Oct. 13, 1936. L. S. WILSON 2,057,285

NAIL-ON COUNTER FLASHING ON CONCRETE

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Fig. 1.

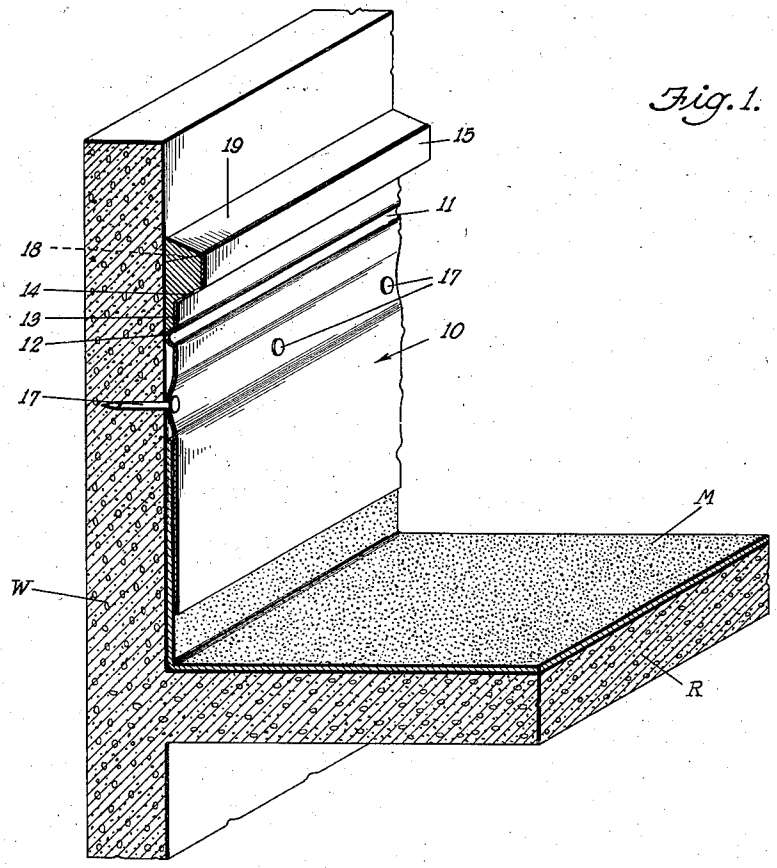
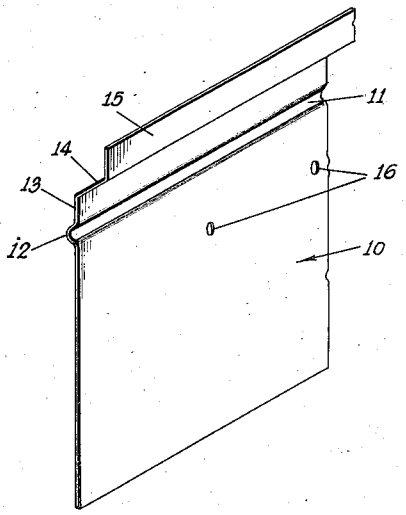


Fig. 2.



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NAIL-ON COUNTER FLASHING ON CONCRETE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

This invention relates to improvements in flashings and particularly to that type of flashing which may be nailed onto a concrete or "gunnited" fire or parapet wall.

An object of the invention is to provide an improved counter flashing formed of sheet metal which may be easily manufactured and installed.

More specifically, another object of the invention is to provide a counter flashing which is of such design that it may be nailed or otherwise fastened to a fire wall and caused to hug the wall quite firmly. At the top of the flashing the metal of the flashing is so formed as to cooperate with the wall to form an open topped trough adapted to receive a plastic sealing material. Heretofore, another type of flashing has been designed wherein the metal is so shaped as to form two spaced lines of contact with the wall. The intention with such type of flashing is that the plastic be positioned between the flashing and the wall, both above and below the uppermost line of contact. However, such a design is disadvantageous in that it is impossible for a building inspector to ascertain that the plastic sealing material has been properly applied after the flashing has been installed. With the present invention the design is such that after the flashing has been installed a building inspector may easily ascertain whether or not the plastic sealing material has been properly applied.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will be made manifest in the following detailed description, and specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference is had to the accompanying drawing for an illustrative embodiment of the invention, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a partial view in sectional perspective illustrating a portion of a roof adjacent a fire or parapet wall and illustrating a portion of the improved flashing in applied position.

