May 21, 1963 H. H. EDWARDS 3,090,161

ROOF FLASHING ASSEMBLY

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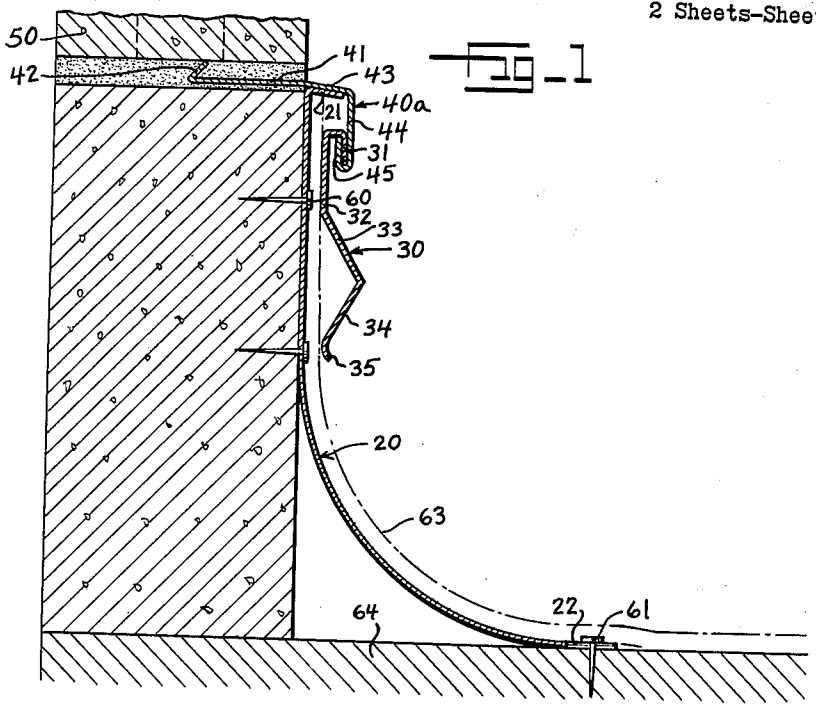


