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[54] **FASCIA SYSTEM FOR A FLAT ROOF**
11 Claims, 3 Drawing Figs.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **52/60,** 52/94
[51] **Int. Cl.** **E04d 1/36,** E04d 3/38, E04d 13/15
[50] **Field of Search** 52/60, 58, 94, 95, 96

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ABSTRACT: A marginal edge construction for a generally flat roof deck including an upright fascia strip extending longitudinally along the edge of the roof in overlying relation with the waterdam or cant, a liner flashing strip fitting against the fascia strip and overlying the marginal edge portion of the layers of roofing material, and a plurality of anchor members disposed in spaced-apart relation along the length of the fascia strip and liner strip lockingly engaged with the upper end of the fascia strip, with the securing means in the form of screws or the like for securing the anchor members to the roof deck and maintaining the entire fascia system assembly in proper position.

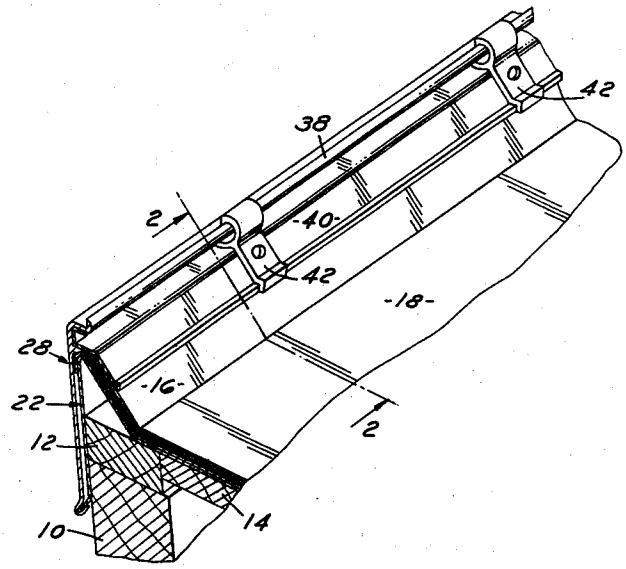


FIG. 1

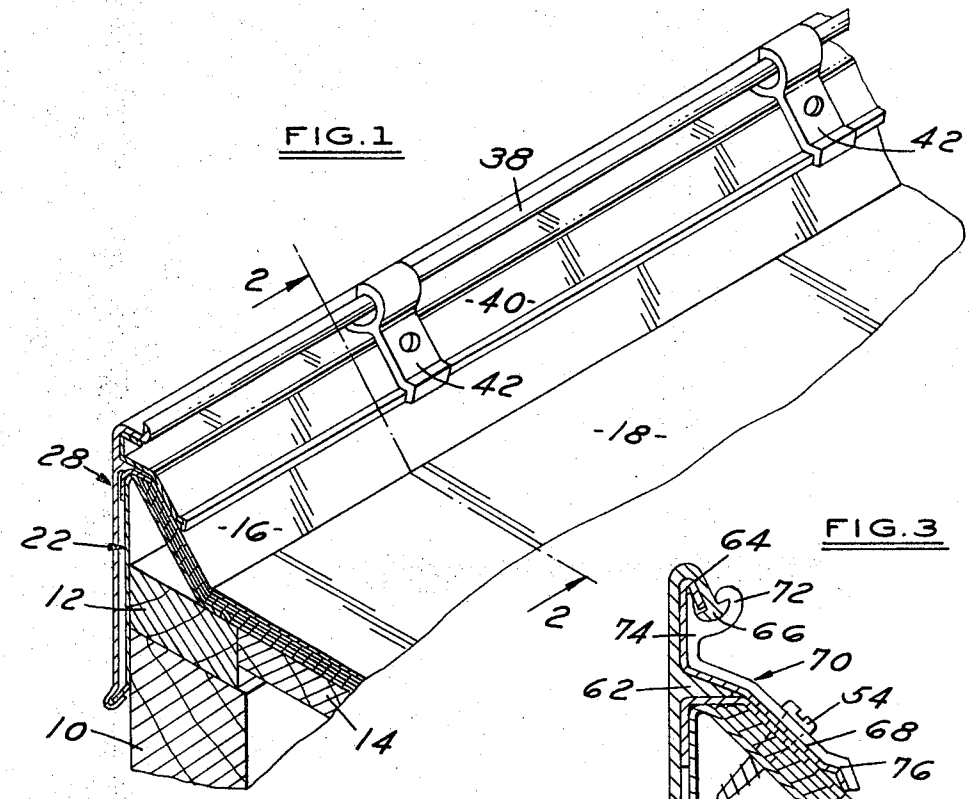


FIG. 3

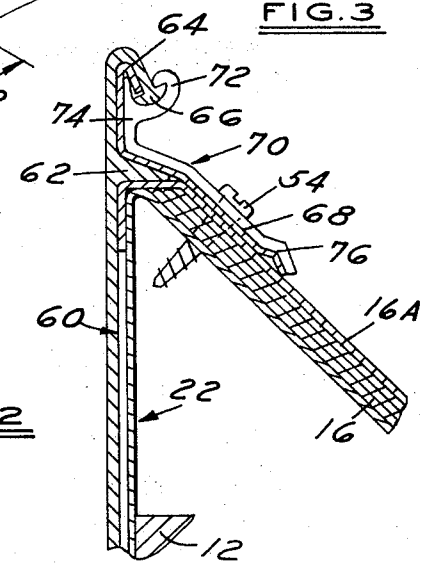
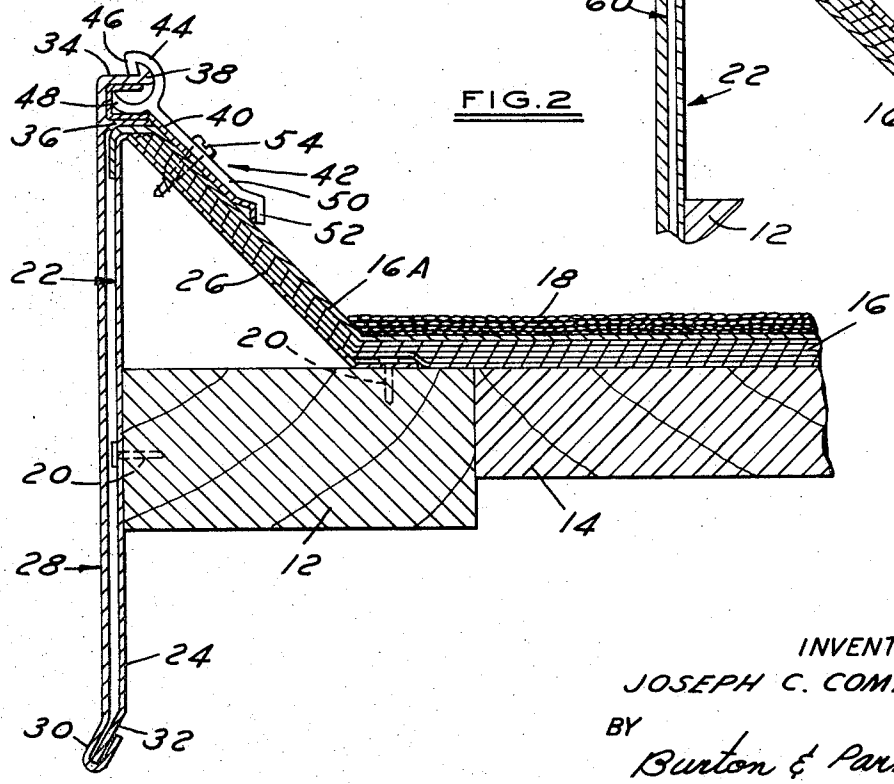


