Nov. 21, 1933. B. H. JAMES 1,935,636

TILE LOCKING FIELD STRIP

Filed Oct. 20, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

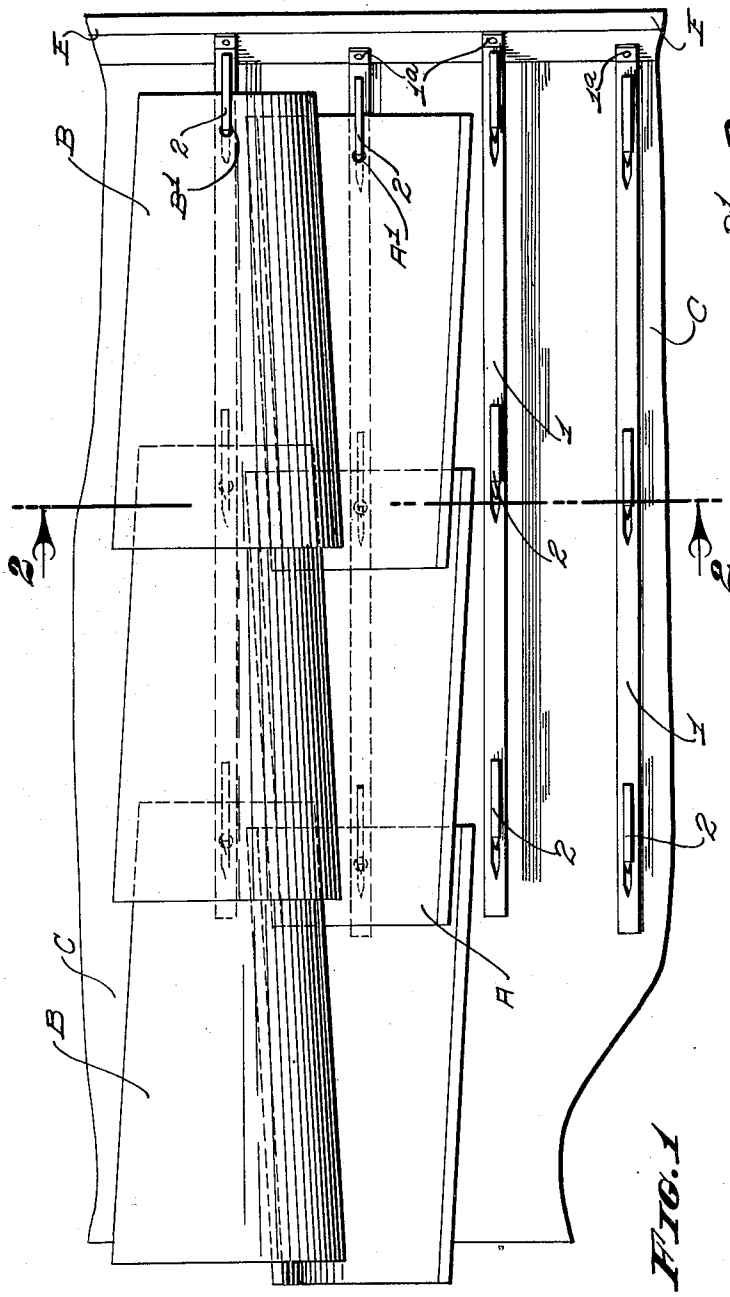


FIG. 1

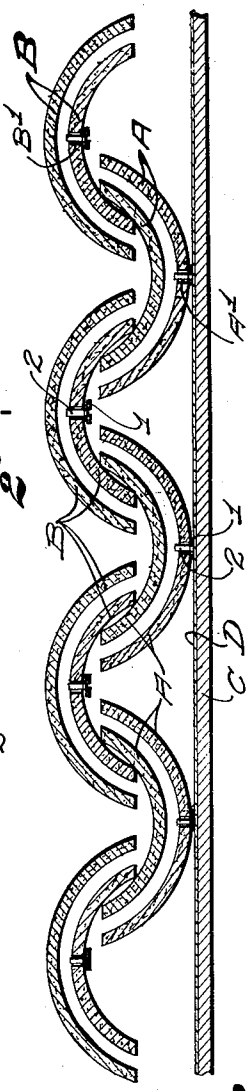


FIG. 2

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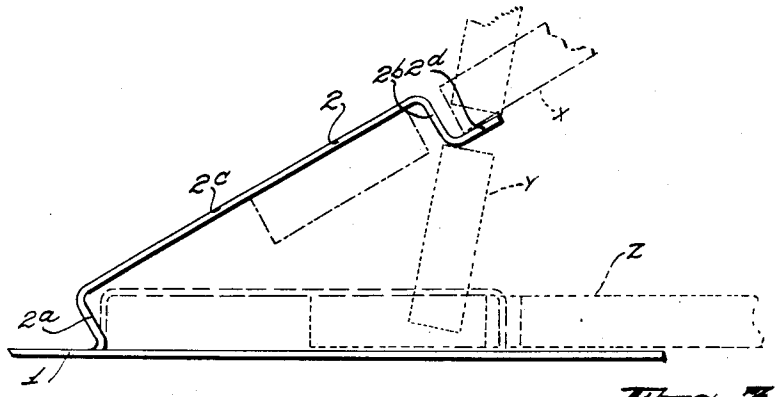


FIG. 3

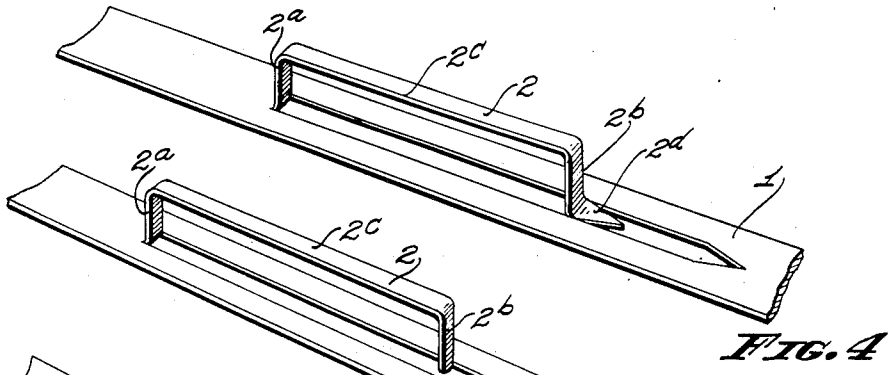


FIG. 4



FIG. 5

FIG. 6

FIG. 7

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TILE LOCKING FIELD STRIP

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Application October 20, 1930. Serial No. 489,837

4 Claims. (Cl. 108—10)

My invention relates to tile locking field strips, and the objects of my invention are:

First, to provide a device of this class which holds both the gutter tile and the field tile of a tile roof in proper relation to each other;

Second, to provide a device of this class which eliminates the need of driving nails into or through the roofing paper, thereby greatly reducing the danger of roof leakage;

Third, to provide a device of this class which is entirely concealed when the roof is completed;

Fourth, to provide a device of this class which greatly facilitates the work of laying tiled roofs so as to materially reduce the costs of tile roofs;

Fifth, to provide a device of this class which is particularly simple and economical of construction; and

Sixth, to provide on the whole a novelly constructed device of this class which is durable, efficient in its action, and which will not readily deteriorate or get out of order.

