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**Stearns et al.**

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(54) **ROOF MOUNTING SYSTEM**

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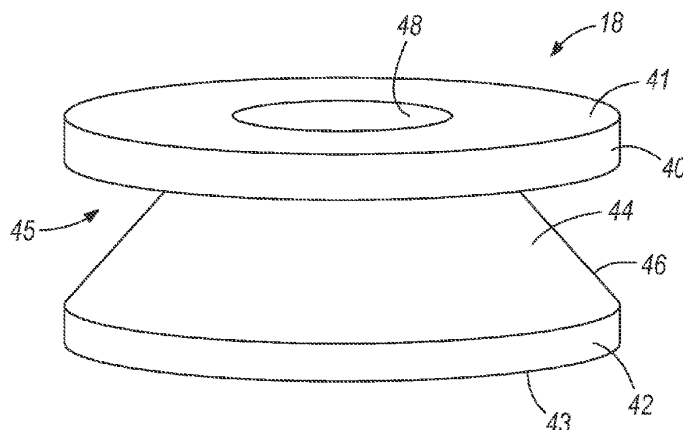
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A roof mount assembly mounts a structure to a roof having a rafter and a substrate supported by the rafter. The roof mount assembly includes a piece of flashing positioned on the substrate. The flashing includes a first surface, a second surface opposite the first surface and an aperture extending through the flashing. A fastener extends through the flashing aperture. A bracket is connected to the flashing via the fastener, and the bracket is sized to support at least one roof-mounted structure on the roof. A seal is positioned between the flashing aperture and the fastener. The seal is sized to form a water-tight seal with the aperture to inhibit flow of fluid through the aperture. The seal includes a first portion and a second portion, in which the first portion is positioned to abut the flashing first surface and the second portion is positioned to extend through the aperture.

**24 Claims, 57 Drawing Sheets**



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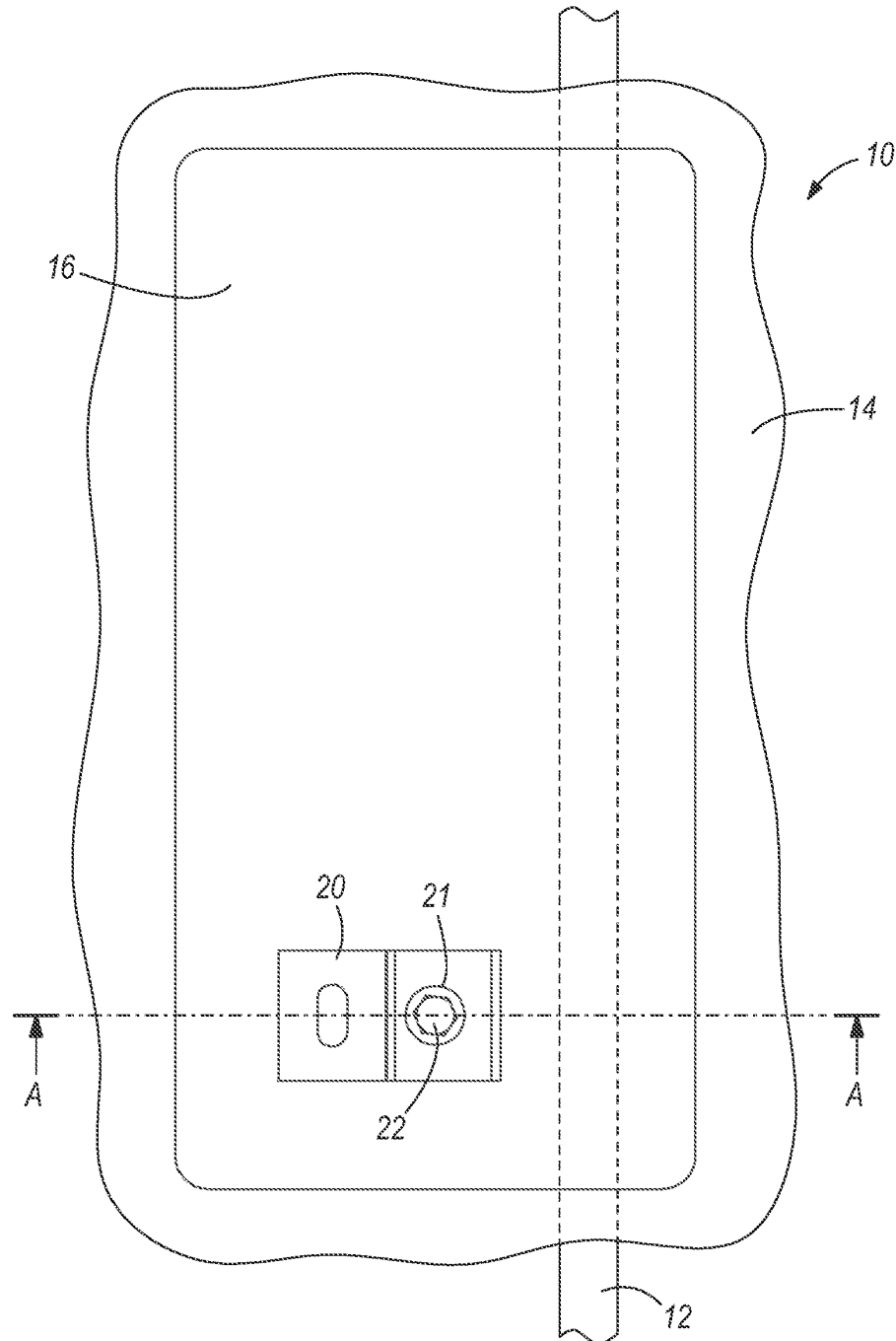
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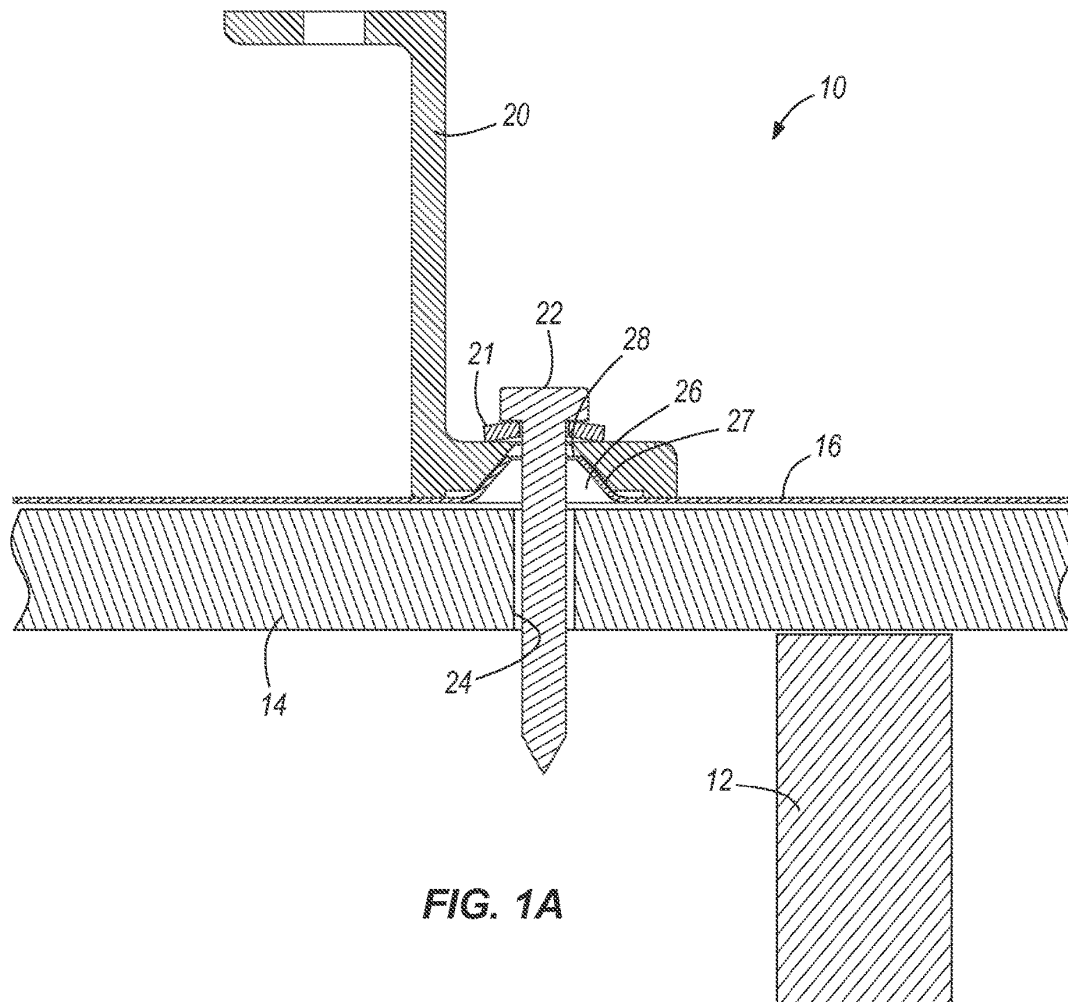
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**FIG. 1**





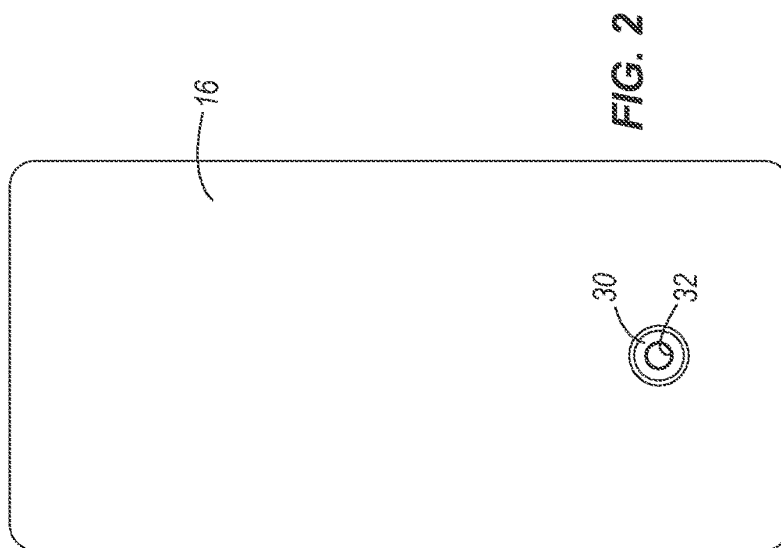


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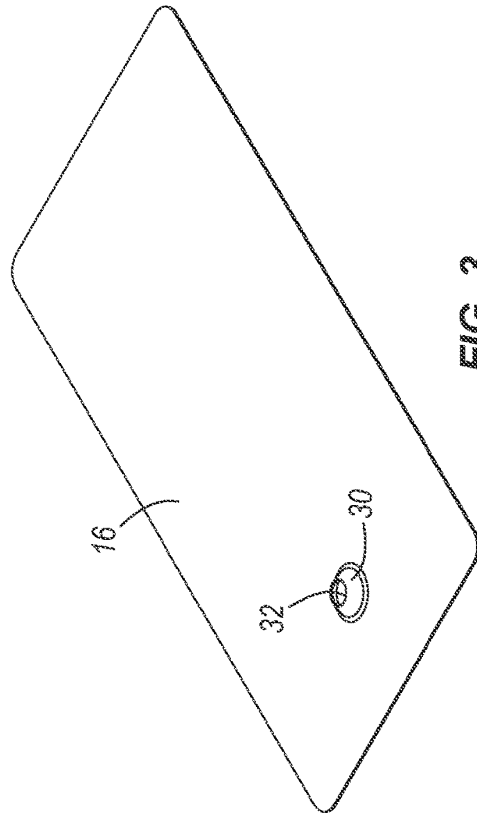


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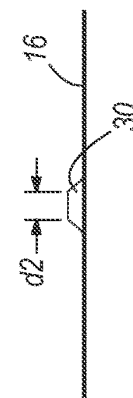


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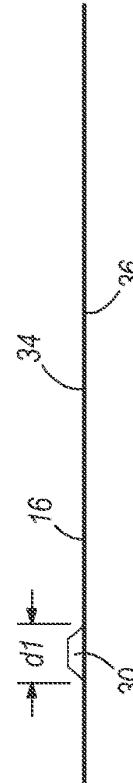


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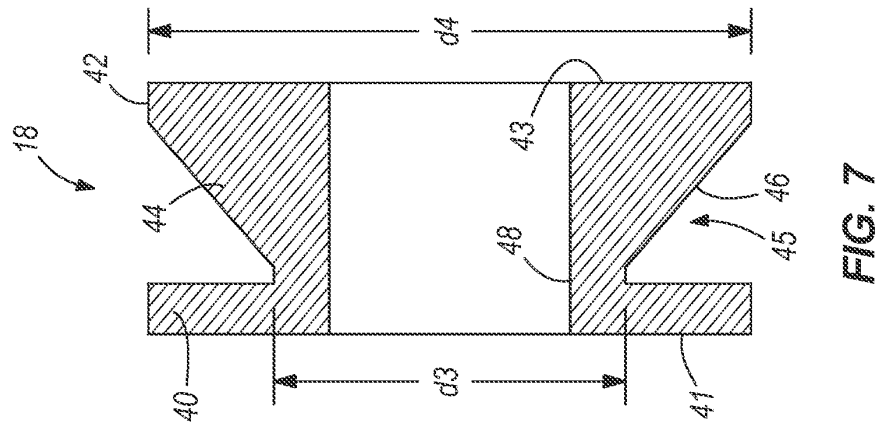


FIG. 7

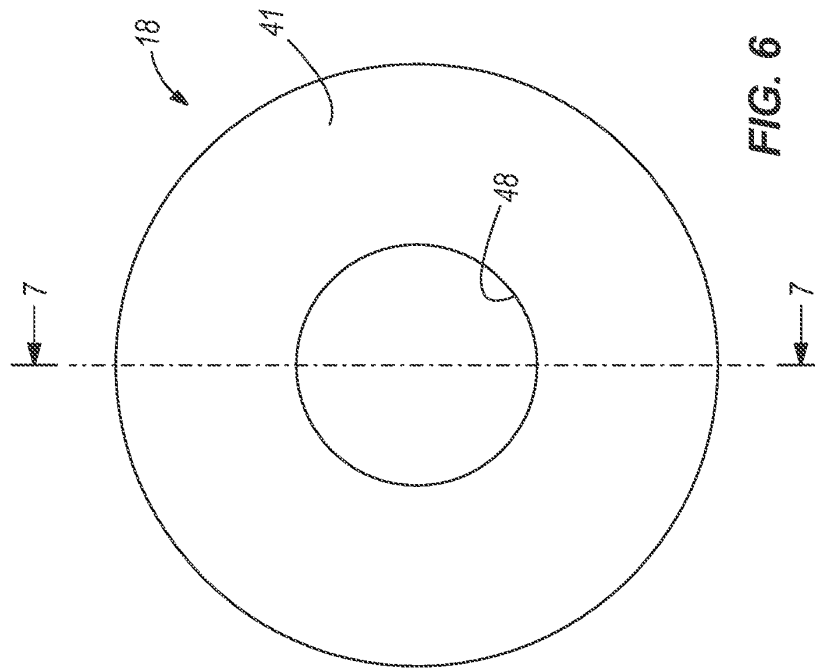
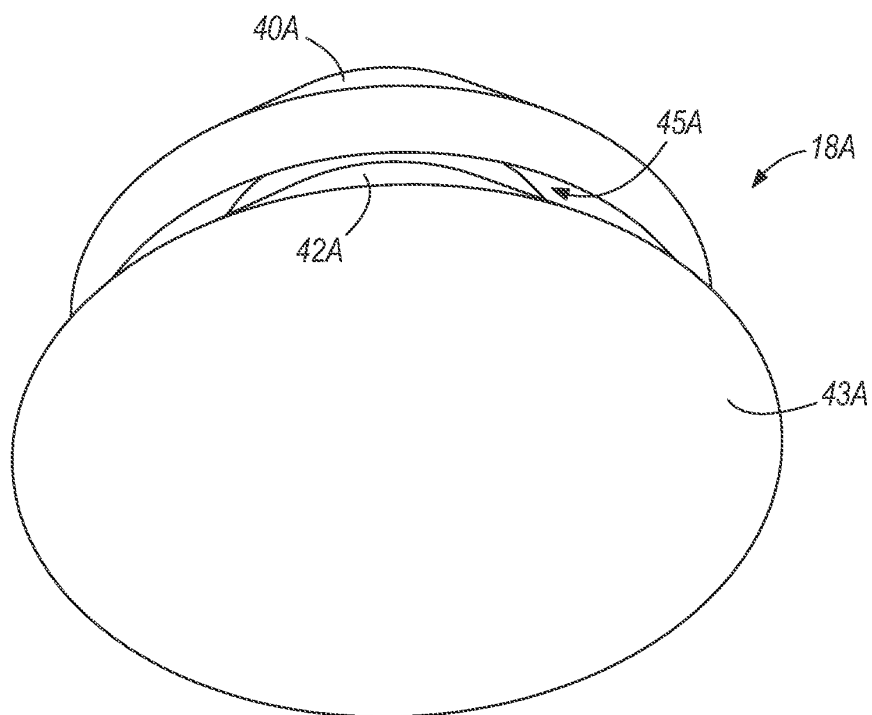
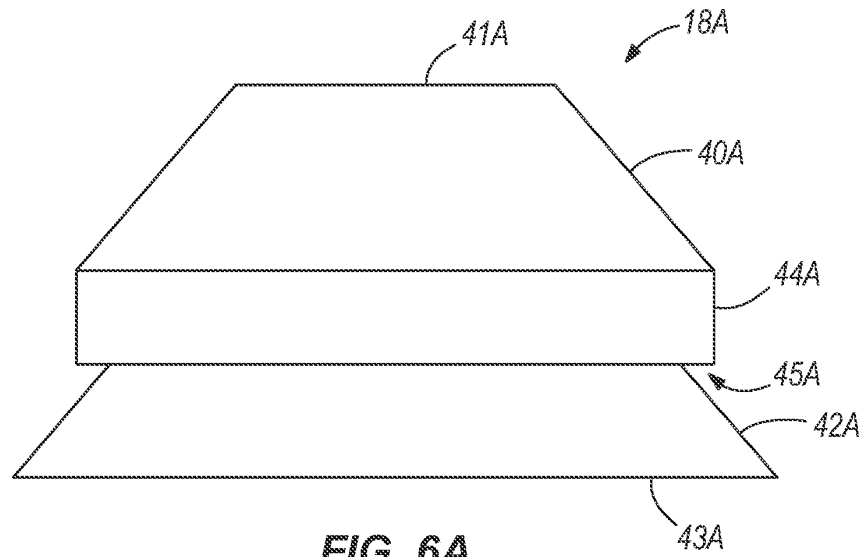
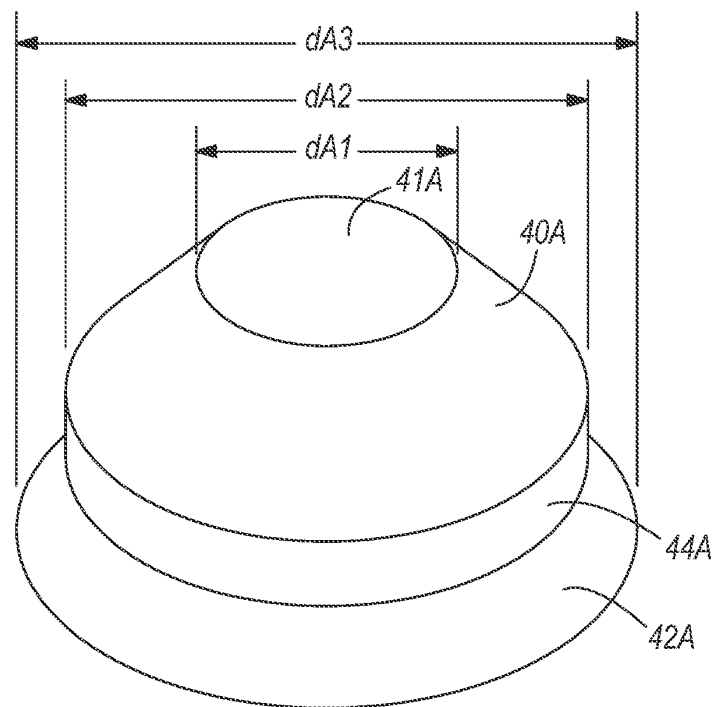
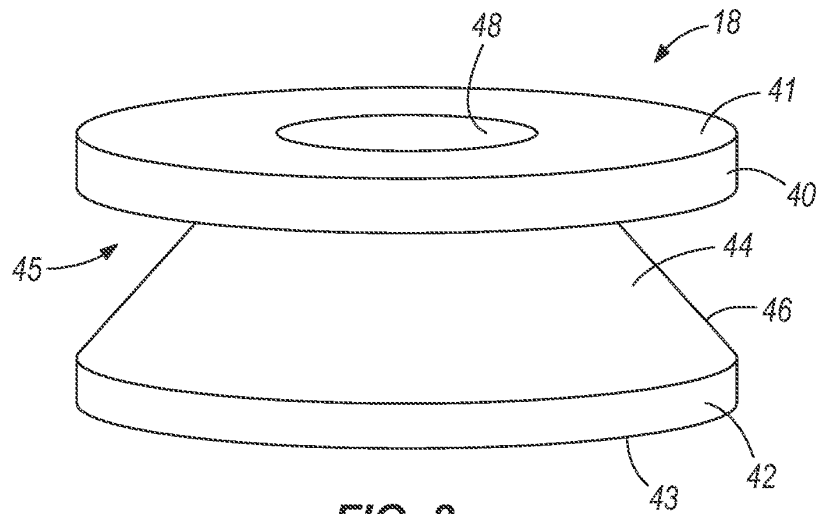


FIG. 6





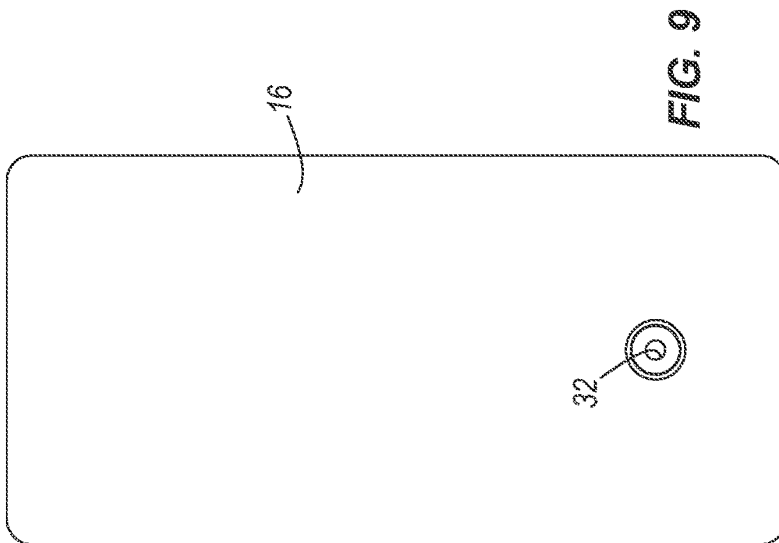


FIG. 9

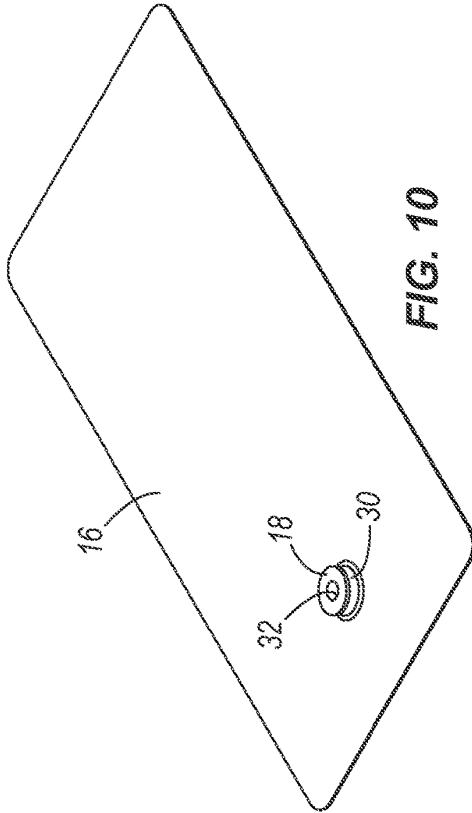


FIG. 10



FIG. 11

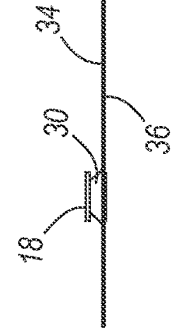
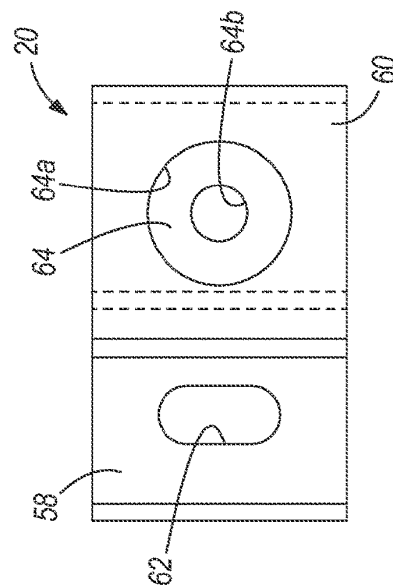
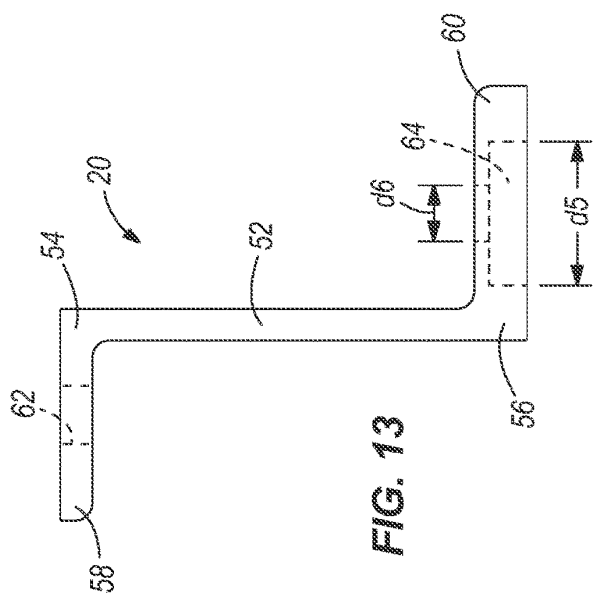
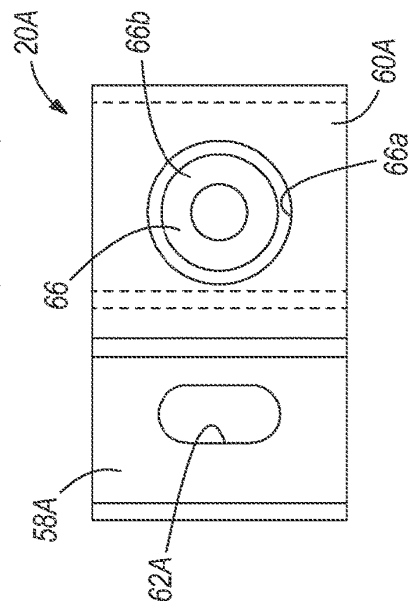
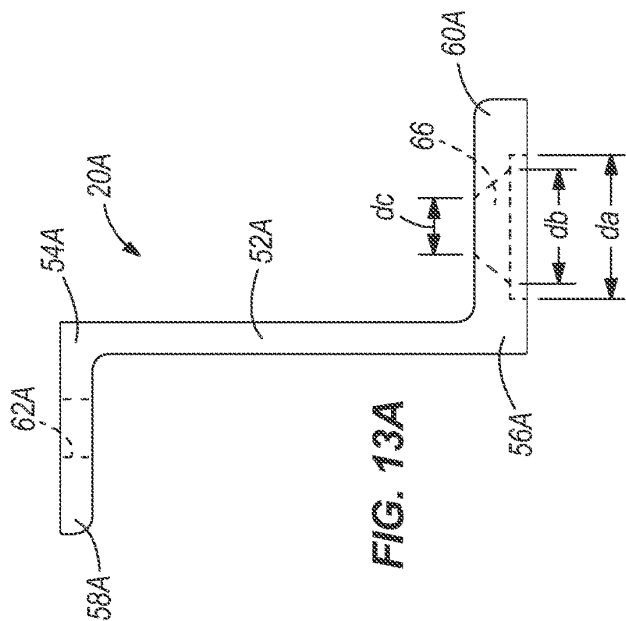
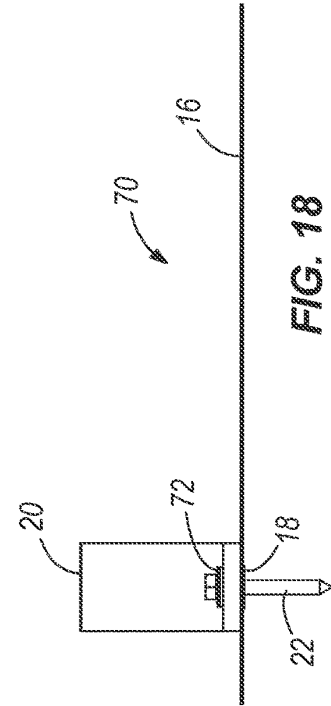
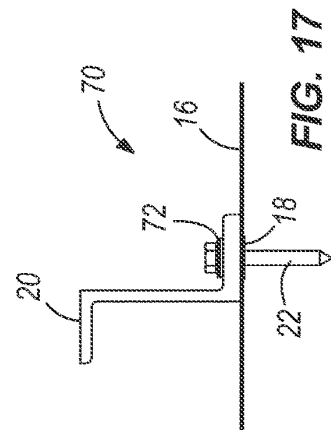
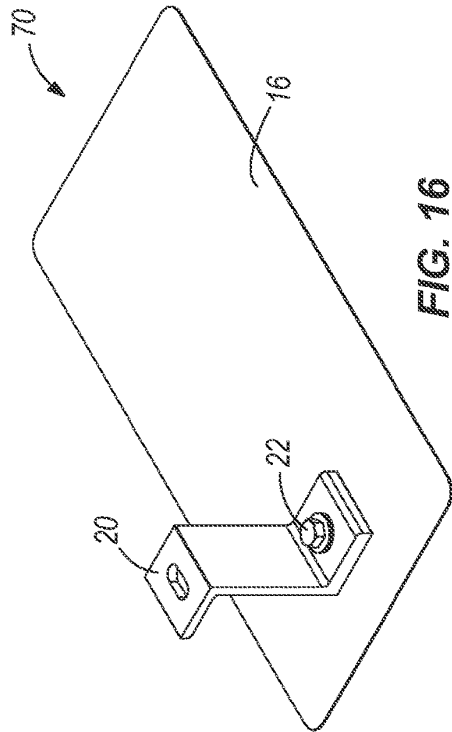
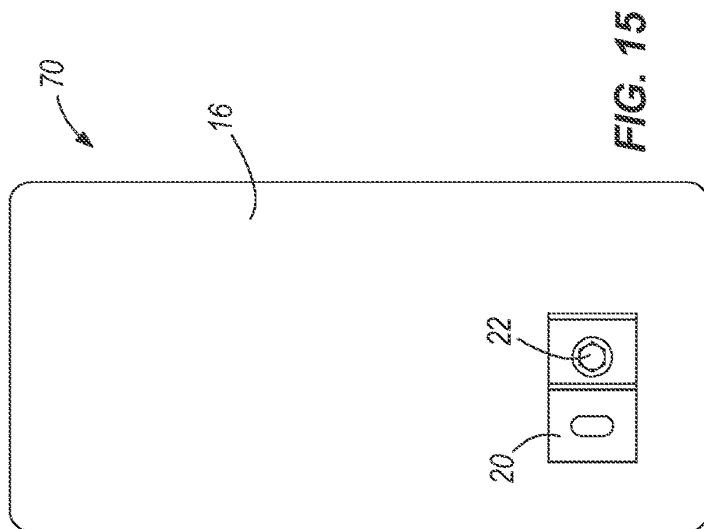


