

Roofing-Tiles.

No. 150,642.

Patented May 5, 1874.

Fig.1.

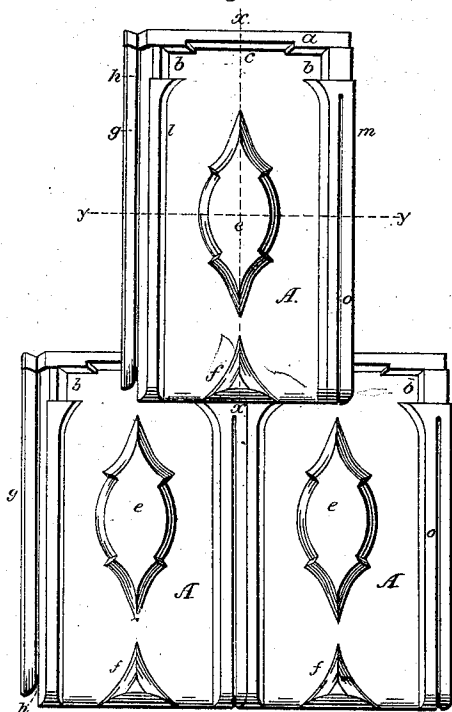


Fig. 2.

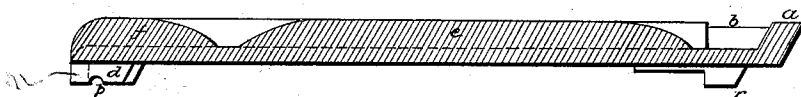


Fig. 3.

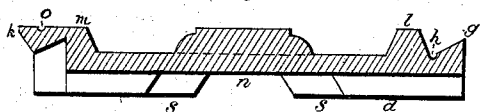


Fig. 4.

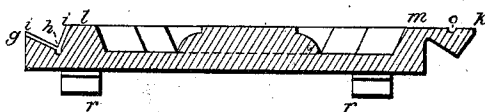
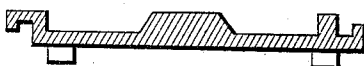


Fig. 5.



Attest:

Wm. G. Claff
Harry Coleman

Inventor:

Inventor:
John T. Maybacht.
by his Attorney,
M. H. Finckel

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. WEYBRECHT, OF ALLIANCE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS HIS RIGHT TO J. L. SMITH AND JOHN WELTY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROOFING-TILES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,642**, dated May 5, 1874; application filed April 4, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. WEYBRECHT, of Alliance, in the county of Stark, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roofing-Tiles, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of tiles for roofing purposes, and the invention consists in securing adjacent tiles together by means of a semi-dovetail lap-joint, the opposite halves of such joint being formed on the side edges of said tiles. This joint is further provided with a groove in its lower half, for the purpose of conducting off any water that may enter therein. Other similar grooves are formed upon the outer surface of the upper half of the joint, and in the front edge of the tile. Several minor details enter in its structure, which are hereinafter specifically set forth.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, is a top-plan view of three tiles, showing the manner of securing them together. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on *y y*, Fig. 1, looking toward the front edge of the tile. Fig. 4 is a similar view looking toward its rear edge. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a tile having a modified form of joint.

The letter *A* represents a tile of my construction, provided with the flange *a* and recesses or notches *b c*, for the reception of the front curved edge *d*, and having, also, the water-sheds *e f*, which latter further serve to strengthen and ornament the tile. At one side of the tile is formed a semi-dovetail groove, *g*, somewhat resembling a *V*, extending from the flange *a* to the end of the front curved edge of the tile, and having at the meeting edges of its sides a water-shed groove, *h*. The flange *a* is cut away at this groove *g*, so as to leave shoulders *i i*. (See Fig. 4.) At the other side of this tile the opposite half *k* of the dovetail joint is formed, which is a projection extending to the front edge of the tile, and corresponding in shape with the groove, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4. One side of the groove *g* is extended above the other, to form a flange, *l*, corresponding in height with the flange *m*, on

which projection *k* is formed, so that when two tiles are brought together and joined, by simply inserting the projection of one in the groove of the other, the upper surface of the joint is even, and a third tile can be readily placed over these two by fitting the recess *n* in the edge *d* over the flanges *l* and *m*, as shown in Fig. 1, a space being left between the edge *d* of the upper tile and the flanges *a* of the lower tiles, for the purpose of allowing the proper adjustments of the tiles when in position. The flange *l* is beveled from the groove *h*, as clearly shown, and the outer edge of the projection *k* is likewise inclined or chamfered, so as to fit snugly against flange *l*, to form a tighter joint. A water-shed groove, *o*, is made in flange *m*, and also one, lettered *p*, in the edge *d*, which latter groove, in connection with groove *h*, conducts onto the body of the tile any water that may get into the joint. Lugs *r r* are provided for use in securing the tiles to the roof-frame. At the upper end of projection *k* is made a depression, corresponding in form thereto, to fit tightly against the shoulders *i i* in grooves *g*, so as to make a close joint, and to this same end the edge *d* is cut away at *s s*, so that it may fit snugly against the flange *a*, the solid ends of edge *d* fitting in recess *c*, and its cut-away portion resting against the solid portion of the flange. The form of groove *g* and projection *k* is not limited to an exact *V* shape, as one side of said groove and projection may be at any angle to the other that will allow of the two parts of the joint properly lapping.

Clay, iron, &c., may be used in forming (molding) my tiles.

Fig. 5 shows a modified form of tile. In this the joint is of a tongue-and-groove form.

I am aware that tiles have been made with variously-constructed lap-joints, and I do not, therefore, desire to claim this idea, broadly; but

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described tiles for roofing purposes, any two of which can be joined together by a lap-joint of a *V* shape, extending the whole length of the tiles, and constructed as

shown—that is, with the water-shed groove *h* and shoulders *i i*—for the purpose specified.

2. The herein-described roofing-tiles, secured together by the semi-dovetail lap-joint, and having the water-sheds *h a p*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The herein-described tiles for roofing purposes, constructed with the groove *g* and projection *k*, for forming a lap-joint, the shoul-

ders *i*, grooves *h o*, and the edge *d*, with its groove *p*, arranged with relation to each other substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of March, A. D. 1874.

JOHN T. WEYBRECHT.

Witnesses:

J. L. SMITH,

JOHN WELTY.