Nov. 21, 1933. M. E. BEVER 1,935,829

FLASHING

Filed Sept. 26, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

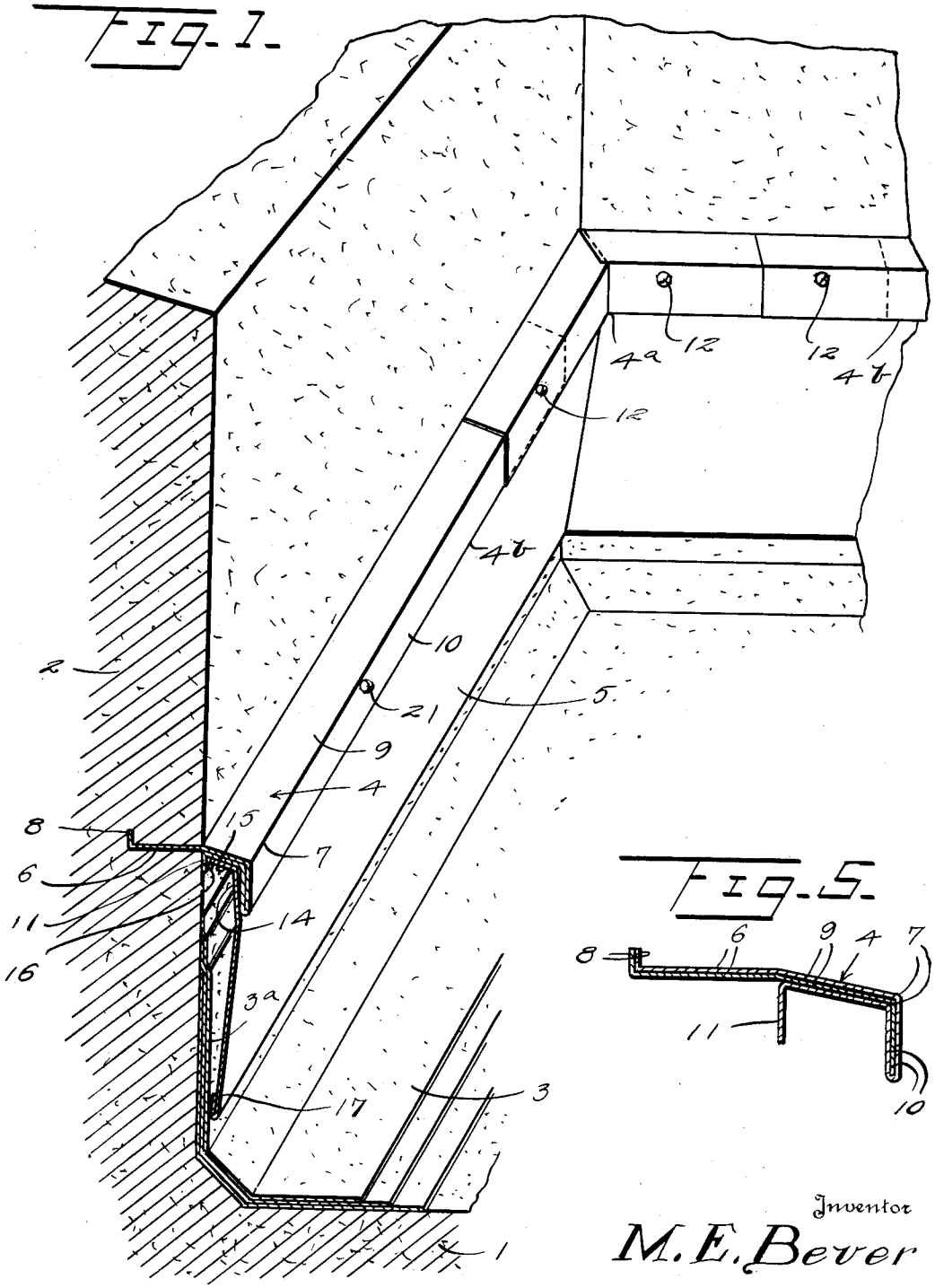



Fig. 5.




