Feb. 11, 1958 E. T. BERG 2,822,762

REGLET AND COUNTER-FLASHING

Filed Nov. 29, 1955

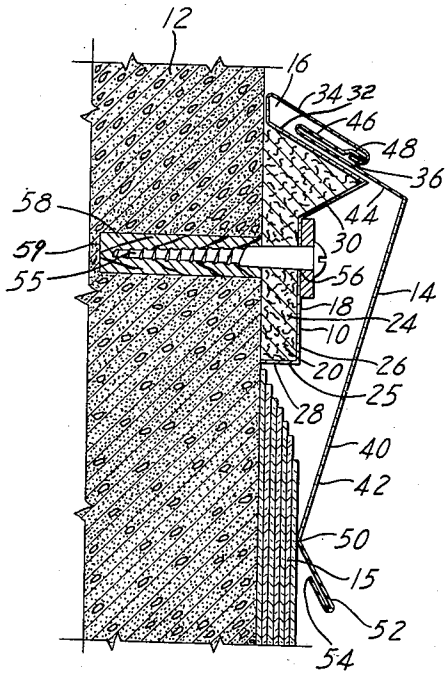


FIG. 1.

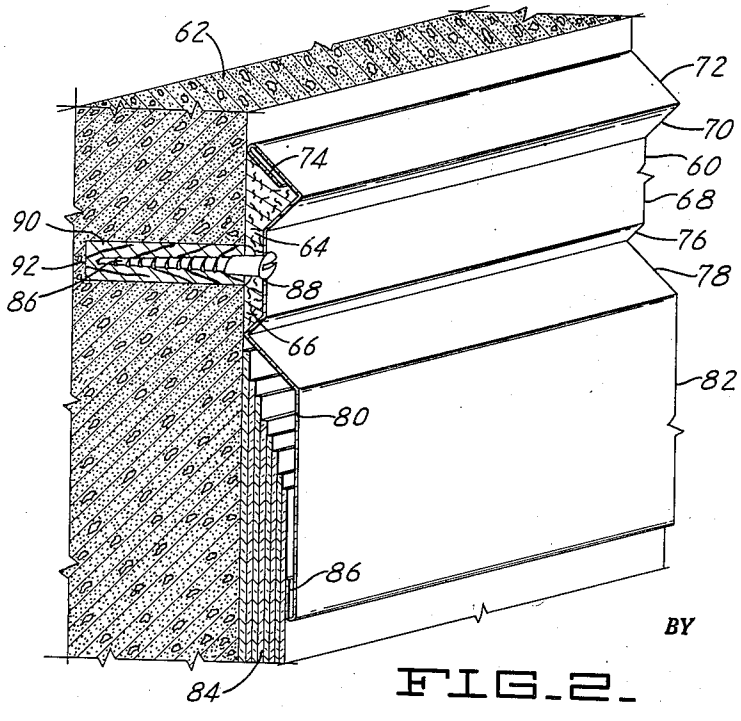


FIG. 2.

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United States Patent Office 2,822,762 Patented Feb. 11, 1958

2,822,762

REGLET AND COUNTER-FLASHING

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Application November 29, 1955, Serial No. 549,751

3 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

The present invention relates to counter-flashings, such as are used in the construction of roofs, to prevent seepage of water from vertical or inclined walls into the space underneath roofing materials that partially cover these walls.

To hold counter-flashings in their proper position, it has been customary to build retaining channels, known as "reglets" into the walls during the construction thereof.

It is an object of my invention to provide an arrangement for holding a counter-flashing in its proper place on a finished wall in such a manner that no moisture can seep into the space underneath the counter-flashing.

Another object of my invention is to provide a reglet that may be applied to a finished wall.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a reglet that may be applied to a wall, after the wall has been completed, without the provision of recesses in the wall for the reception of the reglet, and which will yet effectively prevent seepage of moisture along the wall.

Yet another object of my invention is to provide a reglet, of the type referred to, within which a counter-flashing may be engaged in such a manner that it may readily be removed, if desired.

A further object of my invention is to provide a reglet/counter-flashing combination that may be applied to a smooth wall, after the wall has been completed, and which will effectively prevent seepage of water, not only between the wall and the counter-flashing but also between the wall and the reglet itself.

These and other objects of my invention will be apparent from the following description of the accompanying drawing which illustrates certain preferred embodiments thereof and wherein:

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a wall to which a reglet/counter-flashing combination constructed in accordance with my invention has been applied, and

Figure 2 is an isometric perspective of a modified embodiment of the invention as applied to a wall.

In Figure 1 the reference numeral **10** designates a reglet which is secured to a finished wall **12** and within which a counter-flashing **14** is releasably engaged to cover the upper edges of roofing material indicated at **15**. Said reglet **10** comprises an upper channel portion **16** for the reception of the counter-flashing **14** and a body or bracket portion **18** through which the reglet is secured to the wall **12** in such a manner that seepage of moisture along the wall and underneath the reglet is dependably prevented. For this purpose the bracket portion of the reglet is of concave conformation and calking compound is packed into the concavity thereof as indicated at **20** and the bracket portion is fastened to the wall **12** with its concave side facing said wall such that by and between the wall and the concave face of the bracket portion a compartment **24** is formed which is completely filled with calking compound.