FIG. 12





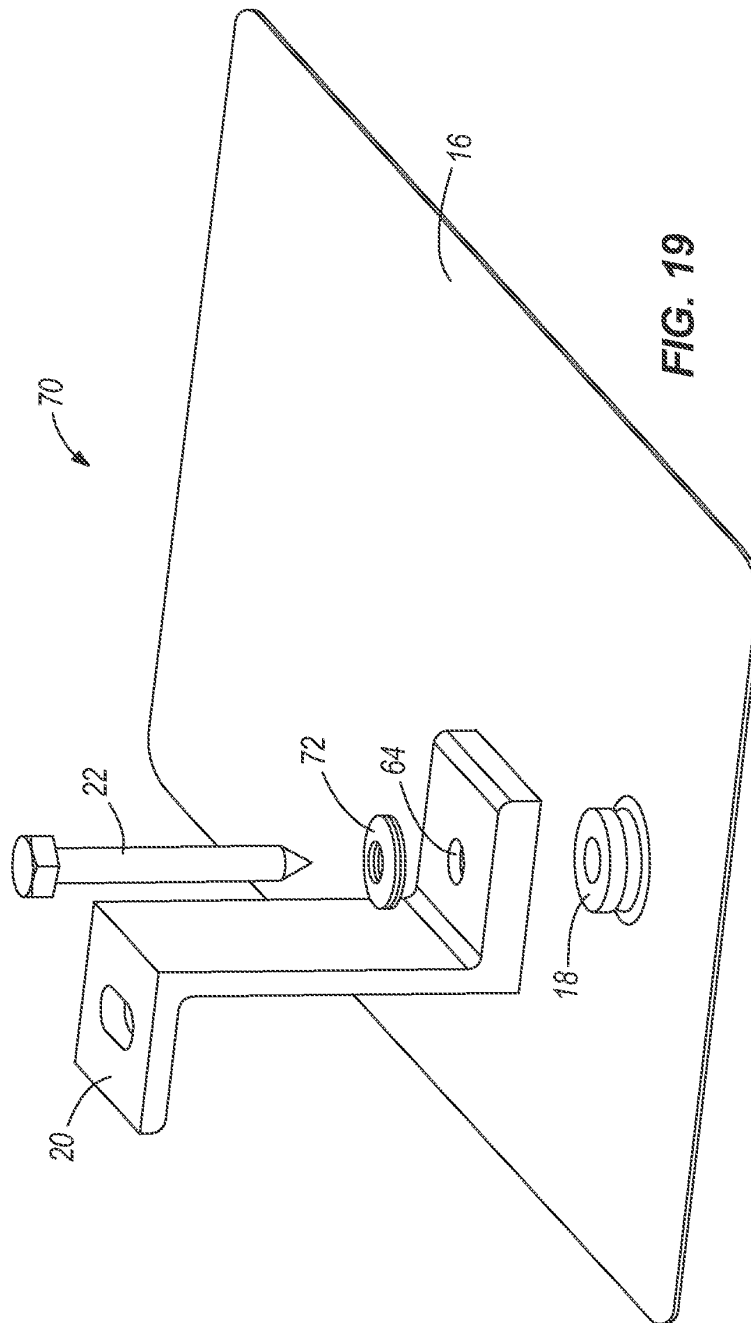
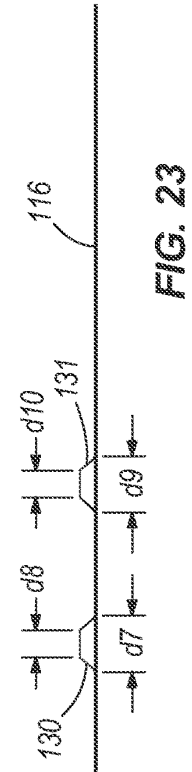
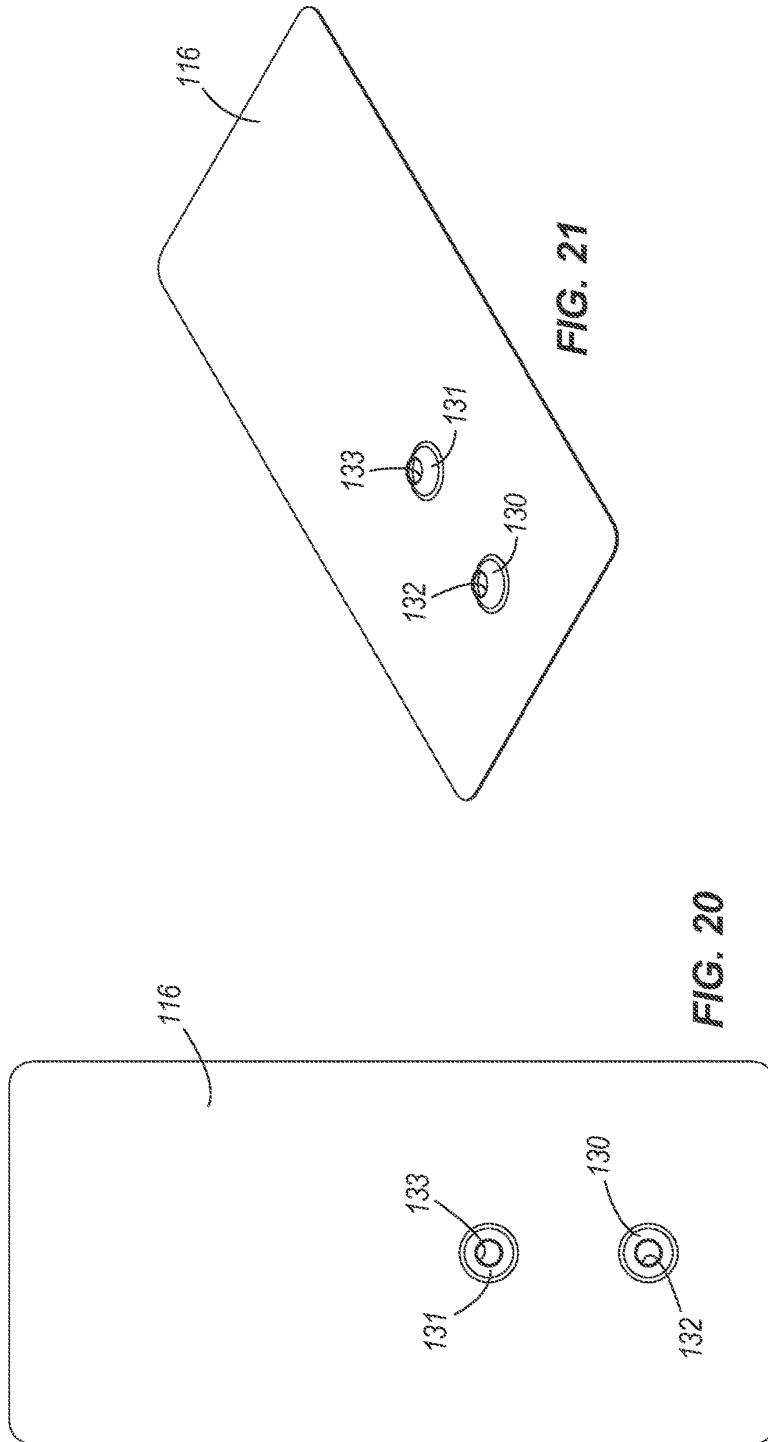


FIG. 19





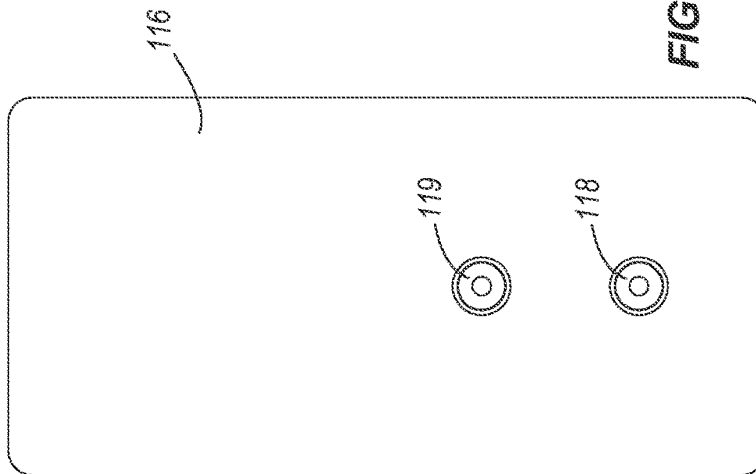


FIG. 24

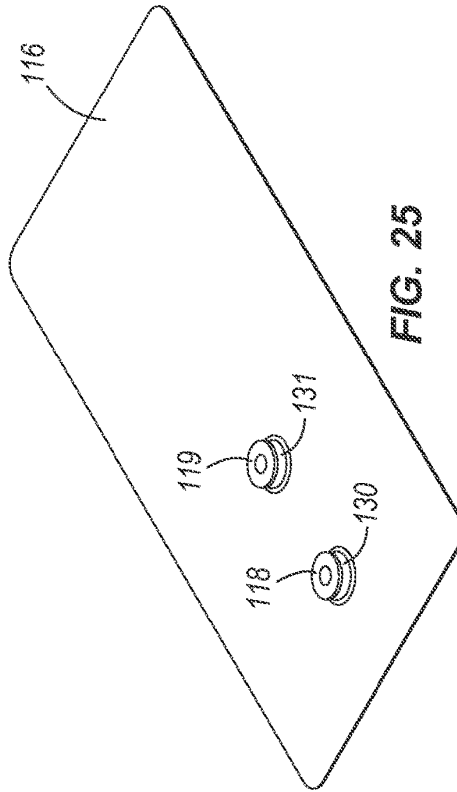


FIG. 25



FIG. 26

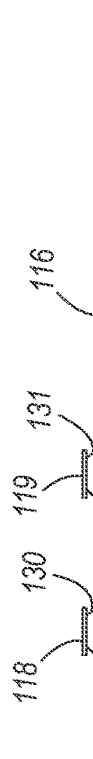
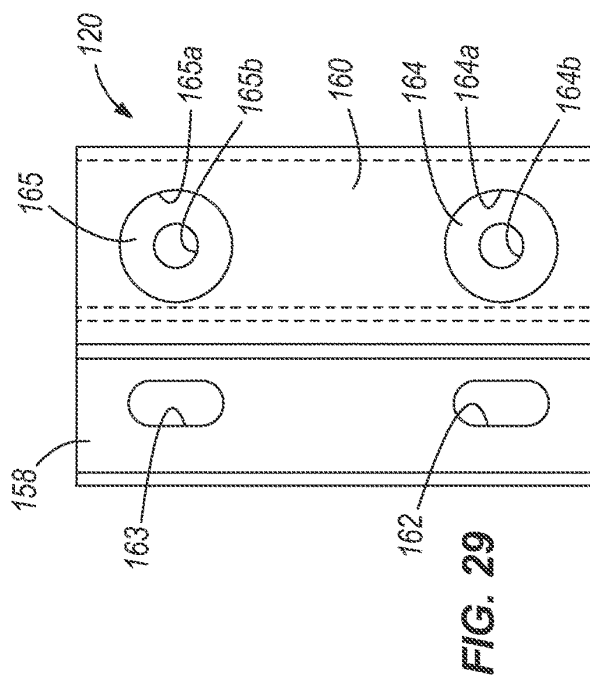
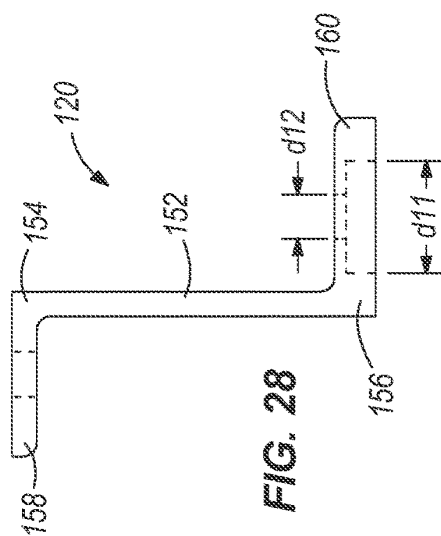
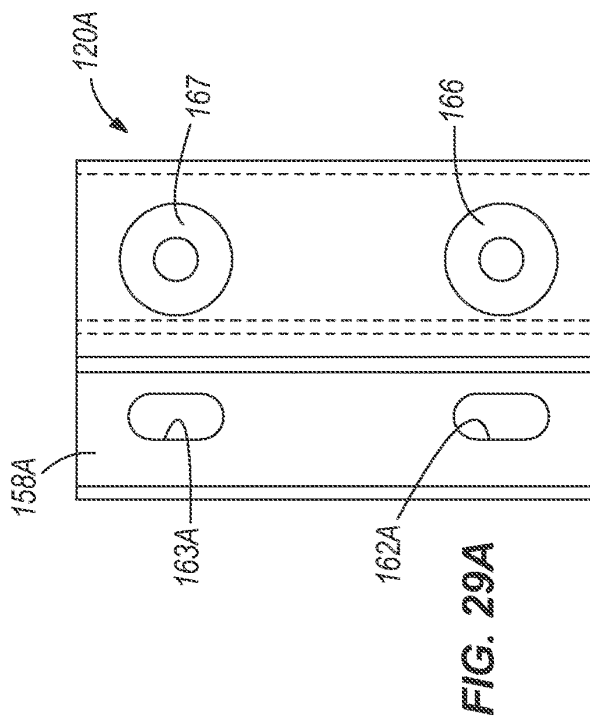
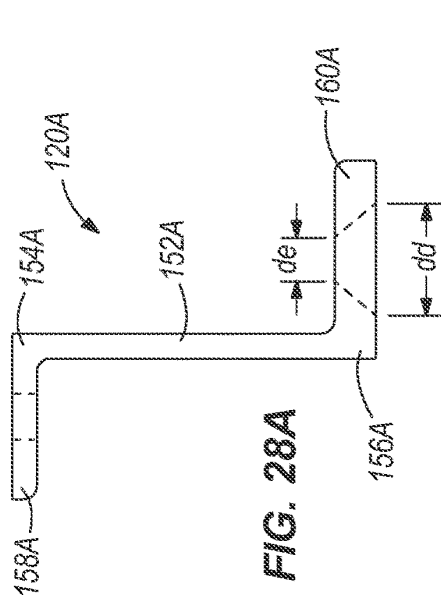
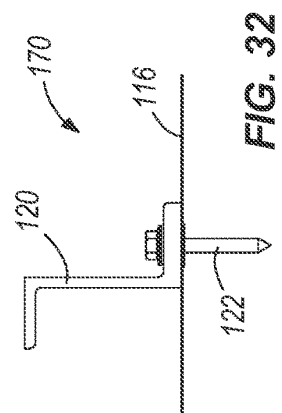
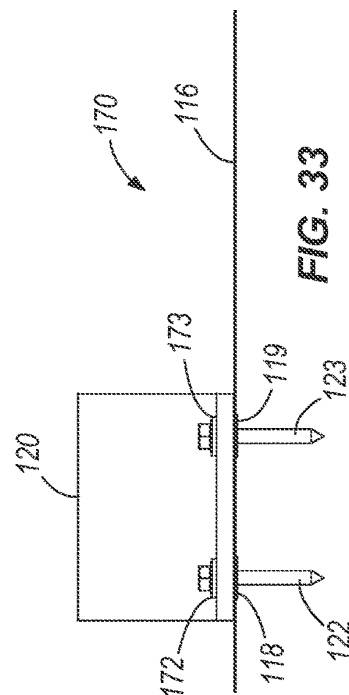
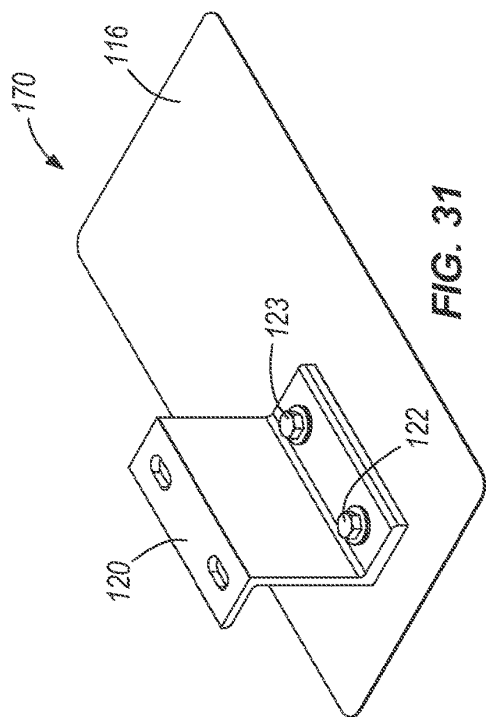
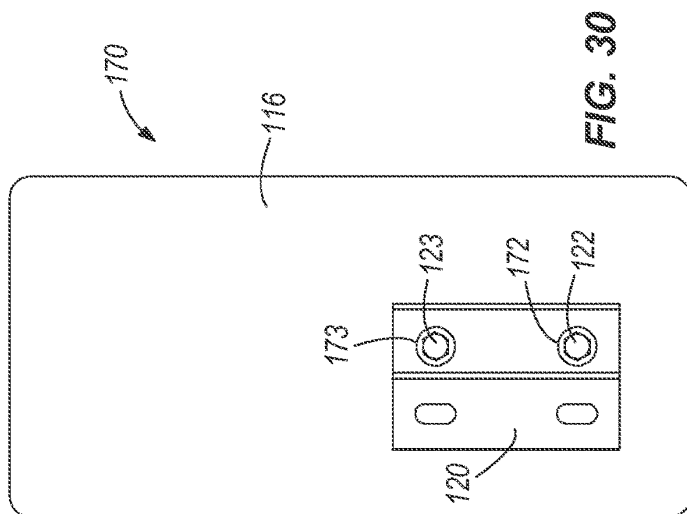


FIG. 27





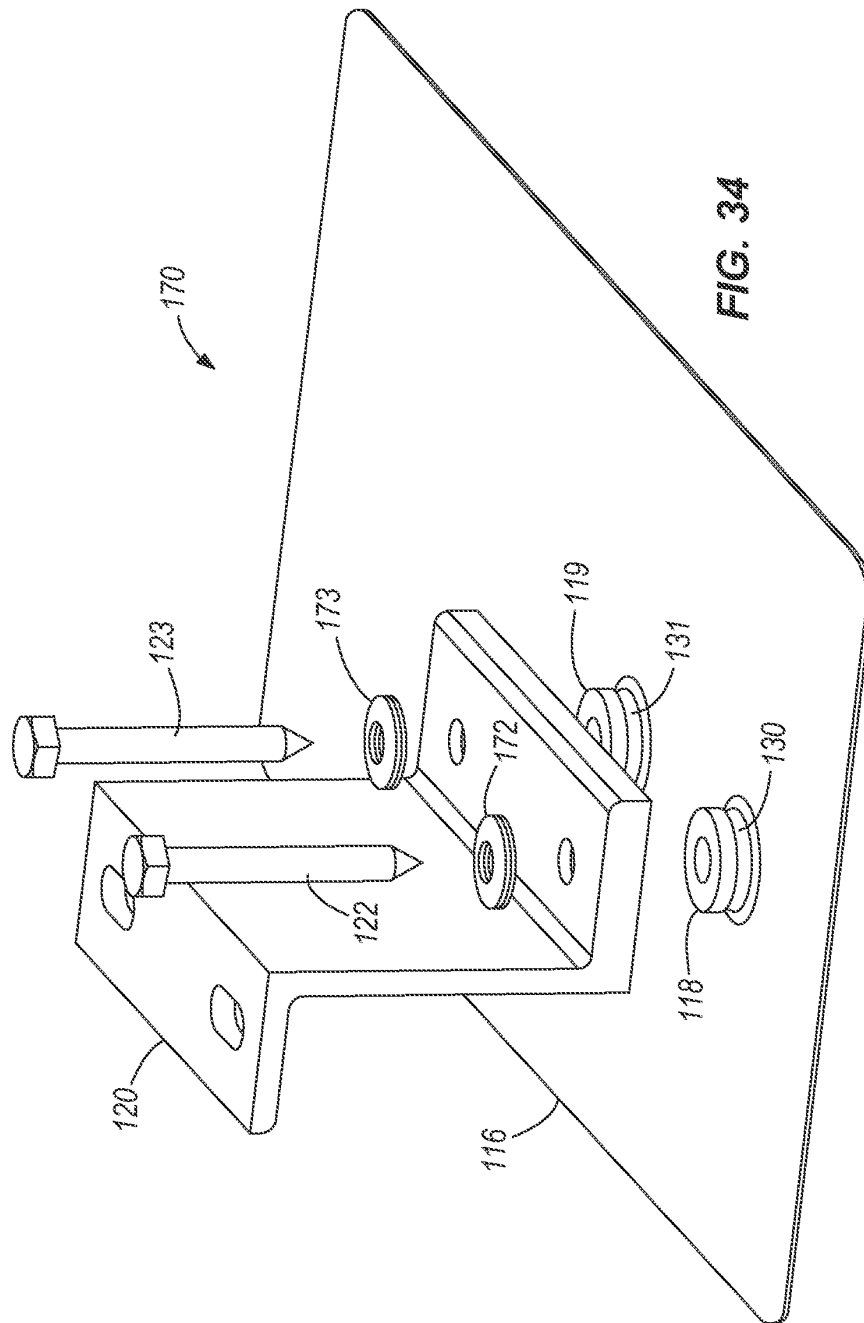


FIG. 34

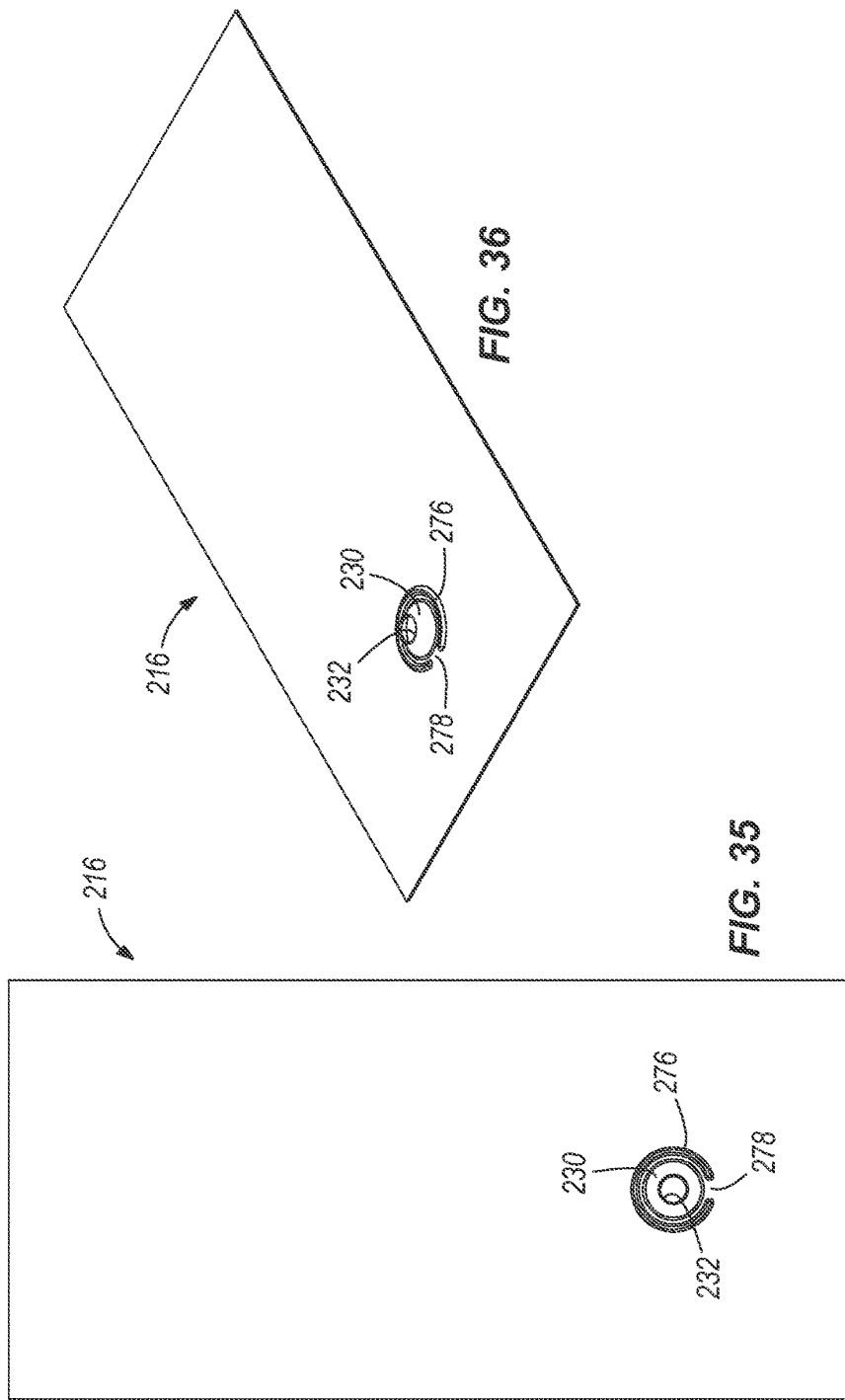


FIG. 35

FIG. 36

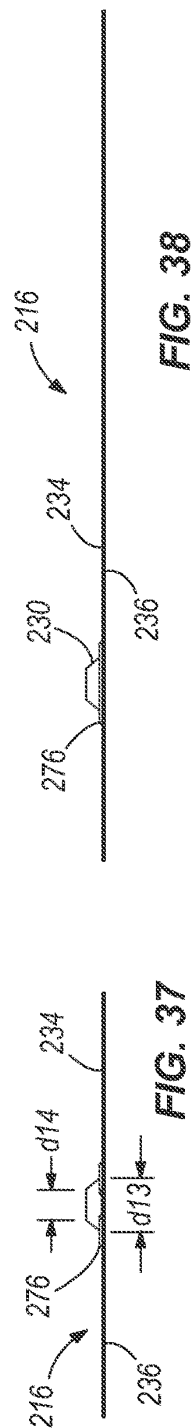


FIG. 38

FIG. 37

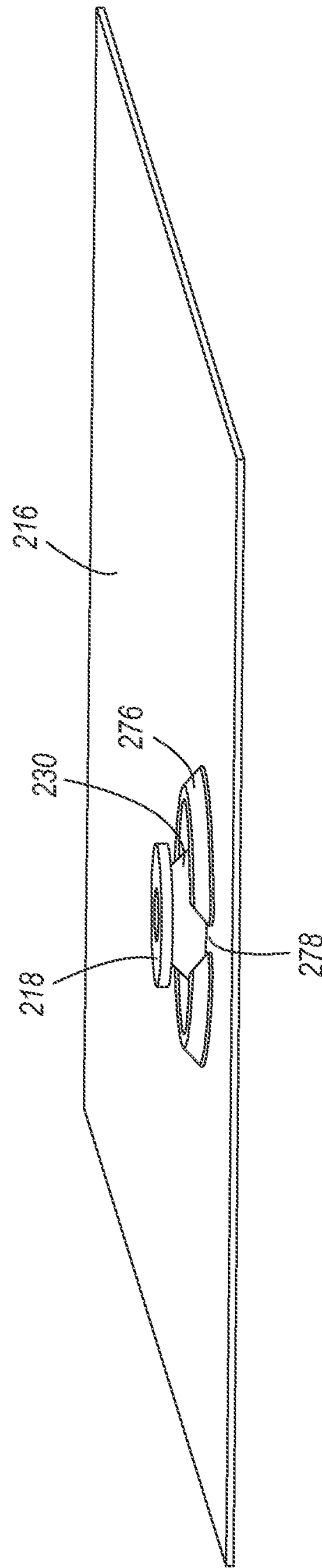
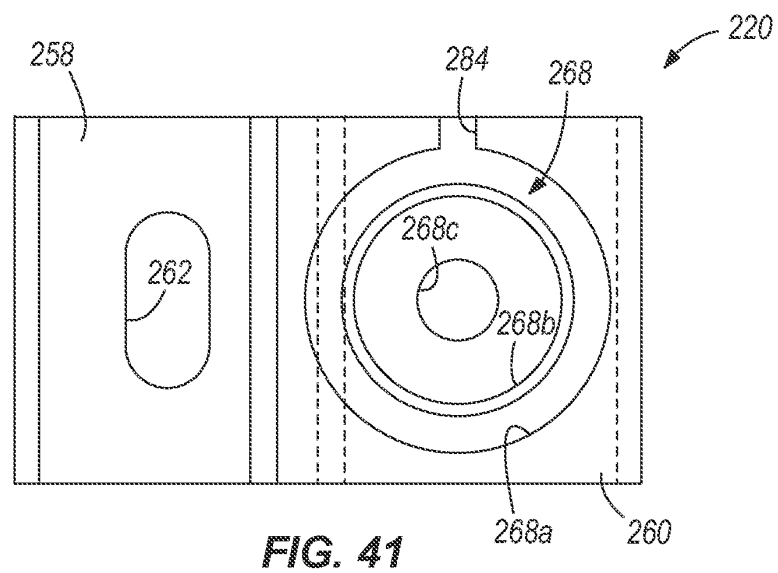
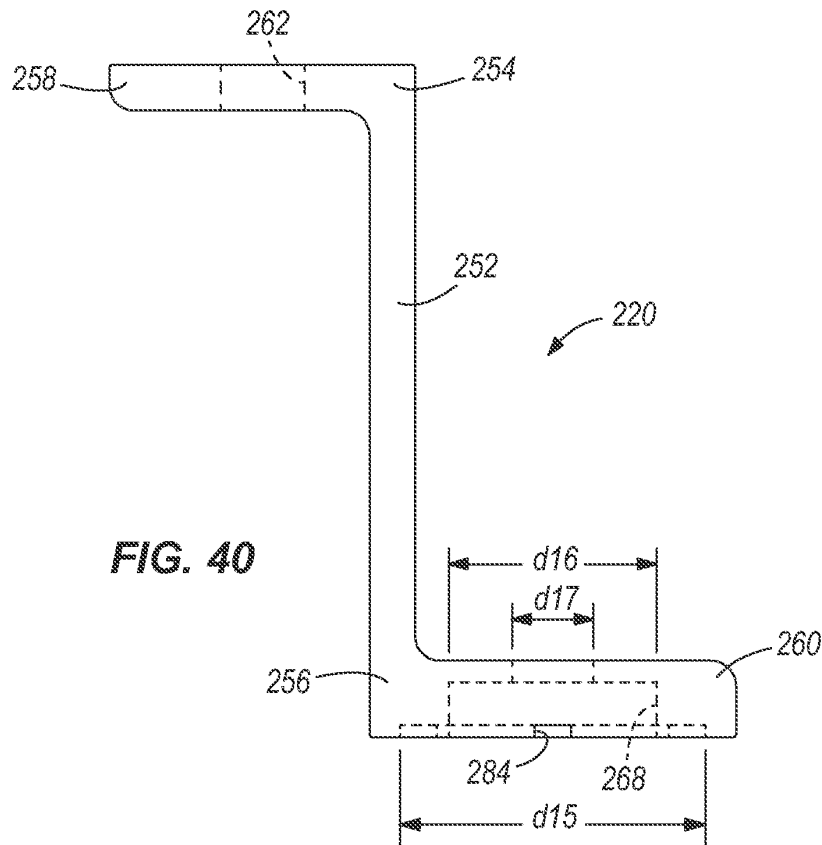
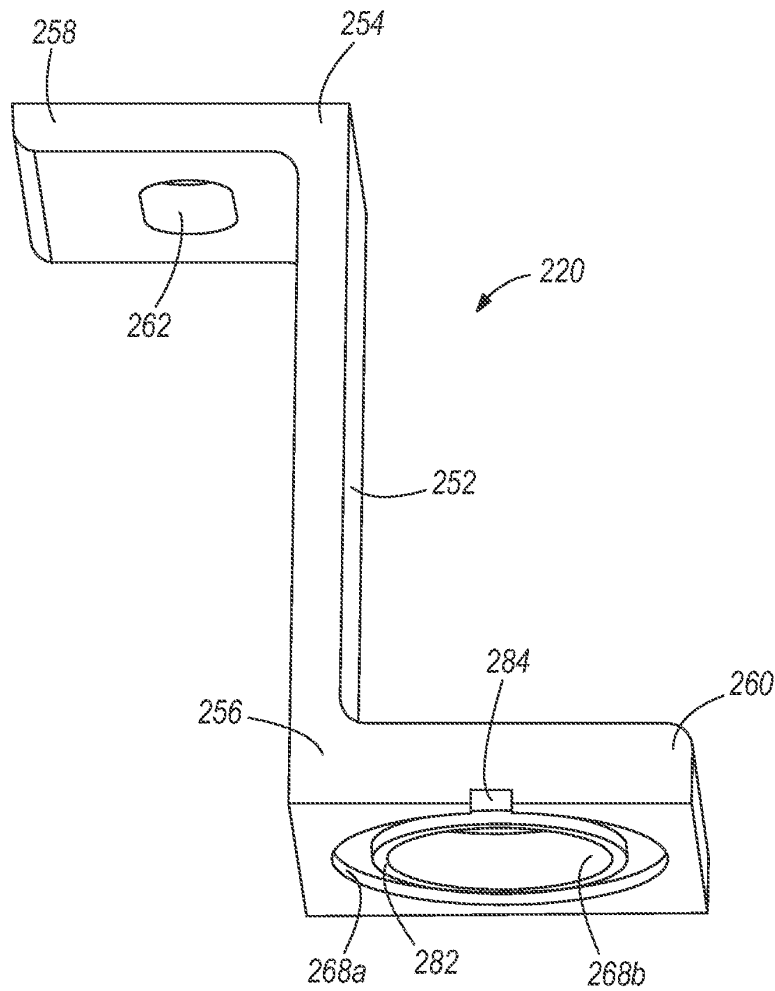