FIG. 2



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FASCIA SYSTEM FOR A FLAT ROOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The instant invention is in the field of building structures, and relates specifically to the structure of the marginal edge portion of a flat roof deck wherein there is provided a waterdam or cant extending along the periphery of the roof deck, the roof itself comprising a plurality of layers of roofing material overlaid with a layer of gravel bitumen. A generally vertically disposed strip of material such as aluminum or the like, commonly known in the trade as a fascia, extends longitudinally along the waterdam or cant, covering the visible surface thereof and thus forming a pleasing appearance. The structure also includes a liner member extending along the upper edge of the fascia and overlying the layers of roofing material which project over the inclined waterdam or cant, and anchor means having a hook portion for easy and effective locking engagement against a marginal edge of the fascia to retain the fascia and the liner in predetermined position with respect to the roof deck. The construction describes a simple and easily installable system for the marginal edge of a roof deck, providing a pleasing appearance and at the same time insuring against seepage of water or gravel bitumen material down the face of the building.

In prior art constructions known to applicant, a fascia strip is provided, together with means for securing and holding the fascia strip in place and preventing water leakage down the face of the building, wherein the securing members extend the entire length of the fascia strip, with screws spaced apart along the length of the securing member to fasten the assembly to the roof deck. In addition to the fact that these constructions in some instances do not provide adequate sealing against water leakage, they are generally quite difficult to install on the roof, principally because of the fact that the securing or anchoring member is of such length as to be cumbersome and difficult to handle and maintain properly positioned while being screwed to the roof deck. Applicant's structure on the other hand utilizes anchor means which are relatively small, an ideal size being about 2 inches wide, which are provided with a hook portion easily engageable with a projecting bead on the fascia and which because of their size are more conveniently handled for installation of the system on the roof. In addition, the provision of the interfitting fascia and liner members provides a waterproof roof edge construction which obviates the possibility of unsightly water stains down the face of the building.

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

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the marginal edge of a roof deck showing my improved fascia system installed thereon;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 2–2 of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is a partial cross-sectional view similar to FIG. 2 showing a preferred form of my fascia system.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, there is shown the marginal edge portion of a roof deck for a building, the top of the building sidewall being shown at **10** in FIG. 1 surmounted by a cap **12**, the base roof deck of the building **14** being in alignment with the wall cap **12**. Overlying the base roof deck **14** are a plurality of layers of roofing material generally indicated by the numeral **16** surmounted by a layer of gravel bitumen material **18**. Extending along the marginal edge of the roof and secured to the cap member **12** as by means of nails or the like **20** is a waterdam or cant **22** having a generally vertical portion **24** extending above the roof deck and an inclined portion **26** having a horizontal edge portion secured to the roof by fastener **20**. The waterdam or cant **22** extends completely around the periphery of the roof, and the members shown may be made out of galvanized metal or the like as shown, or may be made out of wood. The gravel bitumen layer **18** terminates substantially at the lower edge of the inclined cant **26** while the layers of roofing material continue on up the inclined surface, with the topmost layer **16***a* extending over the peak of the cant and downwardly overlying the vertical surface a short distance.

An elongated fascia strip **28** is provided which is disposed generally vertically overlying the upright portion of the cant **22**, and having a slightly outwardly flared lower end **30** shaped to define an upturned channel which embraces the lower extremity **32** of the cant, which is slightly outwardly flared to cooperate with the channel on the fascia strip. The inclined lower end of the fascia strip provides a grip edge and the relationship between it and the lower edge of the cant provides a simple connection therebetween. Referring specifically to FIG. **2**, the fascia strip **28** is provided adjacent its upper end with a pair of spaced-apart inwardly directed projecting portions **34** and **36** respectively, the lower portion **36** characterizable as a projecting lip which engages the folded over edge of the upper layer of roofing material shown at **16***a*, while the upper portion **34** terminates in a marginal bead **38** extending therealong. The fascia strip **28** is preferably made out of sheet metal, such as extruded aluminum or the like which is provided in relatively long lengths arranged in end-to-end relation along the roof edge, there being provided joint members (not shown) of similar cross-sectional shape which overlie the marginal edges of adjacent fascia strips and conceal the slight space left therebetween. In some instances, the joints might be eliminated, and the fascia strips **28** made to overlap each other.

