 4

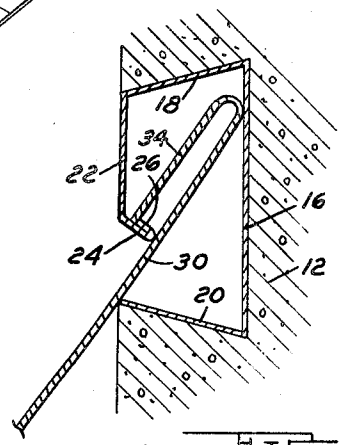


FIG. 3

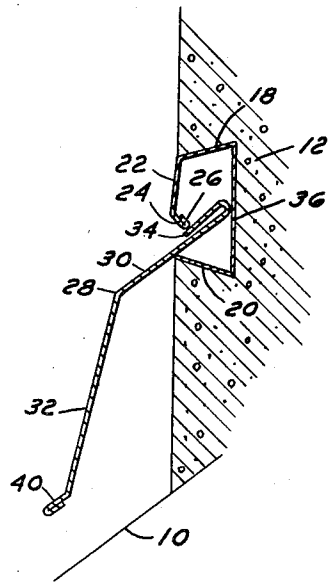
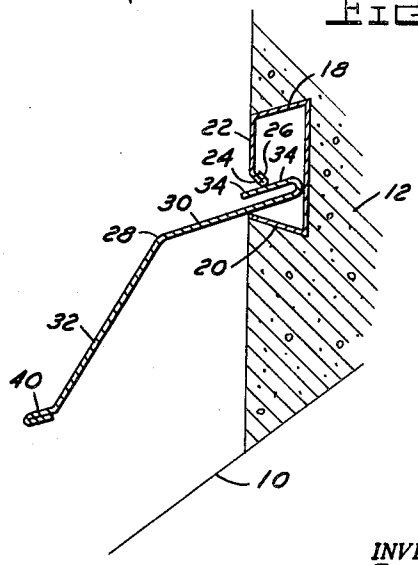


FIG. 2



INVENTOR.
ALAN D. FRY
BY
Burton & Parker
ATTORNEYS

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FIG. 7

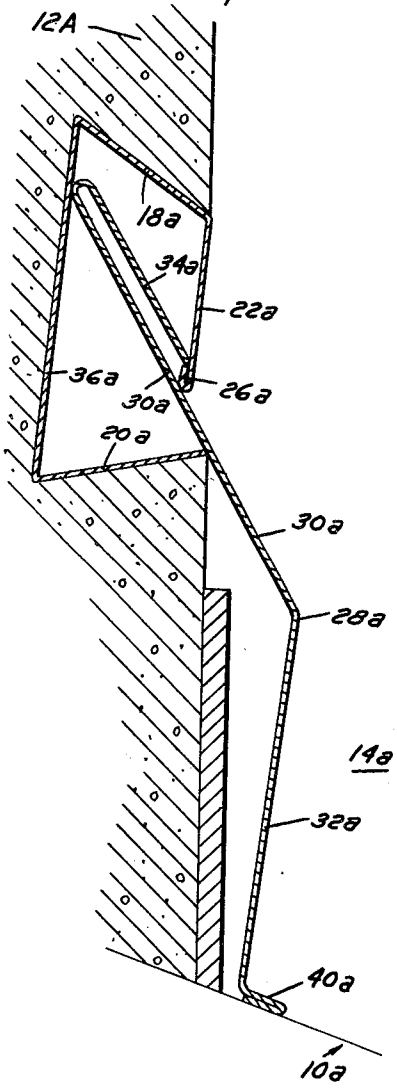


FIG. 5

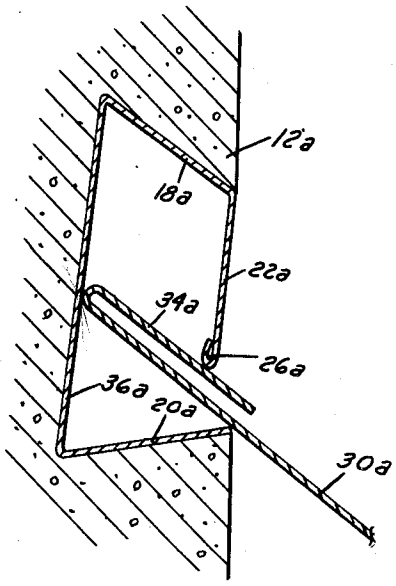
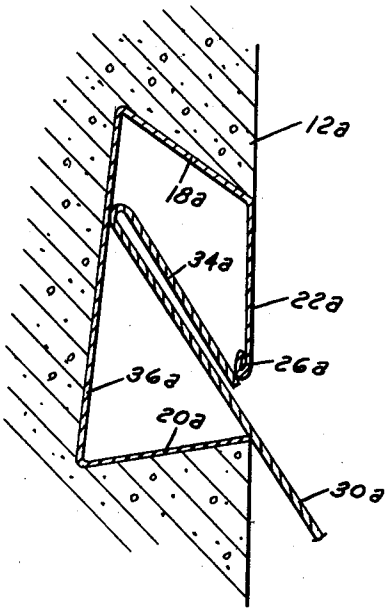