Fig. 1

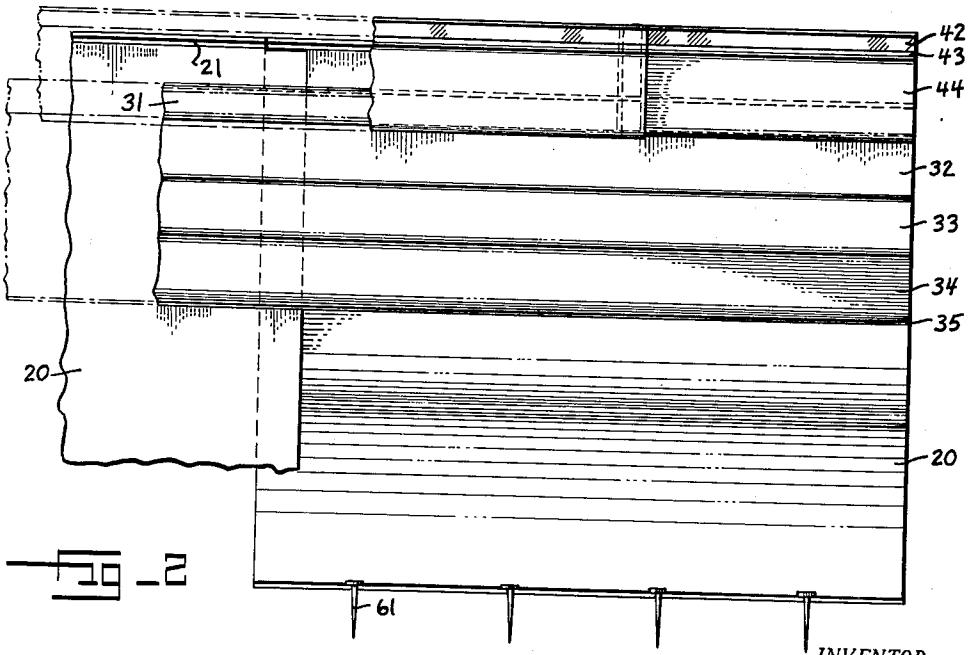


Fig. 2

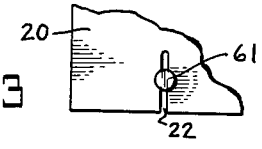


Fig. 3

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Fig. 6

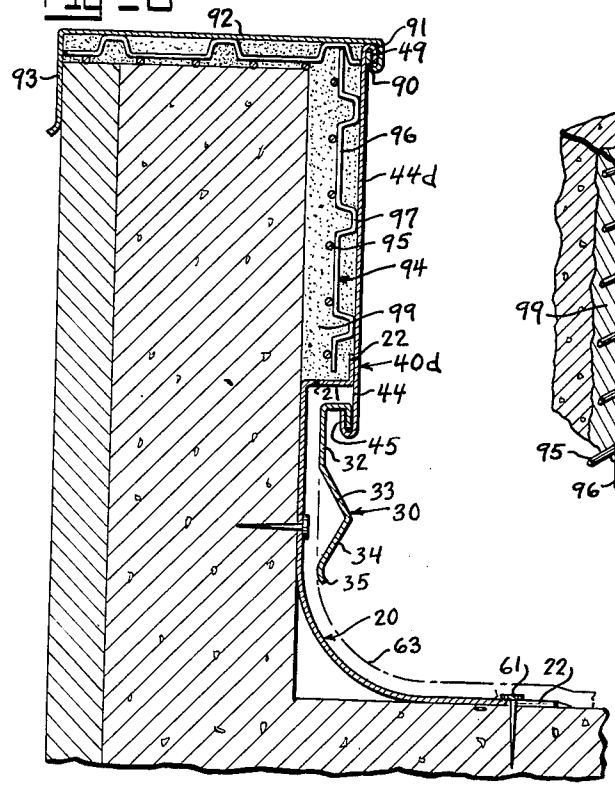


Fig. 7

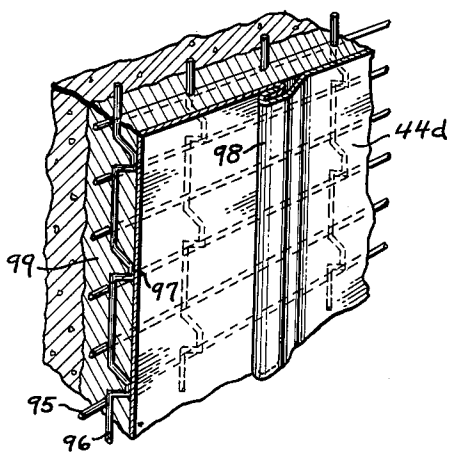


Fig. 5

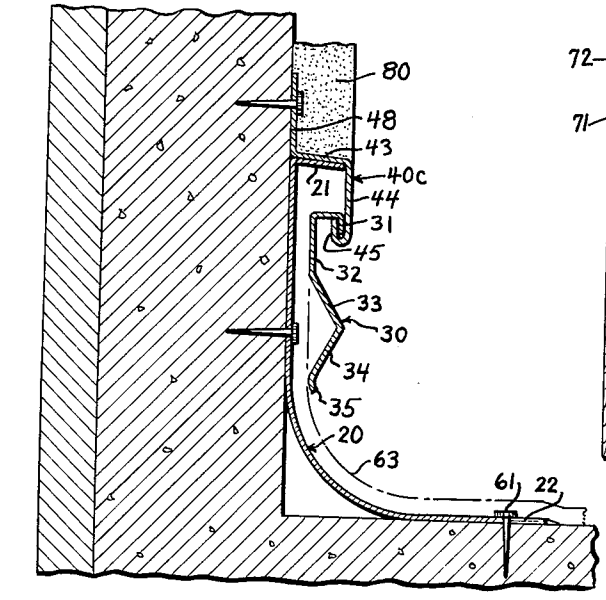
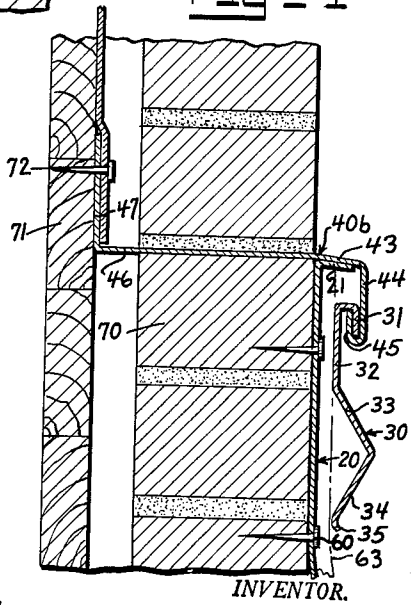


Fig. 4



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ROOF FLASHING ASSEMBLY

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1 Claim. (Cl. 50—45)

The present invention relates to a roof flashing assembly which not only serves as the counter-flashing for bituminous roofing but also serves as a continuous support for the flashing portion of the roofing.