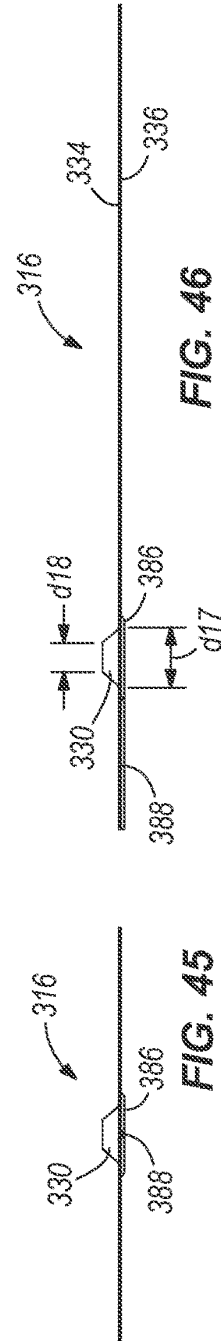
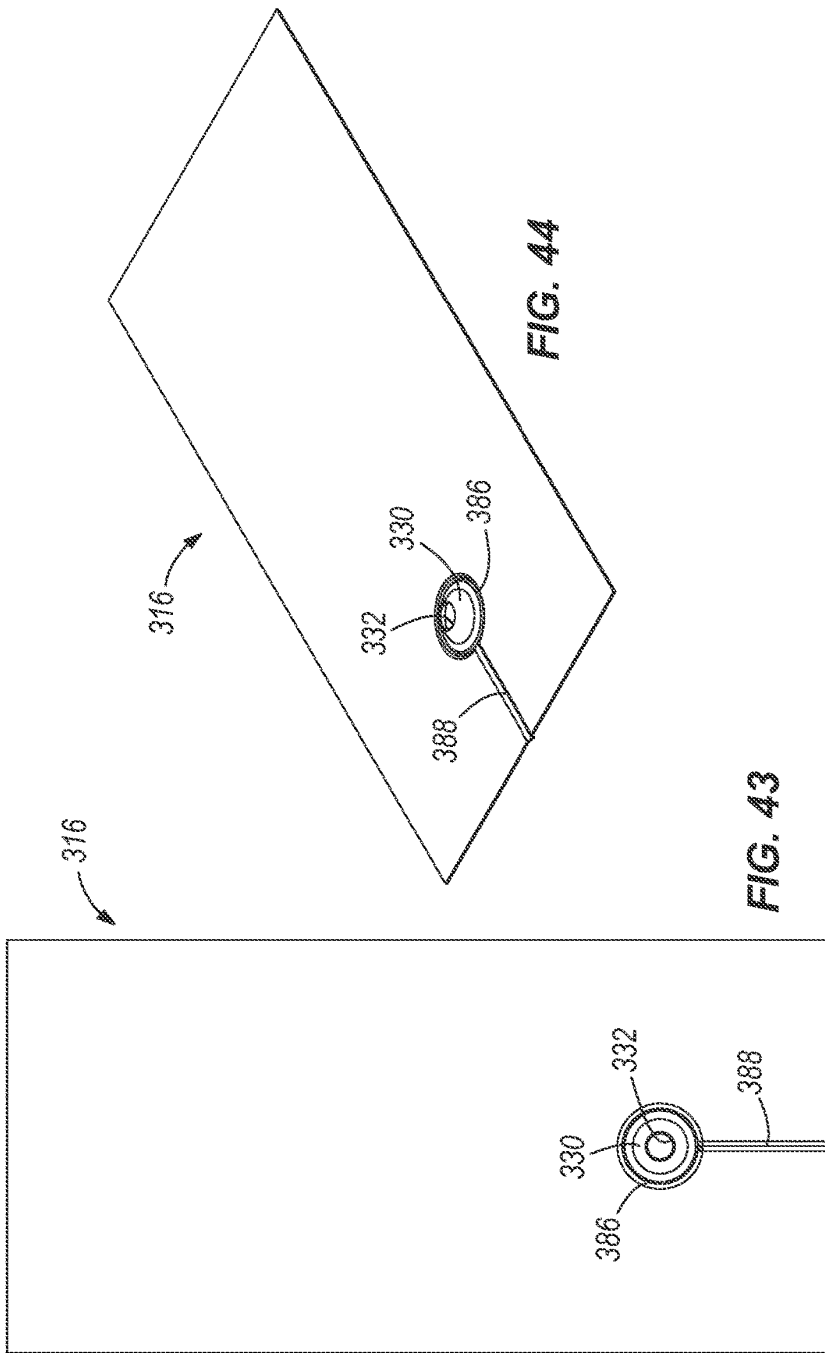
FIG. 39

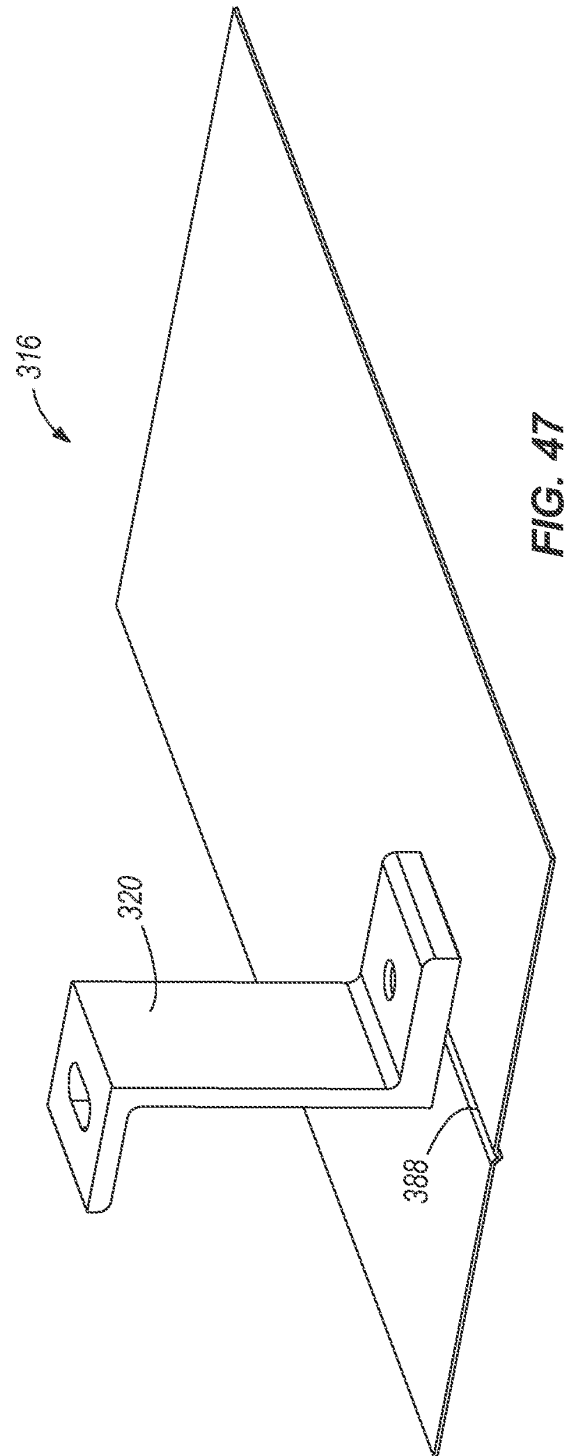


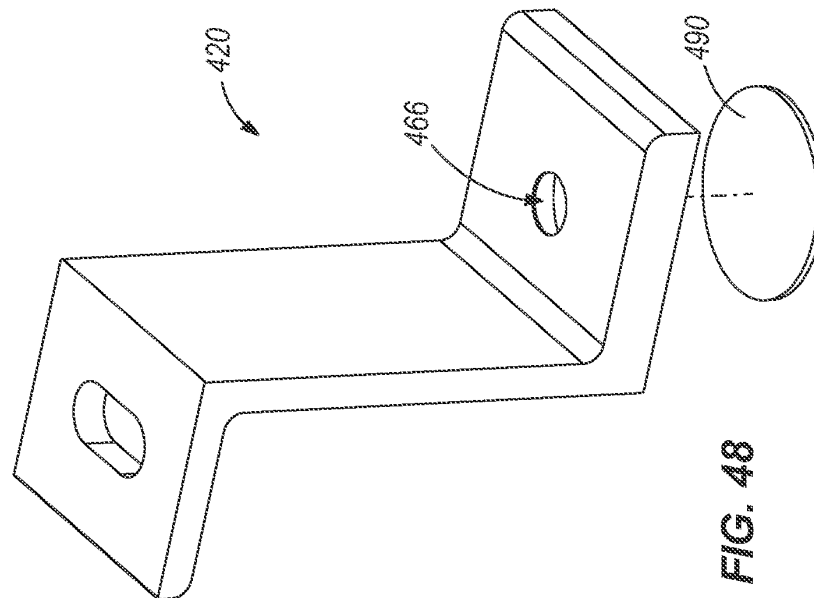
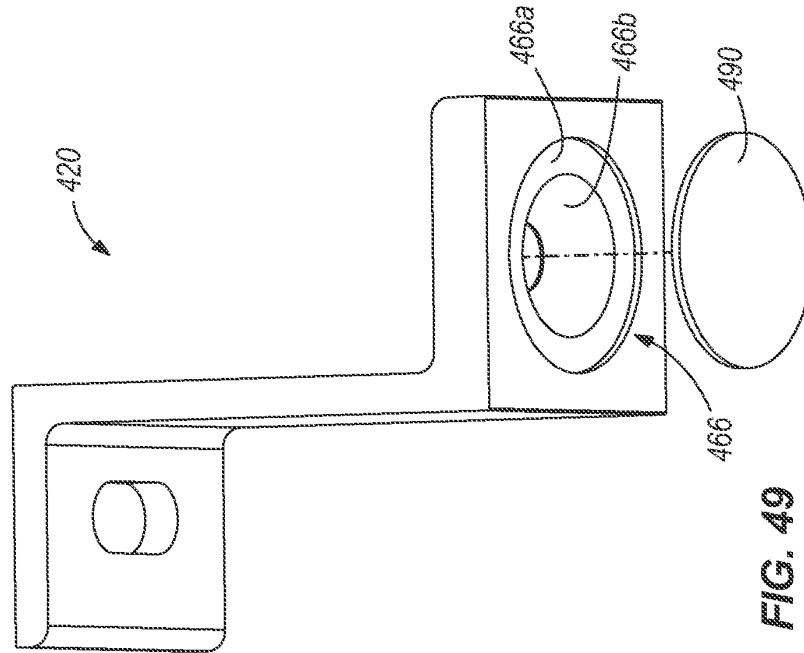


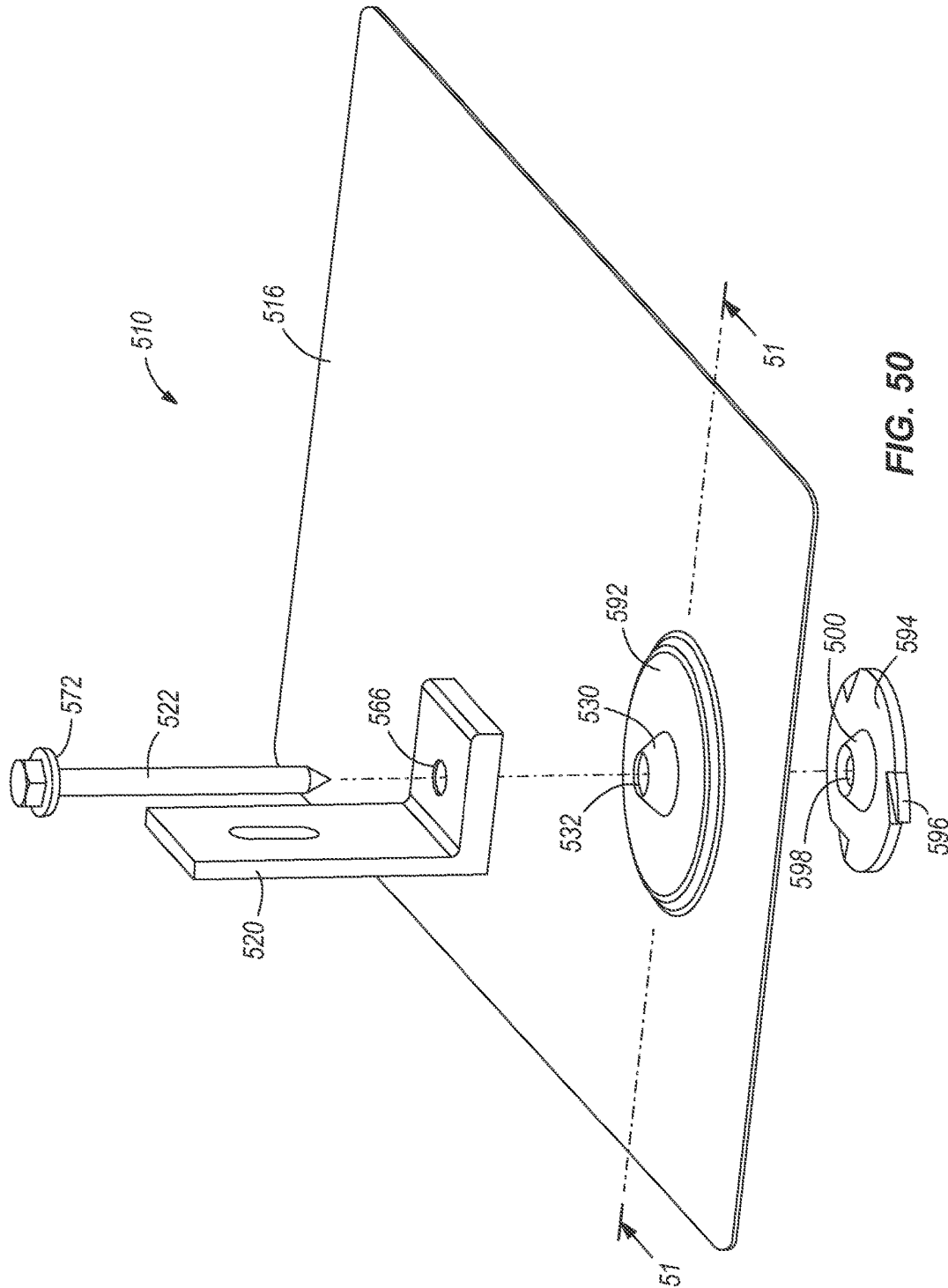


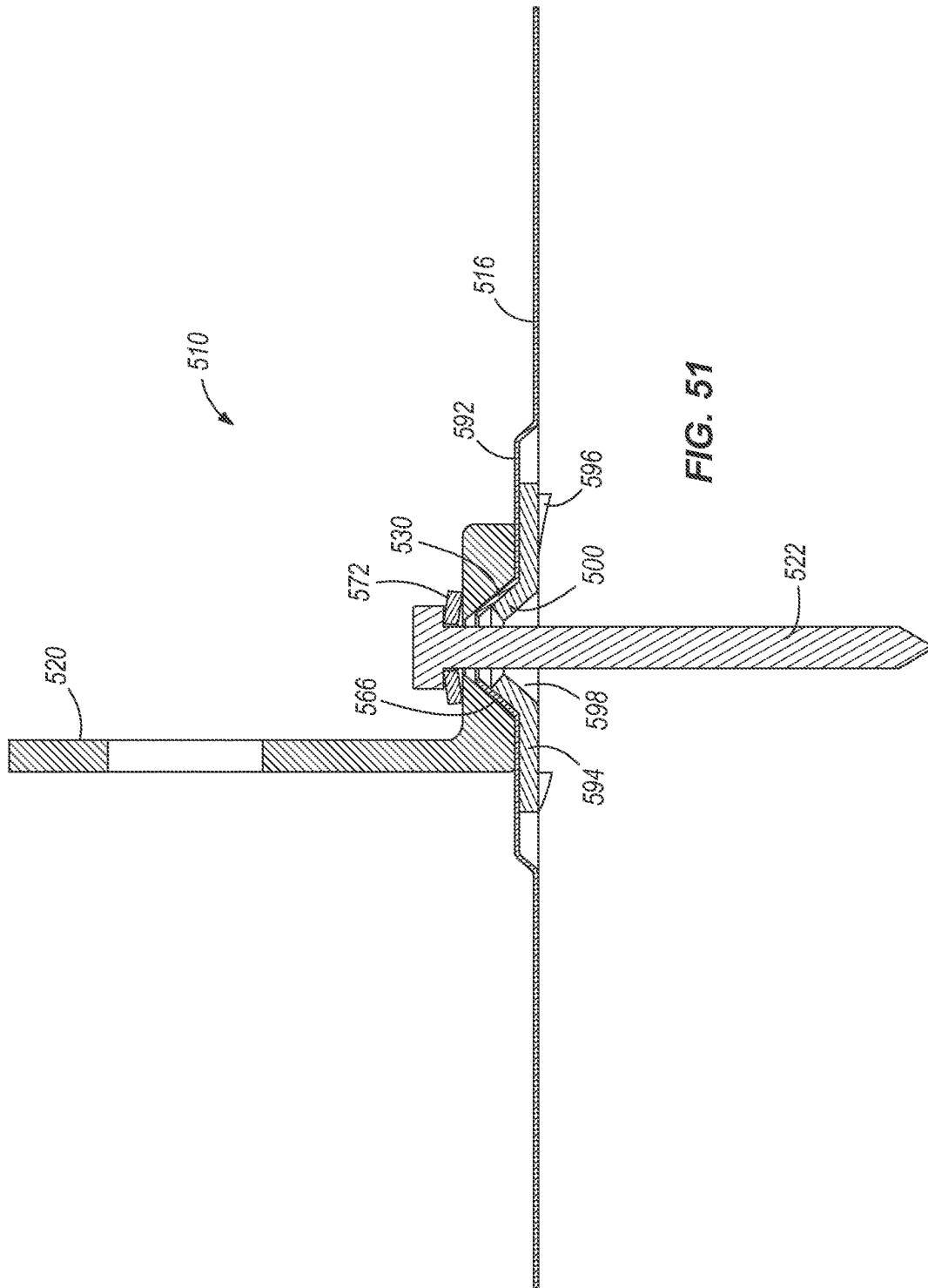
**FIG. 42**

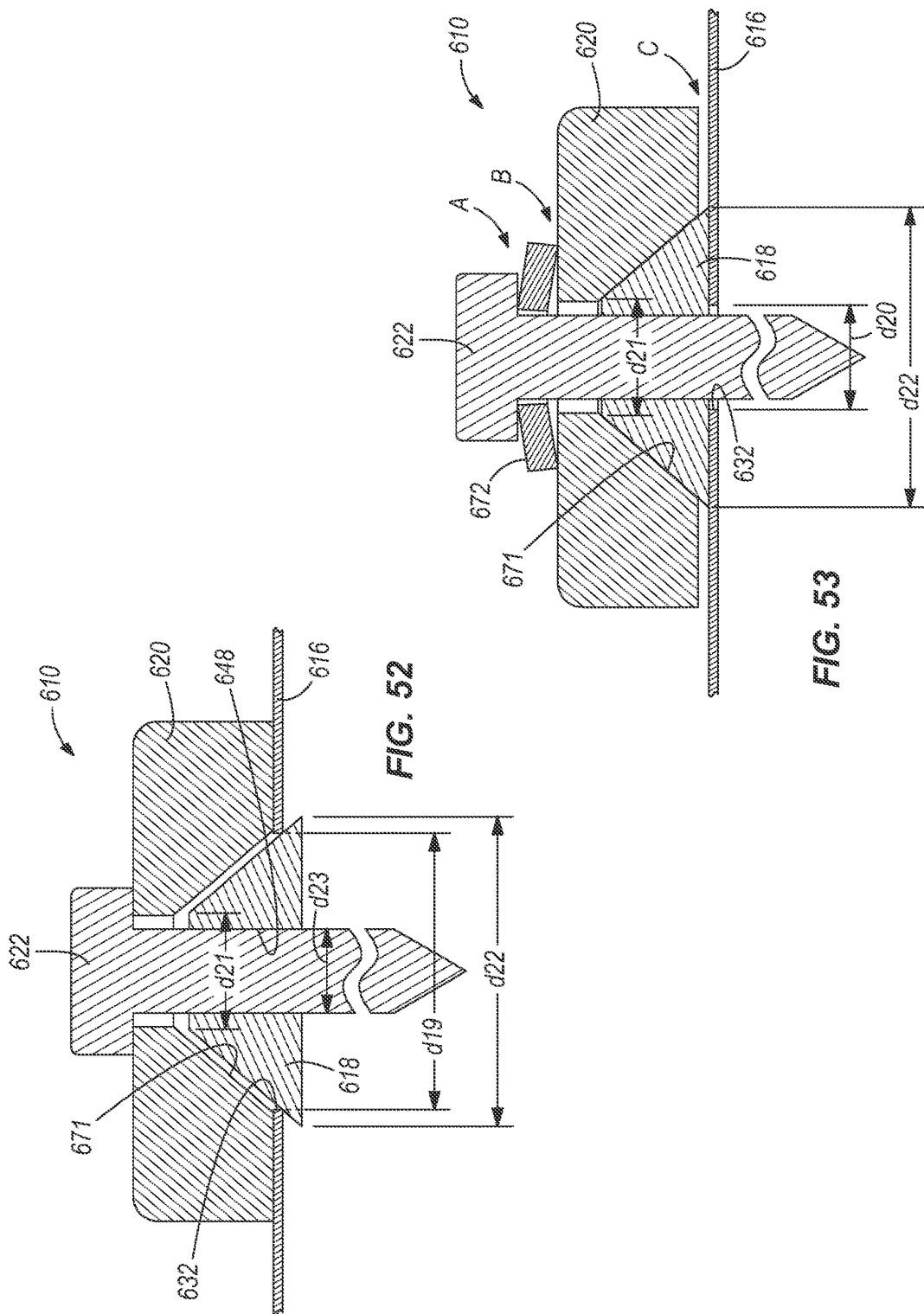


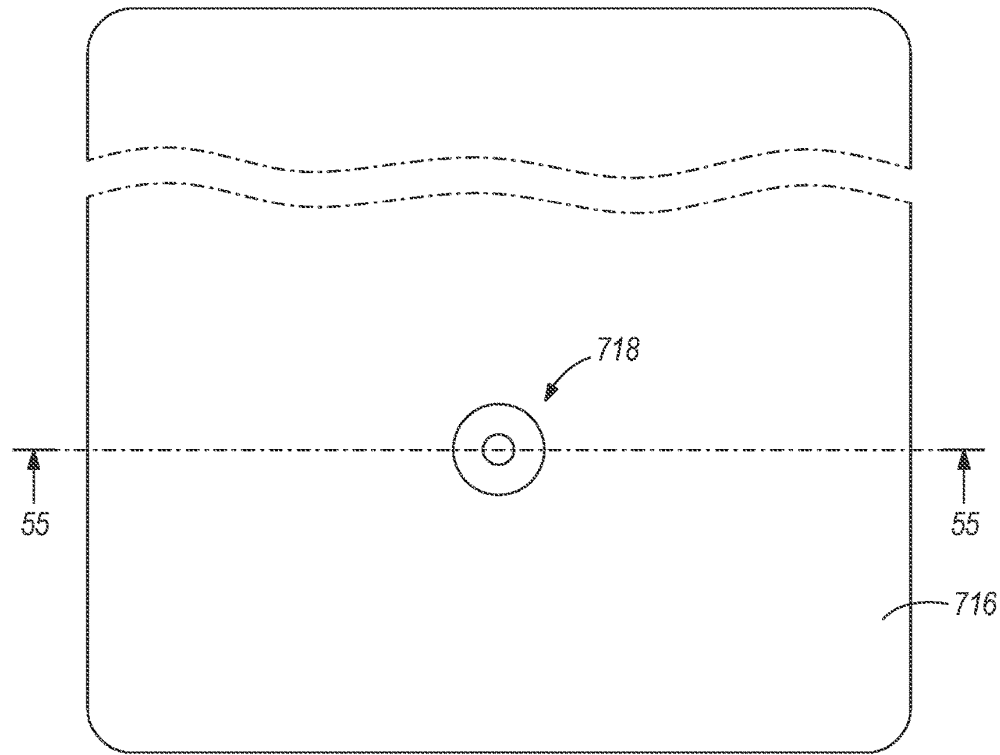




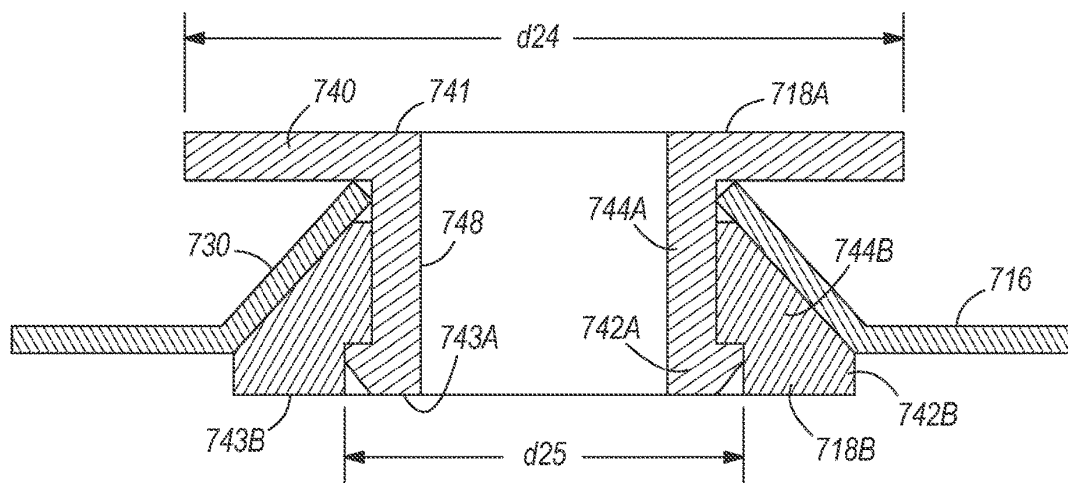








**FIG. 54**



**FIG. 55**



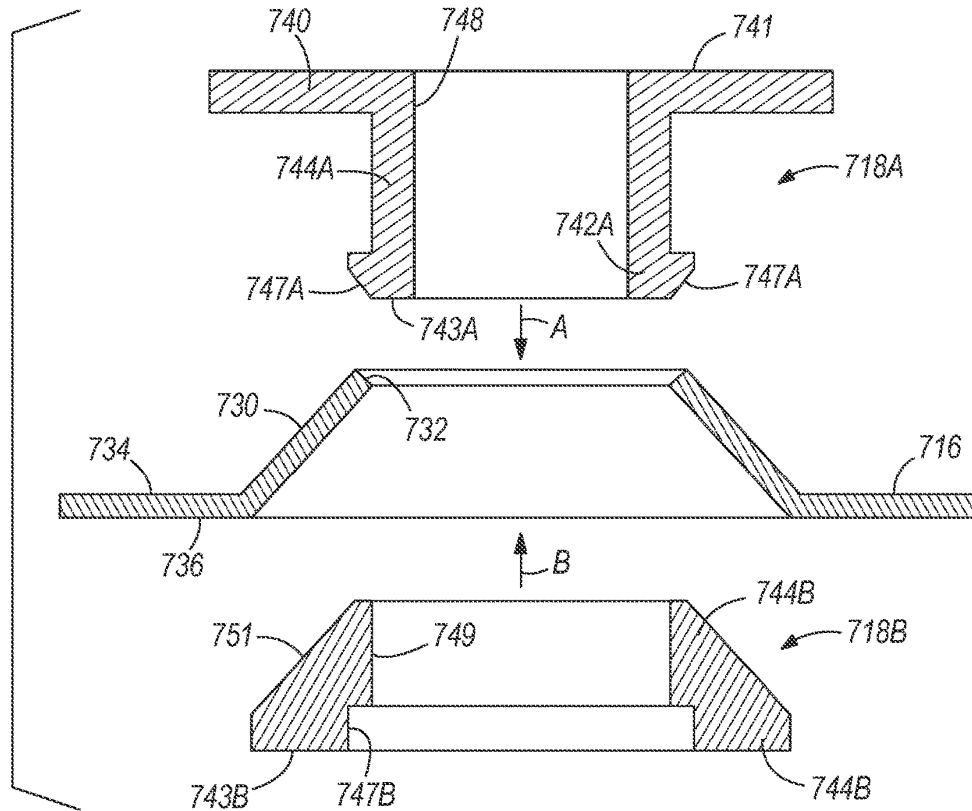


FIG. 56

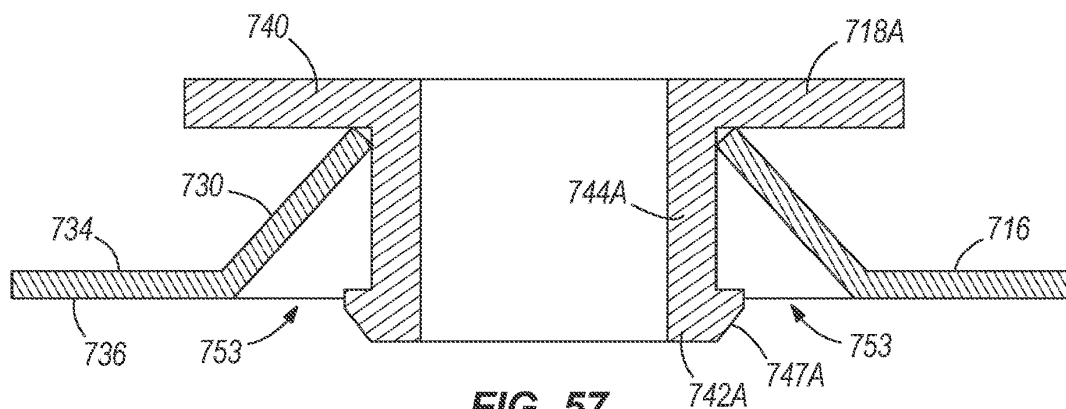


FIG. 57

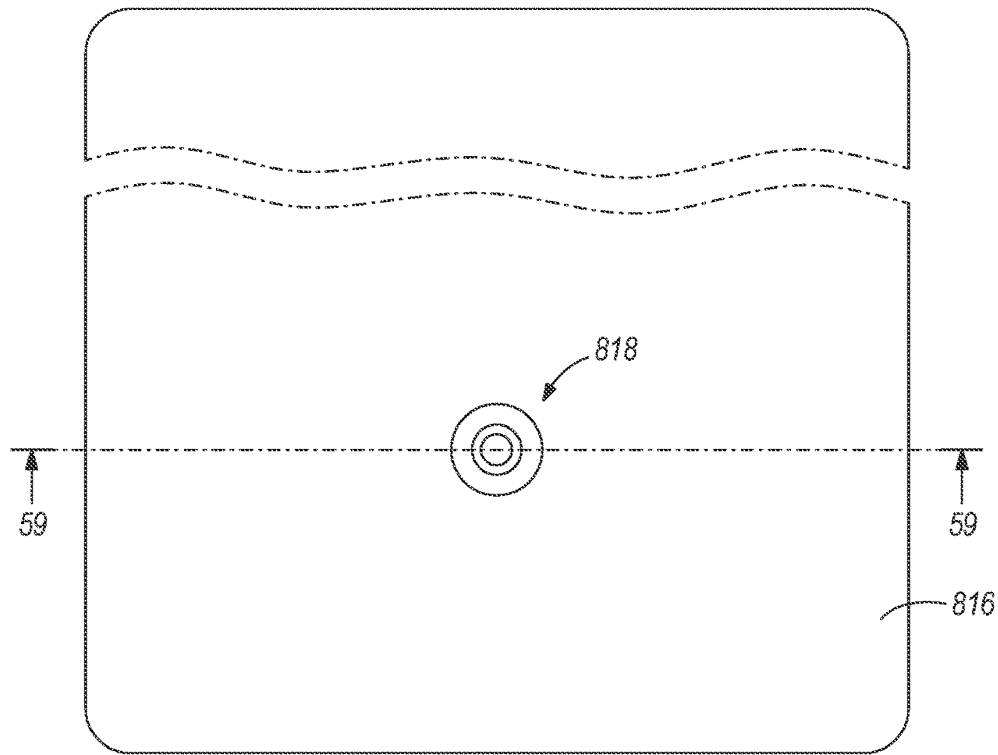


FIG. 58

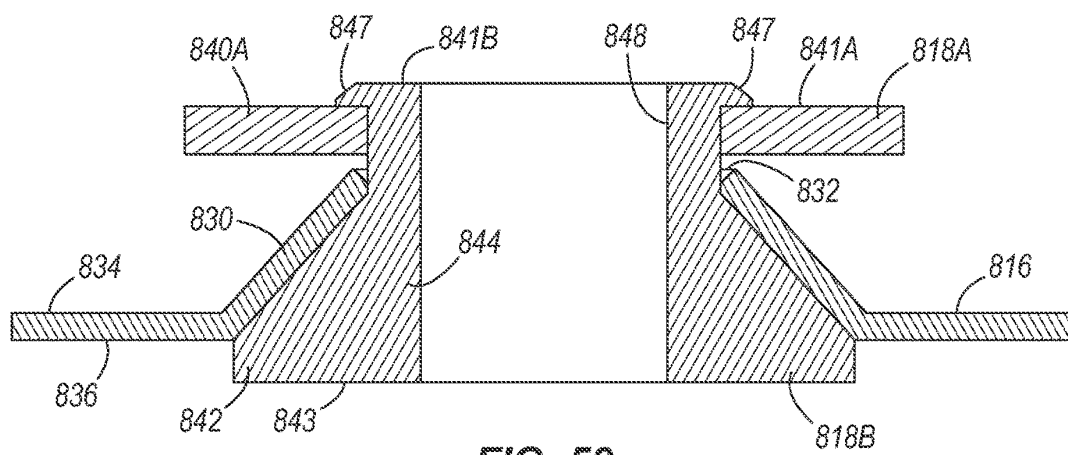
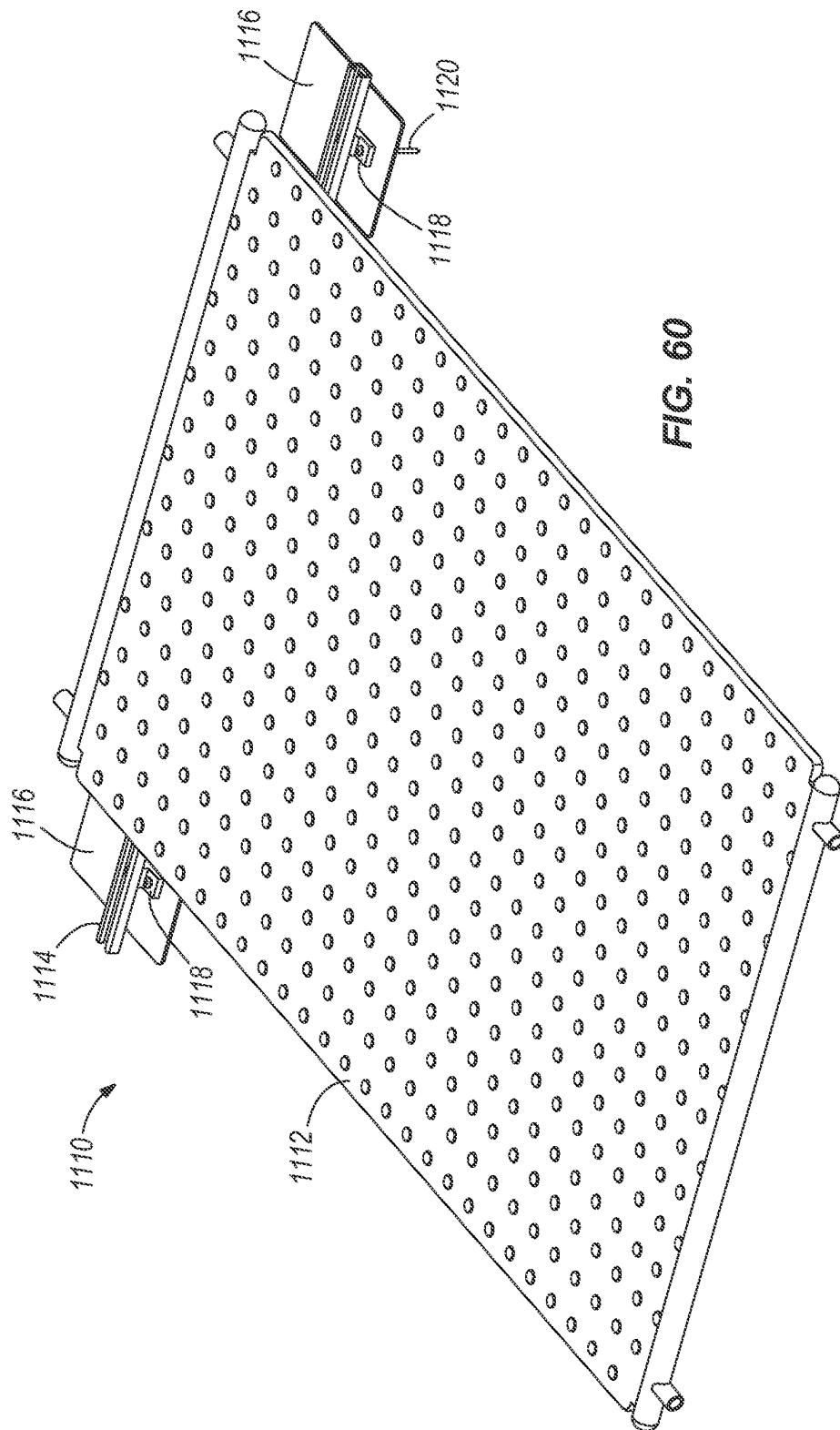