Having again reference to Figure 1, the reglet **10** is formed by a sheet **25** of galvanized steel, copper or aluminum which is bent to form a substantially vertical area **26** that lies parallel to the wall **12**. Along the lower end of said vertical area the sheet **25** is bent inwardly to form a horizontal lip **28** that bears against the wall **12** and which consttiutes the bottom of the above mentioned compartment **24**. Along the upper edge of the vertical

area **26** the sheet **25** is bent outwardly to form a slide surface **30** that slants downwardly toward the wall **12**. Along said slide surface the calking compound packed into the bracket portion **18** of the reglet settles tightly against the wall **12** during practical use of the reglet. Above the slanted surface **30** the sheet **25** is bent in opposite direction to form an upwardly slanting area **32** that rises from the upper edge of surface **30** into contact with the face of the wall **12**. Said upwardly slanting portion **32** of the sheet **25** serves the double purpose of forming the roof or cover of the calking compound containing compartment **24** and the bottom flange of the channel **16** that receives the counter-flashing **14**. To complete said channel **16**, the sheet **25** is bent backwardly upon itself above the flange **32** to form another flange **34** that extends substantially parallel to flange **32**. At its free end the flange **34** is turned inwardly upon itself in the manner of a hair pin to form a lip **36** that serves to retain the counter-flashing **14** within the channel **16** in a manner more fully explained hereinafter.

The counter-flashing is also formed from a sheet **40** of galvanized steel, copper or aluminum and has a body portion **42**, commonly known as the "apron" of the counter-flashing, which varies in length depending upon the requirements of the particular circumstances under which the counter-flashing is to perform. Along the upper edge of apron **42** the sheet **40** is bent to form a slanted flange or margin **44** that lies parallel to the flanges **32** and **34** of the reglet channel **16** when the counter-flashing is in its proper position of practical use. Along its free edge said flange or margin **44** is turned upwardly upon itself in the manner of a hairpin to form a lip **46** whose terminal portion is bent upwardly as shown at **48**. Along its lower end the apron **42** is bent backwardly to form a contact edge **50** and the backwardly slanted bottom margin **52** of the apron may be turned into a terminal lip **54**, as shown.

To secure the reglet of the invention in its proper position to the face of a completed wall, such as the concrete wall **12** shown in Figure 1, calking compound is packed into the concavity of its bracket portion **18** until it is filled from the free edge of lip **28** to the closed inner end of channel **16**. The filled bracket portion is then pressed against the face of the wall **12** above the upper edges of the roofing material **15** and is firmly secured to the wall in any suitable manner, such as by means of screws **55** that engage apertures **56** in its vertical area **26**, pass through the calking compound within its concavity and are securely anchored in tubes **58** of compressed fibres which are received in suitable holes **59** provided at proper intervals in the face of the wall **12**.

To engage the counter-flashing within the channel **16** of the reglet **10**, its upper flange or margin **44** with the lip **46** formed along its edge is forced into the space between the lower channel flange **32** and the lip **36** on the upper channel flange **34**, which is effective to pry the flanges **32** and **34** of the channel **16** apart and/or flatten out the upwardly bent terminal portion **48** of the lip **46** on the upper end of the counter-flashing. After the terminal portion **48** of lip **46** has passed the lip **36**, however, the channel flanges **32** and **34** return to their original position and the terminal portion **48** of lip **46** re-expands and snaps into engagement behind the lip **36**. In this manner the counter-flashing is securely anchored in the channel **16** of the reglet in a position wherein its apron **42** covers the bracket portion **18** of the reglet and the upper area of the roofing material **15** and bears with its edge **50** against the outer face of the roofing material at a level below the upper edges thereof.

Owing to the compartment filled with calking compound which the reglet of the invention forms with the wall to which it is secured, and due to the downwardly

slanting disposition of the channel within which the upper end of the counter-flashing is received and the downwardly slanting conformation of the upper marginal area of the counter-flashing, there is no possibility for water to seep into the space between the reglet and the wall or to reach the space between the counter-flashing and the reglet, and the upper edge of the roofing material is therefore thoroughly protected against moisture so that none may penetrate into the space underneath the roofing material.

Should it become necessary to exchange the counter-flashing or to remove it temporarily for the purpose of inspection, the counter-flashing of the invention may readily be disengaged from the described reglet. For this purpose the counter-flashing is first pushed deeper into the channel **16** to disengage the upwardly bent terminal portion **48** of its lip **46** from behind the lip **36** on the upper channel flange **34**. Then, the upper channel flange **34** is forced upwardly with the aid of suitable lever means, such as a steel plate (not shown), whereupon the counter-flashing may easily be withdrawn from the reglet channel **16**. To avoid accidental re-engagement of the terminal portion **48** of lip **46** with the lip **36** on the upper channel flange **34**, as the counter-flashing is withdrawn, the plate that is employed to lift the upper channel flange, should be slipped over the terminal portion **48** of the lip **46** within the channel **16**, and should be left within the channel until the counter-flashing has been fully withdrawn.

The embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figure 2 is of a simplified construction as compared with the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1 in that it is a unitary structure and requires no separate reglet for attachment to a wall. It has, however, a bracket portion **60** of concave conformation that is attached to the wall **62** in such a manner that it forms a compartment **64** which is filled with calking compound as indicated at **66**. As in the case of the bracket portion **18** of the embodiment shown in Figure 1, the bracket portion **60** may comprise a vertical area **68** which passes along its upper edge into an outwardly slanting area **70** that is topped by an oppositely slanted area **72** which forms the roof or cover of compartment **64** and rises obliquely into contact with the wall **62** where it is bent inwardly upon itself to form a lip **74** that bears against the face of wall **62**. The bottom of compartment **64** is formed by a lip **76** which slants from the lower edge of the vertical area **68** into contact with the face of wall **62**, and joined to said lip along the lower edge thereof is an oppositely slanted flange **78** that constitutes the upper margin of the counter-flashing proper which is identified by the reference numeral **80**. The apron **82** of the counter-flashing depends from said margin **78** along the lower edge thereof and covers the upper region of the roofing material that is indicated at **84** in Figure 2. Along its lower end the apron **80** may be provided with an inwardly turned lip **86** which may be arranged to bear against the outer face of the roofing material **84** at a level below the upper edge thereof. As in the case of the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, the structure shown in Figure 2 may be secured to the wall **62** above the roofing material in any suitable manner, such as by means of screws **86** that engage apertures **88** in the vertical area **68** of its bracket portion **60**, pass through the calking compound in the concavity of said bracket portion and are anchored in tubes **90** of compressed fibre that are received within apertures **92** provided at suitable intervals in the wall **62**.

The embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figure 2 is as effective in preventing seepage of water underneath roofing materials as is the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figure 1, due to the calking-compound compound containing compartment **64** that is formed between the face of the wall and the concave side of its bracket portion **60**, and due to the fact that the roof **72** of said compartment is arranged to slant downwardly away from the wall **62**. The embodiment shown in Figure 1 is of simpler and therefore less expensive construction than the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1 in that it is a unitary structure and does not involve a separate reglet channel within which the counter flashing has to be engaged. On the other hand, once secured to the wall, the counter-flashing can no longer be removed for exchange or inspection, unless the total structure is dismounted.

While I have explained my invention with the aid of certain preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood that my invention is not limited to the specific constructional details shown and described by way of example, which may be departed from without departing from spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. A reglet adapted for attachment to a wall, comprising a metal sheet bent to form a first area, a second inwardly turned area formed along the lower edge of said first area, a third area slanting upwardly and outwardly away from the upper edge of said first area, a fourth oppositely slanted area extending upwardly away from the outer edge of said third area, a fifth area adjoining said fourth area along its upper edge and bent backwardly upon said fourth area to form with said fourth area a downwardly slanted channel adapted to receive a counter-flashing, and a retaining lip formed along the mouth of said channel, and means extending through the first area of said metal sheet for securing the reglet to the wall with said first area thereof in substantially parallel and spaced relation thereto.

2. The combination of a reglet adapted for attachment to a wall and comprising a metal sheet bent to form a first area, a second inwardly turned area formed along the lower edge of said first area, a third area slanting upwardly and outwardly away from the upper edge of said first area, a fourth oppositely slanted area extending upwardly away from the outer edge of said third area, a fifth area adjoining said fourth area along its upper edge and bent backwardly upon said fourth area to form with said fourth area a downwardly slanted channel adapted to receive a counter-flashing, and a retaining lip formed along the mouth of said channel, calking compound packed into the concave space formed by the first, second, third and fourth areas of said metal sheet and means for securing the reglet to the wall with said first area in substantially parallel and spaced relation thereto; with a counter-flashing comprising an apron adapted to overlie and shield roofing material, and a yieldable lip formed along the upper edge of said apron and inserted into the channel of said reglet past the retaining lip thereof.

3. The combination of a reglet comprising a metal sheet bent to form a bracket structure of concave conformation having an upwardly slanting top area, and a downwardly slanting channel structure located at the upper end of said bracket structure and formed by another area of said metal sheet adjoining the top area of said bracket structure and bent backwardly upon said top area, a lip formed along the mouth of said channel structure, calking compound packed into the concavity of said bracket structure, and fastening means extending through said bracket structure and said calking compound for fastening said bracket structure to a wall with its concave side facing the wall; with a counterflashing having an apron portion and a flange formed along the upper edge of said apron portion, said flange being inserted into said channel structure past said lip thereof and said apron portion extending over the bracket structure of the reglet and said fastening means thereof.

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