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Filed Sept. 26, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

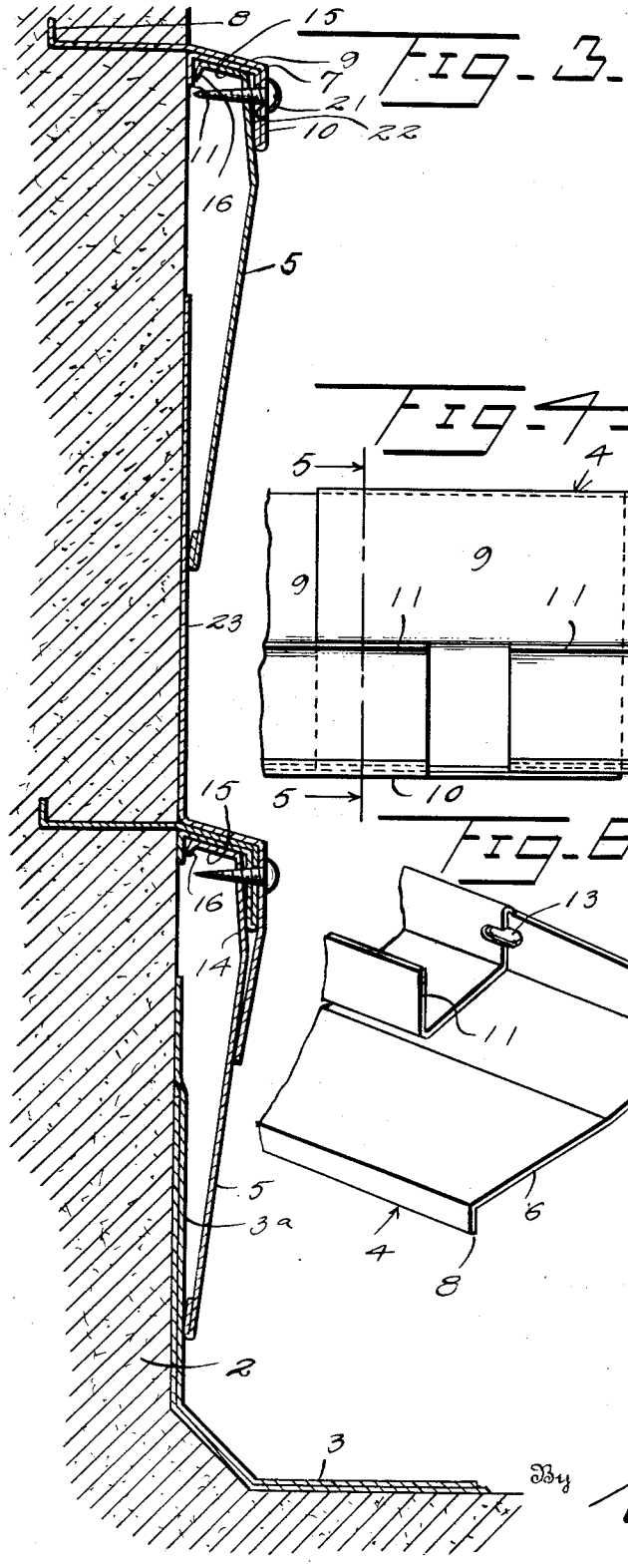



Fig. 2.

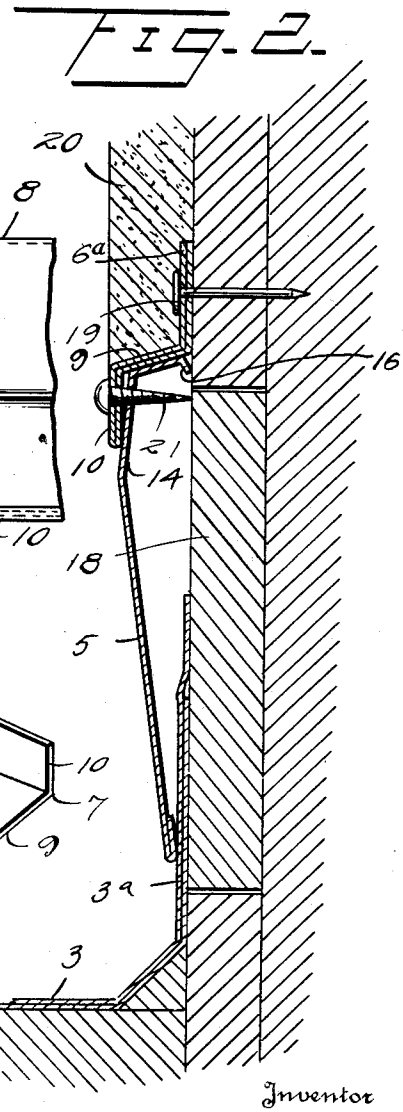



Fig. 4.