Among the objects of the invention are to provide a flashing construction which is sure, which will self-adjust to shrinkage, settlement or other roof movement, which is readily applicable to a variety of types of building construction, and which is economical and simple to install.

More particular objects and advantages will appear in the course of the following description and claim, the invention consisting in the novel construction and in the adaptation and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view through an embodiment of my roof flashing assembly installed in a parapet wall of concrete block construction.

FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, with parts broken away.

FIG. 3 is a detail plan view of a lower end portion of the cant member.

FIGS. 4 and 5 are views taken in the same manner as FIG. 1 and showing second and third embodiments installed in parapet walls of brick veneer construction and stucco faced construction, respectively.

FIG. 6 is still a further view taken in the same manner as FIG. 1 and showing a fourth embodiment in which the reglet also comprises a parapet wall facing; and

FIG. 7 is a perspective detail view of part of the facing construction of FIG. 6.

Referring to the illustrated embodiments of my invention, it is seen that each includes a cant member **20** and a counter-flashing **30**, the modifications being in a reglet, denoted generally as **40** with letter suffixes applied to the various species thereof. The variety of reglets is provided to enable ready anchoring and waterproofing thereof in different types of parapet wall construction.

For example, for a wall which is brick or is formed of concrete blocks **50** as in FIG. 1, the reglet **40***a* has a horizontal anchoring flange **41** and up-turned locking lip **42** to be bedded in one of the mortar joints **51**. In addition to its anchoring function the flange **41** may extend beneath the core holes of the blocks to intercept any water leaking down therethrough. From the flange **41** the reglet slopes gently downward by an inner apron section **43** as it projects from the wall and then depends as an outer apron section **44**. The bottom of the latter has an up-turned terminal hem **45** spaced inwardly toward the wall therefrom. This hem is common to all of my reglet embodiments. It will be appreciated that if the parapet is concrete rather than brick or concrete block, the reglet can be placed in the forms before the wall is poured so that the anchoring flange **41** and the locking lip **42** are concreted in place.

Continuing to the cant member **20** common to all of the embodiments, such may be formed from light gauge sheet metal and has an upper outwardly extending stop flange **21** which mates with the inner apron section **42** of the reglet. From this stop flange the cant member hugs the wall for about four inches below the reglet, sufficient to permit easy hammering of nails **60** through the cant member into the wall. Then the cant member laterally arches as a cove bridging the juncture of the wall and roof deck **64**. As shown in FIG. 2, adjoining

cant members are lapped at their meeting ends except for their stop flanges **21** which are cut away for the length of the lap so as to butt.

It will be noted that the lower longitudinal margin of the cant member is provided with a series of elongated slots **22** for receiving nails **61** driven into the deck. These slots **22** permit the deck to settle or otherwise move relative to the wall while the heads of the nails **61** continue to bear against the upper face of the cant member. More specifically, if the roof deck settles, the nails **61** can work toward the mouths of the slots **62**.

When the cant member **20** is nailed in position the roofing layers can be applied to the deck with its respective marginal portion laid over the cant member as a flashing and brought up to the stop flange **21**. The outline of this flashing is indicated by broken lines **63** in the drawings. It is preferred that the mopping of the roofing layers continue all the way to the stop flange **21**.

The counter-flashing **30** is formed along its top longitudinal edge with a down-turned hem **31** for interfitting with the hem **45** of the reglet. From this hem **31** the counter-flashing extends toward the cant member to bear against the roofing, then has a vertical section **32** from which it continues by outwardly and inwardly sloping V forming sections **33**, **34**, respectively. The latter section may deflect outwardly at the bottom by a basal lip **35** to preclude puncturing of the roofing by the lower longitudinal marginal edge of the counter-flashing. Installation of the counter-flashing is readily accomplished by commencing engagement of its upper hem **31** over the reglet hem **45** with the counter-flashing held at about forty-five degrees from the wall and then springing it into the place so that the basal lip **35** bears against the flashing portion of the roofing. In this regard it is preferred to have the section **34** slope inwardly toward the wall slightly beyond the plane of the inner face of the vertical section **32** so that the basal lip **35** will be constantly spring-urged against the roofing. It is preferred to stagger the joints between counter-flashings **30** with respect to the joints between reglets so that the counter-flasing serves to key the reglets together in alinement.

