Sept. 25, 1928. 1,685,525

F. DOW

FLASHING FOR ROOF CONSTRUCTION

Filed Aug. 17, 1925

Fig. 1.

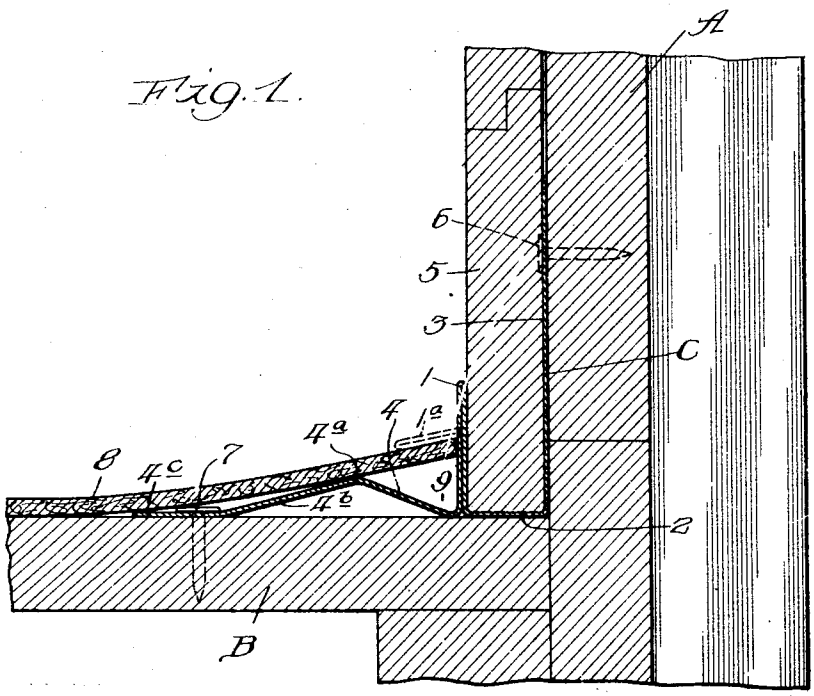
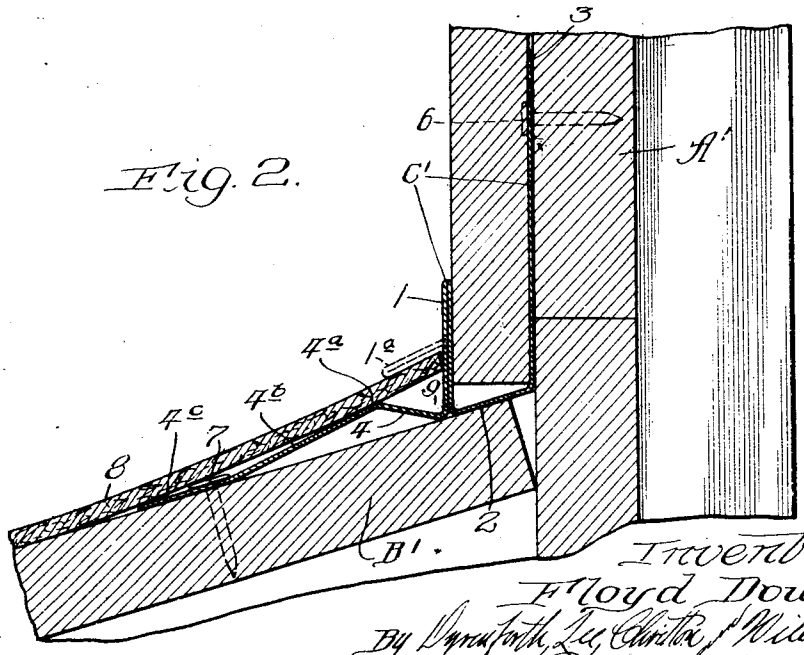


Fig. 2.



Inventor:
Floyd Dow,
By Dyrenforth, Lee, Christie, Miles,
Attys.

Patented Sept. 25, 1928. 1,685,525

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLOYD DOW, OF WYANET, ILLINOIS.

FLASHING FOR ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed August 17, 1925. Serial No. 50,616.

This invention relates particularly to roof construction at a point where a roof joins a vertical wall extending above the roof, as, for example, where the roof of a kitchen joins a main wall of a house.

The primary object is to provide an improved flashing for use in such a location, which will enable a water-tight jointure to be effected between the roof and the vertical wall which rises above the roof, the improved device providing for the construction being made with great facility.

The invention is illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 represents a broken vertical sectional view of a structure embodying the invention, where the joint is either between a flat roof joining a main wall, or between a sloping roof of a gable-end addition joining the main wall; and Fig. 2 represents a similar section where the joint is between a simple flat sloping roof which extends downwardly and away from the main wall.

Referring to Fig. 1, A designates a main vertical wall of a house, for example; B designates a roof joined to the main wall some distance below the upper end thereof; and C designates the improved flashing employed at the jointure.