Fig. 6.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,935,829

## FLASHING

Miles E. Bever, Anaheim, Calif.

Application September 26, 1931
Serial No. 565,361

10 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

This invention relates to flashings of that type embodying a reglet made from sheet metal and adapted to be secured at a point above a roof to a parapet wall, column, pilaster, chimney or the like, and a counter flashing made from sheet metal and adapted to be secured to the reglet in depending position with relation thereto and in overlapping relation to that portion of the roofing material extending upwardly from the roof in contact with the wall or the like.

This invention is an improvement over the invention disclosed in my copending application, Serial No. 500,630, filed December 6, 1930.

The invention has for one of its objects to provide a counter flashing of the character stated wherein the reglet shall embody an attaching portion adapted to be embedded in or otherwise secured to a wall or the like and a channel portion open at its lower side and adapted to extend from that surface of the wall or the like facing the roof and also adapted to overlie the upper edge of the upturned portion of the roofing material, wherein the apron shall be provided with a channel upper edge portion open at its lower side and adapted to be received by the channel portion of the reglet, and wherein the channel portions of the reglet and apron shall be so constructed as to exert on the flashing a force adapted to hold the lower edge of the flashing under pressure in contact with the upturned portion of the roofing material.

The invention has for a further object to provide a counter flashing of the character stated wherein the attaching and channel portions of the reglet shall be formed integrally from sheet metal, and wherein the channel portion of the reglet shall be of double thickness to add strength and rigidity thereto.

The invention has for a further object to provide a counter flashing of the character stated wherein the lower edge portion of the counter flashing shall be provided with a bead adapted to prevent such edge portion from bending laterally under the pressure with which it is held in contact with the upturned portion of the roofing material.

The invention has for a further object to provide a counter flashing of the character stated wherein the channel of the reglet shall be provided at its inner lateral side with a depending flange or lip adapted to contact with a masonry wall or the like to insure the proper positioning of the channel with relation to such wall and adapted to engage a form board to hold the reglet in place while pouring concrete walls or the like.

The invention has for a further object to provide a counter flashing of the character stated wherein the reglet shall embody angular and straight sections, the angular sections being adapted for application in the corner of a wall or the like, and the straight sections being adapted for application to the sides of a wall or the like.

The invention has for a further object to provide a counter flashing of the character stated wherein the reglet sections shall be so constructed as to provide a telescopic interlocking connection therebetween.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the nature of which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view partly in perspective and partly in vertical section illustrating the application of the counter flashing to a building having a masonry parapet wall.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view illustrating the application of the counter flashing to a building having a wood parapet wall.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view illustrating a slightly modified form of the counter flashing applied to a building having a masonry parapet wall.

Figure 4 is a sectional view illustrating the construction of the joint by which the sections of the reglet are connected.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the plane indicated by the line 5—5 of Figure 4, and

Figure 6 is a perspective view of an end portion of one of the reglet sections.

Referring in detail to the drawings, 1 designates the roof, 2 the parapet wall and 3 the flexible roofing material of a building having masonry walls. The term masonry, as herein employed, includes walls made from brick, stone, tile, cement or the like. The flexible roofing material 3 extends upwardly from the roof 1 in contact with the wall 2, as shown at 3*a*, and my improved counter flashing is adapted to prevent moisture from finding its way between the wall and the upturned portion of the roofing material.

The counter flashing comprises a reglet 4 and a counter flash member 5 both of which are made from sheet metal such as galvanized iron,

copper or the like. The reglet 4 comprises angular corner sections 4*a* and straight side sections 4*b*.

The reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* each comprises an attaching member 6 and a channel or cap member 7 which extend longitudinally of the sections. The attaching members 6 are adapted to be embedded in the wall 2, and the cap members 7 are adapted to be arranged at that side of the wall facing the roof 1. The attaching members 6 are provided at their inner edges with upstanding flanges 8 which materially assist in maintaining them against accidental displacement. The cap members 7 are fully open at their lower sides, and are located above the upturned portion 3*a* of the roofing material 3. The top walls 9 of the cap members 7 incline downwardly from the wall 2, and the side walls 10 of the cap members incline from the outer edges of the top walls 9 in the direction of the wall 2. The cap members 7 are of double thickness to add strength and rigidity thereto, and this thickness thereof is provided by folding or bending the material from which the reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* are made against the inner sides of the walls 10 and the lower sides of the walls 9. This material is extended downwardly to provide flanges or lips 11 which are located within the cap members 7 and which contact with the wall 2 during the application of the attaching portions 6 to the wall. The flanges or lips 11 constitute gauges for properly positioning the cap members 7 with relation to the wall 2. The upstanding flanges 8 of the attaching members 6 also prevent water from running back and following under and down into the structure.

When the wall 2 is made from cement, the flanges or lips 11 and the cap members 7 constitute means for holding the reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* on the form boards in position to effect the embedding of the attaching members 6 in the wall while the wall is being poured.

The reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* are connected by the interlocking joint shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6. To provide this joint the attaching members 6 and the outer plies of the cap members 7 are extended longitudinally beyond the inner plies of the cap members as best shown in Figure 6. The extended portions of the reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* overlap the body portions of the sections with certain of such portions being located between the inner and outer plies of the cap members 7. The reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* are secured together by screws 12 passing through openings 13 in the sections. This joint establishes a strong and water proof connection between the reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b*.

The counter flash member 5 comprises sections arranged in overlapping relation to the upturned portion 3*a* of the roofing material 3, and extending from the cap members 7 of the reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* to points below the upper edges of the roofing material. The sections of the counter flash member 5 are provided with channel upper or head members and beaded lower edges. The head members include outer walls 14, upper walls 15 and inner walls 16 all located within the reglet cap members 7.

The walls 14 incline upwardly from the upper edges of the bodies of the sections of the counter flash member 5 in the direction of the parapet wall 2, and the walls 16 incline downwardly from the inner edges of the walls 15 in the direction of the inner side of the parapet wall. The walls 14 and 16 are spaced apart for a distance greater than the distance between the cap member walls 10 and 11, to the end that, when the head members are inserted in the cap members, the walls 10 of the latter are placed under tension, with the result that there is developed in the walls 10 force constantly tending to urge the lower edges of the sections of the counter flash members 5 into contact with the upturned portion 3*a* of the roofing material 3. The lower edges of the sections of the counter flush members 5 are turned upwardly and inwardly to provide beads 17 through the medium of which such edge portions are reinforced.

As shown in Figure 2, the attaching members of the reglet 4 are extended upwardly from the cap members 7 thereof when the reglet sections are to be used in connection with a wooden wall 18. One of these attaching members is shown and designated 6*a*, and is secured to the wall 18 by nails 19 and is of double thickness or two ply construction. The other parts of the flashing shown in this figure are similar to those shown in Figure 1 and are designated by corresponding reference characters. As is also shown in this figure, the channel or cap members 7 of the reglet 4 function as a support or "ground" for plaster 20 applied to the inner side of the parapet wall. The sections of the counter flush member 5 are secured to the sections of the reglet 4 by tapered screws 21 which pass through elongated openings 22 in the sections. The screws 12, which also serve to attach the counter flash member 5 to the reglet, and the screws 21 engage the walls of their openings 13 and 22 so firmly as to positively prevent the accidental turning of the screws, the openings being elongated to compensate for contraction and expansion of the sections of the reglet and counter flash member.

In Figure 3 the counter flashing is shown as including lower reglet and apron sections, upper reglet and apron sections, and a step-up apron section 23 which overlaps the lower reglet cap member and the upper portion of the lower apron section and which underlies the upper apron section. This construction is used where the brick work is such as not to permit alined reglet and apron sections to follow the contour of the roof.