FIG. 59



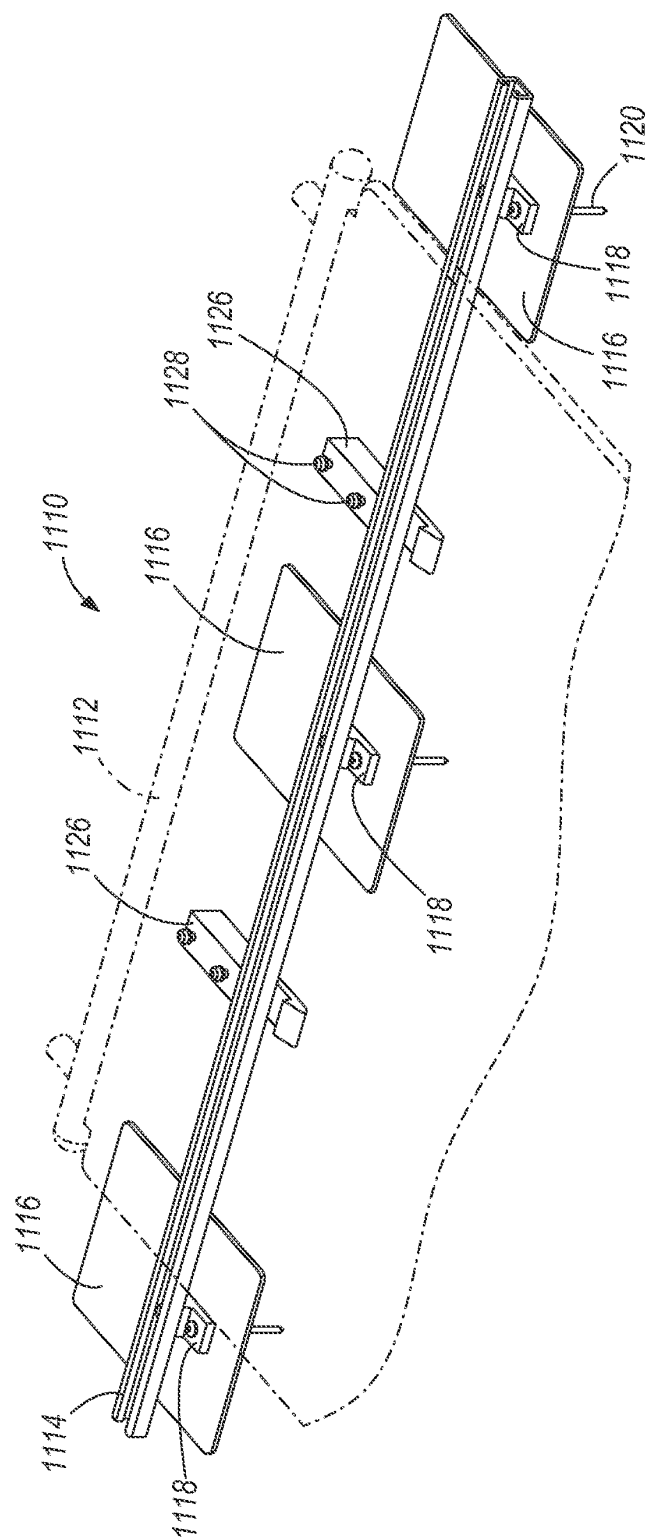


FIG. 61

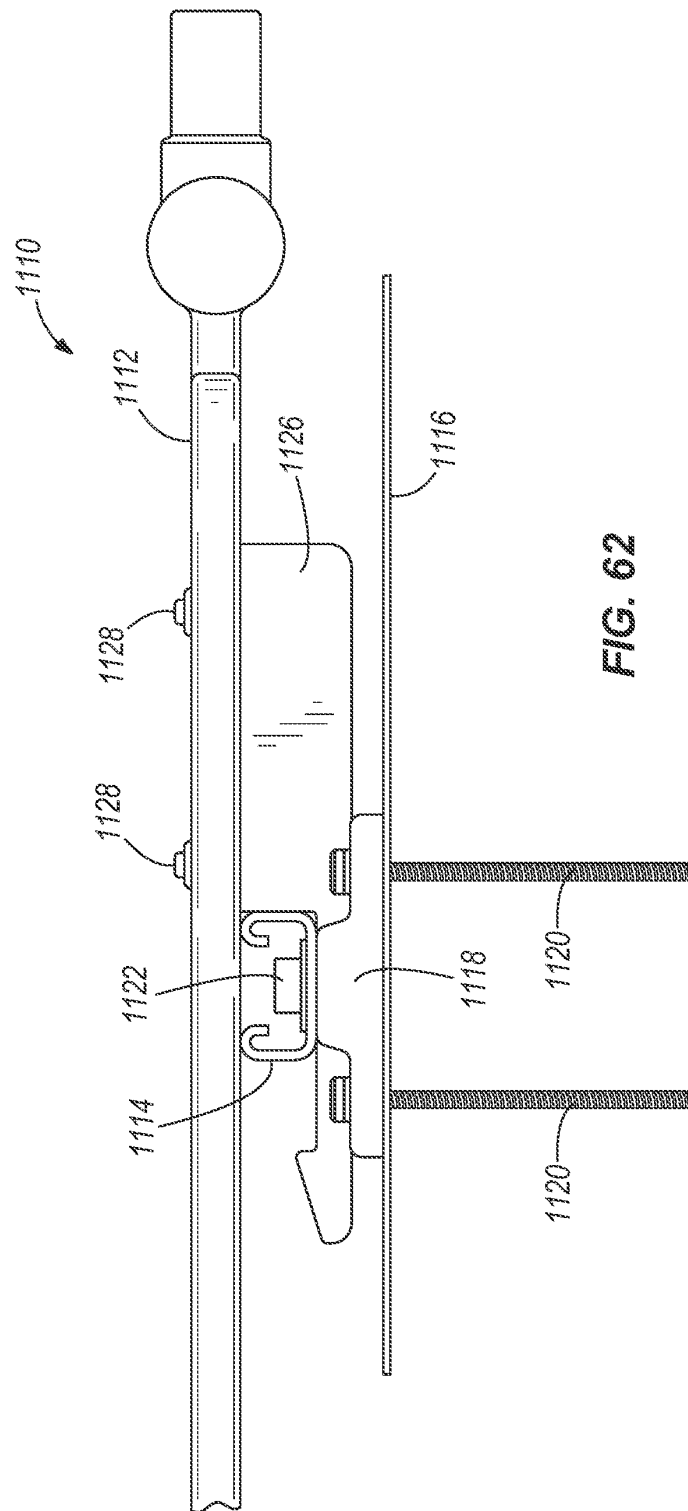


FIG. 62

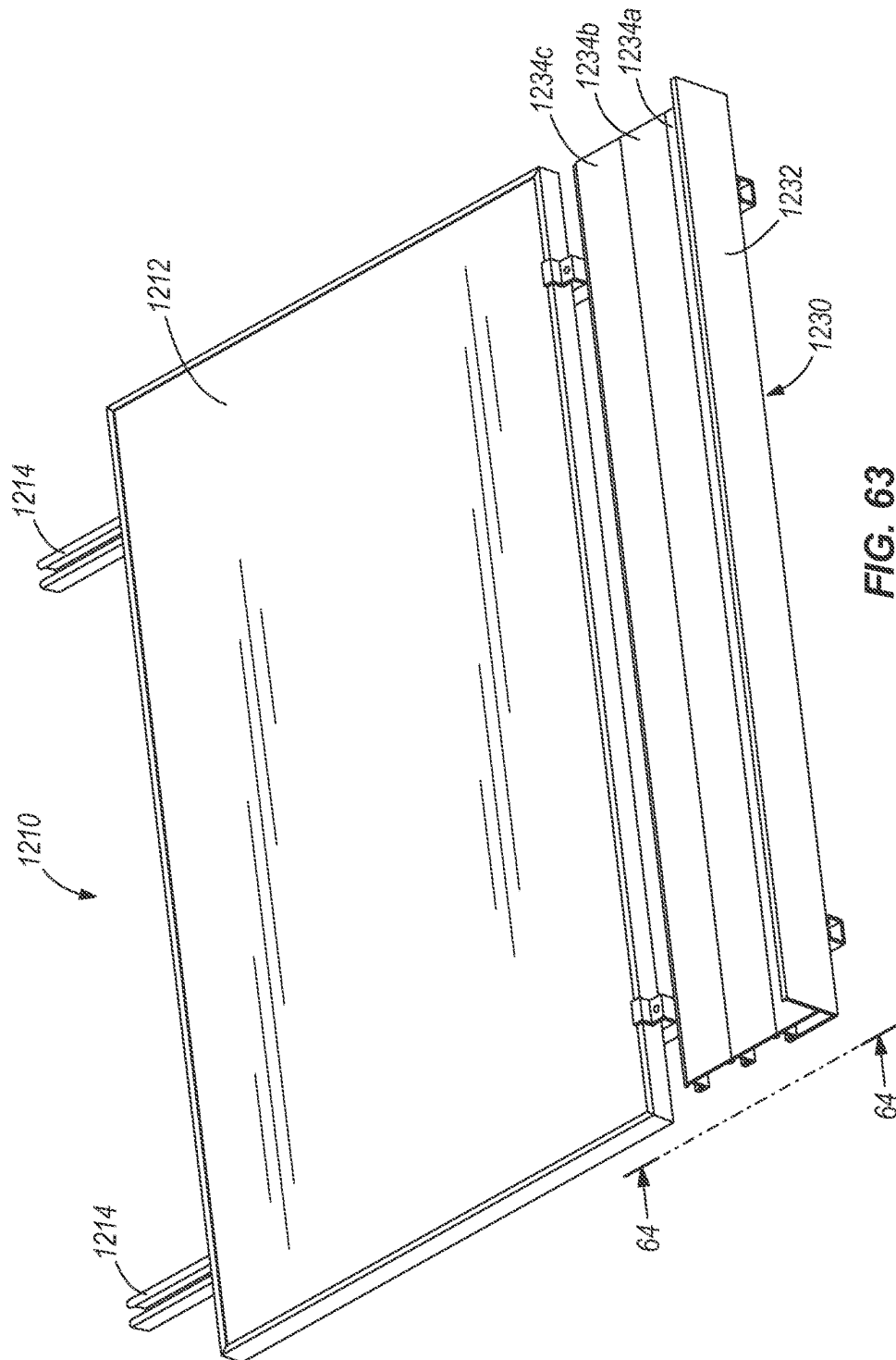
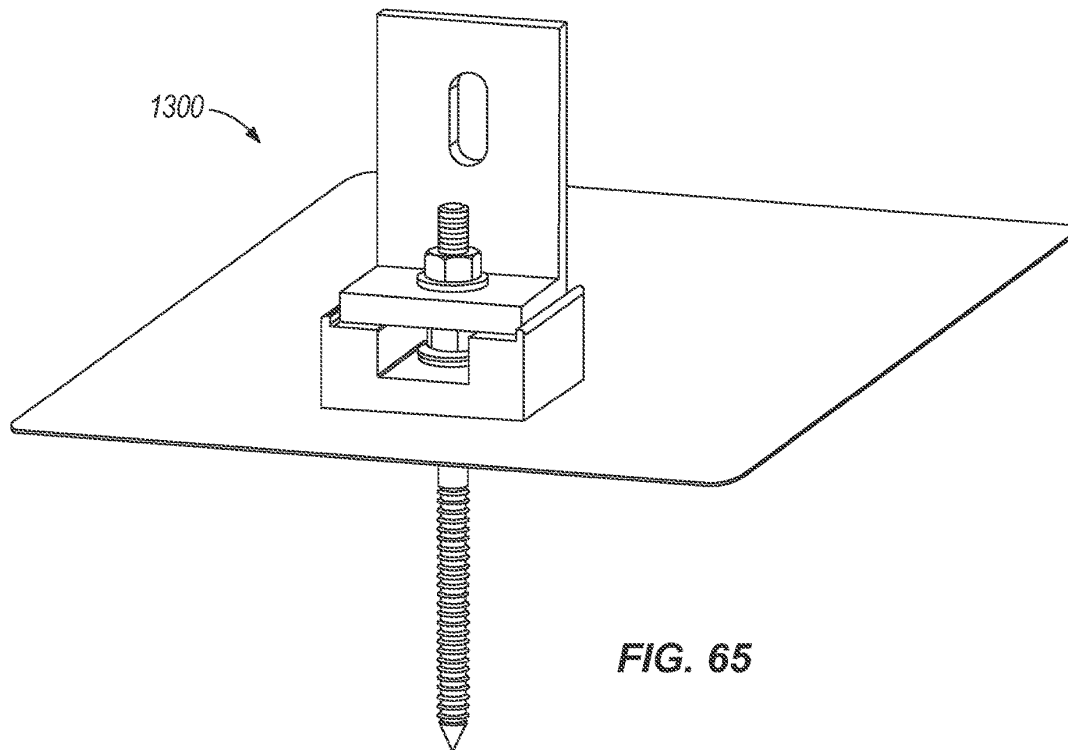
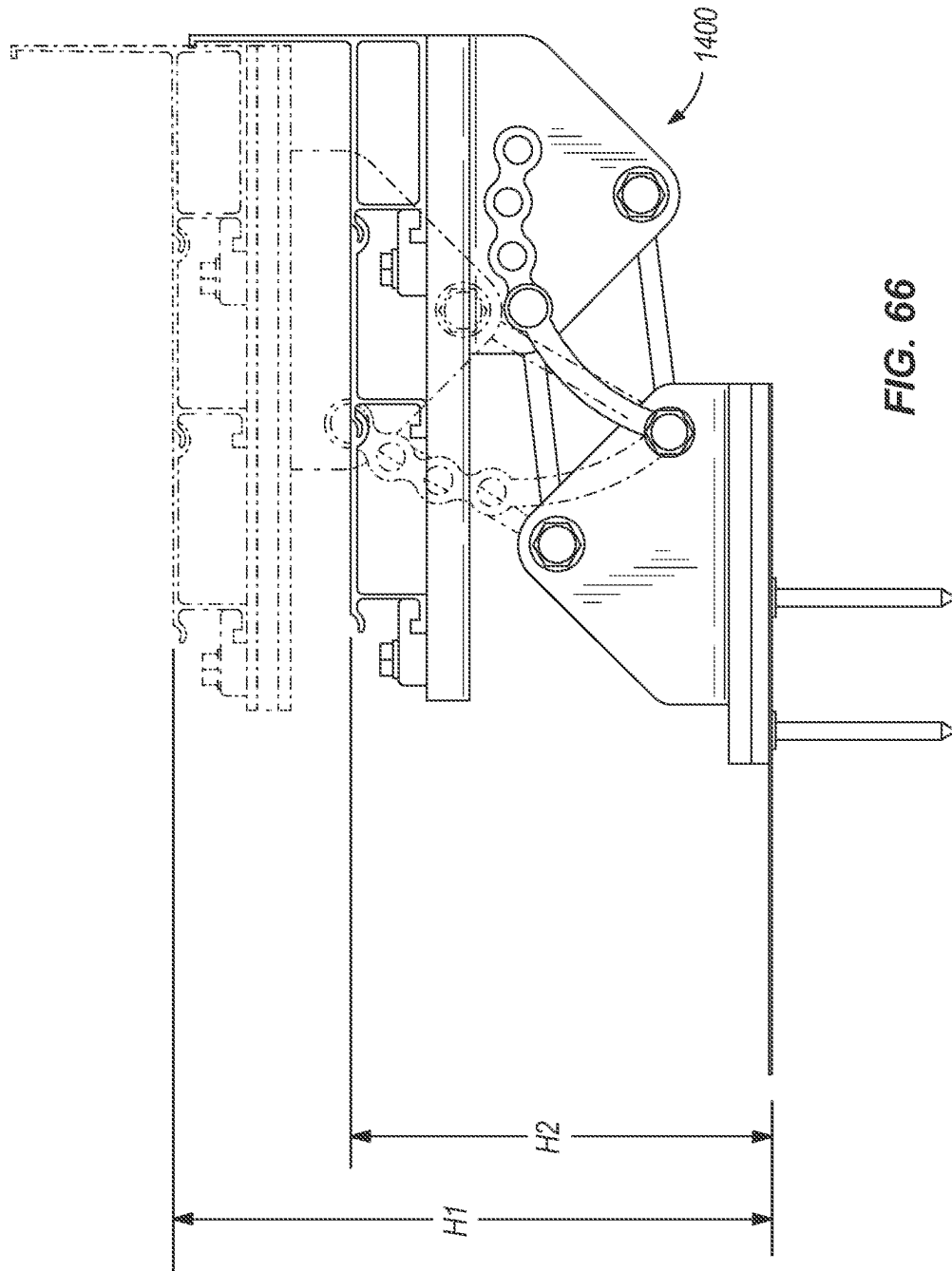


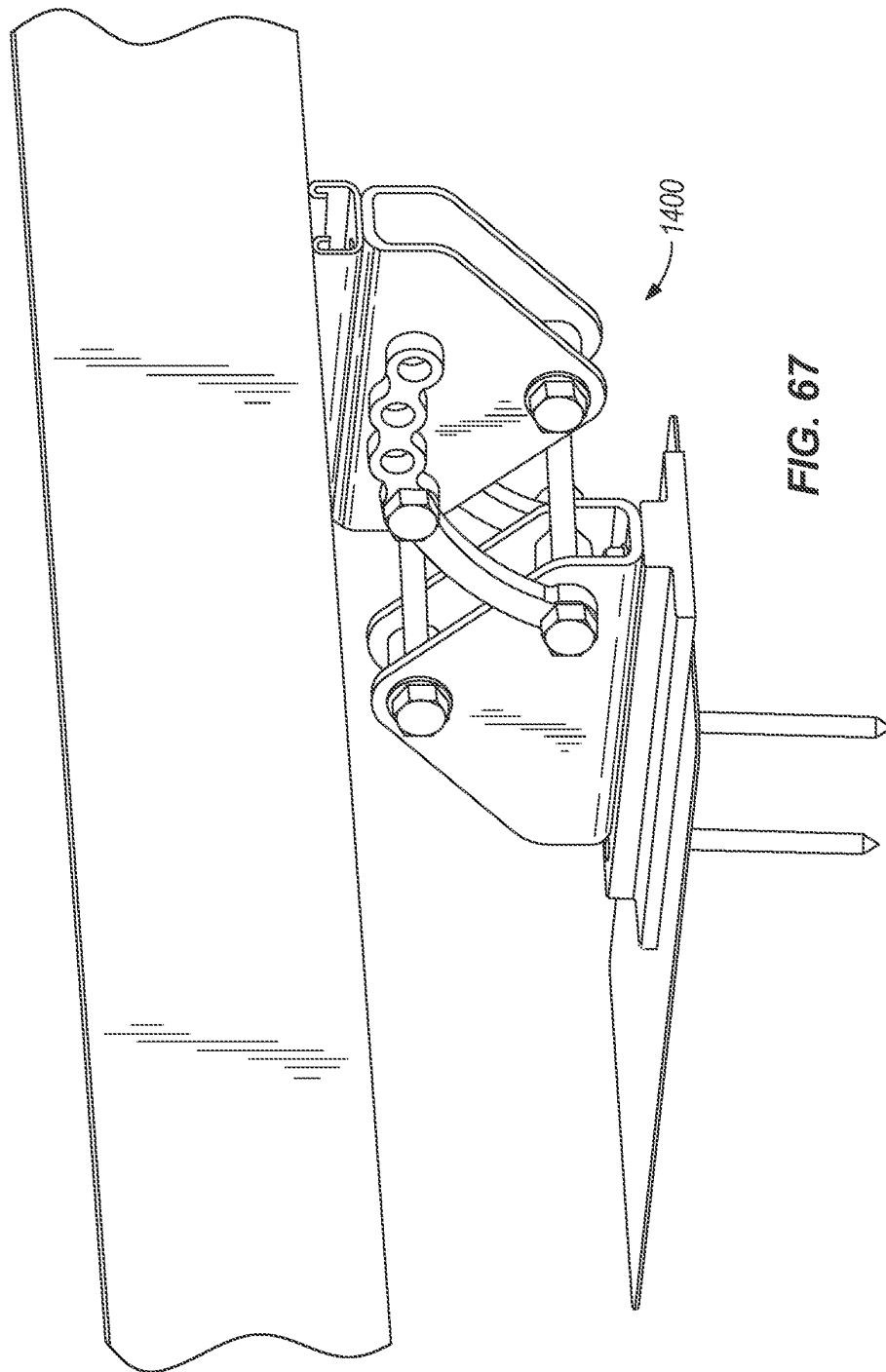
FIG. 63











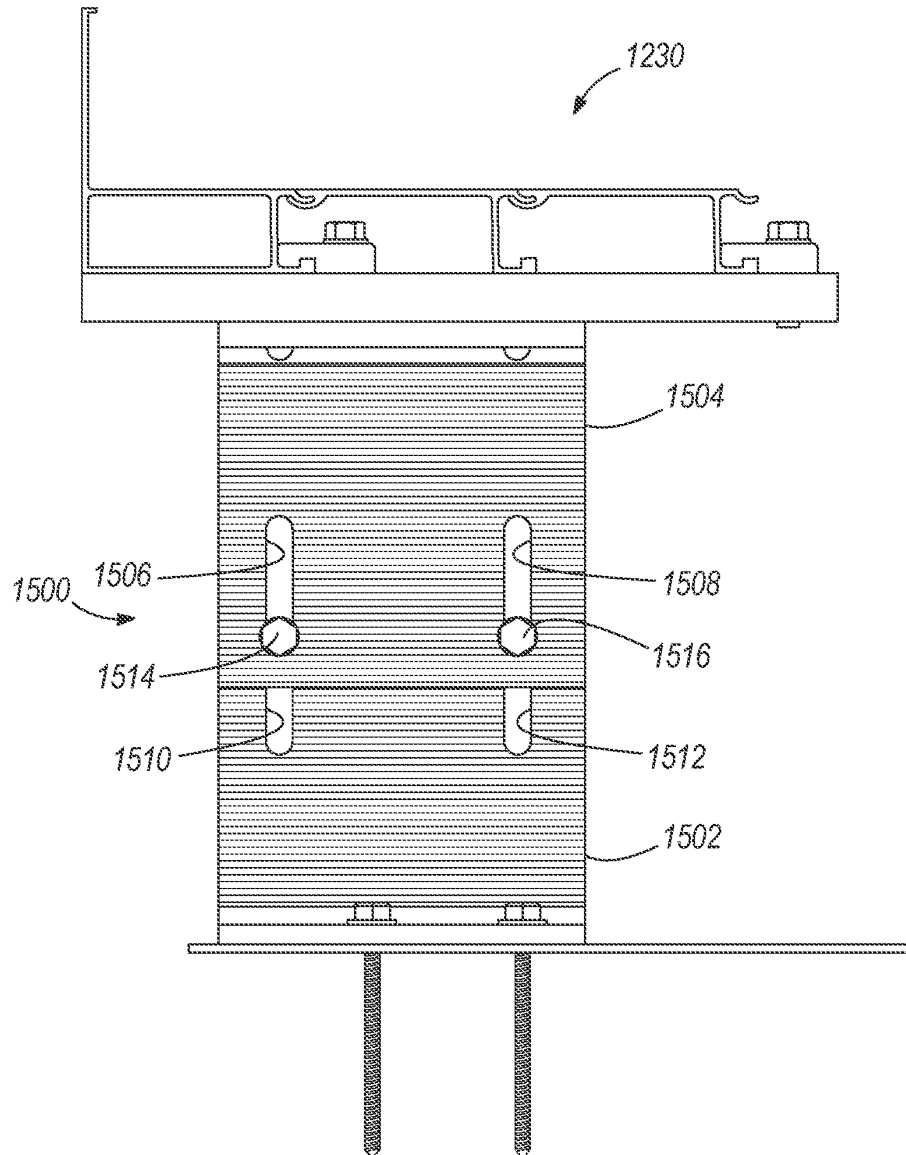


FIG. 68

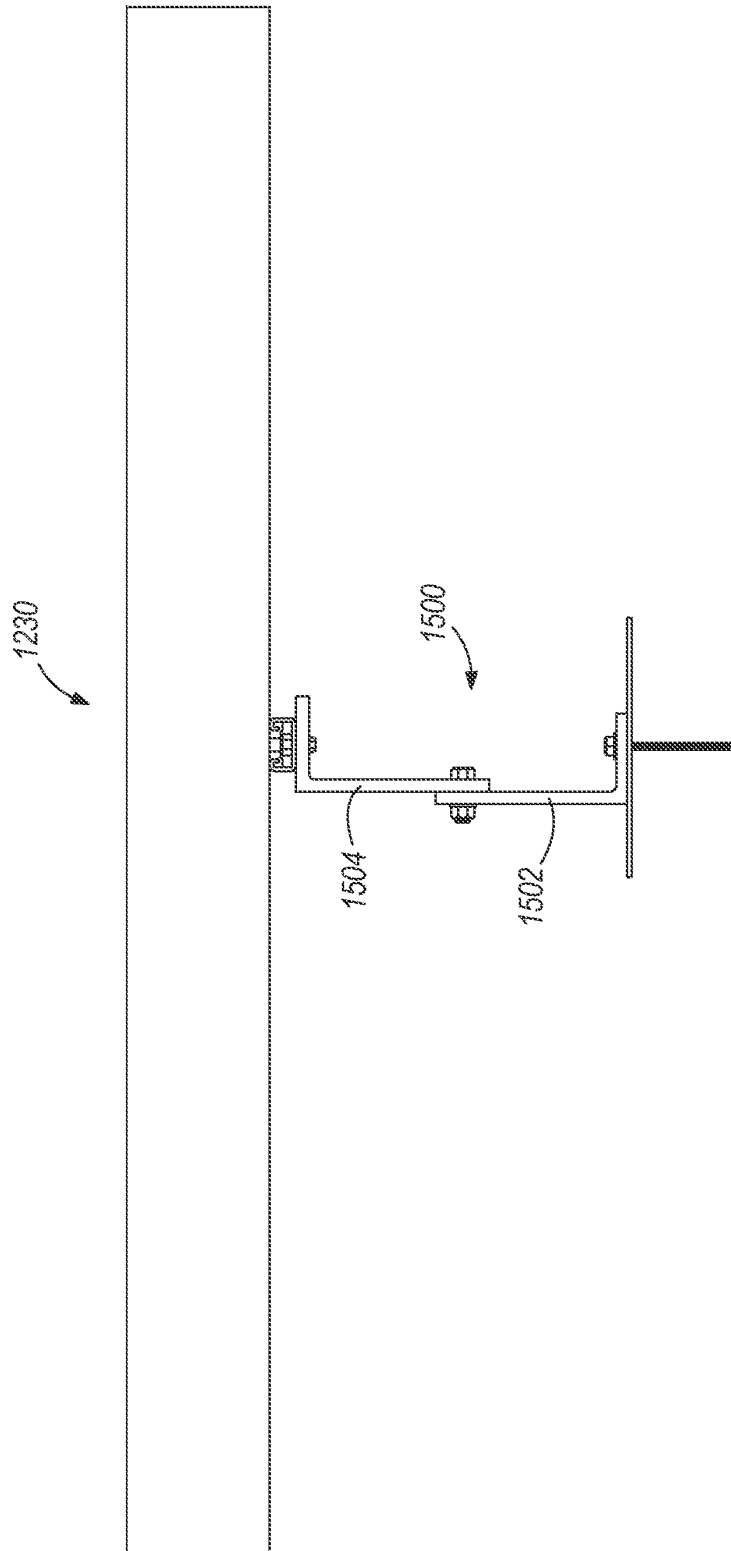
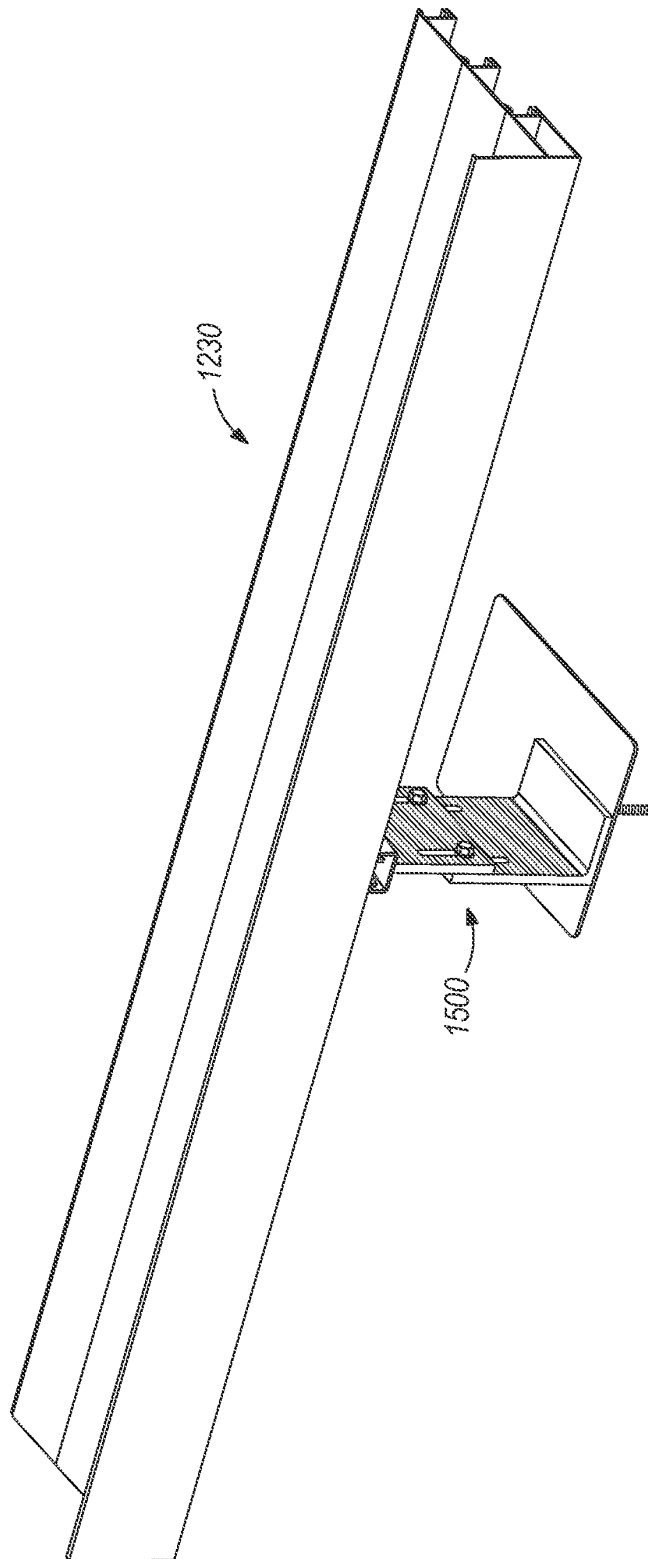
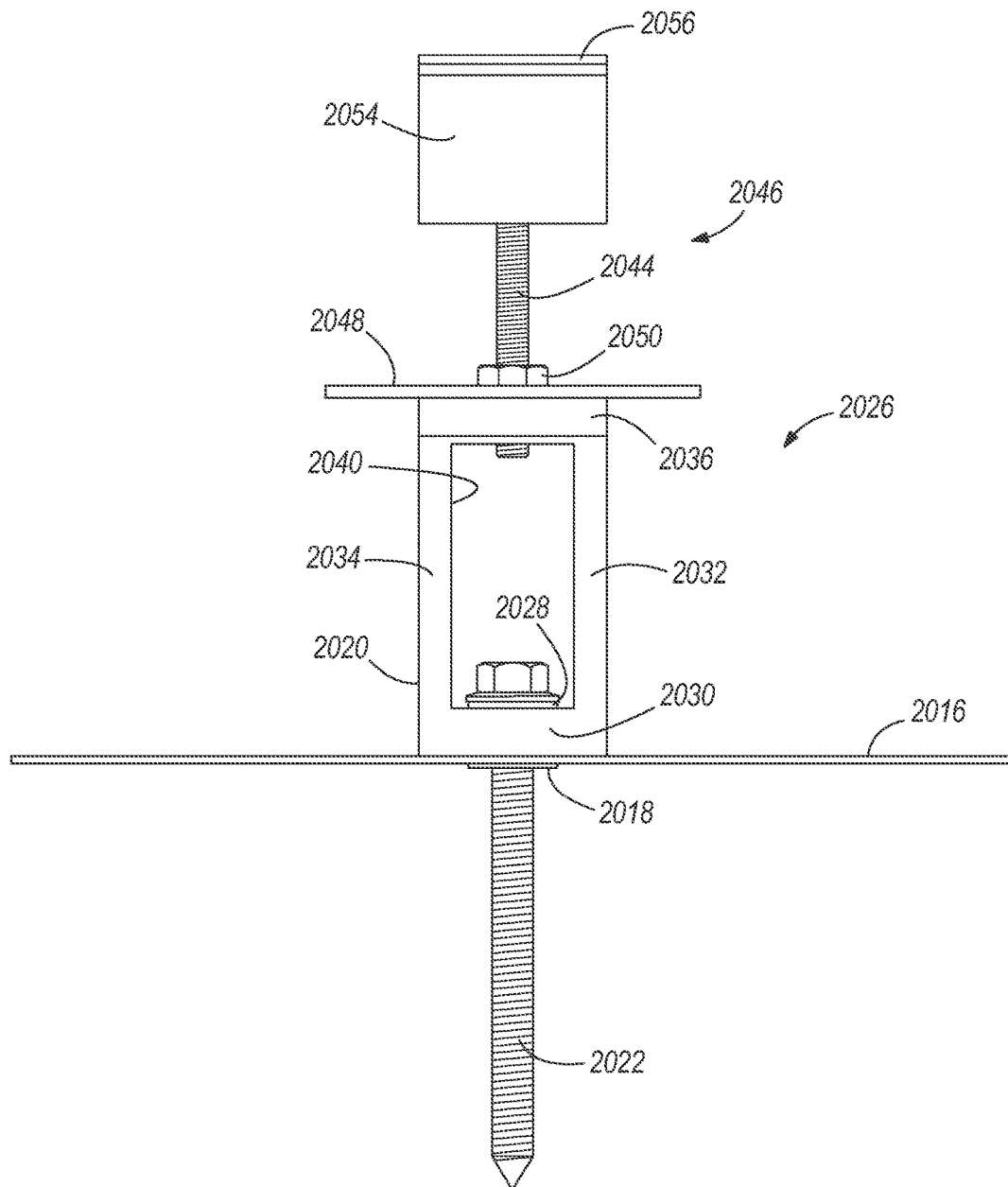