FIG. 6



INVENTOR.
ALAN D. FRY
BY
Burton & Parker
ATTORNEYS

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2,807,222

FLASHING REGLET ASSEMBLY

Alan D. Fry, Bremerton, Wash., assignor to Fry Reglet Corporation, Bremerton, Wash., a corporation of Washington

Application August 22, 1952, Serial No. 305,766

4 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

This invention relates to a flashing assembly.

An object is to provide a flashing assembly which is simple, inexpensive as to cost and installation and efficient in its functioning.

Another object is to provide a flashing assembly which provides a tight joint and weather seal at all times.

More particularly, an object is to provide a flashing assembly peculiarly adapted for use with concrete wall structures which may be easily secured in place without the use of special tools and without skilled labor and which may be replaced if desired, and which effectively serves to provide an efficient seal and to retain its position.

Another object is to provide a flashing assembly which consists of two elements, one being the flashing element and the other being a reglet element which two elements may be cooperatively engaged together to effectively position the flashing and retain it at its desired position without the employment of additional fastening means.

Other objects, advantages and meritorious features will more fully appear from the following description, claims and accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a fragment of a building showing a roof and parapet wall projecting upwardly therefrom and provided with the flashing assembly of this invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through a concrete wall structure provided with one embodiment of the flashing assembly of this application at the initial state of insertion of the flashing into the reglet;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the same line as Fig. 2 but showing the flashing of Fig. 2 at an intermediate state of its insertion into the reglet;

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view taken on the same line as Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 showing the flashing of Figs. 2 and 3 seated within the reglet;

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through a concrete wall structure provided with a second embodiment of the flashing assembly of this application at the initial stage of insertion of the flashing into the reglet;

Fig. 6 is a view taken on the same section line as Fig. 5 showing the flashing at an intermediate stage of its insertion into the reglet; and,

Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view taken on the same line as Figs. 5 and 6 showing the flashing seated within the reglet.

Flashing assemblies of the general character herein illustrated have many uses in building structures. One common use is to seal the joint formed between a sloping roof and a parapet wall structure extending upwardly therefrom. The flashing assembly of this application is illustrated as applied to such use. The flashing assembly of this application is further illustrated as used in connection with a concrete wall structure.

In the specification, the numeral **10** indicates the roof of a building structure, and **12** indicates a parapet wall extending upright thereabove. The flashing assembly is indicated in such figure of the drawing by the numeral

14. The flashing assembly consists of two linear elements. One element is a channel shaped reglet member identified as **16**. The channel of this reglet is keystone shaped in cross section, i. e., the side walls **18** and **20** thereof project inwardly toward each other overhanging the bottom wall as they extend away from the bottom wall of the channel. This reglet element is embedded within a concrete wall **12** as shown particularly in Figs. 2 through 7. The side wall **18** is termed an upper side wall and the side wall **20** is termed a lower side wall.

One modification is shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. A second modification is shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. The parts indicated by numerals in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are indicated by the same numerals plus the subscription "*a*" in Figs. 5, 6 and 7.

In the modification of Figs. 2, 3 and 4, one side wall **18** of the reglet is bent toward the opposite side wall along a line substantially parallel to the bottom wall of the channel and projecting over the mouth of the channel forming a top flange **22**. This top flange **22** has a width somewhat greater than one-half of the width of the mouth of the channel. The marginal portion of this top flange is bent inwardly of the channel as at **24** forming a lip which is folded over inwardly of the channel upon itself as at **26** in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. In such figures the marginal portion of this top flange is shown as bent inwardly of the channel. The construction of the reglet is such that the top flange **22** is of a resilient or a yielding character.