In practice, a corner reglet section 4*a* is first applied, and the side reglet sections 4*b* and other corner reglet sections are then applied with the extended portions of the reglet sections arranged in interlocking telescopic engagement. The reglet sections 4*a* and 4*b* are applied during the construction of the wall, and after the completion of the wall, after the application of plaster thereto when it is to be employed, and after the application of the roofing material 3, the sections of the counter flash member 5 are applied. The reglet sections are secured together by the screws 12 and the apron sections are secured to the reglet sections by the screws 12 and 21. As the counter flash sections are applied after the application of the roofing material the danger of injury to the roofing material is reduced to the minimum. When a plaster is employed the reglet cap members constitute a support or "ground" therefor, and the walls 10 of these portions constitute drip flanges which since they are located outwardly of the counter flash member 5 prevent water from creeping upwardly between the plaster and cap members. While the reglet sections are built permanently in the walls, the counter flash member sections may be readily

removed for repairing or reroofing and thereafter readily reapplied.

While I have described the principle of the invention together with the structure which I now consider the preferred embodiment thereof, it is to be understood that the structure shown is merely illustrative and that such changes may be made, when desired, as fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:—

1. An initially formed flashing comprising a reglet having a cap member, and a counter flashing provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member and adapted when inserted therein to tension the walls of the cap member to develop therein force acting to constantly move the lower edge of the counter flashing in one direction, said cap member and said counterflashing retaining their original configuration when in applied position.

2. An initially formed flashing comprising a reglet having a cap member, and a counter flashing having a reinforced lower edge portion and provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member and adapted when inserted therein to tension the walls of the cap member to develop therein force acting to constantly move the lower edge of the counter flashing in one direction, said cap member and said counterflashing retaining their original configuration when in applied position.

3. An initially formed flashing comprising a reglet having an attaching member and a reinforced cap member, and a counter flashing provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member and adapted when inserted therein to tension the walls of the cap member to develop therein force acting to constantly move the lower edge of the counter flashing in one direction, said cap member and said counterflashing retaining their original configuration when in applied position.

4. In combination a reglet having a cap member provided at its inner lateral side with a depending flange or lip, a counter flash provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member, and means engaging said cap and head members to secure the counter flash to the reglet.

5. A flashing comprising a reglet having an attaching member and a cap member, the cap member embodying a top and a side wall, means contacting with said walls to reinforce the cap member, a counter flash member provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member, and means engaging the cap and head members to secure the counter flash member to the reglet, adjustment of said securing means tensioning said counterflash member against a wall.

6. A flashing comprising a reglet having an attaching member and a cap member, the cap member embodying a top wall and a side wall, means arranged within the cap member and contacting with the walls thereof to reinforce the same, a depending flange or lip carried by said means within the cap member, a counter flash member provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member, and means engaging the cap and head member to secure the counter flash member to the reglet, adjustment of said securing means tensioning said counterflash member against a wall.

7. An initially formed flashing comprising a reglet having an attaching member and a resilient cap member, a counter flashing provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member the width of the cup member being normally slightly less than that of the head member, and means engaging the cap and head members to secure the counter flashing to the reglet, adjustment of said securing means tensioning said counterflash member against a wall.

8. An initially formed flashing comprising a reglet having an attaching member, a resilient cap member having a top wall extending downwardly and outwardly from the attaching member and a side wall extending downwardly and inwardly from said first wall, a counter flashing having a reinforced lower edge portion and provided in its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member to tension the cap member, the head member including angularly related side walls spaced apart for a distance greater than the width of the top wall of the cap member, and means engaging the cap member and head member to secure the counter flashing to the reglet.

9. An initially formed flashing comprising a reglet having an attaching member insertible in a wall structure and a resilient cap member disposed outwardly of the wall, the cap member having top and side walls, a counterflashing provided at its upper edge with a head member for insertion in the cap member, the head member having the side walls spaced apart for a distance greater than the width of the top wall whereby to tension the cap upon insertion of the head member, and means engaging the cap and head members to secure the counterflashing to the reglet, adjustment of said securing means tensioning said counterflash member against a wall.

10. A flashing comprising a member having a portion adapted to be embedded in a wall structure and a cap portion disposed outwardly of the wall, a counterflashing having a head insertible within the cap portion, a member engaging about the cap portion and extending above and below the cap portion, that portion of the latter member below the cap portion engaging against the counterflashing and acting to constantly urge the lower edge of the counterflashing against the wall, means for securing the second member, the cap portion and the head together, and means engaging the wall above the second member and engaging the second member above the cap portion to hold the upper portion of the second member against the wall structure.

MILES E. BEVER.