FIG. 69







**FIG. 73**



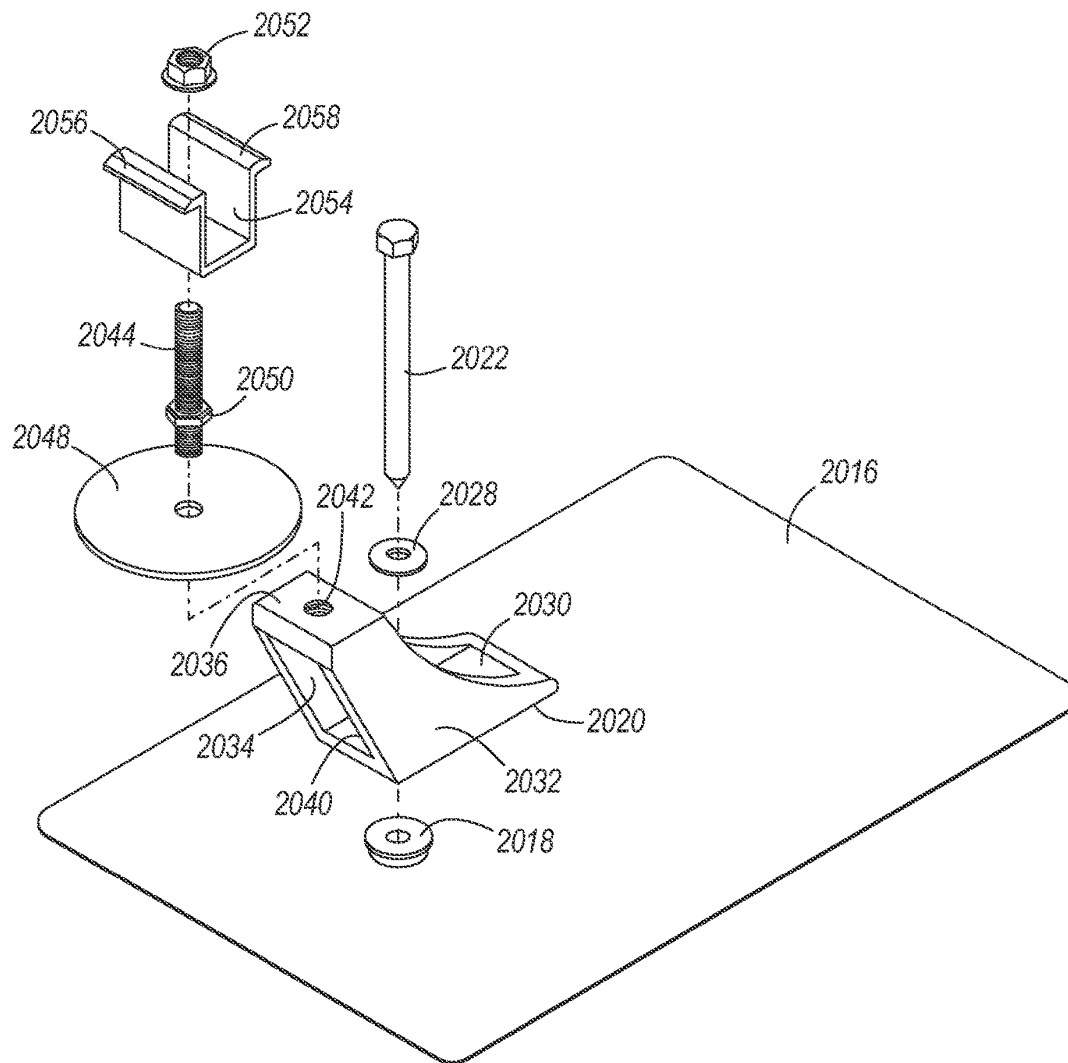
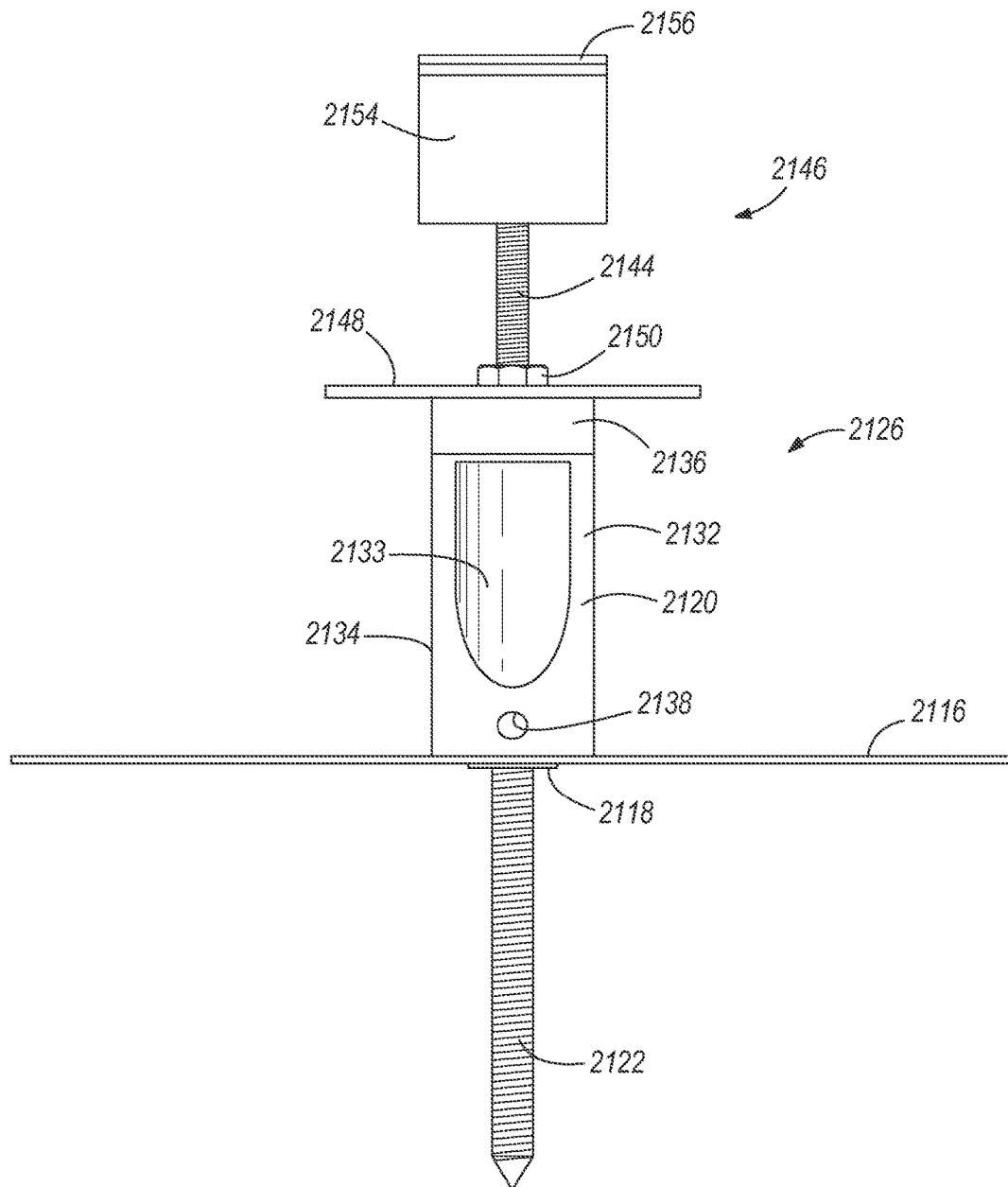
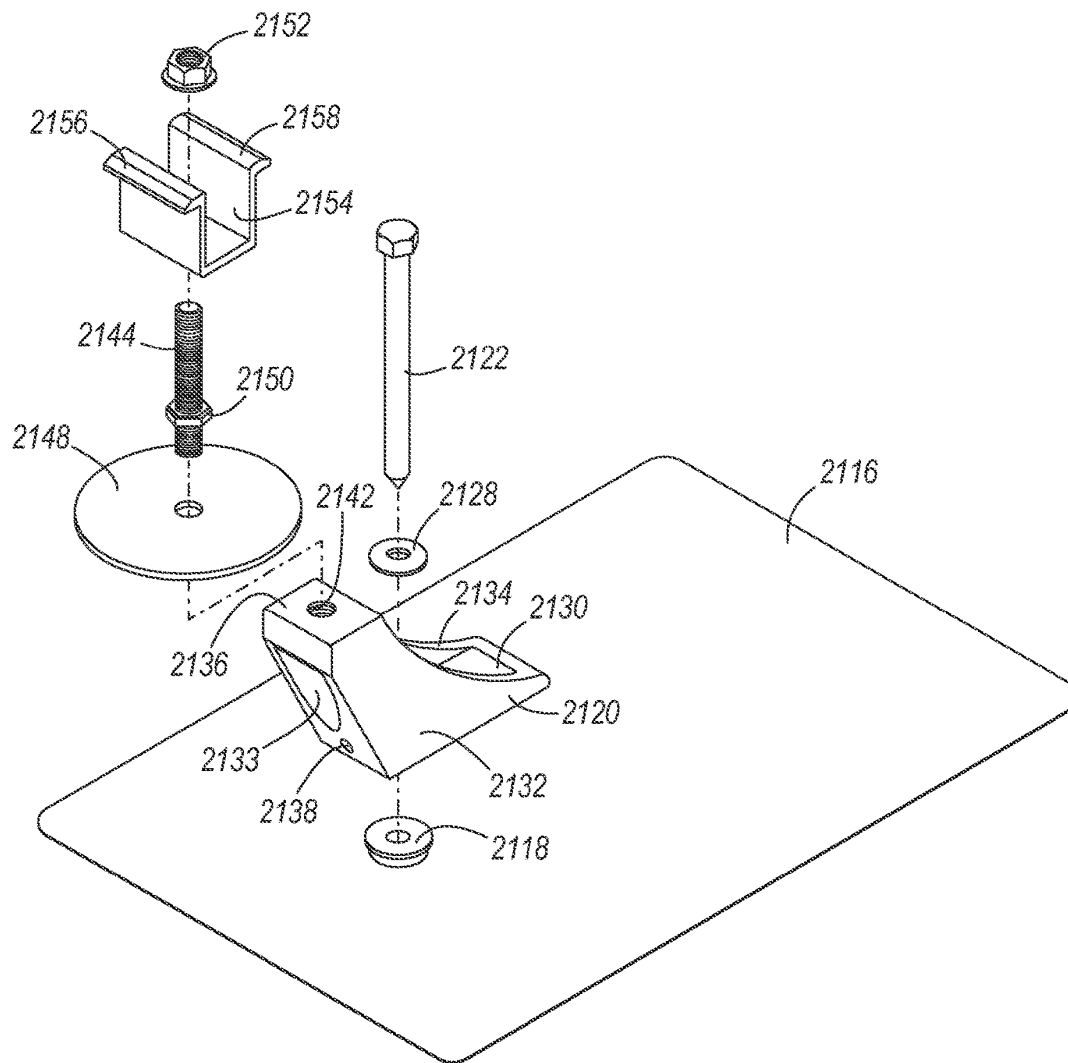


FIG. 74





**FIG. 77**



**FIG. 78**

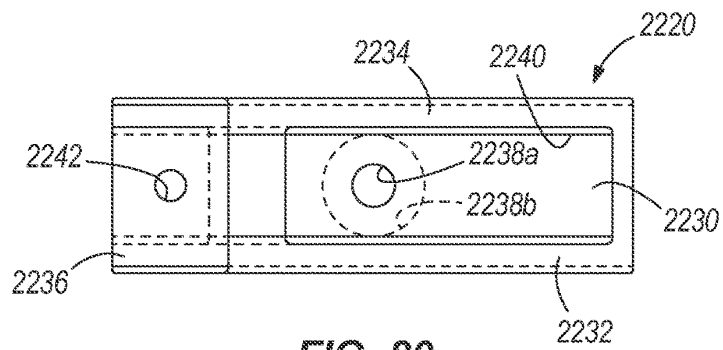


FIG. 80

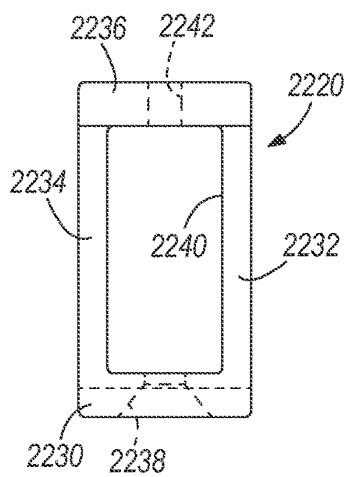


FIG. 79

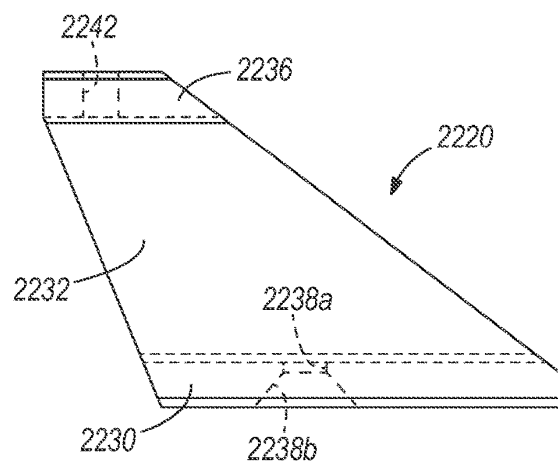


FIG. 81

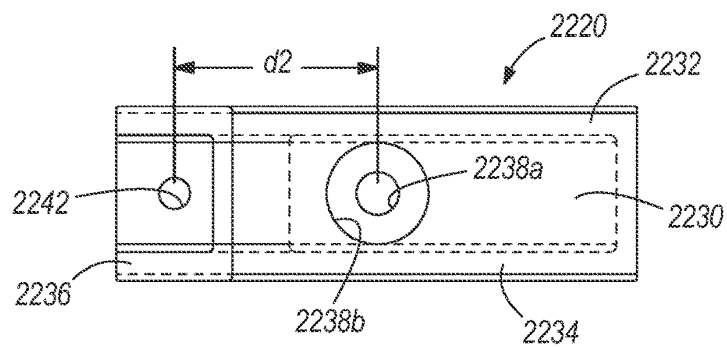
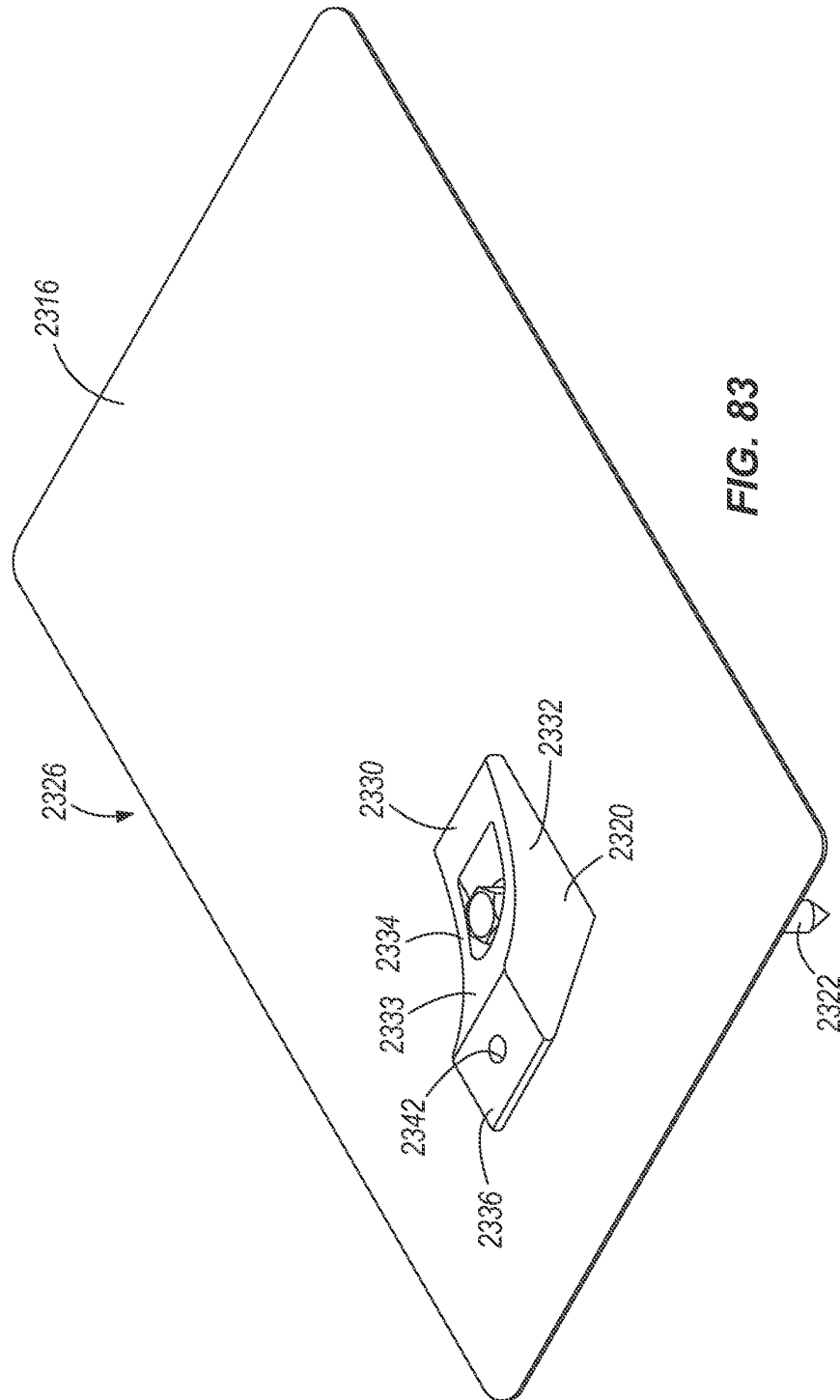