The projecting portions **34** and **36** of the fascia strip **28** define a generally U-shaped channel within which there is positioned the upper end of a liner flashing strip **40**, which conforms to the shape of the fascia strip channel and is additionally provided with a lower end portion overlying the upper layer of roofing material **16***a*. The liner flashing strips **40** are disposed in end-to-end relation, and are of appreciable length, preferably each being equal to approximately one-half the length of the flashing strip **28**, for reasons to be described hereinafter. Spaced apart along the roof edge assembly are a plurality of anchor means or clips **42**, which are preferably made out of aluminum or the like, each of the clips **42** being relatively narrow, say 2 inches or so, with respect to the length of the fascia strip and liner strip. The upper end of each clip **42** is generally hook shape, as shown at **44**, terminating in a locking edge **46** which engages and locks against the upstanding shoulder of the bead **38** which runs the length of the fascia strip **28**. Adjacent the hooklike portion **44**, the clip **42** exhibits a projecting intermediate portion **48** which projects into the channel formed by fascia portions **34** and **36** and bears against the liner member **40**. Extending downwardly and away from the upper end of the clip, there is a lower end portion **50** which overlies the correspondingly shaped portion of the liner portion and maintains the liner in intimate contact with the roofing material **16***a*. The marginal edge of the clip **42** is displaced from the plane of the clip in a generally triangular configuration as shown at **52** to provide a more rigid edge which bears against the roofing material **16***a* and holds it securely in place. The lower marginal edge of the liner member **40** is correspondingly shaped to provide rigidity to that member, and insure bearing engagement against the roofing material throughout the length of the liner strip intermediately clip members **42**. A securing means in the form of a screw **54** is utilized to secure the clip **42** to the cant **26**, and hold the entire fascia assembly in proper position. The screw **54** is preferably made out of stainless steel or other suitable metal because of its properties of high strength and resistance to corrosion.

As can be seen from an examination of FIG. **2**, with the lower end **30** of the fascia strip **28** hooked over the lower edge of the cant **22**, the fascia strip upper end is positioned so that the projecting lip **36** engages against the folded over layer of roofing material, and with the fascia strip so positioned, the liner member **40** is inserted within the channel and extended over the inclined surface of the roofing material. One of the anchor means or clips **42** is thereafter installed to complete

the assembly by engaging its hook **46** over the bead **38** on the fascia strip and then swinging the clip **42** in a clockwise direction until it assumes the position shown in FIG. **2**. The stainless steel screw **54** may then be screwed through the roofing material **16** into the cant **26** to secure the entire assembly in place.

As can be seen from FIG. **2**, with the parts assembled, the clip member **42** exerts a downward and inward force against the uppermost projection **34** of a fascia strip **28**, in turn urging the projecting lip **36** into intimate contact against the uppermost layer **16***a* of roofing material. The fascia strip is thus positively held in position at its upper end, without exerting any appreciable force against the lower end **30** of the fascia strip and the interfitting edge **32** of cant **22**. Therefore there is no possibility that the fascia strip **28** will be distorted nor that the lower end of the cant **22** will be pulled away from the cap member **12**.