The flashing element is a linearly extending element which is bent along a longitudinal line **28** forming two leg portions **30** and **32**. These leg portions are disposed angularly with respect to each other and are shown disposed at an obtuse angle with respect to each other. These leg portions are yielding and resilient. The leg portion **30** is folded over upon itself forming a resilient fold **34** as shown. This fold is not closed down snugly against the leg **30** but is spaced thereabove. It possesses inherent resiliency to maintain such spaced relation.

The leg portion **30** has such a width that when completely inserted to the position shown in Fig. 4 the free margin of the leg bears yieldingly against the bottom of the reglet channel as at **36** and bears thereagainst along a line spaced in closer proximity to the side wall **18** of the channel than to the side wall **20** thereof. The leg **30** also bears yieldingly against the edge of the side wall **20** of the reglet channel along a line spaced inwardly of the flashing from the free margin of the leg **30**. The leg **30** also bears yieldingly against the edge of the lip **24** of the top flange **22** of the reglet. This bearing line is intermediate the bearing line against the side wall **20** and the free margin of the leg **30**. When the flashing is completely inserted within its receiving reglet as shown in Fig. 4 the edge of the fold **34** bears yieldingly against the underside of the top flange and such fold bears also against the edge of fold **26** of the top flange **22** so that the flashing is retained securely in position. The leg **30** is tensioned against the top flange **22** and the top flange is tensioned against the leg.

Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the insertion of the embodiment of the flashing shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 into place. Fig. 2 shows the first step. The flashing is then urged into the channel against its own resiliency and that of the top flange of the reglet from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3. During such urging the top flange **22** yields upwardly and outwardly against its inherent resiliency. The leg **30** and particularly the fold **34** yields downwardly against its inherent resiliency. This resiliency is such that when the flashing is inserted to the position shown in Fig. 4 the edge of the lip **24** exerts a yielding thrust against the leg **30** along a line intermediate the margin of such leg and that portion thereof engaged

with the edge of the side wall **20** of the channel. Furthermore, the edge of the fold **34** is engaged underneath the top flange and against the edge of the lip **24** so that the flashing is held securely in place against accidental withdrawal. It may be withdrawn by a workman inserting a tool and lifting the lip **24**.

The leg **32** of the flashing extends downwardly overlying the outer surface of the parapet wall. Said leg **32** has its margin bent outwardly as at **40** and folded over upon itself as shown. This leg **32** has such a width, provided for the location in which the flashing is to be used, that the bent over portion **40** bears against the roof **10** as shown. In the installation of the reglet, which is carried out during the pouring of the concrete wall, the mouth of such reglet may be closed by a puncturable strip as shown in the application of John J. Fry, Serial No. 295,929, filed June 27, 1952.

In the second embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 the structure is generally similar to that shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. It differs therefrom in that the top flange of the reglet channel shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 has its marginal portion bent inwardly of the channel while in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 the top flange is not so bent. The parts indicated by numerals in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are indicated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 by the same numerals plus the subscription "*a*." In other words, in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 the reglet channel is embedded in a concrete wall **12***a*, the side walls **18***a* and **20***a* of the channel project away from the bottom **36***a* and converge toward each other. The side wall **18***a* has a portion **22***a* which overhangs the channel and forms a top flange. This top flange is folded over upon itself as at **26***a*. This top flange, unlike the top flange **22** of Figs. 2, 3 and 4, is a flat resilient flange.

The flashing element has two leg portions **30***a* and **32***a*. The meet along a line **28***a*. Leg **30***a* has its margin folded over as at **34***a* and leg **32***a* has its margin folded over as at **40***a*. The insertion of the flashing into the channel of the reglet is as has heretofore been described. Fig. 5 illustrates the first step. Fig. 6 illustrates the second step with the fold **34***a* being pressed downwardly and the top flange **22***a* being elevated. Fig. 7 illustrates the final position with the top flange bearing against the leg **30***a* and exerting a pressure thereon and the fold **34***a* being engaged underneath the top flange and against the edge of the fold **26***a*. In Figs. 5 and 7 the top flange **22***a* is shown as having a normal position bent somewhat inwardly of the channel.

