J. E. McCARVILLE.

FLASHING.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1913.

1,082,602. Patented Dec. 30, 1913.

Fig. 1.

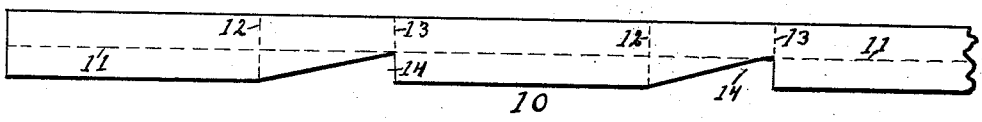


Fig. 2.

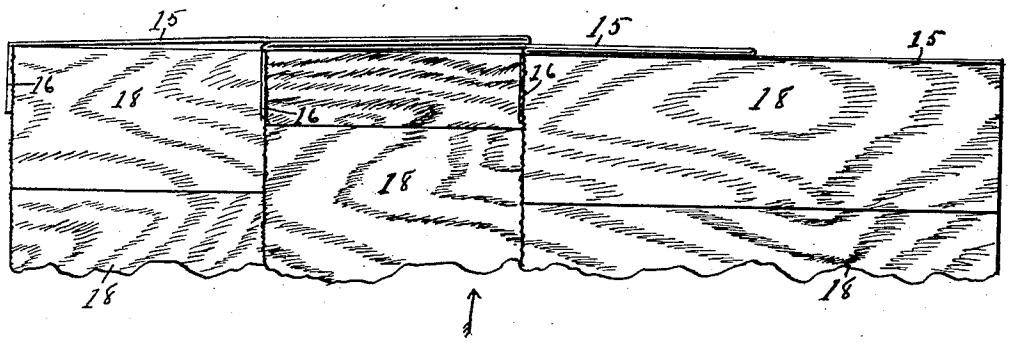
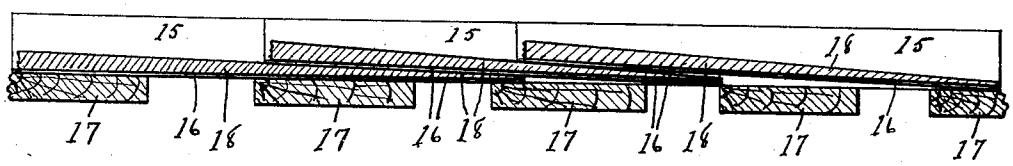


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. McCARVILLE, OF FORT DODGE, IOWA.

FLASHING.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. McCARVILLE, citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Fort Dodge, Webster county, Iowa, have invented a new and useful Flashing, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved construction for an end-wall or valley flashing.

A further object of this invention is to provide an improved construction for a flashing formed from a single strip of sheet metal bent at an angle longitudinally and formed with transverse folds or convolutions adapted to encircle or confine shingles of a roof and prevent the entrance of rain, sleet or snow under and between said shingles at the line of jointure of said roof to a side wall.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the blank from which my improved flashing is made. Fig. 2 is a plan of a section of roof showing the flashing in position for use, the abutting side wall not being shown. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the same looking in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2.

In the construction of the device as shown a single strip 10 of sheet metal is employed and said metal may be of any desired composition and weight, but preferably is galvanized. The blank 10 is adapted to be bent at an angle on a line 11 extending longitudinally thereof and approximately on its median line. The blank 10 also is adapted to be bent on transverse lines 12, 13 to form folds or convolutions continuously and successively throughout its length. The blank 10 may be and preferably is formed with a series of outwardly opening triangular notches 14 in its margin, said notches being located between the transverse lines 12, 13 and having one angle extending to the median line 11 of the strip.

When the flashing is designed for use at the jointure of a roof end and side wall of a building the blank 10 is bent roughly on the lines 12, 13 to form open folds or convolutions and is then bent on the line 11 approximately at right angles to form an upstanding flange 15 and a recumbent flange 16. The folds or convolutions of the upstanding flange 15 are pressed or mashed together as compactly as possible owing to the thickness or stiffness of the material, and are covered by and secured with the lowermost weather-boards (not shown) of the side wall. The recumbent flange 16 rests upon and slopes with the sheathing boards 17 of the roof, the free or open ends of the folds or convolutions being directed downwardly with the slope. Shingles 18, of the ordinary wooden type, are laid on the sheathing boards 17 and between successive folds or convolutions of the recumbent flange 16 of the flashing. Said folds or convolutions are pressed or mashed as flat as possible against the shingles, and the shingles are secured in the ordinary manner. Thus a (notched) fold or convolution of the flashing lies between each successive pair of shingles from bottom to top of the roof. Each notch 14 occurs at the bottom of a fold or convolution and prevents the formation of a pocket which might catch and retain, or deflect toward the side wall, any water which might seep or be driven between the shingles. The notches 14 may be omitted if desired but I prefer to employ them so that any water coming between the shingles may have an opportunity to run off, on the flashing, along the slope of the roof.

The flashing may be used in a valley formed by the meeting of two roofs, if desired, and in that case the bend along the median line 11 would conform to the angle made by the roofs, and shingles would be inserted between the folds or convolutions of both flanges.

The use of this flashing absolutely prevents leakage of water between the walls or between the wall and roof where joined, and the more or less severe damage attendant thereon. A single strip preferably is used on each angle or meeting place, extending from the bottom to the top thereof, and consequently is much more speedily and easily put on than a number of separate shingles or flashing tins. The wooden shingles 18 may be foreshortened at their confined ends if desired, and thus a conservation of material in the flashing will be effected, because of shorter folds.

When it is desired to re-shingle the roof on which my improved flashing is located, it is not necessary to remove the flashing nor disturb the weather-boarding of the side

wall covering the upstanding flange. It is only necessary to pry up the folds or convolutions of the recumbent flange, which were flattened on the shingles, sufficiently to release the confined shingles 18, after which new shingles may be inserted and the folds or convolutions be pressed flat thereon. It is not then necessary to drive any nails through the flashing, as nails may be driven through the shingles just outside the margin of the flashing. Thus a heavy grade of galvanized metal may be used for the flashing and render the same practically indestructible.

I claim as my invention—

1. A flashing, comprising a strip of angular form adapted to be mounted in the angle between a side wall and roof end and extend from the bottom to top thereof, said strip formed with successive transverse folds or convolutions, the upstanding flange of said strip adapted to be confined behind weather-boarding of said side wall, the folds of the recumbent flange adapted to receive and confine shingles of said roof end.

2. A flashing, comprising a strip of angular form adapted to be mounted in the angle between a side wall and roof end and extend from bottom to top thereof, said strips formed with successive transverse folds or convolutions, the upstanding flange of said strip having its folds pressed flat and adapted to be confined behind weather-boarding of said side-wall, the folds of the recumbent flange adapted to receive and confine shingles of said roof end, said latter folds being formed with notches at their lower ends.

Signed by me at Fort Dodge, Iowa, this 17″ day of March, 1913.

JOHN E. McCARVILLE.

Witnesses:

C. B. SMELTZER,

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