Referring now specifically to FIG. **3**, there is shown a preferred embodiment of the elements forming the roof edge construction for use on a roof identical to that illustrated in FIG. **2** and previously described. The roof edge construction and the cant **22** are identical to that shown in FIG. **2**, and a preferred fascia strip **60** is provided having a lower end portion (not shown) of identical shape as to the portion **30** of the fascia strip **28** previously described. Spaced from the upper end of the fascia strip **60** is an inwardly projecting lip portion **62** running the length of the strip of similar configuration to and for the same purpose as the projecting lip **36** on fascia **28**. At its upper end, the strip **60** is shaped into a generally channellike portion **64** terminating in a marginal bead **66** as shown. A liner strip member **68** is provided similar in construction to the member **40**, but shaped adjacent its upper end conforming to the shape of the fascia strip section **64** to interfit within the fascia member and extend downwardly away therefrom and overlie the roofing material **16***a* in similar fashion. A clip or anchor member **70** is provided, having a first end portion **72** of hooklike configuration embracing the bead **66** and in locking engagement against the bead shoulder as shown, an intermediate portion **74** extending between and interfitting in the recess formed by the fascia portion **64** and **62** and retaining the liner **68** thereagainst, and an opposite end portion **76** of substantially identical shape to the end portion **50** of clip **42**. Securing means in the form of a screw or the like **54** is utilized to fix the clip **70** to the cant **22**, and retain the entire assembly in proper position with respect to the roof deck.

As stated above, the fascia sections **28** or **60** and the liner members **40** or **68** are of appreciable length, while the clips for anchor members **42** or **70** are comparatively small. The dimensional relationships between the various parts of the assembly and purpose for such relationships will be described with reference to the structure shown in FIG. **3**, it being understood that the same relationships apply to the structure shown in FIG. **2**. The waterdam or cant **22** may be made of any convenient length, and as the roofing material extends upwardly over the inclined surface of the cant, the abutting edges of adjacent cant sections are covered by the roofing material, obviating any water leakage problems. The cant **22** as shown is well known in the industry, and does not form a part of the instant invention. Taking first of all the fascia strip **60**, we will assume that such is manufactured of metal such as aluminum in lengths of 10 feet, for purposes of illustration. According to the example, the liner flashing sections **68** would be manufactured with extruded aluminum or the like of about 5 feet in length. There would thus be provided two sections of liner for every section of fascia. As previously stated the anchor means or clips shown at **70** in FIG. **3** would be approximately 2 inches in length measured longitudinally of the fascia strip and liner member. When installing the liner member **68** into the fascia strip, a slight cap would be left between adjacent liners, and a clip **70** is hooked over the fascia strip bead and positioned to bridge the gap and overlie the space between adjacent liner members. The screw **64** is thereafter engaged through the clip, the layers of roofing material and the cant. However such screw does not pierce either of the adjacent liner members **68**. In addition, substantially centrally along the length of each liner member **68** there is provided an additional slip member which is installed in similar fashion, the securing screw **54** for such clip extending through the liner member. Thus, while there is provided for each liner member **68** in effect three clips **70**, one at each end of the liner member and one midway along its length, only one securing screw actually extends through the liner member **68**. This results in the liner member being held in its proper relationship with respect to the fascia strip and roof deck at three points along its length, but being pierced by a screw at only one point, which provides for expansion and contraction of the liner strip due to changes in temperature without any tendency to coupling of the liner strips and without exerting any expansion forces against the securing screws **54** which might tend to loosen them. Adjacent abutting ends of the fascia strip **60** are also spaced apart slightly a predetermined distance to allow for expansion and contraction of the strips due to climatic changes without interference therebetween, the joints being covered by a cover plate or joint member (not shown) overlying the fascia strip.

We claim:

1. A marginal edge construction for a roof deck having roofing material laid over the deck, comprising a generally vertically disposed fascia strip extending longitudinally along the roof deck and having an upper end portion in-turned in spaced relation over the roof, and an inwardly projecting lip portion spaced below said upper end portion overlying said roofing material, said upper end portion of the strip defining a marginal bead having a shoulder forming a locking edge extending therealong, anchor means for said fascia strip having a first end portion embracing said bead and defining a marginal locking edge bearing against said shoulder in locked relation, an intermediate retaining portion overlying the fascia strip between its upper portion and its lip portion, and an opposite end portion in overlying engagement with said roofing material, and securing means for securing said anchor means to said roof deck, with the anchor means exerting downward and inward force on said upper end portion of the fascia strip.

