Feb. 26, 1929. 1,703,095

P. M. BURGESS

INTERLOCKING WALL FLASHING

Filed June 14, 1928

Fig. 1.

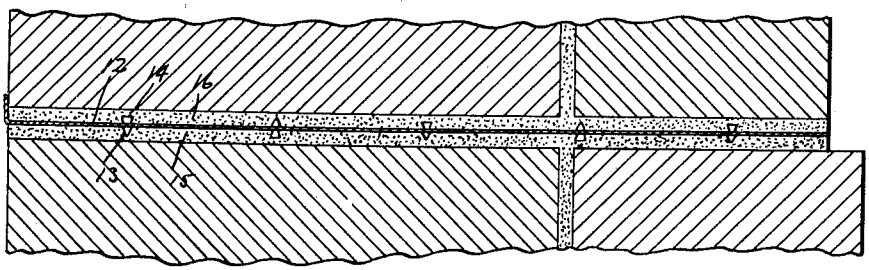


Fig. 2.

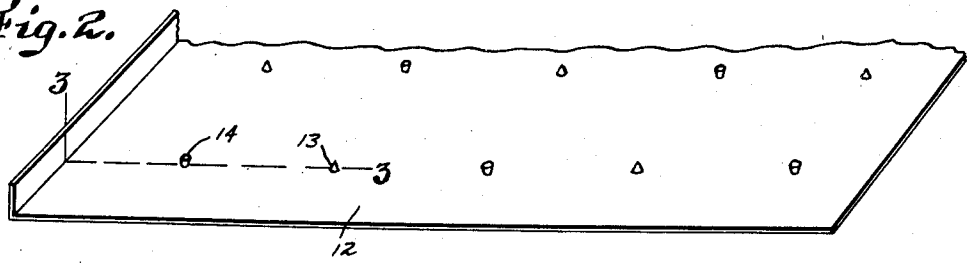


Fig. 3.

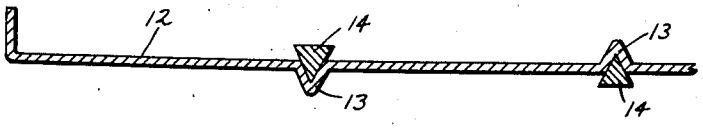


Fig. 4.

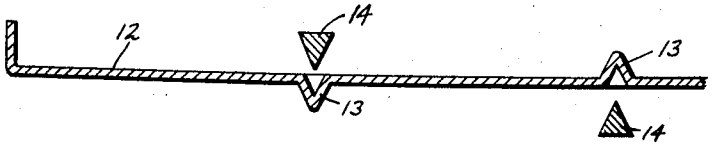
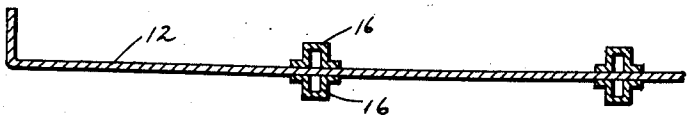


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INTERLOCKING WALL FLASHING.

Application filed June 14, 1928. Serial No. 285,261.

This invention relates to a sheet metal flashing, usually of copper, interposed horizontally between a lower and an upper course of masonry in a building wall, and embedded in a cement or mortar joint between said courses, the flashing being substantially equal in length and width to the wall, and adapted to prevent downward seepage of water through the joint.

The invention is embodied in a flashing having numerous isolated projections or studs which in the embodiment here shown project from the opposite sides of the flashing and are adapted to be embedded in mortar layers below and above the flashing, so that the flashing and the mortar layers are interlocked and confined against the possibility of edgewise displacement between the courses.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a fragmentary vertical section showing a portion of a building wall and a flashing embodying the invention interposed between two of the wall courses.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective view, showing a portion of the flashing.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view, on the plane indicated by line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3, the bosses and plugs hereinafter described being separated from each other.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 3, showing a modification.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

12 designates a flashing of sheet metal, preferably copper, adapted to be interposed horizontally between a lower and an upper course of masonry in a building wall, the width of the flashing being, substantially, equal to the thickness of the wall as indicated by Figure 1 and its length being substantially equal to the length of the wall. The flashing may be composed of a plurality of sheets secured together edge to edge, to form a flashing of any length required by the length of the wall.