FIG. 82







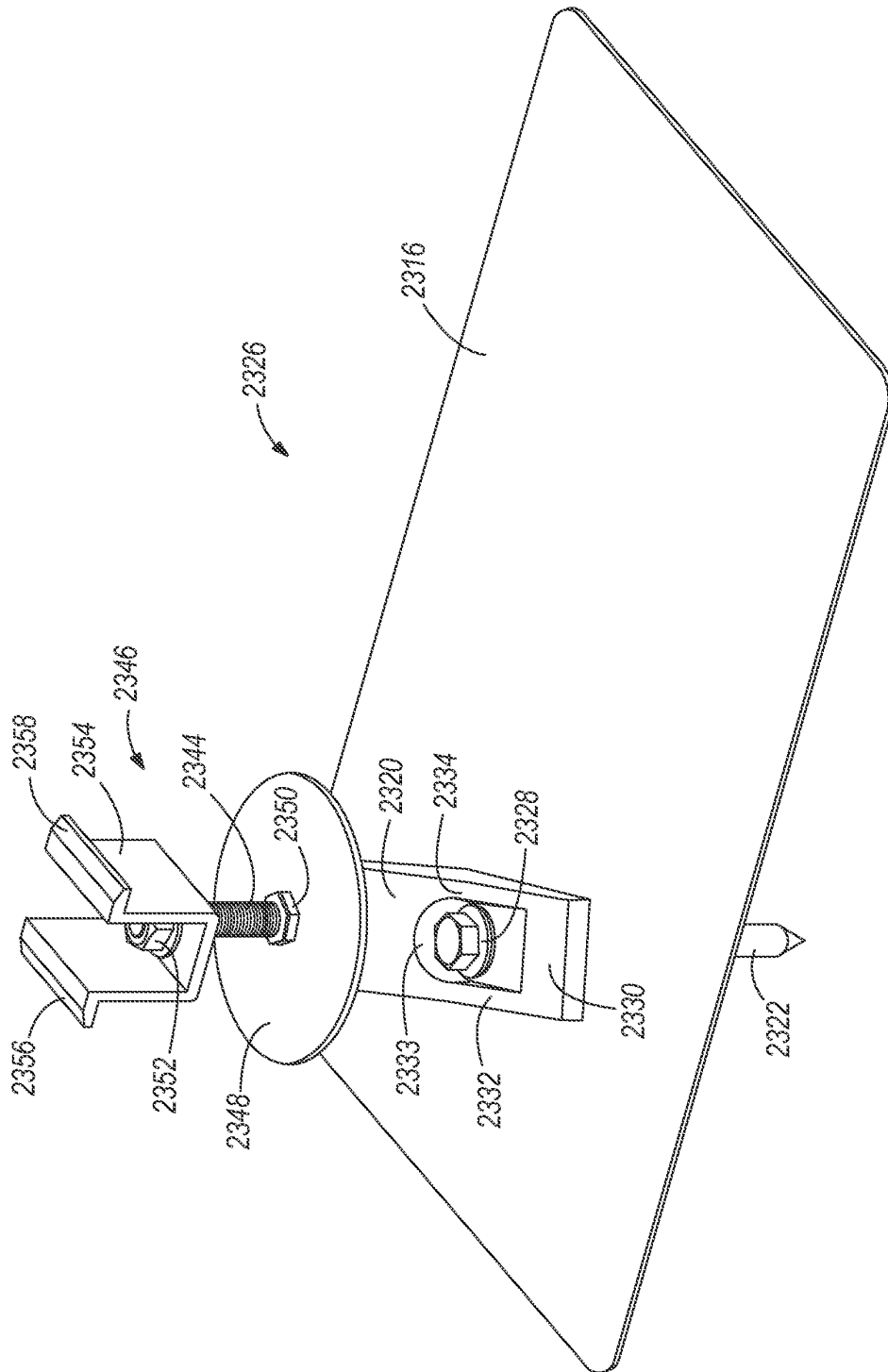


FIG. 85

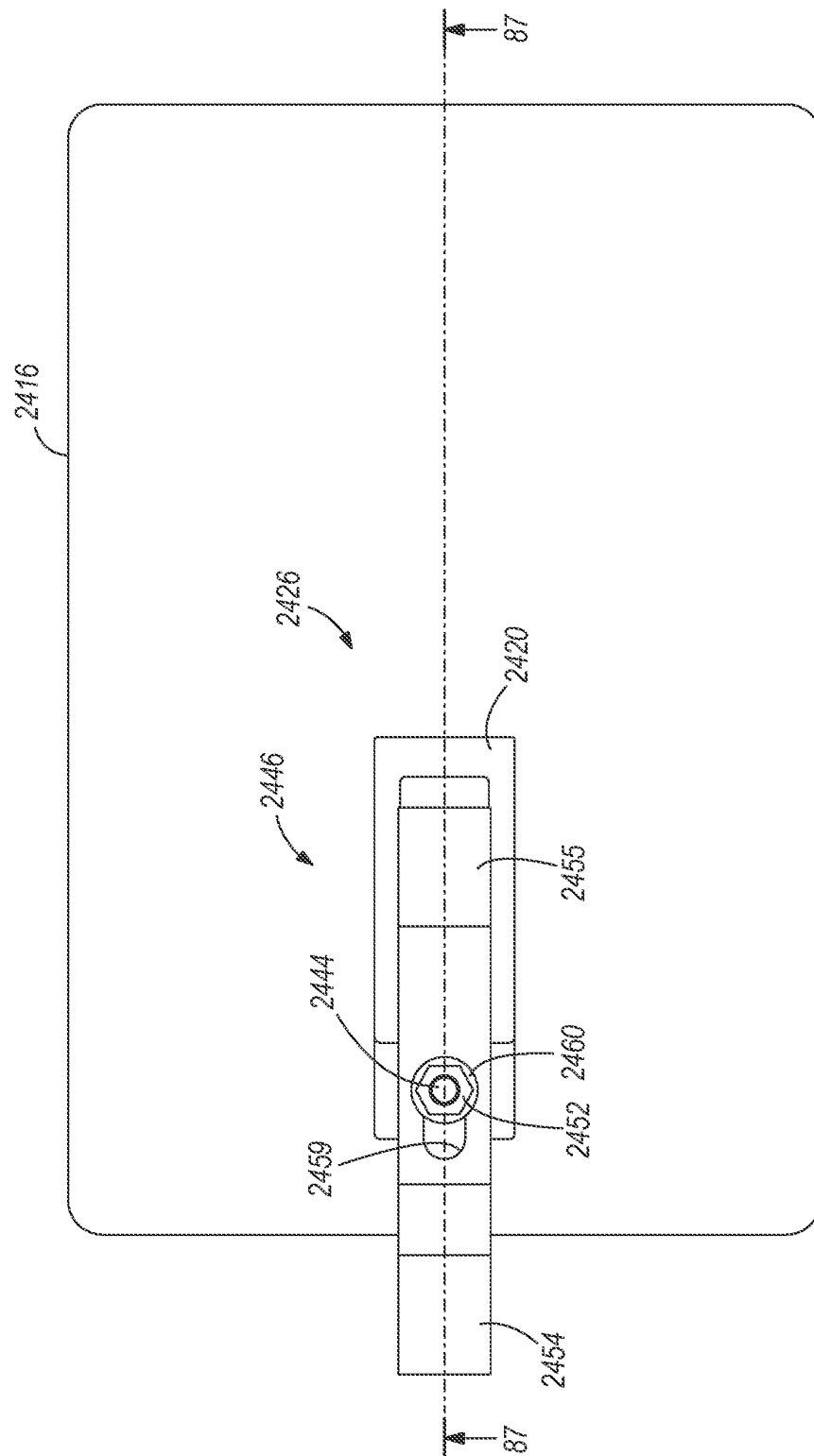


FIG. 86

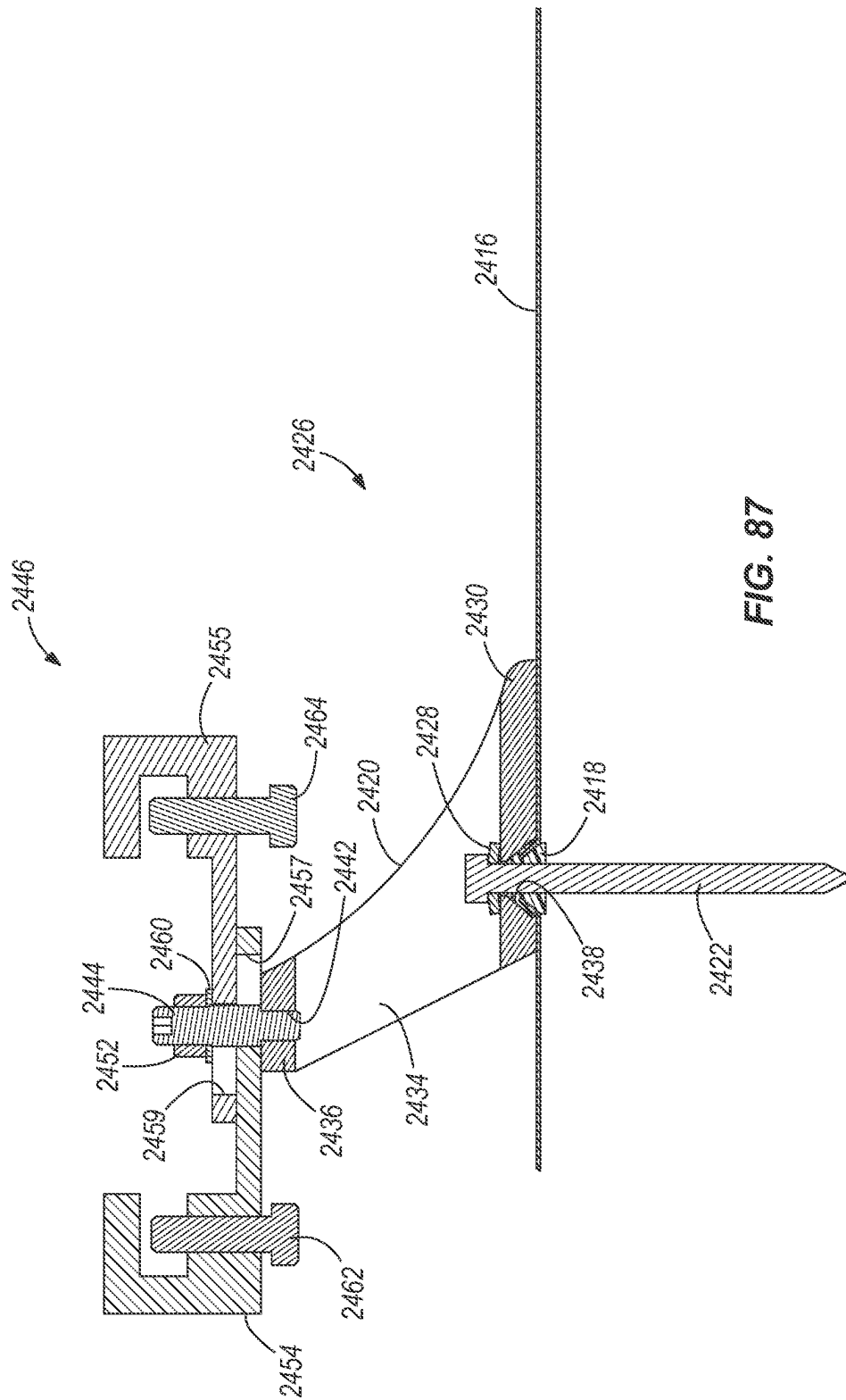
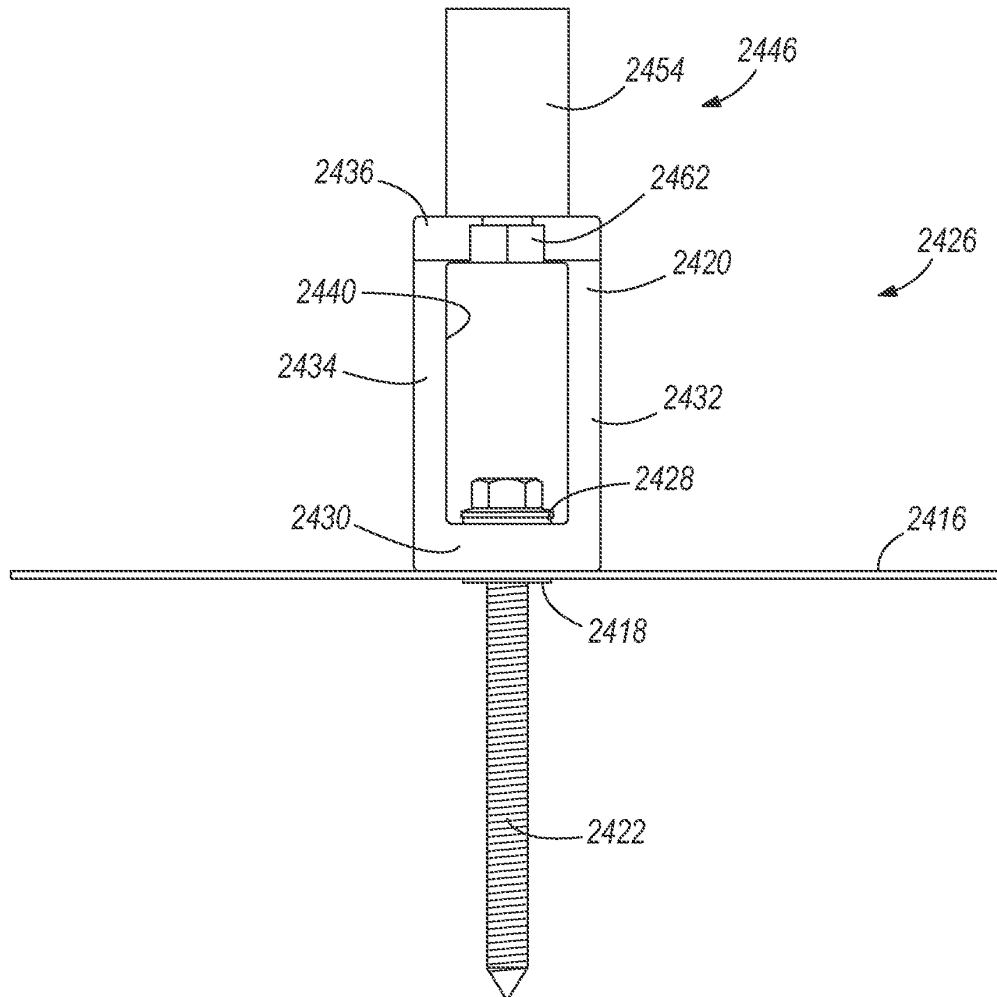
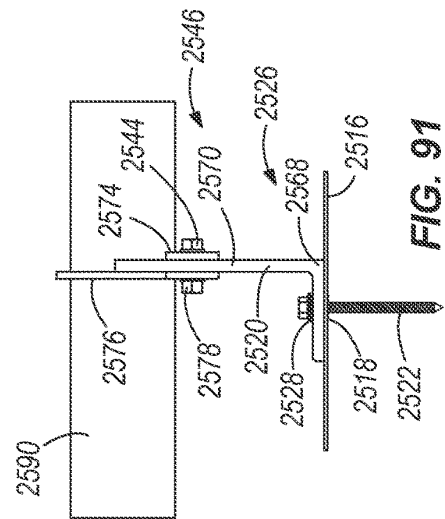
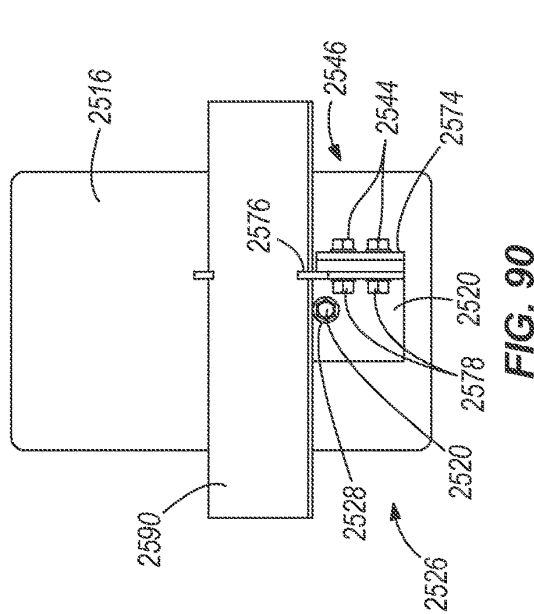
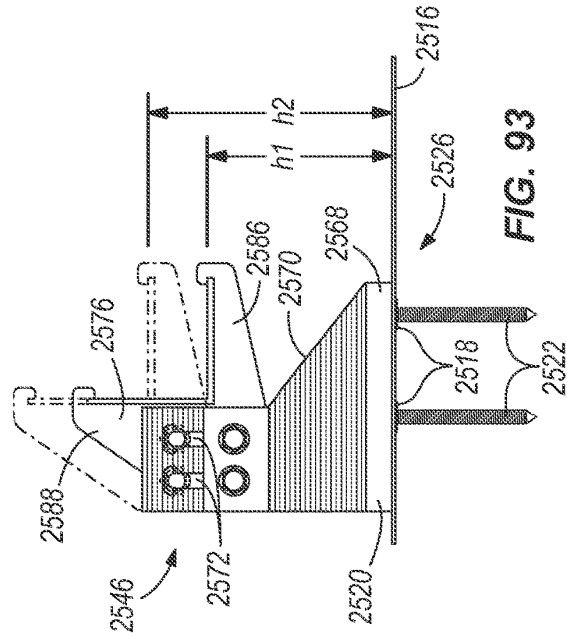
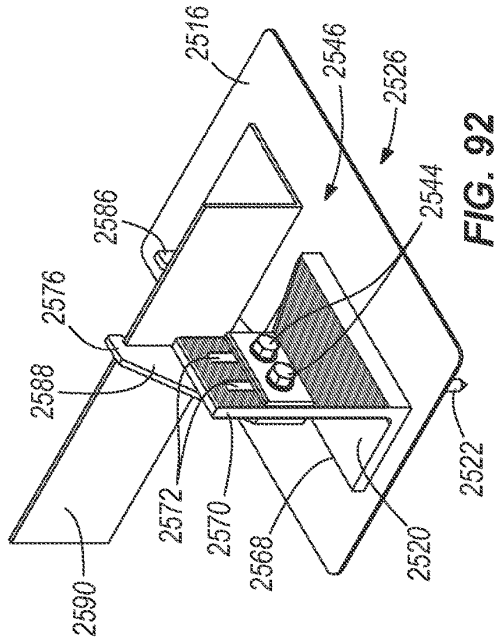


FIG. 87

**FIG. 88**







## ROOF MOUNTING SYSTEM

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/051,479, filed on Jul. 31, 2018 and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 10,594,251, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/942,265, filed on Mar. 30, 2018 issued as 10,218,304, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/711,745, filed on Sep. 21, 2017 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 10,218,304, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/461,166, filed on Aug. 5, 2016 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,793,853, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/229,974, filed on Aug. 5, 2016 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,774,292, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/003,472, filed on Jan. 21, 2016 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,422,723, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/813,199 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,422,721, filed Jul. 30, 2015, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/253,687, filed Apr. 15, 2014 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,127,464, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/271,650, filed Oct. 12, 2011 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,701,354, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/166,542, filed Jun. 22, 2011 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,146,299, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/914,209, filed Oct. 28, 2010 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,209,914, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/727,726, filed Mar. 19, 2010 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,153,700, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/161,668, filed Mar. 19, 2009, the entire contents of all of which are herein incorporated by reference. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/914,209 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,209,914 also claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 61/298,101, filed Jan. 25, 2010, and 61/345,885, filed May 18, 2010, the entire contents of both of which are herein incorporated by reference.

The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/051,479, filed on Jul. 31, 2018 and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 10,594,251, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/942,265, filed on Mar. 30, 2018 issued as 10,218,304, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/711,745, filed on Sep. 21, 2017 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 10,090,801, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/461,166, filed on Aug. 5, 2016 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,793,853, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/229,974, filed on Aug. 5, 2016 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,774,292, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/003,472, filed on Jan. 21, 2016 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,422,723, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/813,199, filed Jul. 30, 2015 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,422,721, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/253,687, filed Apr. 15, 2014 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 9,127,464, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/271,650, filed Oct. 12, 2011 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,701,354, which is also a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/914,209, filed Oct. 28, 2010 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,209,914, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/727,726 issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,153,700, filed Mar. 19, 2010, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/161,668, filed Mar. 19, 2009, the entire contents of all of which are herein incorporated by reference.

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## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to roofing systems and roof-mounted fixtures and methods for assembling and installing the same.

## SUMMARY

In some embodiments, a roof mount assembly is provided for mounting a structure to a roof, the roof including at least



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one rafter and a substrate at least partially covering the at least one rafter. The roof mount assembly may generally include flashing positioned on the substrate, the flashing defining a first surface, a second surface opposite the first surface and an aperture extending therethrough; a fastener extending through the aperture; a bracket connected to the flashing by the fastener, the bracket being configured to support at least one roof-mounted structure on the roof; and a seal including a first portion positionable between the first surface of the flashing and the bracket and a second portion positionable to extend through the aperture and between the flashing and the fastener, the seal forming a water-tight seal to inhibit flow of fluid through the aperture.

In some embodiments, a method is provided for mounting a roof mount assembly to a roof, the roof including at least one rafter and a substrate at least partially covering the at least one rafter. The method may generally include inserting a seal into an aperture defined in a flashing; positioning the flashing and the seal on the roof; positioning a bracket on the flashing; extending a fastener through the bracket, the flashing and the seal and into the at least one rafter; retaining the bracket, the flashing and the seal on the roof with the fastener; and inhibiting fluid flow through the aperture with the seal.

Independent aspects of the invention will become apparent by consideration of the detailed description, claims and accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a top view of a roofing system according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 1A is a cross-sectional view of the roofing system of FIG. 1, taken along line A-A of FIG. 1.

FIG. 2 is a top view of flashing from the roofing system shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the flashing shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a front view of the flashing shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is a side view of the flashing shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 is a top view of a seal for use with the flashing shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 6A is a front view of an alternate seal for use with the flashing shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 7-7 shown in FIG. 6.

FIG. 7A is a bottom perspective view of the seal shown in FIG. 6A.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the seal shown in FIG. 6.

FIG. 8A is a top perspective view of the seal shown in FIG. 6A.

FIG. 9 is a top view of the flashing of FIG. 2 with the seal shown in FIG. 6 installed in the aperture.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the flashing and seal shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is a front view of the flashing and seal shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 12 is a side view of the flashing and seal shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 13 is a side view of a bracket for use with the flashing and seal.

FIG. 13A is a side view of an alternative embodiment of the bracket.

FIG. 14 is a bottom view of the bracket shown in FIG. 13.

FIG. 14A is a bottom view of the bracket shown in FIG. 13A.

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FIG. 15 is a top view of an assembly including the flashing, the seal, the bracket and a fastener.

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of the assembly shown in FIG. 15.

FIG. 17 is a front view of the assembly shown in FIG. 15.

FIG. 18 is a side view of the assembly shown in FIG. 15.

FIG. 19 is an exploded view of the assembly shown in FIG. 15.

FIG. 20 is a top view of a second embodiment of flashing according to the present invention.

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of the flashing shown in FIG. 20.

FIG. 22 is a front view of the flashing shown in FIG. 20.

FIG. 23 is a side view of the flashing shown in FIG. 20.

FIG. 24 is a top view of the flashing shown in FIG. 20 including seals installed in the flashing apertures.

FIG. 25 is a perspective view of the flashing and seals shown in FIG. 24.

FIG. 26 is a front view of the flashing and seals shown in FIG. 24.

FIG. 27 is a side view of the flashing and seals shown in FIG. 24.

FIG. 28 is a side view of a bracket for use with the flashing and seals shown in FIG. 24.

FIG. 28A is a side view of an alternative embodiment of the bracket.

FIG. 29 is a bottom view of the bracket shown in FIG. 28.

FIG. 29A is a bottom view of the bracket shown in FIG. 28A.

FIG. 30 is a top view of an assembly including the flashing, the seals, the bracket and two fasteners.

FIG. 31 is a perspective view of the assembly shown in FIG. 30.

FIG. 32 is a front view of the assembly shown in FIG. 30.

FIG. 33 is a side view of the assembly shown in FIG. 30.

FIG. 34 is an exploded view of the assembly shown in FIG. 30.

FIG. 35 is a top view of a third embodiment of flashing including one aperture.

FIG. 36 is a perspective view of the flashing shown in FIG. 35.

FIG. 37 is a front view of the flashing shown in FIG. 35.

FIG. 38 is a side view of the flashing shown in FIG. 35.

FIG. 39 is a perspective view of the flashing shown in FIG. 35 including the seal shown in FIG. 6.

FIG. 40 is a side view of a bracket for use with the flashing and seal shown in FIG. 35.

FIG. 41 is a bottom view of the bracket shown in FIG. 40.

FIG. 42 is a bottom perspective view of the bracket shown in FIG. 40.

FIG. 43 is a top view of a fourth embodiment of flashing including one aperture.

FIG. 44 is a perspective view of the flashing shown in FIG. 43.

FIG. 45 is a front view of the flashing shown in FIG. 43.

FIG. 46 is a side view of the flashing shown in FIG. 43.

FIG. 47 is a perspective view of an assembly including the flashing shown in FIG. 43 and a bracket.

FIG. 48 is a top perspective view of a bracket including a membrane exploded off of the bracket for clarity.

FIG. 49 is a bottom perspective view of the bracket and membrane of FIG. 48.

FIG. 50 is an exploded view of another roofing system embodiment.

FIG. 51 is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 50, taken along line 51-51 of FIG. 50.

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FIG. 52 is a partial cross-sectional view of another roofing system embodiment.

FIG. 53 is a partial cross-sectional view of the roofing system of FIG. 52 with an alternative flashing arrangement.

FIG. 54 is a top view of a flashing and seal according to some independent embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 55 is a cross-sectional view taken generally along line 55-55 of FIG. 54 and illustrating the seal.

FIG. 56 is an exploded view of the flashing and the seal of FIGS. 54 and 55.

FIG. 57 is an alternate construction of the flashing shown in FIGS. 54-56.

FIG. 58 is a top view of a flashing and the seal according to some independent embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 59 is a cross-sectional view taken generally along line 59-59 of FIG. 58 and illustrating the seal.

FIG. 60 is a perspective view of a panel mounted to a track system for mounting to a roof surface.

FIG. 61 is a close-up perspective view of FIG. 60 with the panel shown in phantom, to more clearly illustrate the connection between the panel and the track system.

FIG. 62 is a side view of the panel and snow fence of FIGS. 60 and 61.

FIG. 63 is a perspective view of a panel and a snow fence mounted to a track system for mounting to a roof surface.

FIG. 64 is a cross-sectional view of the panel and snow fence taken along line 64-64 of FIG. 63.

FIG. 65 is a perspective view of a structure for mounting the panel and snow fence to the roof without the use of a track that can be utilized with any of the embodiments disclosed herein.

FIG. 66 is a side view of a first adjustable bracket shown in a first position in solid and a second position in phantom that can be utilized with any of the embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 67 is a perspective view of the first adjustable bracket of FIG. 66.

FIGS. 68-70 are various views of a second adjustable bracket that can be utilized with any of the embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 71 is a top view of a roofing system according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 72 is a cross-sectional view of the roofing system of FIG. 71, taken along line 72-72 of FIG. 71.

FIG. 73 is a front view of a mounting assembly from the roofing system of FIGS. 71 and 72.

FIG. 74 is an exploded view of the mounting assembly of FIGS. 71-73.

FIG. 75 is a top view of a mounting assembly according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 76 is a cross-sectional view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 75, taken along line 76-76 of FIG. 75.

FIG. 77 is a front view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 75.

FIG. 78 is an exploded view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 75.

FIG. 79 is an end view of a bracket according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 80 is a top view of the bracket of FIG. 79.

FIG. 81 is a side view of the bracket of FIG. 79.

FIG. 82 is a bottom view of the bracket of FIG. 79.

FIG. 83 is a perspective view of the mounting assembly according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 84 is a perspective view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 83 and including an attachment bracket.

FIG. 85 is a perspective view of the mounting assembly of FIGS. 83 and 84 in an alternate orientation.

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FIG. 86 is a top view of a mounting assembly according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 87 is a cross-sectional view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 86, taken along line 87-87 of FIG. 86.

FIG. 88 is a front view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 86.

FIG. 89 is an exploded view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 86.

FIG. 90 is a top view of a mounting assembly according to some embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 91 is a front view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 90.

FIG. 92 is a perspective view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 90.

FIG. 93 is a side view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 90.

FIG. 94 is an exploded view of the mounting assembly of FIG. 90.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Before any independent embodiments of the invention are explained in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the following drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or of being carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. The use of "including," "comprising," or "having" and variations thereof herein is meant to encompass the items listed thereafter and equivalents thereof as well as additional items.

Unless specified or limited otherwise, the terms "mounted," "connected," "supported," and "coupled" and variations thereof are used broadly and encompass both direct and indirect mountings, connections, supports, and couplings. Further, "connected" and "coupled" are not restricted to physical or mechanical connections or couplings.

Also, it is to be understood that phraseology and terminology used herein with reference to device or element orientation (such as, for example, terms like "central," "upper," "lower," "front," "rear," etc.) are only used to simplify description of embodiments of the present invention and do not alone indicate or imply that the device or element referred to must have a particular orientation. In addition, terms such as "first" and "second" are used herein for purposes of description and are not intended to indicate or imply relative importance or significance.

FIGS. 1 and 1A illustrate a roofing system 10 including a number of rafters or beams 12, a roof substrate 14 (e.g., tarpaper, plywood or other decking material, insulation, and the like) supported on the rafters 12, flashing 16 extending across the substrate 14 (i.e., placed immediately adjacent an upper surface of the substrate 14 or supported on one or more intermediate layers of roofing or sealing material, which in turn are placed on the substrate 14), a seal 18, a mounting bracket 20 and at least one fastener 22 operable to connect the bracket 20 to the roof substrate 14 and the flashing 16. In the illustrated embodiment, the roofing system 10 includes a washer 21 positioned between the mounting bracket 20 and the fastener 22. In some embodiments, the washer 21 can be a spring washer, a compression lock washer, a sealing ring or the like. In some embodiments, the washer 21 is omitted. The roofing system 10 is

operable to support any of a variety of roof-mounted fixtures, such as, for example, snow fences, solar panels, an antenna, signs, billboards, or any of a number of other roof-mountable assemblies. Depending on one or more of the geographic location, anticipated quantity and type of precipitation, and anticipated roof and wind loading, the roofing system 10 can include any of a variety of flashing, seal and bracket arrangements, as will be discussed below.

The bracket 20 is operable to support any of a variety of roof-mounted fixtures, such as snow guards, snow fences, solar panels, an antenna, signs, billboards, or any other assembly mountable to a roof. Some roof-mounted fixtures are described in detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,609,326, filed Jun. 16, 1995, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,526,701, filed Dec. 6, 2000, the contents of both of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Prior to installation of the roofing system 10, apertures 24 are drilled or otherwise created in the rafters 12 and/or substrate 14. The illustrated embodiment shows apertures 24 in the substrate 14. The roofing system 10 inhibits leakage of fluids through the flashing 16, and, in some embodiments, may also or alternately inhibit leakage of fluids beyond the flashing to portions of the substrate 14 or areas below the substrate 14. The roofing system 10 can be utilized on any of a variety of roof types, such as slate roofs, membrane roofs, aluminum roofs, standing seam roofs, tile roofs, shingle roofs, and the like.

A first embodiment of flashing 16 for the roofing system 10 is illustrated in FIGS. 2-5. The flashing 16 of the embodiment of FIGS. 2-5 extends substantially along a plane but includes an upwardly extending protrusion, such as the illustrated projection 30 that tapers upward, out of the plane. The upwardly extending projection 30 has a first diameter d1 in the plane, and a second diameter d2 in a second plane that is substantially parallel to but spaced from the plane. The second diameter d2 is less than the first diameter d1, to form a truncated cone or frustoconical shape. In other embodiments, the projections 30 can have other shapes and configurations, corresponding to the shape of an underside of an associated mounting bracket 20.

As best illustrated in FIG. 1A, the projection 30 defines a concave interior side 26, an exterior side 27 and a frustoconical end 28. As used herein, frustoconical includes cones with rounded, flat, non-flat or nearly flat upper portions and truncated cones with rounded, flat, non-flat or nearly flat upper portions. As mentioned above, the projections 30 can have a number of different shapes and configurations. Similarly, in some embodiments, the concave interior side 26 of the projection 30 may have a number of different shapes and configurations, including but not limited to configurations in which the arch provided by the interior side 26 does not include a uniform radius.

The concave interior side 26 and the flashing 16 define a space therebetween. A seal can be positioned within the space to at least partially fill the space to further inhibit leakage through the aperture 24. The seal has been omitted from FIG. 1A for clarity, but is illustrated and described in other embodiments. Any of the seals shown or described herein can be utilized with the roofing system shown in FIGS. 1 and 1A.

With continued reference to FIGS. 2-5, the upwardly extending projection 30 defines an aperture 32 positioned substantially in the second plane. The illustrated upwardly extending projection 30 and aperture 32 are circular, but in other embodiments, can be square, D-shaped, triangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, ovalar, or other regular or irregular shapes. The illustrated aperture 32 is substantially centered

on the upwardly extending projection 30, but other, non-centered embodiments are possible. The flashing 16 has a first side 34 and a second side 36 opposite the first side 34. The first side 34 and the second side 36 are substantially planar, apart from the projection 30.

In some embodiments, the aperture 32 is sized to receive a seal 18 therethrough. The seal 18 can extend through the flashing 16, such that the seal 18 engages or contacts the first side 34 of the flashing 16 and the second side 36 of the flashing 16. The illustrated seal 18 includes a first end portion 40 that forms a substantially circular disk having a planar end surface 41 and a second end portion 42 that forms a substantially circular disk having a planar end surface 43 substantially parallel to the planar end surface 41. The illustrated seal 18 also defines a stem, such as the illustrated tapered central portion 44, extending between the first end portion 40 and the second end portion 42. The tapered central portion 44 has a first diameter d3 adjacent the planar end surface 41 and a second diameter d4 adjacent the planar end surface 43. The first diameter d3 is less than the second diameter d4. The diameter of the tapered central portion 44 increases from the first diameter d3 to the second diameter d4 substantially linearly to form a taper along a substantially constant angle. The seal 18 has a substantially cylindrical overall shape, with a notch 45 cut out between the first end portion 40 and the second end portion 42 along the tapered central portion 44. The notch 45 is defined by a tapered surface 46 extending between the first and second end portions 40, 42. In the illustrated embodiment, the second diameter d4 is approximately equal to the diameter of the first end portion 40 and the diameter of the second end portion 42.

The illustrated seal 18 defines a substantially cylindrical aperture 48 that is substantially centrally located in the seal 18. The aperture 48 extends normal to the outside surfaces of the first and second end portions 40, 42 and parallel to the substantially cylindrical overall shape of the seal 18, in the illustrated embodiment. The aperture 48 has a smaller diameter than the seal first diameter d3, as shown in FIG. 7, so that the seal 18 has an adequate thickness between the first and second end portions 40, 42. The seal 18 can be made from any suitable resilient sealing or elastomeric material, such as polymers, rubbers, plastics, and the like.

The seal 18 is insertable into the aperture 32 to couple the seal 18 to the flashing 16, as illustrated in FIGS. 9-12. The notch 45 is sized to receive the flashing 16 therein. The seal 18 is operable to form a compression seal by being held against the concave interior side 26 of the flashing 16. The seal 18 can be factory-installed in the flashing aperture 32 or can be inserted by on-site at a customer's building. A fixture for a punch press can be sized to install the seals 18 into the respective apertures 32. In some embodiments, the punch press can be utilized to form the projection 30 and the aperture 32 in flashing 16, at the same time. In some embodiments, the punch press can form the projection 30 and the aperture 32 in the flashing 16 and then insert the seal 18 into the aperture 32, either during the same operation or during a separate operation.

In some embodiments, a hand tool can be utilized to insert the seal 18 into the aperture 32. This tool can be operated by a single user to press or otherwise urge the first end portion 40 through the aperture 32, such that the projection 30 contacts the tapered surface 46 of the tapered central portion 44. The tool can include one or more fingers to engage the seal 18 and pull or push the seal 18 through the aperture 32. The fingers can be inserted through the aperture 32 from the flashing first side 34 toward the flashing second side 36. The

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fingers can then squeeze or pinch the first end portion 40 to temporarily reduce the diameter of the first end portion 40. In another embodiment, the fingers can grasp a portion of the first end portion 40. The first end portion 40 is then pulled through the aperture 32. The seal 18 is resilient, such that the seal 18 returns to its previous shape and size after being inserted into the aperture 32.

An alternate seal 18A is illustrated in FIGS. 6A-8A. The seal 18A, like seal 18 can extend through the flashing 16 such that the seal 18A engages or contacts the first side 34 of the flashing 16 and the second side 36 of the flashing 16. The illustrated seal 18A includes a first end portion 40A and a second end portion 42A, spaced from the first end portion 40A. The first end portion 40A is tapered from a first diameter dA1 outward to a second diameter dA2, which is greater than the first diameter dA1. The first end portion 40A at the first diameter dA1 has a substantially planar end surface 41A. The illustrated first end portion 40A tapers along a constant slope, but in other embodiments, tapers of varying slope are possible. The second end portion 42A is tapered from a third diameter dA3 inward to a location having a diameter which is less than the third diameter dA3. The second end portion 42A at the third diameter dA3 has a substantially planar end surface 43A, which is substantially parallel to the planar end surface 41A, as shown in FIG. 6A. The illustrated second end portion 42A tapers along a constant slope, but in other embodiments, tapers of varying slope are possible. In the illustrated embodiment, the slope of the first end portion 40A is substantially identical to the slope of the second end portion 42A. In other embodiments, the slope of the first end portion 40A can be greater or less than the slope of the second end portion 42A.

The seal 18A includes a central portion 44A that is positioned between the first end portion 40A and the second end portion 42A. The central portion 44A is substantially disk-shaped and has a substantially constant diameter. In the illustrated embodiment, the central portion 44A has a diameter equal to the second diameter dA2. The central portion 44A extends between the first end portion 40A and the second end portion 42A and defines a notch 45A therebetween. The notch 45A permits the first end portion 40A to be compressed without compressing the second end portion 42A.

Although the illustrated seal 18A does not include an aperture, the seal 18A can define a substantially cylindrical aperture that is substantially centrally located in the seal 18A, similar to the aperture 48 shown in seal 18. The aperture extends normal to the planar end surfaces of the first and second end portions 40A, 42A, in the illustrated embodiment. The aperture can have a smaller diameter than the seal first diameter dA1, so that the seal 18A has an adequate thickness between the first and second end portions 40A, 42A. In some embodiments, the aperture can have a diameter equal to the dA1, such that the first end portion 40A tapers upward toward the aperture. In some such embodiments, the aperture can be formed only when a fastener is inserted through the flashing 16 and the seal 18A during installation of the roofing system 10. In other embodiments, the aperture can be formed in the seal prior to assembly of the roofing system 10. The seal 18A, like seal 18, can be made from any suitable resilient sealing material, such as polymers, rubbers, and the like.

The seal 18A is insertable into the aperture 32 in the flashing 16 to couple the seal 18A to the flashing 16. When installed, the first end portion 40A extends through the aperture 32, such that the flashing 16 is positioned between

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the first end portion 40A and the second end portion 42A. The notch 45A is sized to receive the flashing 16 therein.

A bracket, such as the bracket 20 illustrated in FIGS. 13 and 14, can be coupled to the seal 18 and flashing 16. The illustrated bracket 20 is generally z-shaped and includes an elongate body portion 52 having a first end 54 and a second end 56 spaced from the first end 54. A first flange 58 is coupled to the first end 54 and extends substantially perpendicular to the elongate body portion 52 in a first direction. A second flange 60 is coupled to the second end 56 and extends substantially perpendicular to the elongate body portion 52 in a second direction, opposite the first direction. The first flange 58 defines an aperture 62 extending substantially parallel to the elongate body portion 52. The illustrated aperture 62 is substantially ovalar, but other shapes, such as circular, square, rectangular, hexagonal, and the like are possible. The aperture 62 is sized to receive a fastener, protrusion, or the like therethrough. The ovalar shape of the aperture 62 permits flexibility and slight relative movement between the bracket 20 and the fastener, projection or the like, when installed.

The second flange 60 of the bracket 20 defines an aperture 64 that includes a first aperture portion 64a and a second aperture portion 64b. The first aperture portion 64a has a substantially cylindrical shape and defines a first diameter d5. The second aperture portion 64b has a substantially cylindrical shape and defines a second diameter d6 that is less than the first diameter d5. The first aperture portion 64a is sized to receive the seal first end portion 40. The second aperture portion 64b is sized to be smaller than the seal first end portion 40 to permit pre-loading of the seal 18, to thereby seal the aperture 64 with the seal 18.

An alternate embodiment of the bracket 20A is shown in FIGS. 13A and 14A. The bracket 20A differs from the bracket 20 in that the second flange 60A includes an aperture 66. The aperture 66 includes a first aperture portion 66a and a second aperture portion 66b. The first aperture portion 66a has a substantially constant diameter da. The second aperture portion 66b has a variable, tapering diameter starting at diameter db, which is less than da and tapering inward to diameter dc. Diameter dc is less than either da or db. The second aperture portion 66b has a substantially constant slope at which the diameter changes between db and dc. In some embodiments, the aperture 66 is tapered along the entire distance between da and dc. In other embodiments, diameters da and db are substantially equal. In still other embodiments, the slope of the tapered portion 66b is greater or less than the illustrated slope. In yet other embodiments, the relative heights of the first aperture portion 66a and the second aperture portion 66b are variable.

The projection 30 in the flashing 16 is sized to receive the second end portion 42A, as discussed above. The aperture 66 is sized to receive the seal 18A and at least partially pre-load the seal 18A to enhance the seal between the seal 18 and the bracket 20A. In some embodiments, a differently shaped seal can be utilized. One such seal 18A is illustrated in FIGS. 6A and 7A. The seal 18A is sized to substantially mate with the aperture 66, such that the aperture 66 can slightly pre-load the seal 18A. The first aperture portion 66a is sized to receive the central portion 44A, such that da is substantially equal to or slightly less than dA2. In some embodiments, the central portion 44A can be slightly tapered to permit insertion into the first aperture portion 66a when da is slightly less than dA2. The aperture portion 66b is sized to receive the first end portion 40A, such that dc is substantially equal to or slightly less than dA1, and db is substantially equal to or slightly less than dA2. In embodiments

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where  $d_c$  and  $d_b$  are slightly less than  $d_{A1}$  and  $d_{A2}$ , respectfully, slight pre-loading occurs when the seal 18A is pressed into the aperture 66. In embodiments where  $d_c$  and  $d_b$  are substantially equal to  $d_{A1}$  and  $d_{A2}$ , respectfully, the seal 18A can be preloaded by pressing the seal 18A into the bracket 20A by use of a fastener and the shape and size of the projection 30 in the flashing 16.

The seals 18 and 18A can be inserted into either or both apertures 64 or 66, and other configurations and arrangements of seals and apertures can be utilized to achieve the desired seal between the flashing 16 and the bracket 20 or 20A.

One or more fasteners can be used to couple the bracket 20 to the seal 18 and flashing 16 to form a roofing assembly. One such assembly 70 is illustrated in FIGS. 15-19 and includes the flashing 16, the seal 18, the bracket 20, one fastener 22, and a washer 72. The washer 72 can be a polymeric compression washer to provide a substantially water-tight seal between the fastener 22 and the bracket aperture 64. In some embodiments, the washer 72 can be omitted or can be replaced by an o-ring or an applied sealant, such as caulk. Alternatively or in addition, the washer 72 can include a stiffening element, such as, for example, a rigid backing, to provide additional support.

The assembly 70 can be installed on a roof. The fastener 22 can extend through the flashing 16, the seal 18, the bracket 20, into the substrate 14 and the rafters 12, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 1A. The washer 72 and the seal 18 work together to prevent or inhibit entry of water or other fluid into the aperture 64 or to the rafters 12 and/or substrate 14. Even though the illustrated fasteners are bolts, other fasteners, such as screws, studs, nails, and other removable and non-removable fasteners, can be used.

A similar assembly can be formed with the seal 18A and the bracket 20A. This assembly can also include a fastener 22 and a washer 72, as described above. The seals 18, 18A can be used interchangeably with brackets 20, 20A, and other shapes and arrangements of seals and brackets are possible.

FIGS. 20-34 illustrate another embodiment of a roofing system 110 according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing system 10 described above in connection with FIGS. 1-19. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-19. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-19 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing system 110 illustrated in FIGS. 20-34 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 20-34 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-19 are numbered in the 100 series of reference numbers.

The second flashing 116 is substantially in the shape of a rectangular sheet having rounded corners. The flashing 116 extends substantially along a plane but includes a first upwardly extending projection 130 that tapers upwardly, out of the plane. The first upwardly extending projection 130 has a first diameter  $d_7$  in the plane, and a second diameter  $d_8$  in a second plane that is substantially parallel to but spaced from the plane. The second diameter  $d_8$  is less than the first diameter  $d_7$ , to form a truncated cone or frustoconical shape.

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The diameters  $d_7$  and  $d_8$  can be the same as or different than the diameters  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  of the projection 30 described above.

The primary difference between the roofing system 110 embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 20-34 and the roofing system embodiment 10 illustrated in FIGS. 1-19 is that the roofing system 110 includes a second upwardly extending projection 131 in the flashing 116. The second upwardly extending projection 131 has a first diameter  $d_9$  in the plane, and a second diameter  $d_{10}$  in a second plane that is substantially parallel to but spaced from the plane. The second diameter  $d_{10}$  is less than the first diameter  $d_9$ , to form a truncated cone or frustoconical shape. The diameters  $d_9$  and  $d_{10}$  can be the same as or different than the diameters  $d_7$  and  $d_8$  of the first projection 130 described above.