The flashing C is formed from a strip of sheet-metal, such as copper, or galvanized sheet-metal, the strip being of any desired length and adapted to extend along the joint between the roof and the vertical wall. Where the roof B is in the nature of a flat deck, or where it constitutes one side of a gable roof, the portion of the flashing which extends under the roof-covering may be substantially at right angles to the portion which serves as a channel for the siding, or external sheeting of the vertical wall A. On the other hand, where the roof slopes downwardly and away from the main vertical wall, the portion of the flashing which extends under the roof-covering may be inclined, as shown in Fig. 2.

The flashing preferably is formed integrally from a strip of sheet-metal of suitable length. The metal is folded upon itself along a medial line to provide the intermediate two-ply flange 1; one wing of the metal is bent at substantially right angles to the flange 1, thus providing the bottom web 2 of a channel; the wing is then bent upwardly to provide the inner wall 3 of said channel. The other wing of the metal preferably is so formed as to provide an inclined portion 4 which constitutes with the flange 1 a small gutter. The metal is bent again at the point 4^a to provide an apex and an inclined wall 4^b whose margin 4^c serves as a nailing-strip. Between the flange 1 and the strip 3 is afforded a channel for the finishing boards, or siding, 5, of the wall A. The flange 3 may be nailed as indicated at 6 to the sheeting, or foundation, of the vertical wall A; and the nailing strip 4^c may be secured by nails 7 to the foundation, or roof, B. The roof-covering 8 which may comprise a sheet of ready-roofing, or which may comprise shingles, as desired, is secured to the roof in any suitable manner. This covering extends over the skirt-portion of the flashing which is secured to the roof B. The formation of the skirt-portion is such as to provide a gutter-channel 9 below the edge of the roof-covering which abuts against the flange 1 and also to provide the apex 4^a which serves as a bearing for the roof-covering which will prevent water from passing the skirt of the flashing and thus seeping beneath the roof-covering. Any water which may get in between the edge of the roof-covering 8 and the flange 1 may pass out through the gutter-channel 9. In practice, if desired, the upper portion of the flange 1 may be bent back over the upper edge of the roof-covering 8, as indicated by the dotted line 1^a. This will afford a binding-strip which may be battered against the upper margin of the shingles by means of a wooden mallet, and thus greater security against the passage of water between the roof-covering and the flashing will be afforded. It will be understood that where the roof-section B constitutes one side of a gable roof, the flashing C will be inclined to correspond with the inclination of the roof. In such case, the ends of the siding boards 5 will be suitably mitered to fit in the channel between the flange 1 and the flange 3.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2, A′ designates the main wall; B′ designates a roof sloping downwardly and away from the main wall; and C′ designates the flashing. The flashing is of the same construction as the flashing C, and corresponding reference characters are employed to designate the parts. In this case, the skirt which rests upon the roof B′ and which comprises the gutter, the apex, and the nailing-strip, has a general downward inclination to correspond with the slope of the roof. In practice, it is quite possible to manufacture the strip in the form

shown in Fig. 1; and where it is to be applied to a sloping roof of the character shown in Fig. 2, the skirt which rests upon the roof may be bent downwardly by the workmen in applying the flashing. This can be done very readily. In the construction shown in Fig. 2, the upper portion of the flange 1 may likewise be bent over to form a binding-strip 1^a overlying the upper edge of the roof-covering 8, as indicated by dotted lines.

By means of the improved flashing, it is possible to provide weather-tight connections between a vertical wall and the roof of a lean-to, or addition, to the main building. Moreover, where the roof of the addition is a gable-roof, it is unnecessary to miter the ends of the siding boards 5 with the same care as would otherwise be necessary. If rain enters the channel in which the siding boards are entered, it will gravitate away or, in any event, cannot cause leakage. In practice, asphaltum, or lead paints, may be employed at the joints to further prevent the entrance of water into the channels of the flashing.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only, and no unnecessary limitations need be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible in view of the prior art.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A flashing for the purpose set forth, comprising a strip of sheet-metal bent upon itself to afford an intermediate flange, one wing of the metal being then bent to form a web and then bent upwardly to form a nailing-strip, thus affording a channel for the siding between said flange and nailing-strip, and the other wing being bent to provide a skirt adapted to rest upon and having its marginal portion secured to the roof, the intermediate portion of said skirt being provided with an apex adapted to serve as a bearing for the roof-covering and with a channel adapted to serve as a gutter between said apex and said flange.

2. The combination with a vertical wall of a building and a roof extending from said wall below the upper end thereof, of a flashing comprising a strip of sheet-metal folded upon itself to provide an intermediate flange, one wing of said metal being bent to form a channel and a nailing-strip projecting above said flange, the other wing of said metal serving as a nailing-strip resting upon the roof and having an apex spaced with relation to said flange, and a roof-covering extending over said skirt, the upper portion of said flange being bent over the adjacent portion of the roof-covering and serving as a binding-strip.

FLOYD DOW.