Aug. 11, 1931. S. GOODMAN ET AL 1,818,219

ROOF FLANGE

Filed Jan. 23, 1929

Fig. 1.

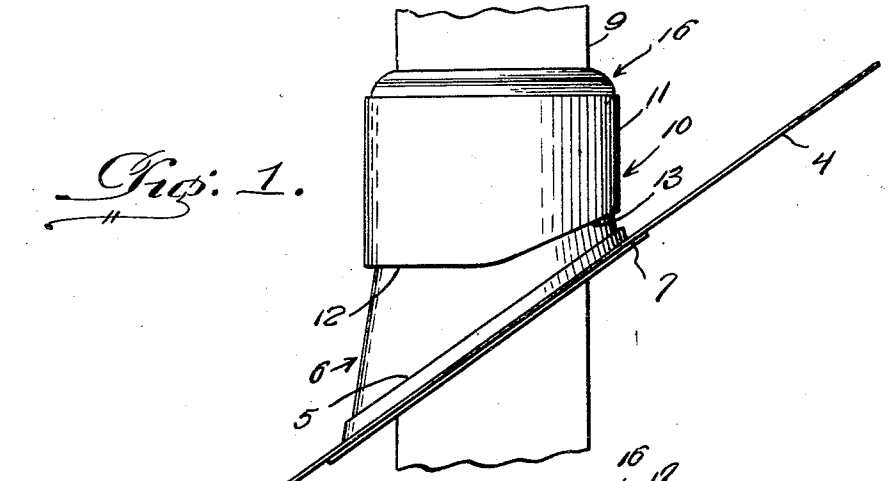


Fig. 2.

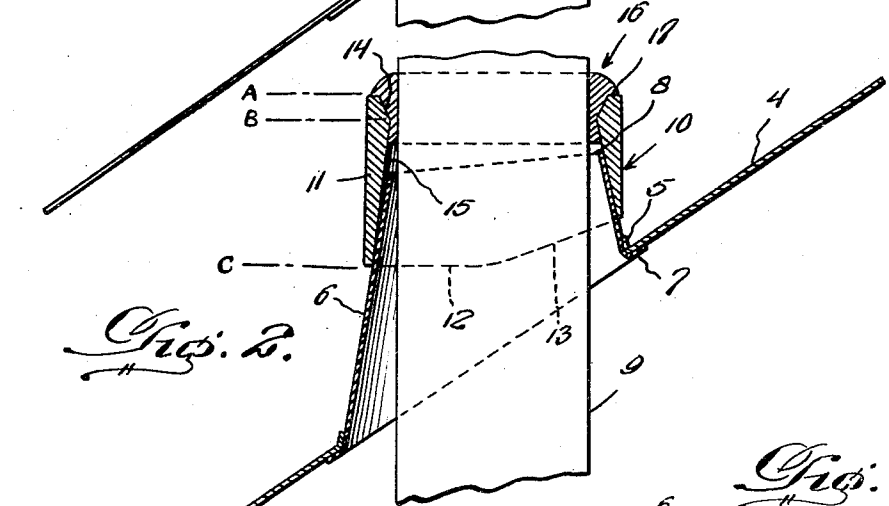
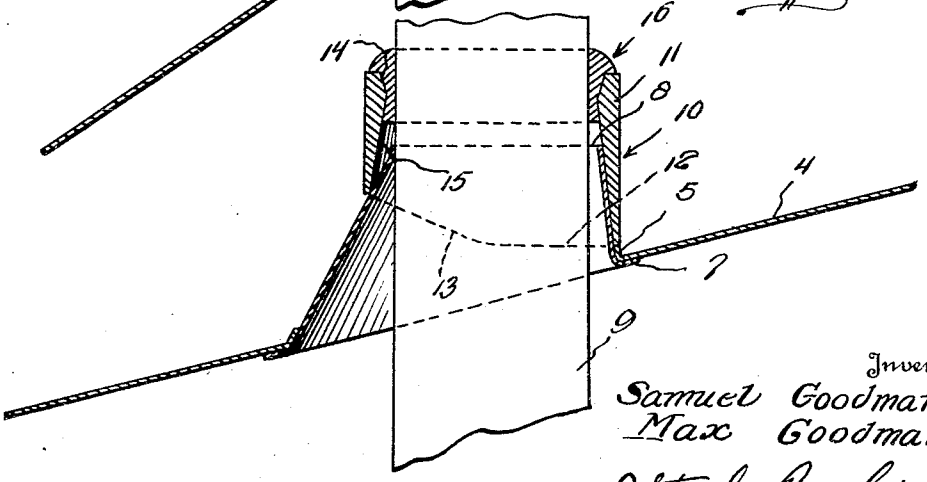


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ROOF FLANGE

Application filed January 23, 1929. Serial No. 334,435.