With these and other objects in view as will appear hereinafter, my invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts and portions as will be hereinafter described in detail and particularly set forth in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the characters of reference thereon, which form a part of this application, in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a roof taken parallel with the slope thereof, with a portion of the tile removed to show the locking strip; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view thereof substantially through 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevational view of the locking strip in its one form, showing the manner in which a tile is positioned relative thereto; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of this form of locking strip; Fig. 5 is a similar perspective view of a slightly modified form; Fig. 6 is a still further modified form of locking strip; and Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view of the modification shown in Fig. 6, showing the manner of securing a tile thereby.

Similar characters of reference refer to similar parts and portions throughout the several views of the drawings.

The type of tile roof with which my locking strip is used comprises gutter tile A and field tile B. The roof C is provided with roofing paper D upon which the tiles are positioned. Along the gables of the roof there are provided ridge strips E. Both the gutter tiles and field tiles are larger at one end that at the other. The gutter tile is provided with a hole A1 near its larger end, while the field tile is provided with a similar hole B1 near its smaller end.

The gutter tiles are laid in rows with their curved sides downwardly and with the smaller end of one tile overlapping the larger end of the next tile. The field tiles are positioned in alternate rows with respect to the gutter tile with their edges overlapping the gutter tile. The small end of one field tile extends underneath the larger end of the adjacent field tile.