Each of the upwardly extending projections 130, 131 defines an aperture 132, 133 positioned substantially in the second plane. The illustrated projections 130, 131 are substantially the same size and shape as the projection 30, but can have different shapes and configurations. Alternatively, each of the projections 130, 131 can have a different shape or configuration so as to require the corresponding mounting bracket 120 to be installed in a specific desired orientation relative to the flashing 116. The illustrated upwardly extending projections 130, 131 and respective apertures 132, 133 are circular, but in other embodiments, can be square, triangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, ovalar, or other regular or irregular shapes. The illustrated apertures 132, 133 are substantially centered on the respective upwardly extending projections 130, 131, but other, non-centered embodiments are possible. The second flashing 116 has a first side 134 and a second side 136 opposite the first side 134. The first side 134 and the second side 136 are substantially planar apart from the projections 130, 131.

First and second seals 118, 119 can be inserted into respective apertures 132, 133, as described above and as illustrated in FIGS. 24-27. In other embodiments, a seal similar to seal 18A can be inserted into the flashing 116. Other aperture 132, 133 and seal configurations are possible and are considered to be within the scope of the present invention. The seals 118, 119 can be inserted into the respective apertures 132, 133 as discussed above, such as with a punch press, a hand tool, or the like.

A bracket, such as the bracket 120 illustrated in FIGS. 28 and 29, can be coupled to the seals 118, 119 and flashing 116. The illustrated bracket 120 is generally z-shaped and includes an elongate body portion 152 having a first end 154 and a second end 156 spaced from the first end 154. A first flange 158 is coupled to the first end 154 and extends substantially perpendicular to the elongate body portion 152 in a first direction. A second flange 160 is coupled to the second end 156 and extends substantially perpendicular to the elongate body portion 152 in a second direction, opposite the first direction. The first flange 158 defines a pair of apertures 162, 163 extending substantially parallel to the elongate body portion 152. The illustrated apertures 162, 163 are substantially ovalar, but other shapes, such as circular, square, rectangular, hexagonal, and the like are possible. The apertures 162, 163 are sized to receive a fastener, projection, or the like therethrough. The ovalar shape of the apertures 162, 163 permits flexibility and slight relative movement between the bracket 120 and the fastener, projection or the like, when installed.

The second flange 160 of the bracket 120 defines a first aperture 164 that includes a first aperture portion 164a and a second aperture portion 164b. The second flange 160 of the bracket further defines a second aperture 165 that includes a

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first aperture portion **165a** and a second aperture portion **165b**. The first aperture portions **164a**, **165a** have a substantially cylindrical shape and define a first diameter **d11**. The second aperture portions **164b**, **165b** have a substantially cylindrical shape and define a second diameter **d12** that is less than the first diameter **d11**. The first aperture portions **164a**, **165a** are sized to receive the seal **118**. The second aperture portions **164b**, **165b** are sized to be smaller than the seal **118**, to permit pre-loading of the seal **118**, to thereby seal the aperture **164** with the seal **118**.

The apertures **164**, **165** can have the same shape and size as aperture **64**, or can be larger than or smaller than the aperture **64**. First aperture portions **164a**, **165a** can have different diameters to denote proper orientation of the bracket **120** on the flashing **116**. Other configurations and arrangement of brackets and apertures are possible and are considered to be within the scope of the present invention.

An alternate embodiment of the bracket **120A** is shown in FIGS. **28A** and **29A**. The bracket **120A** is similar to the bracket **120** shown in FIGS. **28** and **29**, such that items include the indicator "A" to denote the similarity. The bracket **120A** differs from the bracket **120** in that the second flange **160A** includes apertures **166** and **167**. The apertures **166**, **167** have a variable, tapering diameter starting at diameter **dd**, and tapering inward to diameter **de**. Diameter **dc** is less than **da**. The apertures **166**, **167** have a substantially constant slope at which the diameter changes between **da** and **dc**. In some embodiments, the apertures **166**, **167** are tapered along only a portion of the distance between **da** and **dc**. In still other embodiments, the slopes of the respective apertures **166**, **167** are greater or less than the illustrated slope. The apertures **166**, **167** can have the same diameters **dd**, **de** or can have different diameters and/or different slopes.

The apertures **166**, **167** are sized to receive a seal similar to seal **18A**, illustrated in FIGS. **6A-8A**, and at least partially pre-loading the seal **18A** to enhance the seal between the seal **18** and the bracket **20A**. In some embodiments, a differently shaped seal can be utilized. The seals **118**, **119** or other similar seals can be inserted into either apertures **164**, **165** or **166**, **165**. Other configurations and arrangements of seals and apertures can be utilized to achieve the desired seal between the flashing **116** and the bracket **120** or **120A**.

One or more fasteners can be used to couple the bracket **120**, **120A** to the seals **118**, **119** and flashing **116** to form a roofing assembly. One such assembly **170** is illustrated in FIGS. **30-34** and includes the flashing **116**, the seals **118**, **119**, the bracket **120**, two fasteners **122**, **123** and two washers **172**, **173**. The washers **172**, **173** can be polymeric compression washers to provide a substantially water-tight seal between the fastener **122**, **123** and the bracket apertures **164**, **165**. In some embodiments, the washers **172**, **173** can be omitted or can be replaced by an o-ring or an applied sealant, such as caulk.

The assembly **170** can be installed on a roof. The fasteners **122**, **123** can extend through the flashing **116**, the respective seals **118**, **119**, the bracket **120**, and into rafters or substrate similar to the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **1A**. The washers **172**, **173** and the seals **118**, **119** work together to prevent or inhibit entry of water or other fluid into the apertures **164**, **165** or the rafters **12** and/or substrate **14**. Even though the illustrated fasteners are bolts, other fasteners, such as screws, studs, nails, and other acceptable removable and non-removable fasteners, can be used.

The bracket **120** is operable to support any of a variety of roof-mounted fixtures, such as snow guards, snow fences, solar panels, an antenna, signs, billboards, walkways, pipe

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lines, mechanical units, signage, screens, cabling or any other assembly mountable to a roof. The inclusion of two projections **130**, **131** can be beneficial to inhibit rotation of a bracket **120** while mounted on a roof and/or to define a specific orientation of a bracket **120** relative to the roof. Other bracket configurations and arrangements are possible, and the illustrated bracket **120** is provided by way of example only. In some embodiments, bracket **20** can be coupled to only one projection **130**, **131**, such that the brackets **20** can have different orientations, and the unused projection can be sealed with other structure.

A similar assembly can be formed with the seal **118A**, **119A** and the bracket **120A**. This assembly can also include a pair of fasteners **122**, **123** and washers **172**, **173**, as described above. The seals **118**, **118A**, **119**, **119A** can be used interchangeably with brackets **120**, **120A**, and other shapes and arrangements of seals and brackets are possible.

FIGS. **35-42** illustrate another embodiment of a roofing system **210** according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing systems **10**, **110** described above in connection with FIGS. **1-34**. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. **1-34**. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. **1-34** for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing system **210** illustrated in FIGS. **35-42** and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. **35-42** corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. **1-34** are numbered in the 200 series of reference numbers.

A third flashing **216** is illustrated in FIGS. **35-39**. The third flashing **216** is substantially in the shape of a rectangular sheet having square corners. The flashing **216** extends substantially along a plane but includes a first upwardly extending projection **230** that tapers upwardly, out of the plane. The first upwardly extending projection **230** has a first diameter **d13** in the plane, and a second diameter **d14** in a second plane that is substantially parallel to but spaced from the plane. The second diameter **d14** is less than the first diameter **d13**, to form a truncated cone or frustoconical shape. The diameters **d13** and **d14** can be the same as or different than the diameters **d1** and **d2** of the projection **30** described above.

The first upwardly extending projection **230** defines an aperture **232** positioned substantially in the second plane. The illustrated upwardly extending projection **230** and aperture **232** are circular, but in other embodiments, can be square, triangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, ovalar, or other regular or irregular shapes. The illustrated aperture **232** is substantially centered on the upwardly extending projection **230**, but other, non-centered embodiments are possible. The third flashing **216** has a first side **234** and a second side **236** opposite the first side **234**. The first side **234** and the second side **236** are substantially planar apart from the projection **230**.

The third flashing **216** also includes a second upwardly extending projection **276** extending out of the first plane around a majority of the circumference of the first projection **230**. The second upwardly extending projection **276** has a substantially curved shape and forms almost a complete ring around the first projection **230**. The second projection **276** forms a channel, slit or other similar narrow aperture or path, such as the illustrated slit **278**. The slit **278** can be oriented

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vertically below the upwardly extending projection 276 to provide a pathway for moisture to move away from the projection 230. Moisture can be moved or drawn away from the aperture 232 by at least one of wicking, capillary action, surface tension, gravity, and evaporation. In some embodiments, the slit 278 is positioned on a downhill side of the roof relative to the aperture 232 to utilize gravity to move fluid away from the projection 230. The projection 276 can further direct fluid away from the projection 230 to inhibit leakage of water into the aperture 232. In some embodiments, the slit 278 includes a cutout or downwardly protruding extension to further move fluid away from the projection 230 and aperture 232.

In other embodiments, the first and second projections 230, 276 can be formed together on a second sheet of flashing or other similar material, and the second sheet can then be secured (i.e., welded, brazed, soldered, glued or fastened in another conventional manner) to the flashing 216.

FIG. 39 illustrates a seal 218 inserted into the aperture 232, similar to the embodiments described above for seals 18 and 118. The seal 218 can contact both the first side 234 and the second side 236 of the flashing 216. The seal 218 can be inserted into the apertures 232 in any of the methods described above. The projection 230, aperture 232, and projection 276 can be formed into the flashing 216 during the same operation or by the same machine as when the seal 218 is inserted into the aperture 232. In other embodiments, the projections 230, 276 and aperture 232 can be formed into the flashing 216 prior to inserting the seal 218 into the aperture 232.

The slit 278 and projection 276 are shown in FIG. 39 more clearly, so as to illustrate the height difference between the flashing plane, the projection 230 and the projection 276. In the instance that fluid would flow over the projection 276 and up the projection 230, seal 218 would inhibit the fluid from entering the aperture 232.

The brackets 20, 20A, 120, 120A can be utilized with the embodiment shown in FIGS. 35-42. A bracket 220, as shown in FIGS. 40-42, can be also or alternatively be utilized with the flashing 216. The bracket 220 is generally z-shaped and includes an elongate body portion 252 having a first end 254 and a second end 256 spaced from the first end 254. A first flange 258 is coupled to the first end 254 and extends substantially perpendicular to the elongate body portion 252 in a first direction. A second flange 260 is coupled to the second end 256 and extends substantially perpendicular to the elongate body portion 252 in a second direction, opposite the first direction. The first flange 258 defines an aperture 262 extending substantially parallel to the elongate body portion 252. The illustrated aperture 262 is substantially ovalar, but other shapes, such as circular, square, rectangular, hexagonal, and the like are possible. The aperture 262 is sized to receive a fastener, projection, or the like there-through. The ovalar shape of the aperture 262 permits flexibility and slight relative movement between the bracket 220 and the fastener, projection or the like, when installed.

The second flange 260 of the bracket 220 defines an aperture 268 that includes a first aperture portion 268a, a second aperture portion 268b, and a third aperture portion 268c. The first aperture portion 268a has a substantially ring-shaped and defines a first diameter d15. The second aperture portion 268b has a substantially cylindrical shape and defines a second diameter d16 that is less than the first diameter d15. The third aperture portion 268c is substantially circular and has a third diameter d17 that is less than the first and second diameters d15 and d16.

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A downwardly protruding annular flange 282 extends between the first aperture portion 268a and the second aperture portion 268b. The first aperture portion 268a is sized to receive the second projection 276. The downwardly protruding annular flange 282 is substantially planar with a distal surface of the second flange 260 of the bracket 220. The second projection 276 and the downwardly protruding annular flange 282 substantially mate, such that the downwardly protruding annular flange 282 contacts the flashing 216 between the first projection 230 and the second projection 276. The second aperture portion 268b is sized to be smaller than the seal 218 to permit pre-loading of the seal 218, to thereby seal the aperture 268 with the seal 218. The first aperture portion 268a, the downwardly protruding annular flange 282 and the second aperture portion 268b, projection 230 and seal 218 work together to form a labyrinth seal to inhibit entry of fluid into the aperture 232.

A notch, channel, recess, or the like, such as the illustrated notch 284, can be defined in the bracket second flange 260.

The notch 284 is in fluid communication with the first aperture portion 268a. In the event that fluid flows between the bracket 220 and the flashing 216, the fluid is permitted to flow out through the slit 278 and/or the notch 284. In some embodiments, the slit 278 and notch 284 are substantially aligned and positioned on a downhill side of the roof relative to the projection 230. Gravity is then used to move fluid away from the aperture 232 via the slit 278 and/or notch 284 to further inhibit entry of fluid through aperture 232. Other sizes, shapes, quantities, and configurations of notches can be utilized in combination with the bracket 220.

The bracket 220 can be utilized in the above described embodiments in place of bracket 20 and 120. Alternatively, the brackets 20 and/or 120 can include a notch similar to the illustrated notch 284 to provide a path for fluid to flow away from the respective apertures 32, 132, 133. The bracket 220 can further include a tapered portion, similar to the tapered portions of brackets 20A and 120A. The bracket 220 with a tapered portion can be utilized in place of brackets 20A and 120A and can be shaped to mate with seal 18A. In some embodiments, the brackets 20A and/or 120A can include a notch similar to the illustrated notch 284 to provide a path for fluid flow away from the respective apertures 32, 132, 133.

FIGS. 43-47 illustrate another embodiment of a roofing system 310 according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing systems 10, 110, 210 described above in connection with FIGS. 1-42. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-42. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-42 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing system 310 illustrated in FIGS. 43-47 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 43-47 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-42 are numbered in the 300 series of reference numbers.

FIGS. 43-47 illustrate a fourth flashing 316 associated with the present invention. The fourth flashing 316 is substantially in the shape of a rectangular sheet having square corners. The flashing 316 extends substantially along a plane but includes an upwardly extending projection 330 that tapers upward, out of the plane. The upwardly extending projection 330 has a first diameter d17 in the plane, and a

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second diameter **d18** in a second plane that is substantially parallel to but spaced from the plane. The second diameter **d18** is less than the first diameter **d17**, to form a truncated cone or frustoconical shape. The diameters **d17** and **d18** can be the same as or different than the diameters **d1** and **d2** of the projection **30** described above.

The projection **330**, like the projections **30**, **130**, and **230**, can define an aperture **332** positioned substantially in the second plane. The illustrated upwardly extending projection **330** and aperture **332** are circular, but in other embodiments, can be square, triangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, ovalar, or other regular or irregular shapes. The illustrated aperture **332** is substantially centered on the upwardly extending projection **330**, but other, non-centered embodiments are possible. The fourth flashing **316** has a first side **334** and a second side **336** opposite the first side **334**. The first side **334** and the second side **336** are substantially planar apart from the projection **330**.

The flashing **316** can further define other non-planar features, such as a trench **386** extending circumferentially around the projection **330** and a channel **388**, extending between the trench **386** and an edge of the flashing **316**. The trench **386** can provide a pathway for fluid around the projection **330** to inhibit fluid flow up the projection **330**, similar to the function of the projection ridge **276** shown in FIGS. **35-39**. The channel **388** can provide a pathway for fluid to move away from the projection **330**, similar to the function of the slit **278** shown in FIGS. **35-39**.

Moisture can be moved or drawn away from the aperture **232** by at least one of wicking, capillary action, surface tension, gravity, and evaporation. In some embodiments, the channel **388** is positioned on a downhill side of the roof relative to the aperture **332** to utilize gravity to move fluid away from the projection **330**. The trench **386** can further direct fluid away from the projection **330** to inhibit leakage of water into the aperture **232**. In some embodiments, the channel **388** includes a cutout, scoring or downwardly protruding extension that extends a portion of the way to the edge of the flashing to further move fluid away from the projection **330** and aperture **332**.

Although not specifically illustrated, a seal, such as seal **18**, **18A**, **118** or **218** can be inserted into the aperture **332**, similar to the embodiments described above for seals **18**, **18A**, **118**, and **218**. Reference should be made to the descriptions of the above-described and illustrated seals **18**, **18A**, **118**, and **218** for specific details on seals that can be utilized with flashing **316**. The seal can contact both the first side **334** and the second side **336** of the flashing **316**. In the instance that fluid would flow past the trench **386** and up the projection **330**, seal **318** would inhibit the fluid from entering the aperture **332**.

The seal can be inserted into the apertures **332** using any of the methods described above. The projection **330**, aperture **332**, trench **386**, and channel **388** can be formed into the flashing **316** during the same operation or by the same machine as when the seal is inserted into the aperture **332**. In other embodiments, the projection **330**, trench **386**, channel **388**, and aperture **432** can be formed into the flashing **316** prior to inserting the seal into the aperture **332**.

As shown in FIG. **47**, a bracket **320** can be coupled to the flashing **316**. Although a bracket similar to bracket **20** is shown, any of the above-described brackets, such as **20**, **20A**, **120**, **120A** or **220**, can be utilized with the flashing **316**. The flashing **316** can define two projections and thereby two trenches and a channel joining the trenches and extending to an edge of the flashing **316**. In another embodiment, the flashing **316** can define two projections and two trenches,

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such that each trench joins a separate channel and each channel separately extends to an edge of the flashing **316**. Other combinations and configurations of projections, slits, trenches and channels can be utilized within the scope of the present invention.

FIGS. **48** and **49** illustrate another embodiment of a bracket **420** according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the brackets **20**, **20A**, **120**, **120A**, **220** or **320** described above in connection with FIGS. **1-47**. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. **1-47**. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. **1-47** for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the bracket **420** illustrated in FIGS. **48** and **49** and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. **48** and **49** corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. **1-47** are numbered in the 400 series of reference numbers.

FIGS. **48** and **49** illustrate a bracket **420** similar to the bracket **20A** shown in FIGS. **13A** and **14A**. The bracket **420** further includes a flexible membrane **490** coupled thereto adjacent aperture **466**. The aperture **466** can be sized to receive the flexible membrane **490** in a first aperture portion **466a**, that has a diameter substantially equal to a diameter of the flexible membrane **490**. The aperture **466** can further include a second aperture portion **466b** that is substantially tapered or frustoconical and has first and second diameters, both of which are less than the membrane diameter.

The flexible membrane **490** can be permanently or removably coupled to the bracket **420**. The flexible membrane **490** can be affixed to the bracket **420** by a suitable adhesive. In some embodiments, a protective sheet or "sticker" is affixed to the flexible membrane **490** to protect the membrane **490** during manufacturing and shipping. The sticker is then removed from the membrane **490** prior to installation. The flexible membrane **490** can comprise a polymer, rubber, plastic or other suitable elastomeric material.

The bracket **420** can be coupled to any of the above-described flashing **16**, **116**, **216** or **316** or any other suitable flashing. The aperture **466** is sized to receive at least one of a projection and a seal, such as any of the projections and seals described herein. The flexible membrane **490** can deform around a projection without rupturing or cracking. In some embodiments, the flexible membrane **490** is used in place of a seal because the flexible membrane **490** sufficiently seals the aperture **466**. A fastener, such as any of the fasteners illustrated and described herein can be inserted into the flexible membrane **490** to form an aperture in the flexible membrane **490**. The flexible membrane **490** is operable to substantially retain its shape and resist further tearing or ripping. The flexible membrane **490** can closely adhere to the fastener to substantially seal the aperture **466**. In embodiments that utilize brackets like **120** or **120A**, a flexible membrane can be coupled to the bracket adjacent each aperture, whereas in other embodiments, a single flexible membrane can be coupled to the bracket covering both apertures.

FIGS. **50** and **51** illustrate another embodiment of a roofing system **510** according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing systems described above in connection with FIGS. **1-49**. Accordingly, the following description focuses primar-



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ily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-49. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-49 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing system 510 illustrated in FIGS. 50 and 51 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 50 and 51 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. 1-49 are numbered in the 500 series of reference numbers.

FIGS. 50 and 51 illustrate another roofing system 510 including flashing 516, a bracket 520, a fastener 522, and a compression washer 572. In some embodiments, such as the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. 50 and 51, the flashing 516 is formed of a rigid or semi-rigid material and includes a first projection 530 similar to the previously-described projections 30, 130, 230, and 330. In other embodiments, the flashing 516 can be elastic or membranous, or alternatively, rigid or semi-rigid flashing can be supplemented with a flexible membrane. The flexible membrane can be similar to the flexible membrane 490 or can extend over substantially the entire surface area of the flashing 516. The flexible membrane can comprise a polymer, rubber, plastic or other similar material.

In embodiments in which the flexible membrane replaces the flashing 516, the projections 530 and 592 need not be formed into the flexible membrane. Rather, the flexible membrane can stretch and conform to the base 594 to include projections similar in shape and size to projections 530 and 592.

In the illustrated embodiments of FIGS. 50 and 51, the flashing 516 further includes a second projection 592 that extends in substantially the same direction as the first projection 530. The second projection 592 can be substantially circular, as illustrated, or can be ovalar, square, rectangular, triangular, or other regular or non-regular shape. The second projection 592 is sized to at least partially receive or engage a rigid base 594 between the flashing 516 and a roof substrate. In embodiments in which the flashing 516 can be elastic or membranous, the first and/or second projections 530, 592 can be formed when the flashing 516 is draped across the base 594.

The illustrated base 594 is substantially circular, but can be ovalar, square, rectangular, triangular or other regular or non-regular shapes. The geometry of the base 594 can correspond with the geometry of the second projection 592, or as mentioned above, can cause the flashing 516 to be formed around the contours of the base 594 such that the flashing 516 matingly engages the base 594.

The base 594 can include at least one tooth 596 depending downwardly therefrom. The illustrated base 594 includes three teeth 596 extending away from the flashing 516. The teeth 596 can bear against or grip a roof substrate to inhibit movement of the flashing 516 with respect to the roof substrate. In some embodiments, a user can press, push or pound the base 594 against the roof substrate, such as with a hammer. The base 594 retains the flashing 516 against the roof substrate to limit or eliminate gaps created by movement of the flashing 516 relative to the roof, roof substrate, and the like. The base 594 further permits the fastener 522 to be tightened against the flashing 516 and the bracket 520 without denting, deforming or damaging the flashing 516.

The illustrated base 594 further includes an aperture 598 and a projection 500 through which the aperture 598 extends. The illustrated aperture 598 and projection 500 are substantially centered on the base 594. The aperture 598 is

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sized to receive the fastener 522 and can be the same size or a similar size as aperture 532. The illustrated projection 500 extends into the space provided by the projection 530, and substantially mates with the projection 530, such that projections 530 and 500 extend together. The projections 530 and 500 work together to inhibit relative movement of the flashing 516 with respect to the roof.

The illustrated bracket 520 is substantially L-shaped and includes an elongate body portion 552 and a first flange 558. The illustrated elongate body portion 552 includes an aperture 569 that is sized to receive a fastener to support at least one of a snow guard, a snow fence, a solar panel, an antenna, a sign, and a billboard, or related components. The illustrated first flange 558 includes a tapered aperture 566 that is sized to at least partially receive the first projection 530 and the washer projection 500. The tapered aperture 566 is also sized to receive the fastener 522 therethrough.

In the illustrated embodiment, the compression washer 572 includes a washer and a seal, such as an o-ring. The fastener 522 has a head that bear against the washer and the washer bears against the o-ring to provide a resilient seal between the fastener head and the bracket 520.

The embodiments described above and illustrated in the figures are presented by way of example only and are not intended as a limitation upon the concepts and principles of the present invention. As such, it will be appreciated by one having ordinary skill in the art that various changes in the elements and their configuration and arrangement are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

FIGS. 52 and 53 illustrate another embodiment of a roofing system 610 according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing systems described above in connection with FIGS. 1-51. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-51. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-51 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing system 610 illustrated in FIGS. 52 and 53 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 52 and 53 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. 1-51 are numbered in the 600 series of reference numbers.

FIGS. 52 and 53 illustrate a roofing system 610 that includes a piece of flashing 616 defining an aperture 632 therethrough. The flashing aperture 632 defines a diameter d19 in FIG. 52 and diameter d20 in FIG. 53. The diameter d19 of FIG. 52 is greater than the diameter d20 of FIG. 53. In some embodiments, the flashing 616 can include a projection defining a substantially frustoconical shape, similar to the projections described above. The roofing system 610 further includes a roof bracket 620, which can include any of the previously-illustrated and described brackets. The illustrated bracket 620 is only partially shown, to more clearly illustrate the details of the engagement between the bracket 620 and the flashing 616. The illustrated bracket 620 includes an aperture 671 extending through the bracket 620 and having a substantially frustoconical shape.

The roofing system 610 also includes a seal 618 having a generally frustoconical shape and defining an aperture 648 extending therethrough. The seal 618 has a first narrow end 641 that defines a narrow seal diameter d21 and a second wide end 643 that defines a wide seal diameter d22. The

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narrow seal diameter d21 is less than the wide seal diameter d22. The first narrow end is spaced from the roof surface and the second wide end is proximate to or adjacent to the roof surface.

The roofing system 610 further includes at least one fastener, such as the illustrated fastener 622. The fastener 622 can be any threaded or unthreaded fastener suitable to retain the roofing system 610 on a roof. The fastener 622 extends through the flashing aperture 632, the seal aperture 648, and the bracket aperture 671. The fastener 622 has a fastener diameter d23, that is less than the flashing diameter d19 of FIG. 52 and is less than or substantially equal to the flashing diameter d20 of FIG. 53. The diameter of the fastener 622 is less than or substantially equal to the narrow seal diameter d21 and is less than the wide seal diameter d22. The seal aperture 648 can be sized to receive the fastener 622 and to optionally form a substantially water-tight seal with the fastener 622.

The roofing system 610 can further include a washer 672, as illustrated in FIG. 53. The washer 672 can be included in the embodiment of FIG. 52, or could be omitted from the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 53. The washer 672 can be a polymeric compression washer to provide a substantially water-tight seal between the fastener 622 and the bracket aperture 671. In some embodiments, the washer 672 can be omitted or can be replaced by an o-ring or an applied sealant, such as caulk. Alternatively or in addition, the washer 672 can include a stiffening element, such as, for example, a rigid backing, to provide additional support. The washer 672 can have an aperture that defines a diameter that is larger than or substantially equal to the diameter of the fastener 622.

FIG. 53 illustrates possible leak points of the roofing system 610. A first possible leak point A is between the head of the fastener 622 and the washer 672. A second possible leak point B is between the washer 672 and the bracket 620. A third possible leak point C is between the bracket 620 and the flashing 616. The washer 672, the fastener 622, the bracket 620 and the seal 618 work together to substantially inhibit or prevent flow of fluid through first and second leak points A, B. The bracket 620, the seal 618 and the flashing 616 work together to substantially inhibit or prevent flow of fluid through the third leak point C.

FIGS. 54-56 illustrate an alternative seal arrangement that can be used with any of the above-described applications. FIGS. 54-56 illustrate flashing 716 having a protrusion 730 defining an aperture 732 and a seal 718 extending there-through. The flashing 716 includes a first surface 734 and a second surface 736 opposite the first surface 734. As shown in FIGS. 55-56, the seal 718 includes a first seal member 718A and a second seal member 718B. The first seal member 718A substantially mates with the second seal member 718B to have substantially the same shape as the seal 18 shown in FIGS. 6-7.

The illustrated first seal member 718A has a substantially T-shaped cross section and includes a first end portion 740A, a second end portion 742A and a middle portion 744A. The first seal member 718A defines a seal aperture 748 extending therethrough between the first end portion 740A and the second end portion 742A. The first end portion 740A of the illustrated embodiment has a first planar end surface 741 and a first outer diameter d24. The illustrated second end portion 742A defines an outwardly protruding flange 747A and has a second planar end surface 743A. The illustrated outwardly protruding flange 747A defines a second outer diameter d25 less than the first outer diameter d24.

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The outwardly protruding flange 747A is deformable, such that the first seal member 718A is insertable into the aperture 732. In the illustrated embodiment, the outwardly protruding flange 747A retains the first seal member 718A in the aperture 732. As shown by arrow A in FIG. 56, the first seal member 718A is inserted into the aperture 732 from the flashing first surface 734 toward the flashing second surface 736. In the illustrated embodiment, the outwardly protruding flange 747A defines at least one cutout configured to decrease a force necessary to deform the outwardly protruding flange 747A. The outwardly protruding flange 747A is shown by way of example only and can take on many other sizes, shapes and configurations. In some embodiments, the outwardly protruding flange 747A may be omitted completely.

The illustrated second seal member 718B has a substantially frustoconical shape and includes a first end portion 744B and a second end portion 742B. The first end portion 744B is in substantial engagement with the middle portion 744A of the first seal member 718A, and the second end portion 742B is in substantial engagement with the second end portion 742A. The first and second seal members 718A and 718B are sized and shaped to form a water-tight seal therebetween. The second end portion 742B of the second seal member 718B defines a cutout 747B shaped to receive the outwardly protruding flange 747A. The illustrated flange 747A and cutout 747B are provided by way of example only, and other mating, inter-engaging configurations and arrangements of parts can be used in place of the illustrated flange 747A and cutout 747B. In the illustrated embodiment, the surface 743A is substantially co-planar with a second planar end surface 743B of the second end portion 742B. In other embodiments, the surface 743A is not co-planar with the second planar end surface 743B.

The second seal member 718B includes an inner surface 749 and an outer surface 751. The inner surface 749 includes the cutout 747B and substantially abuts against the middle portion 744A and the second end portion 742A of the first seal member 718A. The outer surface 751 has a substantially frustoconical shape and substantially abuts against the second surface 736 of the flashing 716. As shown by arrow B, the second seal member 718B is inserted into the protrusion 730 from the flashing second surface 736 into abutting engagement with the flashing second surface 736. The first and second seal members 718A and 718B can be pressed into mating engagement and retained on the flashing 716 by the inter-engagement of the outwardly protruding flange 747A and the cutout 747B.

A user can install the seal 718 on the flashing 716 on site by hand, without the use of special tools or equipment. The assembled flashing 716 and seal 718 may be positioned on the roof. A bracket may then be positioned on the seal 718 and the flashing 716, and a fastener may be installed to fix the assembly to the roof. The portion 740 of the seal 718 is between the flashing 716 and the bracket, and the portion 744A of the seal 718 is between the flashing 716 and the fastener, thus forming a water-tight seal to inhibit flow of fluid through the aperture 732.

FIG. 57 illustrates an alternative arrangement to provide a seal in the protrusion 730 with only the first seal member 718A. The illustrated first seal member 718A is the same as the first seal member 718A of FIGS. 54-56 but can have a different shape or configuration. A void 753 is defined between the middle portion 744A, the second end portion 742A and the protrusion 730. The void 753 is substantially the same size and shape of the second seal member 718B

shown in FIGS. 54-56. The void 753 is substantially sealed from the outside environment by the first seal member 718A.

FIGS. 58-59 illustrate an alternate seal arrangement that can be used with any of the above-described applications. FIGS. 58-59 illustrate flashing 816 having a protrusion 830 defining an aperture 832 and a seal 818 extending there-through. The flashing 816 includes a first surface 834 and a second surface 836 opposite the first surface 834. As shown in FIG. 59, the seal 818 includes a first seal member 818A and a second seal member 818B. The first seal member 818A substantially mates with the second seal member 818B to have shape similar to the seal 18 shown in FIGS. 6-7.

The first seal member 818A includes a ring 840 having a first surface 841A. The second seal member 818B includes a first end portion 840B, a second end portion 842 and a middle portion 844. The second seal member 818B has a first surface 841B and a second surface 843. The second seal member 818B defines an aperture 848 extending there-through. The first surface 841A of the first seal member 818A and the first surface 841B of the second seal member 818B are not illustrated as co-planar but can be substantially co-planar in other embodiments (not shown).

The first end portion 840B includes an outwardly protruding flange 847 sized and shaped to retain the first seal member 818A in engagement with the second seal member 818B. The outwardly protruding flange 847 is flexible and deformable, thereby permitting the first seal member 818A to be pressed onto the second seal member 818B over the outwardly protruding flange 847. The flange 847 deforms and subsequently, returns to the original shape and thereby retains the first seal member 818A in engagement with the second seal member 818B. The first and second seal members 818A and 818B cooperate to form a substantially water-tight seal in the aperture 832. Like the seal arrangements illustrated in FIGS. 56-59, the seal 818 can be installed on the flashing 816 by hand on site, without the use of special tools or equipment.

Any of the illustrated seal embodiments can include a single monolithic piece or two or more pieces that combine to form the illustrated seal shapes and configurations.

FIGS. 60-62 illustrate another embodiment of a roofing system 1110 according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing system described above in connection with FIGS. 1-59. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-59. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-59 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing system 1110 illustrated in FIGS. 60-62 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 60-62 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-59 are numbered in the 1100 series of reference numbers.

FIGS. 60-62 disclose a roofing system 1110 including a solar panel 1112 mounted to a track 1114 that is mountable to a roof in a substantially vertical orientation (i.e. extending substantially normal to a roof apex). A plurality of sections of flashing 1116 are provided where the solar panel 1112 and/or track 1114 are coupled to the roof. A plurality of brackets 1118 are positioned between the respective sections of flashing 1116 and the solar panel 1112. A plurality of fasteners 1120 extend through the respective bracket 1118, flashing 1116 and into the roof. Further fasteners 1122

couple the respective bracket 1118 to the track 1114. A second plurality of brackets 1126 are coupled to the solar panel 1112 and engage the roof in some embodiments, and are spaced above the roof in other embodiments. The second plurality of brackets 1126 are coupled to the solar panel 1112 with a plurality of fasteners 1128. The illustrated brackets 1118, 1126 are shown by way of example only. Any suitable brackets can be utilized, such as any of the brackets shown and described herein.

