(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) EP 1 248 891 B1

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
19.05.2004 Bulletin 2004/21

(21) Application number: **01910204.5**

(22) Date of filing: **19.01.2001**

(51) Int Cl.[7]: **E04D 13/14**

(86) International application number:
PCT/NL2001/000039

(87) International publication number:
WO 2001/053626 (26.07.2001 Gazette 2001/30)

(54) **CLAMPING BODY FOR FIXING OVERLAPPING COUNTERFLASHINGS**

KLAMMER ZUM FIXIEREN ÜBERLAPPENDEN DICHTUNGSSTREIFEN

CORPS DE SERRAGE POUR LA FIXATION DES PANNEAUX D'ETANCHEITES CHEVAUCHES

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR

(30) Priority: **19.01.2000 NL 1014124**

(43) Date of publication of application:
16.10.2002 Bulletin 2002/42

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Description

[0001] The invention is related to a clamping body for fixing overlapping counterflashings which serve to enable water to be discharged at joints between a sloping roof surface and a vertical wall, which clamping body consists of resilient sheet material which has been bent to produce an article having two converging sections each having an end edge and two opposite side edges, as well as a strip connected to the end edge of one of the converging sections, which strip has an essentially perpendicular position with respect to that converging strip.

[0002] Such a clamping body is disclosed in US-A-1905017.

[0003] Overlapping counterflashings made of lead or lead replacing material to enable proper discharge of water at joints between a sloping roof surface and a vertical wall are known. Such flashings overlap each other at their side edge. In addition they overlap with their lower edge the vertical upper part of a lead flashing resting with its lower edge on an oblique tiled roof. Water to be discharged flows via the overlapping counterflashings on the lead flashing and from this lead flashing on the tiled roof. A problem is that overlapping counterflashings may be bent upwards by the wind which may lead to leakage.

[0004] The aim of the invention is to overcome this disadvantage. Therefore the strip projects laterally with respect to a side edge of that converging strip.

[0005] It is pointed out that U- or V-shaped clamping bodies having two converging sections of resilient material and being meant for fixing that part of a flashing made of lead or lead replacing material which is inserted into a joint between two structural components are also known from GB-A-2,316,959. These known clamping bodies do - however - not have a strip which projects laterally.

[0006] The invention will now be explained in more detail with reference to the figures.

[0007] Figure 1 shows a clamping body to be used to fix overlapping counterflashings serving to enable water to be discharged well at a join between the sloping roof surface and a vertical wall.

[0008] Figure 2 shows a brickwork chimney that adjoins a sloping roof section where clamping bodies according to figure 1 have been used to fix the overlapping counterflashings.

[0009] The clamping body shown in figure 1 made of spring steel or stainless steel is provided with a bottom strip 8 and an upper strip 9 extending obliquely upwards from an end edge of the bottom strip 8. A strip 10 is adjoined to the clamping body via two folds 11 and 12 and an intermediate strip 13 extending perpendicular to strip 8. This strip 10 also extends essentially perpendicular to the lower strip 8 and possesses a part which projects laterally with respect to a side edge of strip 8.

[0010] This clamping body is used in the manner shown in figure 2. In this figure, 15 indicates a cavity wall of a vertical chimney, which adjoins sloping tiled roof 16. The cavity has been given the reference number 17. Stepped counterflashings 18 made of lead or lead replacing material are arranged overlapping one another at 19 and have a vertical section 18a, a section 18b, that extends into a horizontal joint in the chimney wall, an upward sloping section 18c in the cavity of the chimney wall and a section 18d running in a joint located higher.

[0011] The bottom edges of the vertical sections 18a of the stepped counterflashings 18 overlap the top section of a lead flashing 20 bearing on the sloping tiled roof 16. Water that enters the cavity is discharged via the stepped counterflashings 18, open construction joints and the lead flashing 20.

[0012] To prevent overlapping stepped counterflashings 18 being bent upwards by the wind or the like, clamping bodies according to the embodiment in figure 1 are fitted in the horizontal joint at the location of the overlaps 19. As can clearly be seen in figure 1, the laterally projecting section 10 holds the overlapping sections of the stepped counterflashings 18 in place well.

[0013] If the chimney does not have a cavity, the stepped counterflashings 18 will extend approximately to the middle of the section 18b.

[0014] That part of the clamping body which consists of strips 8 and 9 may have the shape of a V, W and a U, whereas also shapes derived therefrom fall within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. Clamping body for fixing overlapping counterflashings which serve to enable water to be discharged at joints between a sloping roof surface and a vertical wall, which clamping body consists of resilient sheet material which has been bent to produce an article having two converging sections (8, 9) each having an end edge and two opposite side edges, as well as a strip (10) connected to the end edge of one (8) of the converging sections (8, 9) which strip (10) has an essentially perpendicular position with respect to that converging strip (8), **characterized in that** said strip (10) projects laterally with respect to a side edge of that converging strip (8).

Patentansprüche

1. Klammer zum Fixieren überlappender Dichtungsstreifen, die dazu dienen, dass Wasser von Nahtstellen zwischen einer Dachschräge und einer vertikalen Wand abfließen kann, wobei die Klammer aus federndem Flachmaterial besteht, das so gebogen ist, dass ein Artikel entsteht, der zwei konvergierende Abschnitte (8, 9) mit jeweils einer End-

kante und zwei einander gegenüberliegenden Seitenkanten sowie einen Streifen (10) aufweist, der mit der Endkante von einem (8) der konvergierenden Abschnitte (8, 9) verbunden ist, wobei der Streifen (10) eine im wesentlichen senkrechte Position relativ zu dem konvergierenden Streifen (8) aufweist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Streifen (10) relativ zu einer Seitenkante des konvergierenden Streifens (8) seitlich hervorsteht.

Revendications

1. Corps de serrage pour la fixation de contre-solins se chevauchant servant à permettre à de l'eau d'être évacuée au niveau de joints entre une surface de toit inclinée et une paroi verticale, lequel corps de serrage est constitué d'un matériau en feuille résilient qui a été plié pour produire un objet possédant deux sections convergentes (8, 9), ayant chacune un bord d'extrémité et deux bords latéraux opposés, ainsi qu'une bande (10) connectée au bord d'extrémité de l'une (8) des sections convergentes (8, 9), laquelle bande (10) possède une position sensiblement perpendiculaire par rapport à la bande convergente (8), **caractérisé en ce que** ladite bande (10) fait saillie latéralement par rapport à un bord latéral de cette bande convergente (8).

fig - 1

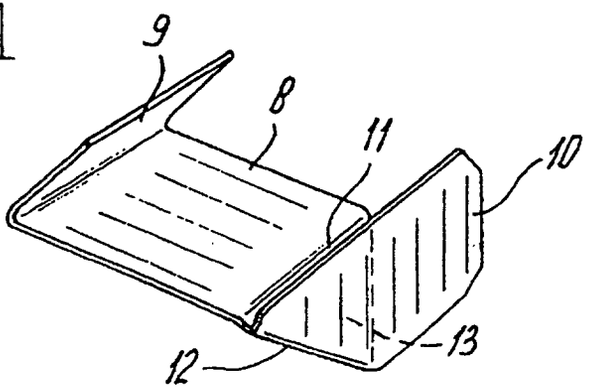

fig-2