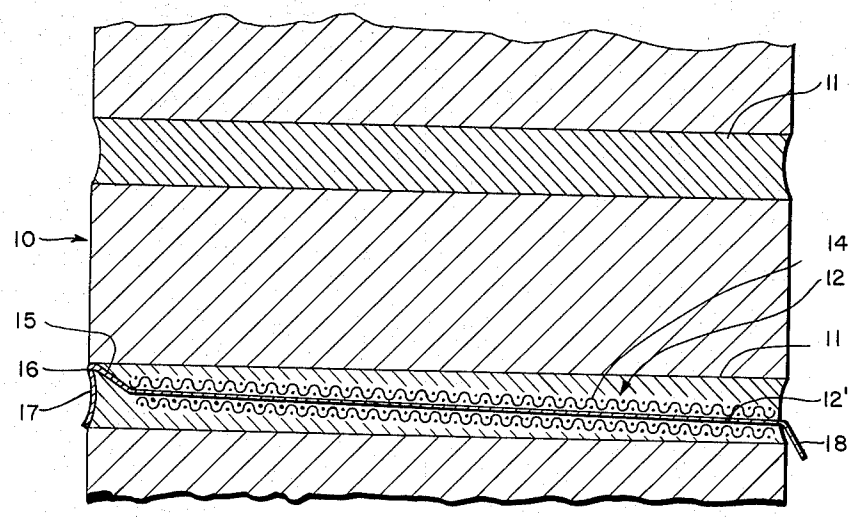
March 22, 1966 H. H. EDWARDS 3,241,272

FLASHING FOR MORTAR JOINTS

Filed July 1, 1963

FIG. 1



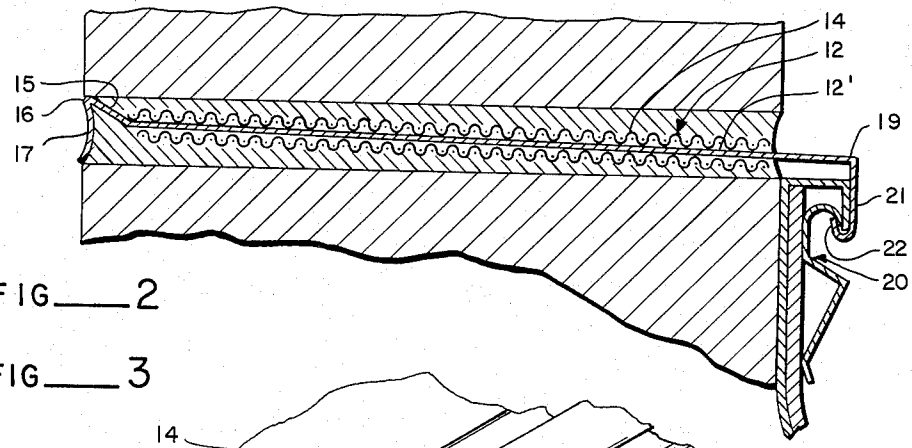
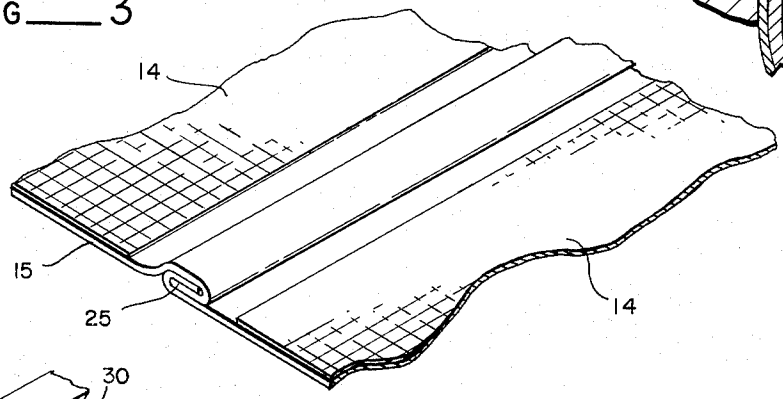


FIG. 2

FIG. 3



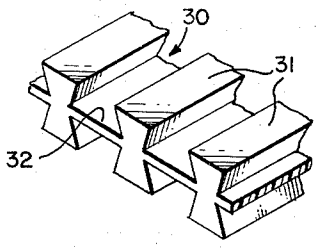


FIG. 4

HARLAN H. EDWARDS
INVENTOR.

BY Seed & Berry

ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office 3,241,272
Patented Mar. 22, 1966

3,241,272

FLASHING FOR MORTAR JOINTS

Harlan H. Edwards, 900 University St., Seattle, Wash.

Filed July 1, 1963, Ser. No. 291,980
1 Claim. (Cl. 52—62)

This invention relates to flashings as used in the building industry. More particularly, it relates to improvements in sheet metal flashings, herein designated as "through wall flashings" as designed for use in the mortar joints of walls laid up of brick, concrete blocks, or the like, to retain the integrity of the mortar joint and to divert water seepage from the joint and wall.

It is one of the principal objects of this invention to provide sheet material for flashing that has its opposite side surfaces overlaid with metal mesh to insure the permanency of the wall and the integrity of the masonry joint in which the flashing sheet is embedded and to more securely anchor the sheet in the wall.

It is a further object of the invention to so form those longitudinal edges of the flashing sheet that are exposed at what may be the outer surface of the masonry wall, that the joint will be protectively covered thereby and the line of the joint emphasized. Also, to so extend and slope that longitudinal edge of the flashing that is extended from the joint at the inside surface of the masonry wall, that water drainage across and from the joint will be facilitated.