The flashing is provided with lower and upper studs projecting from its opposite sides. The studs are spaced apart and isolated from each other so that each is adapted to be surrounded by and interlocked with mortar or other bonding material interposed between the courses and the flashing.

The studs are preferably provided by forming hollow bosses 13 integral with the flashing 12, each boss projecting from a side of the flashing, and securing in the cavities of the bosses, by solder or otherwise, plugs 14, preferably of copper, each plug projecting from a side of the flashing opposite the boss in which it is secured. Some of the bosses 13 and plugs 14 may project from one side of the flashing, and others from the opposite side as shown. The bosses and plugs are preferably conical, as best shown by Figures 3 and 4.

When the lower course has been laid, a layer 15 of mortar is spread thereon and the flashing 12 is laid on said layer, its lower studs penetrating the layer and being surrounded thereby. A layer 16 of mortar is then laid on the flashing and surrounds the upper studs. The upper course is then laid and is spaced from the lower course by the layers 15 and 16 and the flashing.

The studs are uniformly distributed on the sides of the flashing and their number is such that they firmly interlock the flashing with the mortar when the latter is hardened, so that the flashing and the mortar layers are securely confined between the courses. When the flashing is laid on the lower layer 15, the engagement of the lower studs with said layer prevents horizontal displacement of the flashing in any direction prior to and during the operation of laying the upper layer 16 on the flashing.

Owing to the conical form of the bosses and plugs, the studs formed by the projecting portions of the plugs are largest at their outer ends, and taper therefrom to their junction with the flashing, so that they are firmly interlocked with the mortar. The bosses may be quickly and economically formed on the flashing, and the plugs may be quickly and conveniently soldered in the cavities of the bosses.

Although I prefer the boss and plug construction, I am not limited thereto and may form each stud separately, and separately secure it to the flashing, as indicated by Figure 5, in which 16, 16 designate hollow studs having flanges soldered to opposite sides of the flashing.

It is essential that all portions of the flashing including the portions from which the studs project, be impervious to water, and this is the case in each of the embodiments here shown.

I claim:

1. A flat interlocking wall flashing adapted to be interposed horizontally between a lower and an upper course of masonry, and substantially equal in length and width to a wall formed by said courses, the flashing being provided with spaced apart studs isolated from each other and projecting from the flat under side of the flashing, the studs being adapted to be independently embedded in and surrounded by a layer of mortar laid on the lower course, whereby accidental horizontal displacement of the flashing in any direction, before and during the operation of laying an upper layer of mortar thereon is prevented, the entire flashing being impervious to water.

2. A flat interlocking wall flashing, adapted to be interposed horizontally between a lower and an upper course of masonry, and substantially equal in length and width to a wall formed by said courses, the flashing being provided with spaced apart lower and upper studs isolated from each other and projecting from the flat sides of the flashing, the studs being adapted to be independently embedded in and surrounded by layers of mortar laid respectively on the lower course and on the flashing, the lower studs being adapted to be interlocked with the lower layer before and during the operation of laying the upper layer, while the upper studs are adapted to be subsequently interlocked with the upper layer, whereby the flashing and the two mortar layers may be securely interengaged and confined between the courses, the entire flashing being impervious to water.

3. An interlocking wall flashing as specified by claim 2, the studs being formed by hollow bosses integral with and projecting from the flashing, and plugs filling and secured in the cavities of the bosses and projecting from said cavities.

4. An interlocking wall flashing as specified by claim 2, the studs being formed by hollow bosses integral with and projecting from the flashing, and plugs filling and secured in the cavities of the bosses and projecting from said cavities, the bosses and plugs being conical, so that the projecting stud-forming portions of the plugs are largest at their outer ends and tapered therefrom to their junction with the flashing.

5. An interlocking wall flashing as specified by claim 2, the studs being formed by hollow bosses integral with and projecting from the flashing, and plugs filling and secured in the cavities of the bosses and projecting from said cavities, the bosses and plugs being conical, so that the projecting stud-forming portions of the plugs are largest at their outer ends and tapered therefrom to their junction with the flashing, the arrangement being such that some of the bosses project from one side, and the others from the opposite side of the flashing, so that some of the projecting stud-forming portions of the plugs project from one side, and the others from the opposite side, whereby each side of the flashing is provided with studs which are largest at their outer ends and tapered therefrom to their junction with the flashing.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

PEARL M. BURGESS.