2. The invention as defined in claim **1** characterized in that said upper end portion and said projecting lip portion of said fascia strip are generally parallel to each other and perpendicular to the plane of the strip forming a channel within which the intermediate portion of said anchor means engages the strip.

3. The invention defined in claim **2** characterized in that said marginal bead upstands from the marginal edge of said upper end portion of the fascia strip, and said first end portion of the anchor means comprises a hooklike end in locking relation against the bead shoulder.

4. The invention as defined in claim **1** characterized in that said opposite end portion of the anchor means is planar throughout at least most of its length for overlying the marginal edge of said roofing material.

5. The invention as defined in claim **4** characterized in that said opposite end portion of the anchor means has a marginal edge displaced from said planar portion forming a clamp bearing against said roofing material spaced from said fascia strip.

6. The invention as defined in claim **1** characterized in that said upper end portion of said fascia strip includes a marginal edge portion extending downwardly and inwardly forming an acute angle with the plane of the strip and terminating in said bead, with the intermediate portion of said anchor means shaped to overlie the fascia strip between the apex of said acute angle to said projecting lip.

7. The invention as defined in claim **6** characterized in that said anchor means includes a generally upright intermediate portion having an upper end projecting into the acute angle apex and a lower end overlying said fascia strip projecting lip, a first end portion of hook shape extending upwardly away from said intermediate portion embracing said fascia strip bead and locking against said shoulder, and an opposite end

portion extending outwardly away from the lower end of said intermediate portion and overlying said roofing material.

8. The invention as defined in claim 7 characterized in that the free end of said opposite end portion of the anchor means is displaced out of the plane of said portion forming a clamping edge which bears against said roofing material spaced from said fascia strip.

9. A marginal edge construction for a roof deck having an inclined cant secured to and extending upwardly and outwardly from the roof deck and roofing material on the deck extending over the inclined surface of the cant, comprising: a generally vertically disposed fascia strip extending longitudinally along the roof deck having an upper end portion inturned in spaced relation to the roofing material and an inwardly projecting lip portion spaced below said upper end portion in overlying engagement with said roofing material, said upper end portion of the strip defining a marginal bead having a shoulder forming a locking edge; a liner flashing strip having an upper portion conforming in shape to and engaging the fascia strip between said marginal bead and said lip, and a lower portion projecting away from the fascia strip in overlying engagement with said roofing material; at least one anchor member for said fascia strip having a hooklike first end portion embracing said bead and bearing against said shoulder in locked relation, an intermediate retaining portion engaging the upper portion of the liner flashing strip between said upper end and lip portions of the fascia strip, and an opposite end portion in overlying engagement with the flashing strip and roofing material over the inclined cant; and securing means extending through said anchor means, liner flashing strip, roofing material and cant, with the anchor means exerting downward and inward force against said shoulder on the bead of the fascia strip.

10. The invention as defined in claim 9 characterized in that said fascia strip upper end terminates in a downwardly inwardly inclined marginal edge having said bead thereon and said anchor means has an intermediate portion wedgingly received between the apex of said fascia strip and its projecting lip, a first end portion forming a hook embracing said bead and locking against the shoulder, and an opposite end portion extending downwardly and outwardly from the intermediate portion and overlying said roofing material.

11. The invention as defined in claim 9 characterized in that a plurality of fascia strips extend along the roof deck edge in end-to-end relation, and a plurality of liner flashing strips extend therealong engaging the fascia strips and overlying the roofing material on said inclined cant, each fascia strip being substantially twice as long as each liner flashing strip, and a plurality of anchor means locked on the fascia strip bead and engaging the liner flashing strips, with one of said securing means for each anchor means, alternate anchor means disposed overlying adjacent marginal edges of abutting liner flashing strips with said securing means extending through the anchor means, the roofing material and the cant and projecting between the liner flashing strip edges, the remaining anchor means disposed substantially medially of each liner flashing strip with said securing means extending through the anchor means, the liner flashing strip, the roofing material and the inclined cant.