For brick veneer construction, as shown in FIG. 4, a modified reglet **40***b* may be used in which a wider anchoring flange **46** is provided and the locking slip **42** is replaced by a nailing strip **47**. With this structure the flange **46** is laid on one of the brick courses **70** and the nailing strip **47** secured against the sheathing **71** or studs as by nails **72**. The brick wall is then continued on up beyond the reglet.

Reglet **40***c* is used when the parapet wall is to be faced with stucco or siding, stucco **80** being shown in FIG. 5 for purposes of example. In this embodiment the horizontal anchoring flanges of the reglets **40***a*, **40***b* are replaced by a nailing flange **48** which extends vertically upward from the inner apron section **43**. With this arrangement the latter serves as a "ground" for the stucco mortar which can be dressed out to the apron section **44**. For ease of job application the inner apron section **43** can be spot-welded or otherwise secured to the stop flange **21** of the cant member **20** during shop fabrication.

As still another embodiment of my invention, in FIG. 6 I have illustrated a reglet **40***d* in which the apron section **44** of the afore-described embodiments extends upwardly from the hem **45** as a facing **44***d* for a concrete parapet wall. This facing is provided at the top with a hem **49** to make a lock seam with a hem **90** turned in from the inside lip **91** of a shop-fabricated parapet cap **92**. At its outside edge the cap has a somewhat wider lip **93** serving as a facia for outside building trim. The ends of the facing **44***d* are hemmed to interfit by lock seams **98**.

On their back faces the facing 44*d* and cap 92 are provided with metal mesh 94 to be embedded in mortar. The mesh 94 is preferably a self-furring type, the illustrated mesh having a network of crossed rods 95—96 which are furred by offsets 97 bent in the rods 96. These offsets are welded or soldered to the back faces of the concerned member to secure the mesh in place. The entire assembly of cant member, reglet-facing and cap can be made a part of the forms for the concrete parapet wall so that the mesh 94 is embedded when the wall is poured. Otherwise, the mesh of both the reglet and cap 92 are embedded in a supplemental coating of mortar 99 applied after the forms have been stripped from the wall.

It is particularly desirable, when the reglet 40*d* is to comprise part of the parapet wall forms, to provide the cant member with an upstanding lap flange 22 at the outer edge of its stop flange 21. This lap flange is spot welded to the back face of the facing 44*d* before erection so that it can also be installed as part of the forms.

In the cases of sloping decks, crickets and the like, the cant member 20 normally has its stop flange 21 bent on the job after the upper edge of the member has been trimmed to a horizontal with the bottom of the member in position. Corners and interior angles are prefabricated as needed, allowing for proper laps. I intend that the reglets 40*a–c* may be anchored in walls which extend between different roof levels as well as in a parapet wall.

It is thought that the invention will have been clearly understood from the foregoing detailed description. Changes will suggest themselves and may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit of the invention, wherefore it is my intention that no limitations be implied and that the hereto annexed claim be given a scope fully commensurate with the broadest interpretation to which the employed language admits. The term "cove" as herein used is to be given its ordinary architectural meaning of a member whose section is a concave curve.

What I claim is:

In a flashing assembly, a cant member of sheet material secured as a cove at the juncture of a parapet wall and roof deck and terminating at its upper side by an outwardly directed stop flange, the margin of the roofing for said deck laying as a flashing over said cant member up to said stop flange, a reglet anchored to said wall and providing an apron first engaging said stop flange and then depending to terminate at its lower side by an in-turned hem, and a counter-flashing member having an upper out-turned hem detachably interfitting with said in-turned hem, the depending portion of the reglet having a vertical length at least as long as the combined heights of the in-turned and the out-turned hems so that the counter-flashing member can be detachably interfitted with the installed reglet, and depending therefrom to overlap said flashing.

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