What I claim is:

1. A flashing assembly comprising, in combination, a reglet member which is channel-shaped in cross section and has a bottom wall and an upper side wall and a lower side wall, said upper side wall provided with a top flange which flange extends substantially parallel to the bottom wall of the channel and part way over the mouth of the channel toward the lower side wall thereof but terminates short of the lower side wall, said flange being tensioned inwardly of the channel toward the bottom thereof and provided on its underside adjacent its margin with an abutment projecting interiorly of the channel and extending lengthwise of the flange, and a flashing member bent along a longitudinal line forming two leg portions disposed angularly with respect to each other, one leg portion being inserted within the channel of the reglet and having a width in excess of the distance from the edge of the top flange to the lower side wall of the channel plus the distance from the edge of the top flange to the bottom of the channel, said leg so disposed within the channel of the reglet that the margin of the leg bears against the bottom of the channel underneath the top flange, said leg also bearing along a line spaced from said margin against the edge of the lower side wall of the channel and bearing along a second line spaced between said first-mentioned line and the margin of the leg yieldingly against the edge of the top flange whereby the leg is held under tension by the edge of said top flange between the bottom wall of the channel and the edge of the lower side wall, said leg provided with a part engaging the underside of the flange along said abutment on the side thereof furthest from the margin of the flange.

2. A flashing assembly comprising, in combination, a reglet which is channel shaped in cross section and has a bottom wall, an upper side wall and a lower side wall, said upper side wall provided with a top flange which extends substantially parallel to the bottom wall of the channel and part way across the mouth of the channel toward the lower side wall, the margin of said top flange being bent inwardly into the channel, and a flashing member bent along a longitudinal line forming two leg portions disposed at an obtuse angle with respect to each other, one leg portion being inserted within the channel of the reglet and having a width greater than the width of the spacing between the free edge of the top flange and the lower side wall of the channel plus the depth of the channel from said free edge of the top flange to the bottom thereof, said leg having its marginal portion folded over the leg itself to a position substantially parallel with the leg, said fold having a width greater than the depth of the channel from said free edge of the top flange to the bottom of the channel, the margin of said leg bearing yieldingly against the bottom of the channel and bearing along a line spaced from said margin against the free edge of the lower side wall of the channel and bearing yieldingly along a line spaced between said last mentioned bearing line and the margin of the leg against the said free edge of the top flange, the free edge of said fold bearing against the underside of the top flange along the line of its inwardly bent margin.

3. A flashing assembly comprising, in combination, a reglet which is channel shaped in cross section having a bottom wall, an upper side wall and a lower side wall, said upper side wall provided with a top flange which extends substantially parallel to the bottom wall of the channel part way across the mouth thereof toward the lower side wall, the margin of said top flange being folded over upon itself inwardly of the channel, and a flashing member bent along a longitudinal line forming two leg portions disposed at an obtuse angle with respect to each other, one leg portion being inserted within the channel of the reglet and having a width greater than the width of the space between the free edge of the top flange and the opposite side wall of the channel plus the depth of the channel from the said free edge of the top flange to the bottom of the channel, said leg having its marginal portion folded over the leg to a position substantially parallel with the leg, said fold having a width greater than the depth of the channel from the said free edge of the top flange to the bottom of the channel, the margin of the fold of said leg bearing against the underside of said top flange and against the edge of the folded over margin of the top flange, the margin of the leg of the flashing received within the channel bearing yieldingly against the bottom of the channel in closer proximity to the upper side wall than to the lower side wall thereof, said leg bearing along a line spaced from said margin against the free edge of the lower side wall of the channel and bearing yieldingly along a line spaced between said last mentioned bearing line and the margin of the leg against said free edge of the top flange.

4. A flashing assembly comprising, in combination, a reglet which is channel shaped in cross section and has a bottom wall, an upper side wall and a lower side wall, said upper side wall provided with a top flange which extends substantially parallel to the bottom wall of the channel and part way across the mouth of the channel toward the lower side wall, the margin of said top flange being bent inwardly into the channel, said inwardly bent marginal portion having its edge folded over inwardly of the channel upon itself for a distance less than the width of the inwardly bent marginal portion, and a flashing member bent along a longitudinal line forming two

leg portions disposed at an obtuse angle with respect to each other, one leg portion being inserted within the channel of the reglet and having a width greater than the width of the spacing between the free edge of the top flange and the opposite side wall of the channel plus the depth of the channel from said free edge of the top flange to the bottom of the channel, said leg having its marginal portion folded over the leg to a position substantially parallel with the leg, and said fold having a width greater than the depth of the channel from said free edge of the top flange to the bottom of the channel, the folded margin of said leg bearing yieldingly against the bottom of the channel in closer proximity to the upper side wall than to the lower side wall thereof, said leg bearing along a line spaced from said margin against the edge of the lower side wall of the channel opposite the top flange and bearing yieldingly along a line spaced between said last mentioned bearing line and the margin of the leg against the inwardly turned said free edge of the top flange, the margin of the fold of said leg bearing against the inwardly folded marginal portion of the top flange and against the folded over edge thereof.

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