This invention relates to an improved roof flange such as is employed in association with a vertically disposed vent pipe extending through and above the roof.

The principal purpose of the invention is to provide a structure embodying novel details associated and cooperating in a manner to produce a distinguishable contribution to the art, and a simplified, economical and superior product for the trade.

In carrying out the invention I have evolved and produced a mechanical achievement in the art wherein the details are so shaped and co-related as to afford a wide range of adjustment to accommodate pipes on roofs of different inclinations, and to insure the provision of a leak proof joint, while permitting the relative movement of the vent pipe.

The more specific features will become more readily apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a flange constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view through the same showing the relationship of parts more clearly; and

Figure 3 is a view like Figure 2 showing the coupling annulus reversed in its position to change the angularity of the attaching base and nipple with respect to the pipe.

In the drawings, the reference character 4 designates a sheet metal attaching base having a central opening surrounded by an upstanding joint making flange member 5. Extending through this opening is a frusto-conical nipple 6 having a bottom flange member 7 suitably attached to the underside of the base. The relationship of the nipple to the base is such that the nipple is substantially obliquely disposed but is allowed to occupy a substantially vertical position. The upper truncated end 7 is maintained in a substantially horizontal plane and the vent pipe 9 extends therethrough.

Telescopically and rotatably fitted on the truncated upper end of the nipple is a rigid metal annulus 10 in the form of an open-ended cylinder 11. Approximately one-half of the lower edge portion is cut straight across as at 12 so that it is disposed at substantial right angles to the longitudinal axis of the pipe 10. The remaining half is obliquely cut as at 13 thus permitting the annulus to occupy either of the two positions shown in Figures 2 and 3 or to occupy intermediate positions. A particular feature to be noted in the construction of this annulus is that it is provided with oppositely disposed internal bevels. In other words it has an upper champer and a lower bevel, the upper champer being designated by the reference character 14 and the lower bevel by the reference character 15. The champer 14 extends between the points A and B whereas the lower bevel extends from the point B down to the point C. That portion of the interior of the annulus where the two bevels merge into each other provides an inwardly projecting circumferential rib.

The malleable calking collar is designated by the reference character 16 and this fits telescopically into the upper end portion of the coupling annulus 10. When hammered into place, a marginal retaining bead is formed as at 17 and this rests firmly against the adjacent straight upper edge of the annulus. The internal portion of the collar however is wedged or jammed between the pipe and the internal surface of the annulus and extends down and beyond the champer 14 as well as downwardly beyond the aforesaid circumferential rib. It is thereby wedged in place and conforms to this tapered configuration, serving to securely maintain the collar in place.

The lower bevel 15 together with the peculiarly shaped lower end portion of the annulus permits rotary adjustment and yet maintains a fluid-tight joint between the annulus and the nipple. In this way the attaching base 4 can be adjusted angularly to accommodate pipes on roofs of different inclinations.

A careful reading of the description in conjunction with the drawing will enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding of the construction and features and advantages of this improvement. Therefore, a more

lengthy description is regarded unnecessary.

Minor changes in shape, size, material and rearrangement of details coming within the field of the invention claimed may be resorted to in practice if desired.

We claim:

In a flashing of the class described, a frusto-conical nipple, an attaching base therefor, an open-ended cylindrical annulus fitting telescopically over said nipple and having an internal upper chamfer and a lower oppositely extending bevel defining an internal circumferential anchoring rib, and the calking collar fitting into said annulus and cooperable with said chamfer and rib, approximately one-half of the lower edge portion of said annulus being obliquely cut with respect to the longitudinal axis.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

SAMUEL GOODMAN.
MAX GOODMAN.