FIGS. 63 and 64 disclose a roof system 1210 including a solar panel 1212 mounted to a track 1214 that is mountable to a roof in a substantially horizontal orientation (i.e. extending substantially parallel to a roof apex). The roof system 1210 also includes a snow fence 1230 including a snow guard 1232 extending substantially perpendicular to a roof surface and a plurality of extensions 1234a, 1234b, etc. extending substantially parallel to the roof surface.

The illustrated snow fence 1230 is modular, such that any suitable number of extensions 1234a, 1234b, etc. can be utilized to achieve a desired length L of the snow fence 1230. The extensions 1234a, 1234b, etc. include a locking structure 1240 to releasably couple the extensions 1234a, 1234b, etc. to an adjacent extension.

The snow guard 1232 extends away from the extension 1234a along a height of H. The snow guard 1232 is positioned a distance D away from the nearest edge of the solar panel 1212. In some embodiments H is less than or equal to two times D ( $H < 2 \cdot D$  or  $H = 2 \cdot D$ ). The height H and distance D can vary for different angles of roofs and global locations. Preferably the height H and distance D are selected to limit or avoid shadows from the snow guard 1232 to partially or substantially cover the solar panel 1212.

The solar panel 1212 is spaced from the snow fence 1230 a desired distance d, in which  $d = D - L$ , to permit rain, snow or other precipitation from the solar panel 1212 to flow under the snow fence 1230. The precipitation can flow between the tracks 1214, optionally into a gutter, and off the roof. The snow guard 1232 can be positioned an angle that is non parallel to the roof apex to permit precipitation to flow off of one side of the snow guard 1232. The snow fence can be orientated at a non-parallel angle with respect to the roof to permit precipitation to flow off of one side of the snow fence 1230.

In some embodiments, a top surface of the extensions 1234a, 1234b, etc. can have a greater coefficient of friction than a top surface of the solar panel 1212. As precipitation slides along the solar panel 1212 the precipitation can gain speed and "fly" off the roof if not slowed or stopped. In some climates, this scenario can pose problems, depending upon the quantity and type(s) of precipitation experienced. The snow fence 1230 can slow or stop snow and ice from flying off the roof, but can permit rain to fall off of the roof. As the snow and/or ice melt, the water can run off of the extensions 1234a, 1234b by changing the angle of the snow guard 1232 and the extensions 1234a, 1234b, etc. with respect to the roof.

In some embodiments, one or more portions of the snow fence 1230 and track 1214 can function as a rain diverter by directing rain or snow melt away from doorways or walkways.

FIG. 65 illustrates a bracket and fastener arrangement 1300 that can be utilized with any of the embodiments disclosed herein.

FIGS. 66 and 67 illustrate an adjustable height bracket 1400 that can be utilized with any of the embodiments disclosed herein. The illustrated bracket 1400 permits an end user to select the distance between the roof and the solar

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panel and/or the distance between the roof and snow fence. FIGS. 66 and 67 illustrate the bracket 1400 in a first position that extends the height of the bracket to H1 (shown in phantom in FIG. 66). FIGS. 66 and 67 illustrates the bracket 1400 in a second position that retracts the height of the bracket to H2 (shown in solid in FIGS. 66 and 67). FIG. 66 illustrates the bracket in the second position in solid and in the first position in phantom. The illustrated bracket 1400 includes four possible heights, but brackets with other quantities and ranges of heights can be utilized.

FIGS. 68-70 illustrate an adjustable height bracket 1500 that can be utilized with any of the embodiments disclosed herein. The illustrated bracket 1500 permits an end user to select the distance between the roof and the solar panel and/or the distance between the roof and snow fence. The illustrated bracket 1500 is coupled to the snow fence 1230 and a portion of flashing. The illustrated bracket 1500 can be adjusted to any of a number of positions within a range. The illustrated bracket 1500 includes a first, generally L-shaped portion 1502 and a second, generally L-shaped portion 1504. The first, generally L-shaped portion 1502 includes a first pair of slots 1506, 1508 and the second, generally L-shaped portion includes a second pair of slots 1510, 1512. The first pair of slots 1506, 1508 are substantially aligned with the second pair of slots 1510, 1512 and a pair of fasteners 1514, 1516 are inserted into the respective slots 1506 and 1510, 1508 and 1512.

The first and second portions 1502, 1504 each include at least one rough surface that is formed, machined, molded, sanded or otherwise manufactured to have a high coefficient of friction. Two rough surfaces are illustrated, however, both a front and a back of the L-shaped portions 1502, 1504 can form rough surfaces. In such an embodiment, the rough surfaces face one another to engage and substantially "lock" together when the fasteners 1514 and 1516 are tightened. The height of the adjustable height bracket 1500 can be adjusted to any height in a range of heights. The range is at least partially dependent upon the length and location of the slots 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512. Other quantities, locations and orientations of slots and brackets can be utilized in combination with the present invention.

FIGS. 71-74 illustrate another embodiment of roofing assemblies 2026, 2046 according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing assemblies described above in connection with the embodiments of FIGS. 1-70. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-70. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-70 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing assemblies 2026, 2046 illustrated in FIGS. 71-74 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 71-74 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-70 are numbered in the 2000 series of reference numbers.

FIGS. 71 and 72 show a roofing system 2010 including a number of rafters or beams 2012 (one such rafter 2012 is illustrated), a roof substrate 2014 (e.g., tarpaper, plywood or other decking material, insulation, and the like) supported on the rafters 2012, flashing 2016 extending across the substrate 2014 (i.e., placed immediately adjacent an upper surface of the substrate 2014 or supported on one or more intermediate layers of roofing or sealing material, which in

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turn are placed on the substrate 2014), a seal 2018, a first mounting bracket 2020 and at least one fastener 2022 operable to connect the first bracket 2020 to the roof substrate 2014 and the flashing 2016. In the illustrated embodiment, the roofing system 2010 includes a washer 2021 positioned between the first mounting bracket 2020 and the fastener 2022. In some embodiments, the washer 2021 can be a spring washer, a compression lock washer, a sealing ring or the like. In some embodiments, the washer 2021 is omitted. The roofing system 2010 is operable to support any of a variety of roof-mounted fixtures, such as, for example, snow fences, solar panels, an antenna, signs, billboards, or any of a number of other roof-mountable assemblies. Depending on one or more of the geographic location, anticipated quantity and type of precipitation, and anticipated roof and wind loading, the roofing system 2010 can include any of a variety of flashing, seal and bracket arrangements, as will be discussed below.

The first bracket 2020 is operable to support any of a variety of roof-mounted fixtures, such as snow guards, snow fences, solar panels, an antenna, signs, billboards, or any other assembly mountable to a roof. Some roof-mounted fixtures are described in detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,609,326, filed Jun. 16, 1995, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,526,701, filed Dec. 6, 2000.

Prior to installation of the roofing system 2010, apertures 2024 are drilled or otherwise created in the rafters 2012 and/or substrate 2014. The illustrated embodiment shows an aperture 2024 in the rafter 2012 and the substrate 2014. The roofing system 2010 inhibits leakage of fluids through the flashing 2016, and, in some embodiments, may also or alternately inhibit leakage of fluids beyond the flashing to portions of the substrate 2014 or areas below the substrate 2014. The roofing system 2010 can be utilized on any of a variety of roof types, such as slate roofs, membrane roofs, aluminum roofs, standing seam roofs, tile roofs, shingle roofs, and the like.

One or more fasteners can be used to couple the first bracket 2020 to the seal 2018 and flashing 2016 to form a mounting assembly. One such assembly 2026 is illustrated in FIGS. 71-74 and includes the flashing 2016, the seal 2018, the first bracket 2020, one fastener 2022, and a washer 2028. The washer 2028 can be a spring washer, a sealing ring, a compression washer, or the like, to provide a substantially water-tight seal between the fastener 2022 and the first bracket 2020. In some embodiments, the washer 2028 can be omitted or can be supplemented by an o-ring or an applied sealant, such as caulk. Alternatively or in addition, the washer 2021 can include a stiffening element, such as, for example, a rigid backing, to provide additional support.

The assembly 2026 can be installed on a roof. The fastener 2022 can extend through the flashing 2016, the seal 2018, the first bracket 2020, into the substrate 2014 and the rafters 2012, as illustrated in FIGS. 71 and 72. The washer 2028 and the seal 2018 work together to prevent or inhibit entry of water or other fluid between the flashing 2016 and the first bracket 2020 or under the flashing 2016 to the rafters 2012 and/or substrate 2014. Even though the illustrated fasteners are bolts, other fasteners, such as screws, studs, nails, and other removable and non-removable fasteners, can be used.

The illustrated first bracket 2020 includes a substantially planar first end 2030, first and second arms 2032, 2034 and a substantially planar second end 2036. The first end 2030 defines an aperture 2038 extending therethrough, through which the seal 2018 and fastener 2022 extend. The seal 2018 illustrated in FIG. 72 is substantially frustoconical in shape,

but other shapes, configurations and arrangements can be utilized to provide a seal between the flashing **2016** and the first bracket **2020**. The first bracket **2020** can have a suitably sized and shaped aperture to receive the seal **2018**. The illustrated aperture **2038** includes a vertical portion and a tapered portion. The vertical portion is positioned near the washer **2028** and the tapered portion is positioned near the seal **2018**. The tapered portion substantially mates with the seal **2018** to substantially inhibit flow of fluid through the aperture **2038**. The flashing **2016** can also include a substantially frustoconical projection extending at least partially into the bracket aperture. Multiple suitable seals and receiving apertures are illustrated and described herein.

The illustrated first bracket **2020** defines an aperture **2040** bound by the first end **2030**, the first and second arms **2032**, **2034** and the second end **2036**. The illustrated aperture **2040** is substantially rectangular in cross-section. Other aperture shapes, sizes and locations can be formed by the first bracket **2020**. The first bracket **2020** can be cast, extruded, molded, or otherwise formed. In some embodiments, the first bracket **2020** is formed from steel, but in other embodiments, other metals or non-metallic materials can be utilized to form the first bracket **2020**.

The illustrated second end **2036** defines an aperture **2042** sized to receive a second fastener **2044** therethrough. The second fastener **2044** is part of a second roofing assembly **2046** that further includes a plate **2048**, a first nut **2050**, a second nut **2052** and a second bracket **2054**. The second roofing assembly **2046** is coupled to the assembly **2026** by the engagement of the fastener **2044** in the aperture **2042** in the second end **2036** of the first bracket **2020**. The first nut **2050** can be positioned along the second fastener **2044** to adjust the relative length of the second fastener **2044** extending above the aperture **2042**.

The illustrated second bracket **2054** is substantially U-shaped and includes a first flange **2056** and a second flange **2058**. Other sizes, shapes and configurations can be utilized in place of the illustrated second bracket **2054**. The first and second nuts **2050**, **2052** permit adjustment of the length of the second fastener **2044** above the first bracket **2020**. Specifically, a length **L** between the plate **2048** and the first and second flanges **2056**, **2058** is variable due to the engagement of the first and second nuts **2050**, **2052** and the second fastener **2044**. The length **L** is adjustable to retain any of a variety of roof-mounted structures between the plate **2048** and the flanges **2056**, **2058**.

The first fastener **2022** defines a first axis **A1** and the second fastener **2044** defines a second axis **A2**. A distance **d** between the first axis **A1** and the second axis **A2** is shown in FIG. **72**. The second fastener **2044** is offset from the first fastener **2022** by the distance **d**. The first fastener **2022** extends into one of the beams **2012** and supports the second roofing assembly **2046** spaced from the beam **2012**. This provides much greater flexibility for installation of the roofing system **2010**, such that the second roofing assembly **2046** can be offset from the beams **2012** and still be supported by the beams **2012**.

FIGS. **75-78** illustrate another embodiment of roofing assemblies **2126**, **2146** according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing assemblies described above in connection with the embodiments of FIGS. **1-74**. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. **1-74**. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. **1-74** for

additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing assemblies **2126**, **2146** illustrated in FIGS. **75-78** and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. **75-78** corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. **1-74** are numbered in the **2100** series of reference numbers.

The roofing assembly **2126** includes flashing **2116**, a seal **2118**, a first bracket **2120**, a first fastener **2122** and a washer **2128**. The flashing **2116**, seal **2118**, fastener **2122** and washer **2128** are similar to the flashing, seal, fastener and washer of previously-described embodiments. Reference should be made to the description of FIGS. **1-70** for the flashing **2116**, seal **2118**, fastener **2122** and washer **2128**.

The illustrated first bracket **2120** includes a substantially planar first end **2130**, a first side arm **2132**, a middle arm **2133**, a second side arm **2134**, and a substantially planar second end **2136**. The first end **2130** defines an aperture **2138** extending therethrough, through which the seal **2118** and fastener **2122** extend. The first bracket **2120** has generally the same overall shape as the first bracket **2020**, but has a generally Z-shaped cross section. The middle arm **2133** includes an aperture **2138** extending therethrough proximate a head of the first fastener **2122**. The aperture **2138** can permit fluid to drain away from the seal **2118**, the first fastener **2122**, and the washer **2128**.

The illustrated second end **2136** defines an aperture **2142** sized to receive a second fastener **2144** therethrough. The second fastener **2144** is part of the second roofing assembly **2146** that further includes a plate **2148**, a first nut **2150**, a second nut **2152** and a second bracket **2154**. The second roofing assembly **2146** is coupled to the roofing assembly **2126** by the engagement of the fastener **2144** in the aperture **2142** in the second end **2136** of the first bracket **2120**. The first nut **2150** can be positioned along the second fastener **2144** to adjust the length of the second fastener **2144** extending above the aperture **2142** in the second end **2136**. The second roofing assembly **2146** is similar to the second roofing assembly **2046** in the previous embodiment.

The illustrated second bracket **2154** is substantially U-shaped and includes a first flange **2156** and a second flange **2158**. Other sizes, shapes and configurations can be utilized in place of the illustrated second bracket **2154**. The first and second nuts **2150**, **2152** permit adjustment of the relative length of the second fastener **2144** above the first bracket **2120**. Specifically, a length **L1** between the plate **2148** and the first and second flanges **2156**, **2158** is variable due to the engagement of the first and second nuts **2150**, **2152** and the second fastener **2144**. The length **L1** is adjustable to retain any of a variety of roof-mounted structures between the plate **2148** and the flanges **2156**, **2158**.

The first fastener **2122** defines a first axis **A11** and the second fastener **2144** defines a second axis **A12**. A distance **d1** between the first axis **A11** and the second axis **A12** is shown in FIG. **76**. The second fastener **2144** is offset from the first fastener **2122** by the distance **d1**. The first fastener **2122** extends into one of the beams **2012** (illustrated in FIGS. **71** and **72**) and supports the second roofing assembly **2146** spaced from the beam **2012**. This provides much greater flexibility for installation of the roofing system **2010** (illustrated in FIGS. **71** and **72**), such that the second roofing assembly **2146** can be offset from the beams **2012** and still be supported by the beams **2012**.

FIGS. **79-82** illustrate another embodiment of a first bracket **2220** according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has

many of the same properties as the embodiments of the brackets described above in connection with FIGS. 1-78. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-78. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-78 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the first bracket 2220 illustrated in FIGS. 79-82 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 79-82 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. 1-78 are numbered in the 2200 series of reference numbers.

The illustrated first bracket 2220 includes a substantially planar first end 2230, first and second arms 2232, 2234 and a substantially planar second end 2236. The first end 2230 defines an aperture 2238 extending therethrough, through which a seal and fastener can extend. The illustrated aperture 2238 includes a vertical portion 2238a and a tapered portion 2238b.

The illustrated first bracket 2220 defines an aperture 2240 bound by the first end 2230, the first and second arms 2232, 2234 and the second end 2236. The illustrated aperture 2240 is substantially rectangular in cross-section. Other aperture shapes, sizes and locations can be formed by the first bracket 2220. The first bracket 2220 can be cast, extruded, molded, or otherwise formed. In some embodiments, the first bracket 2220 is formed from steel, but in other embodiments, other metals or non-metallic materials can be utilized to form the first bracket 2220.

The illustrated second end 2236 defines an aperture 2242 sized to receive a fastener, such as the second fastener 2244 therethrough. The aperture 2238 is spaced from the aperture 2242 by a distance d2. As described in greater detail above, this provides much greater flexibility for installation of the bracket 2220 on a roof, such that a second assembly (such as 2046, 2146) can be offset from the beams 2012 and still be supported by the beams 2012.

FIGS. 83-85 illustrate another embodiment of roofing assemblies 2326, 2346 according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing assemblies described above in connection with FIGS. 1-82. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-82. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-82 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing assemblies 2326, 2346 illustrated in FIGS. 83-85 and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. 83-85 corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. 1-82 are numbered in the 2300 series of reference numbers.

The roof mounting assembly 2326 includes flashing 2316, a seal (not shown), a first bracket 2320, a first fastener 2322 and a washer 2328. The flashing 2316, seal, fastener 2322 and washer 2328 are similar to the flashing, seal, fastener and washer of previously-described embodiments. Reference should be made to the description of FIGS. 1-82 for the flashing 2316, seal, fastener 2322 and washer 2328.

The illustrated first bracket 2320 includes a substantially planar first end 2330, a first side arm 2332, a middle arm 2333, a second side arm 2334 and a substantially planar second end 2336. The first end 2330 defines an aperture

through which the fastener 2322 extends. The first bracket 2320 has the same general overall shape as the bracket 2120. The middle arm 2333 can include an aperture extending therethrough to permit fluid to drain away from the first fastener 2322 and the washer 2328.

The illustrated second end 2336 defines an aperture 2342 sized to receive a second fastener 2344 therethrough. The second fastener 2344 is part of a second roof mounting assembly 2346 that further includes a plate 2348, a first nut 2350, a second nut 2352 and a second bracket 2354. The second roof mounting assembly 2346 is coupled to the roof mounting assembly 2326 by the engagement of the second fastener 2344 in the aperture 2342 in the second end 2336 of the first bracket 2320. The first nut 2350 can be positioned along the second fastener 2344 to adjust the length of the second fastener 2344 extending above the second aperture 2342. The second roof mounting assembly 2346 is similar to the second roofing assembly 2046 in the previously-described embodiment. Reference should be made to the description of FIGS. 1-82 for details of the second roof mounting assembly 2346.

The illustrated second bracket 2354 is substantially U-shaped and includes a first flange 2356 and a second flange 2358. Other sizes, shapes and configurations can be utilized in place of the illustrated second bracket 2354. The first and second nuts 2350, 2352 permit adjustment of the relative length of the second fastener 2344 above the first bracket 2320. Specifically, a length between the plate 2348 and the first and second flanges 2356, 2358 is variable due to the engagement of the first and second nuts 2350, 2352 and the second fastener 2344, to retain any of a variety of roof-mounted structures between the plate 2348 and the flanges 2356, 2358.

As in the above-described embodiments, the first fastener 2322 is spaced from the second fastener 2344. The first fastener 2322 can extend into one of the beams 2012 (illustrated in FIGS. 71 and 72) and support the second roof mounting assembly 2346 spaced from the beam 2012. This provides much greater flexibility for installation of the roofing system 2010 (illustrated in FIGS. 71 and 72), such that the second roof mounting assembly 2346 can be offset from the beams 2012 and still be supported by the beams 2012.

Additionally, FIGS. 83 and 84 illustrate the first roof mounting assembly 2326 in a first orientation and FIG. 85 illustrates the first roof mounting assembly 2326 in a second orientation, rotated about the first fastener 2322 from the first orientation. In some embodiments, the first roof mounting assembly 2326 can rotate about 360 degrees to permit infinite adjustment of spacing between the first and second fasteners 2322, 2344 along an axis, within a range of distances. Such adjustment permits the second roof mounting assembly 2346 to be offset from the beam 2012 by varying distances without sacrificing structural integrity of the roof mounting structure.

FIGS. 86-88 illustrate another embodiment of roofing assemblies 2426, 2446 according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing assemblies described above in connection with FIGS. 1-85. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. 1-85. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. 1-85 for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing assemblies

**2426, 2446** illustrated in FIGS. **86-88** and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. **86-88** corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. **1-85** are numbered in the 2400 series of reference numbers.

The roof mounting assembly **2426** includes flashing **2416** a seal **2418**, a first bracket **2420**, a first fastener **2422** and a washer **2428**. The flashing **2416**, seal **2418**, fastener **2422** and washer **2428** are similar to the flashing, seal, fastener and washer of the previously-described embodiments. Reference should be made to the description of FIGS. **1-85** for the flashing **2416**, seal **2418**, fastener **2422** and washer **2428**.

The illustrated first bracket **2420** includes a substantially planar first end **2430**, a first side arm **2432**, a second side arm **2434**, and a substantially planar second end **2436**. The first end **2430** defines an aperture **2438** extending therethrough, through which the seal **2418** and fastener **2422** extend. The first bracket **2420** has the same general overall shape as the first bracket **2020**.

The illustrated first bracket **2420** defines an aperture **2440** bound by the first end **2430**, the first and second arms **2432, 2434** and the second end **2436**. The illustrated aperture **2440** is substantially rectangular in cross-section. Other aperture shapes, sizes and locations can be formed by the first bracket **2420**. The first bracket **2420** can be cast, extruded, molded, or otherwise formed. In some embodiments, the first bracket **2420** is formed steel, but in other embodiments, other metals or non-metallic materials can be utilized to form the first bracket **2420**.

The illustrated second end **2436** defines an aperture **2442** sized to receive a second fastener **2444** therethrough. The second fastener **2444** is part of the second roof mounting assembly **2446** that further includes a nut **2452**, a second bracket **2454** and a third bracket **2445**. The second and third brackets **2454, 2456** each include a respective slot **2457, 2459** through which the second fastener **2444** extends. The nut **2452** retains the second and third bracket **2454, 2456** on the first bracket **2420**. The illustrated embodiment includes a washer **2460** positioned between the nut **2452** and the third bracket **2456**. The illustrated second and third brackets **2454, 2456** are substantially J-shaped. Other sizes, shapes and configurations can be utilized in place of the illustrated second and third brackets **2454, 2456**.

The illustrated second roof mounting assembly **2446** further includes a third fastener **2462** coupled to the second bracket **2454** and a fourth fastener **2464** coupled to the third bracket **2456**. The third and fourth fasteners **2462, 2464** are positioned to selectively releasably retain one or more roof mounted structures on the second and third bracket **2454, 2456**.

The slots **2457, 2459** permit movement of the second and third brackets **2454, 2456** toward and away from the first fastener **2422** to provide greater flexibility for installation. Specifically, the fastener **2422** extends into one of the beams **2012** (illustrated in FIGS. **71** and **72**) and supports the second roof mounting assembly **2446** spaced from the beam **2012**. This provides much greater flexibility for installation of the roofing system **2010** (illustrated in FIGS. **71** and **72**), such that the second roof mounting assembly **2446** can be offset from the beams **2012** and still be supported by the beams **2012**. Further, the distance between the third and fourth fasteners **2462, 2464** is variable within a range, to permit the second roof mounting assembly **2446** to be coupled to any of a variety of roof mountable structures.

FIGS. **90-94** illustrate another embodiment of roofing assemblies **2526, 2546** according to the present invention. This embodiment employs much of the same structure and

has many of the same properties as the embodiments of the roofing assemblies described above in connection with FIGS. **1-89**. Accordingly, the following description focuses primarily upon structure and features that are different than the embodiments described above in connection with FIGS. **1-89**. Reference should be made to the description above in connection with FIGS. **1-89** for additional information regarding the structure and features, and possible alternatives to the structure and features of the roofing assemblies **2526, 2546** illustrated in FIGS. **90-94** and described below. Features and elements in the embodiment of FIGS. **90-94** corresponding to features and elements in the embodiments described above in connection with of FIGS. **1-89** are numbered in the 2500 series of reference numbers.

The roof mounting assembly **2526** includes flashing **2516** a pair of seals **2518**, a first bracket **2520**, a first pair of fasteners **2522** and a pair of washers **2528**. In some embodiments, the pair of washers **2528** include Neoprene bonded washers. The flashing **2516**, seals **2518**, fasteners **2522** and washers **2528** are similar to the flashing, seal, fastener and washer of the previously-described embodiments. Reference should be made to the description of FIGS. **1-89** for the flashing **2516**, seals **2518**, fasteners **2522** and washers **2528**.

The illustrated first bracket **2520** includes a first substantially planar portion **2568** and a second substantially planar portion **2570**. The first portion **2568** extends substantially perpendicular to the second portion **2570**. The illustrated first bracket **2520** is substantially L-shaped. The first portion **2568** defines a pair of apertures (not shown) extending therethrough, through which the seals **2518** and fasteners **2522** extend. The first bracket **2520** can be cast, extruded, molded, or otherwise formed. In some embodiments, the first bracket **2520** is formed from steel, but in other embodiments, other metals or non-metallic materials can be utilized to form the first bracket **2520**.

The second portion **2570** defines a pair of slots **2572** extending therethrough. The illustrated slots **2572** extend in a substantially vertical direction, but other shapes, sizes and orientations of slots can be formed in the first bracket **2520**. The slots **2572** are sized to receive a respective one of a pair of second fastener **2544** therethrough. The pair of second fasteners **2544** is part of the second roof mounting assembly **2546** that further includes a first plate **2574**, a second plate **2576** a pair of nuts **2578** and optionally, a plurality of washers **2580**. The first plate **2574** includes a pair of apertures **2582** and the second plate **2576** includes a pair of apertures **2584**, such that the apertures **2582, 2584** are sized to receive one of the second fasteners **2544**.

The second roof mounting assembly **2546** is coupled to the first roof mounting assembly **2526** by the engagement of the fasteners **2544** in the slots **2572** in the second portion **2570** of the first bracket **2520** and the apertures **2582, 2584** in the first and second plates **2574, 2576**, respectively. The pair of nuts **2578** is coupled to a respective one of the pair of fasteners **2544** to retain the fasteners **2544** in the slots **2572** and apertures **2582, 2584**. The first plate **2574** is positioned on a first side of the second portion **2570** and the second plate **2576** is positioned on a second side of the second portion **2570**, such that the second portion **2570** is sandwiched between the first and second plates **2574, 2576**. In some embodiments, one or more of the second portion **2570**, first plate **2574** and second plate **2576** include at least one textured surface. In the illustrated embodiment, the first and second sides of the second portion **2570** include serrated portions and the first plate **2574** includes a serrated portion, sized to engage the serrated portion(s) of the second portion **2570**. The textured surface(s) can increase friction and

thereby strength the engagement between the second portion 2570 and the first and second plates 2574, 2576.

The illustrated second plate 2576 includes a first flange 2586 and a second flange 2588. The first flange 2586 extends substantially parallel to the flashing 2516 and the second flange extends substantially perpendicular to the flashing 2516. The illustrated first and second flanges 2586, 2588 are sized and shaped to receive and support an L-shaped bar 2590. In some embodiments, the L-shaped bar 2590 is part of a structure to be mounted to a roof. In other embodiments, the L-shaped bar 2590 is sized to support a structure to be mounted to a roof. Other bars, brackets, rods, or other fixtures can be coupled to the second roof mounting assembly 2546 and the L-shaped bar 2590 is provided by way of example only.

The slots 2572 permit adjustment of the relative location of the first and second plates 2574, 2576 and thus the L-shaped bar 2590 with respect to the flashing 2516. The length and location of the slots 2572 are selected at least partially based upon the desired range of heights between the first flange 2586 and the flashing 2516. In a first position, the first flange 2586 is spaced above the flashing 2516 a first height h1, and in a second position, the first flange 2586 is spaced above the flashing 2516 a second height h2, greater than the first height h1, see FIG. 93.

The embodiments described above and illustrated in the figures are presented by way of example only and are not intended as a limitation upon the concepts and principles of the present invention. Various features and advantages of the invention are set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A roof mount assembly comprising:

a flashing including a top surface, a bottom surface, and an upwardly extending projection with the flashing defining a first aperture extending through the upwardly extending projection between the top surface and the bottom surface;

a preformed rubber seal including a first end portion forming a first circular disk having a first planar end surface, a second end portion forming a second circular disk having a second planar end surface, and a central portion between the first end portion and the second end portion, the preformed rubber seal defining a cylindrical second aperture centrally located in the preformed rubber seal and extending from the first planar end surface to the second planar end surface;

an L-shaped bracket supportable on the flashing, the L-shaped bracket including an elongate body portion defining a third aperture and a flange defining a fourth aperture sized to receive the preformed rubber seal and the upwardly extending projection, the fourth aperture including a first aperture portion having a first cylindrical shape and defining a first diameter and a second aperture portion having a second cylindrical shape and defining a second diameter that is less than the first diameter;

a washer including a polymeric compression portion and a rigid backing portion and defining a fifth aperture; and

a screw including a head and extending through the first aperture, the cylindrical second aperture, the fourth aperture, and the fifth aperture, to secure the L-shaped bracket and the flashing and inhibit fluid flow through the first aperture.

2. The roof mount assembly of claim 1, wherein the cylindrical second aperture is normal to the first planar end surface and the second planar end surface.

3. The roof mount assembly of claim 1, wherein the third aperture of the L-shaped bracket is sized to receive a second fastener to support a solar panel.

4. The roof mount assembly of claim 1, wherein the polymeric compression portion is compressed between the head of the screw and the flange.

5. The roof mount assembly of claim 1, wherein a portion of the preformed rubber seal is compressed between the flange of the L-shaped bracket and the upwardly extending projection of the flashing.

6. A roof mount assembly comprising:

a flashing including a top surface, a bottom surface, and an upwardly extending projection defining a first aperture extending through the top surface and the bottom surface;

a preformed rubber seal including a first end portion forming a first circular disk having a first planar end surface, a second end portion forming a second circular disk having a second planar end surface, and a central portion between the first end portion and the second end portion, the preformed rubber seal defining a cylindrical second aperture centrally located in the preformed rubber seal and extending from the first planar end surface to the second planar end surface;

a bracket supportable on the flashing, the bracket including a planar first end, a first arm, a second arm, and a planar second end, the planar first end defining a third aperture, the third aperture including a first aperture portion having a first cylindrical shape and defining a first diameter and a second aperture portion having a second cylindrical shape and defining a second diameter that is less than the first diameter, the bracket defining a bracket aperture bound by the planar first end, the first arm, the second arm, and the planar second end;

a washer including a polymeric compression portion and a rigid backing portion and defining a fourth aperture; and

a screw including a head and extending through the first aperture, the cylindrical second aperture, the third aperture, and the fourth aperture to secure the bracket and the flashing and to couple the bracket, the preformed rubber seal and the flashing as an assembly, and to inhibit fluid flow through the first aperture.

7. The roof mount assembly of claim 6, wherein the planar second end is configured to support a second assembly and a solar panel.

8. The roof mount assembly of claim 6, wherein the polymeric compression portion is compressed between the head of the screw and the bracket.

9. The roof mount assembly of claim 6, wherein the cylindrical second aperture is normal to the first planar end surface and the second planar end surface.

10. A roof mount assembly comprising:

a flashing including a top surface, a bottom surface, and an upwardly extending projection defining a first aperture;

a rubber seal including a first end portion, a second end portion and a central portion between the first and second end portions, the rubber seal defining a cylindrical second aperture through the first end portion, the second end portion, and the central portion, the cylindrical second aperture being normal to a first outside surface of the first end portion and a second end surface of a second end portion;



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a bracket including a body portion and a flange portion, the flange portion defining a third aperture sized to receive the rubber seal and the upwardly extending projection

a washer including a polymeric portion and a rigid backing portion and defining a fourth aperture; and  
a fastener extending through the first aperture, the cylindrical second aperture, the third aperture, and the fourth aperture to couple the bracket, the rubber seal, and the flashing as an assembly,  
wherein the assembly inhibits flow of fluid through the first aperture.

11. The roof mount assembly of claim 10, wherein the body portion of the bracket includes a fifth aperture sized to receive a second fastener to support a solar panel.

12. The roof mount assembly of claim 10, wherein the polymeric portion is compressed between the fastener and the bracket.

13. The roof mount assembly of claim 10, wherein the first end portion of the rubber seal forms a circular disc.

14. The roof mount assembly of claim 10, wherein the bracket is L-shaped.

15. The roof mount assembly of claim 10, wherein the rubber seal is factory-installed.

16. A roof mount assembly comprising:

a flashing including a top surface, a bottom surface, an upwardly extending projection, the upwardly extending projection defining a first aperture;

a rubber seal including a first end portion, a second end portion and a central portion between the first and second end portions, the rubber seal defining a cylindrical second aperture through the first end portion, the second end portion, and the central portion;

a bracket supportable on the flashing, the bracket including a first end, a first arm, a second arm, and a second end, the first end defining a third aperture, the third

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aperture including a first aperture portion and defining a first diameter and a second aperture portion defining a second diameter that is less than the first diameter, the bracket defining a bracket aperture bound by the first end, the first arm, the second arm, and the second end;

a washer including a polymeric portion and a rigid backing portion and defining a fourth aperture; and  
a fastener extending through the first aperture, the cylindrical second aperture, the third aperture, and the fourth aperture to couple the bracket, the rubber seal, and the flashing to form an assembly,

wherein the assembly inhibits flow of fluid through the first aperture.

17. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein the polymeric portion is compressed between the fastener and the bracket.

18. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein a portion of the rubber seal is compressed between the bracket and the flashing.

19. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein the rubber seal and the washer inhibit entry of water to a roof substrate.

20. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein the second end is configured to support a second assembly and a solar panel.

21. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein the cylindrical second aperture is sized to receive the fastener.

22. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein the rubber seal is installable within the assembly without the fastener.

23. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein the rubber seal is factory-installed within the assembly.

24. The roof mount assembly of claim 16, wherein the cylindrical second aperture has a smooth surface.

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