My tile locking strip comprises a strap member 1 in which are punched out a plurality of spaced apart tongue members 2. Each tongue member 2 is integrally attached at one end to the strap member 1 and is free at its other end. Each tongue 2 is bent in U-shaped form, comprising relatively short leg portions 2*a* and 2*b* and a relatively long cross portion 2*c*. The leg portion 2*b* at the extended portion of each tongue is provided with a projection 2*d* at its extremity extending in substantially parallel disposed relation with the cross portion 2*c*. The leg portions 2*a* and 2*b* are of equal length so that each tongue 2 forms with the strap 1 a rectangular loop when the cross portion 2*c* is in parallel disposed relation with the strap.

One locking strip 1 is provided for each row of gutter tile A and for each row of field tile B, and each strip 1 is bent upwardly, as indicated by 1*a*, at its higher end, adjacent the ridge member E of the roof, and is secured to the side of such ridge member, as shown in Fig. 1. The locking strip used for the gutter tile is positioned adjacent and is supported upon the roof from the ridge toward the eave, and supports the tile on the strap portion 1 thereof; while the locking strips used for the field tile are spaced above the roof D and secured to the soffit of the field tile, as shown best in Fig. 2. In either case, the locking strips extend underneath the row of tile to which they are attached.

The tiles are attached to the locking strip by first bending tongue members to a position such as shown in Fig. 3. The tile is then manipulated, as shown by the dotted lines X and Y, so as to force the projection 2*d* and leg 2*b* through the hole A1 or B1 of the tiles A or B. The tile is then moved to the normal position, bending the tongue down with it until in the position indicated by Z in Fig. 3.

The structure shown in Fig. 5 is identical to that shown in Fig. 4, except that the projection 2*d* is omitted. With this construction, the tile may be positioned so as to face in either direc-

tion with respect to the locking strip, using either the leg 2*b* or 2*a* to hold the tile in position.

In the structure shown in Fig. 6, strips 3 are provided similar in width to the strips 1. These are provided with U-shaped slits 3*a*, forming tongues 3*b*. The tongues 3*b* are normally flush or approximately flush with the strip 3. The several tongues 3*b* may be closer than the normal distance between the corresponding ends of adjacent tiles so that by sometimes using adjacent tongues and sometimes using alternate tongues, the tiles may be overlapped various lengths so as to produce a more rustic type of tile roof. When desiring to use one of the tongues, it is bent upwardly to the position indicated by 4 in Fig. 6. Then after the tongue has been extended through the hole in the tile, the protruding portion 5 of the tongue is bent backwardly. Normally the protruding end 5 is bent towards the closest end of the tile, as shown in Fig. 7.

It is obvious from the construction as illustrated in the drawings and described in the foregoing specification that there is provided a tile lock field strip as aimed at and set forth in the objects of my invention, and though I have shown and described a particular construction, combination and arrangement of parts and portions, and certain modifications thereof, I do not wish to be limited to this particular construction, combination and arrangement, nor to the modifications, but desire to include in the scope of my invention the construction, combination and arrangement substantially as set forth in the appended claims.

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

1. In a locking strip for roofing tile, a long strip member, a plurality of tongues struck out from said strip member, each of said tongues bent to form channel shaped members comprising an attached vertical leg, a connecting portion disposed in parallel relation with said strip member, and a free vertical leg directed towards said strip member and terminating adjacent thereto.

2. In a locking strip for roofing tile, a long strip member, a plurality of tongues struck out from said strip member, each of said tongues bent to form channel shaped members comprising an attached vertical leg, a connecting portion disposed in parallel relation with said strip member, a free vertical leg directed towards said strip member and terminating adjacent thereto, and a lateral projection at the extremity of said free leg normally fitting within the void initially occupied by said tongue.

3. In a locking strip for roofing tile, a long strip member, a plurality of tongues struck out from said strip member, each of said tongues bent to form channel shaped members comprising an attached vertical leg, a connecting portion disposed in parallel relation with said strip member, and a free vertical leg directed towards said strip member and terminating adjacent thereto, the juncture between said tongues and said strip member being sufficiently flexible to permit bending of the channel shaped members formed by said tongues outwardly until tile may be threaded upon said free legs.

4. In a locking strip for roofing tile, a long strip member, a plurality of tongues struck out from said strip member, each of said tongues bent to form channel shaped members comprising an attached vertical leg, a connecting portion disposed in parallel relation with said strip member, a free vertical leg directed towards said strip member and terminating adjacent thereto, and a lateral projection at the extremity of said free leg normally fitting within the void initially occupied by said tongue, the juncture between said tongues and said strip member being sufficiently flexible to permit bending of the channel shaped member formed by said tongues outwardly until tile may be threaded upon said free legs.

BRUCE H. JAMES.