Fig. 2 is a partial view in perspective illustrating a section of the improved flashing prior to its installation.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, wherein similar reference characters designate similar parts throughout, R designates a portion of a roof which is adjacent a fire or parapet wall W. The roofing material M is applied to the roof and has its edges extending upwardly against wall W. Wall W may be a concrete or brick wall or it may be a wall formed by applying "gunnite" so that it is not feasible to have the flashing embedded therein. The flashing consists of a strip of sheet metal, such as, for example, copper or galvanized iron, the major and lower portion of which, designated at 10, prior to installation is substantially flat while the upper and minor portion is bent to form a trough as will be presently explained. At the top of the major portion there is formed a longitudinally extending crimp 11 which forms a projecting bead 12 projecting laterally out of the plane of the major lower portion 10. Above the bead 12 the metal extends upwardly a short distance, as indicated at 13, this portion being coplanar with the plane of the major portion 10. From the top of portion 13 the metal is bent outwardly and upwardly, as indicated at 14 and then vertically upward as at 15. The portions 13, 14, and 15 are designed to cooperate with the face of wall W to form an open topped trough.

In applying the flashing, suitable apertures 16 may be formed in the major lower portion 10 a short distance below crimp 11 or the major lower portion may be left imperforate. Nails, driveins, or screws, indicated at 17, are driven through the major lower portion and into wall W. Just prior to the nailing on of the strip of flashing the face of the flashing above bead 12 is "buttered" with any suitable plastic sealing material so that this plastic sealing material at least partially, if not completely, fills the trough formed between the top of the flashing and the wall. I have indicated at dotted line 18 the level to which the "buttered" application of sealing material may normally reach on applying the flashing. When the nails or screws are driven home, due to the fact that the bead 12 projects laterally out of the plane of the major lower portion 10, thus spacing the center of the major lower portion 10 from the wall, this lower portion may be bent or flexed slightly as shown on Fig. 1 so that when the nails or screws are driven home the bead 12 will snugly hug the face of wall W. After the flashing has been applied with its "buttered" application of sealing material, the top of the trough may be pointed up with additional sealing material, indicated at 19, above the dotted line 18.

By the improved construction, a building inspector may readily inspect the flashing after it has been installed and the fact that the trough has been completely and properly filled with plastic sealing material can be instantly ascertained. The improved flashing is, therefore, of great advantage over flashings having two lines of contact with the wall at the top of the flash-

ing in that the top of the flashing adjacent the uppermost line of contact conceals spaces therebelow. These spaces may or may not be properly filled with plastic sealing material and because of the concealing nature the absence of the sealing material cannot be ascertained by the building inspector. In the improved flashing it is easy to ascertain that the trough has been properly and completely filled.

From the above described construction, it will be appreciated that an improved nail-on counter flashing has been provided which may very easily be manufactured and which may be easily installed and inspected.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A nail-on counter flashing comprising a strip of sheet metal, the major and lower portion being substantially flat and straight and being adapted to be fastened to a wall, there being a longitudinally extending crimp at the top of said major portion presenting a bead on one side engageable with the wall, the sheet metal extending upwardly from the bead a short distance in substantially the plane of the major portion, then being bent outwardly and then upwardly so as to cooperate with the wall to form an open topped trough adapted to receive a plastic sealing material.

2. A nail-on counter flashing consisting of a strip of sheet metal having a substantially flat and straight lower portion adapted to be fastened to a wall, there being a longitudinally extended crimp at the top of said lower portion presenting a bead lying to one side of the plane of the flat portion and engageable with the wall and an upper trough portion extending upwardly and outwardly through said plane to the opposite side thereof from the bead beyond the plane of the lower portion and without returning toward the wall so as to cooperate with the wall and the bead to define a single open top trough adapted to receive a plastic sealing material.

3. A nail-on counter flashing consisting of a strip of sheet metal having a substantially flat and straight lower portion adapted to be fastened to a wall, there being a longitudinally extended bead at the top of said lower portion lying to one side of the plane of the flat portion and an upper trough portion extending upwardly and outwardly through said plane to the opposite side thereof from the bead beyond the plane of the lower portion and without returning toward the wall so as to cooperate with the wall and the bead to define a single open top trough adapted to receive a plastic sealing material.

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