Another object of the invention resides in the formation given to the inner end portion of a modified form of flashing that it may coact with and be interlocked with an inside cove flashing assembly in leak proof joints.

A still further object of the invention resides in the provision of a flashing made from plastic material, which embodies the desirable features of the present metal flashing sheets.

Still further objects and advantages of the invention reside in the details of formation and assembly of parts used in the present flashing.

In accomplishing the above stated and other objects of the invention, I have provided the improved details of construction and manner of use of the present flashings, as seen in the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross-section of what may be a brick or concrete block wall, showing mortar joints horizontally therethrough and a flashing sheet of the present invention applied to one of the through joints.

FIG. 2 shows a flashing, embodied by the present invention, as applied to the joint of a masonry wall and with its inside longitudinal edge portion extended and shaped for interlocking with a special cove flashing.

FIG. 3 is a fragmental perspective view showing metal flashing strips as joined in a flat seam.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a fragmental portion of a flashing of an alternative form.

Referring more in detail to the drawings:

In FIG. 1, a cross-section of what may be a masonry wall **10**, built of brick, cement block or other suitable building material, laid up in the usual mortar joints **11**. In one of these joints, there is disposed a flashing of this invention which has been designated, in its entirety, by reference numeral **12**.

This flashing **12** may be short, long or of any required dimensions according to requirements and it is laid in the mortar joint **11** as the mortar is spread preparatory

to laying the next upper course of bricks or blocks in the wall. Preferably, the flashing of FIGS. 1 and 2 comprises a sheet metal strip of the full width of the wall. In its placement in the joint, the flashing sheet is sloped downwardly from the outside surface of the wall to the inside surface, as has been illustrated.

The flashing comprises a substantially flat, thin sheet **12'** of suitable metal, usually galvanized iron, or any other suitable sheet material, the opposite faces of which are overlaid by strips **14** or sheets of rather closely woven metal of screen-like character, as illustrated, which are spot welded or soldered to the sheet metal.

One of the primary features of the present flashing **12** resides in the formation of the outer longitudinal edge portion of the metal sheet **12'**, which is seen to be formed with an upwardly and outwardly directed edge portion **15**, which at the plane of the outside surface of the wall, is turned downwardly in a rounded bend, as at **16**, to continue as a downwardly directed skirt **17** that spans the full vertical width of the mortar joint; this skirt forms an outwardly facing, shallow trough that protectively overlies the edge of the mortar joint to its full width, and may establish its vertical depth. This shaping of skirt **17** also protects the mortar of the joint from absorbing moisture and facilitates the drainage of water that may run down the wall surface across the joint.

At the inside of the wall, the flashing sheet **12'** extends from the joint as a downwardly and inwardly inclined drip flange **18** that directs water falling on this inner surface from the wall and mortar joint.

It is to be noted that the longitudinal edges of the metal mesh strips **14** terminate well within the formed inner and outer longitudinal edge portions of metal sheets **12'** and do not expose the mesh to the outer edges of the mortar joint at the wall surfaces.

The flashing **12** as shown in FIG. 2, is like that of FIG. 1, except at its inside edge it continues, as a drain hook **19**, substantially inward and across the top of the top edge flange of a cove flashing assembly **20** and interlocks therewith through the mediacy of a downturned flange **21** formed at its lower edge with an inwardly and upwardly turned hook forming portion **22**; this flashing being illustrated and described in my copending application, filed under Serial No. 263,348, on March 6, 1963.

In the use of the presently employed flashing, it is frequently desirable to join the ends of adjacent strips **12'** in a flat folded seam as at **25** in FIG. 3. In this interlock in seam **25**, the ends of adjacent strips **14** are terminated short of the seam and the strips **12** are formed as opposedly related hooks that are interlocked and the folds flattened to bring the seam practically into the same plane as the joined mesh strips.

When flashings, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, are used in the horizontal joints of wall laid up of cellular cement blocks, the mortar is applied only along the longitudinal edge portions of the blocks and between those cross walls that extend transversely of the longitudinal walls.

It is to be explained that the metal mesh employed may be heavier and its mesh selected to best suit requirements.

In FIG. 4, I have shown a fragmental portion of a flashing sheet **30** of molded or extruded plastic. This is characterized by the formation of dovetailed ribs **31** on the opposite faces of a central web **32**. This sheet,

in its use, would be embedded in the mortar joint in the same manner as the flashing is shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, and serves substantially in the same way for the same results.

Flashings of these kind add to the life of the mortar joint and insure that water will not seep vertically through the wall and mortar will not loosen and free itself from the metal sheet. The flashing sheet effectively drain moisture from the wall and prevent its entering the joint.

I claim:

In a masonry wall having a generally horizontal mortar through-joint from the outside to the inside face of the wall, an imperforate metal flashing sheet extending through said joint and having an outside longitudinal skirt portion that protectively overlies the outer edge of said joint, said sheet sloping downwardly through said joint from the top of said skirt to an inside longitudinal drain portion which extends outwardly and downwardly beyond said inside face of the wall, and mesh bonded

to the opposite faces of said flashing sheet and embedded in the mortar of said joint.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

782,810	2/1905	Murphy et al.	52—411
1,801,530	4/1931	Overmire	52—454
1,860,240	5/1932	Friedrich	52—60
1,984,251	12/1934	Cheney	52—60
2,005,221	6/1935	Cohen et al.	52—413
2,056,317	10/1936	Habicht	52—413
2,139,851	12/1938	Roberts	52—396 X
2,140,407	12/1938	Schilling	52—413
2,787,156	4/1957	Goodwin	52—204
2,928,274	3/1960	Berg	52—741

FRANK L. ABBOTT, *Primary Examiner.*

JACOB L. NACKENOFF, *Examiner.*