July 10, 1923. 1,461,182

L. ENGESET

ROOF PLATE FORM

Filed Oct. 5, 1922

Fig. 1.

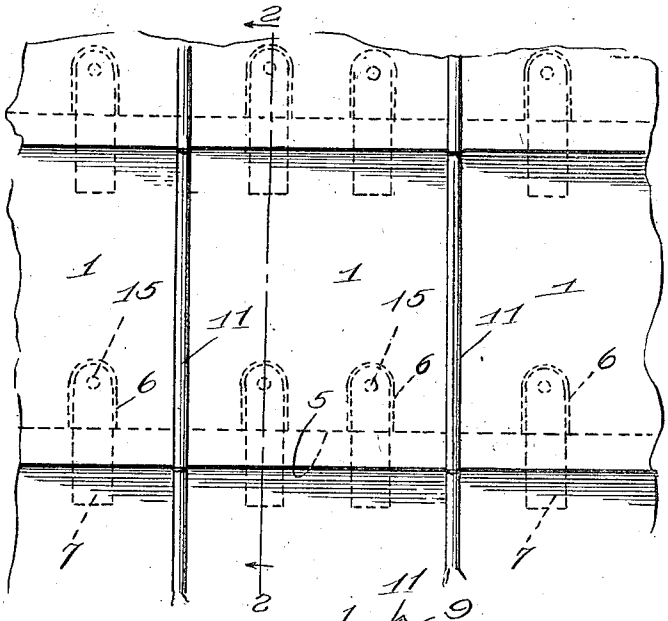


Fig. 2.

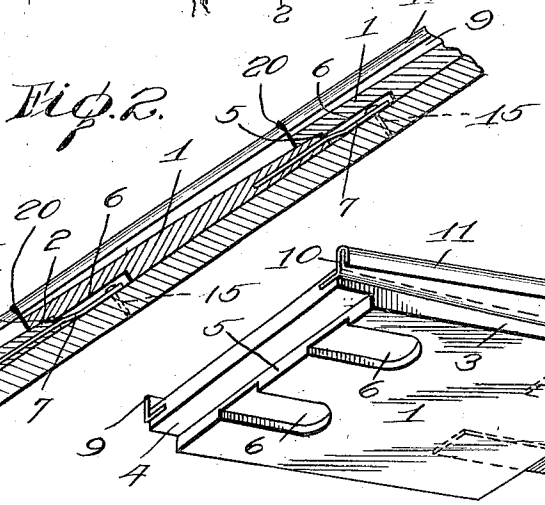
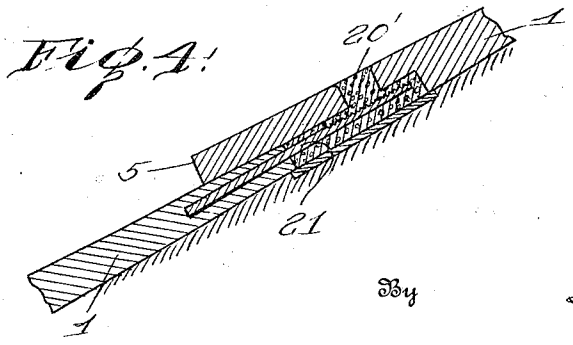


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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Patented July 10, 1923. 1,461,182

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LARS ENGESET, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

ROOF-PLATE FORM.

Application filed October 5, 1922. Serial No. 592,653.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that LARS ENGESET, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, has invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roof-Plate Forms, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to roof plates for forming roofs.

The object of the invention is to provide a construction which will permit of readily and quickly assembling a series of interfitting plates to form water and fireproof roof structure.

The invention also comprehends improvements in the details of construction and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the shingles in roof forming relation.

Figure 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective of one of the shingles.

Figure 4 is a sectional view illustrating the modified form of means for securing one shingle to another.

The plates are constructed exactly alike, and a description of one will, it is thought, be sufficient.

1 indicates the plate as a whole, same being somewhat longitudinally tapered to form a thin and a thick end indicated respectively at 2 and 3. The thick end 3 is provided on its underside with a cut away portion shown at 4, which also forms an abutting flange 5. In the under surface of the plate is one or more recesses 6, which open into the cut away portion 4. Embedded in the thin end 2, are thin metallic strips 7, the projecting portions thereof being provided with perforations 8.

On one side edge of the plate is a metal vertical flange 9, having its end embedded in the material of the plate, while on the opposite edge there is a metal flange 10 having one end embedded in the material of the plate, and its opposite end turned up and then down as shown at 11. The flanges 9 and 10 terminate short of the edge of the thin end of the plate, as shown at 12, to permit assembling of the plates when forming a roof. The plates are formed of cement or like material, except of course the strips 7 and the flanges 9 and 10.

In use, a plate is laid down and fastening means 15 are passed through the openings 8 in the strips to hold the individual plates in position. Then another plate is put down in alignment with the preceding plate with the cut away portion 4, lying over the thin end 2, of the first plate, the flanges 9 and 10 terminating short of the thin edge at 12, permitting of this interfitting relationship. The joints between the abutting flanges 9 and the abutting flanges 10 are soldered as indicated at 20, to form a seal. By this means, a row of plates can be assembled and secured with their respective ends overlapped to form a water tight joint.

Plates placed along one side of those assembled receive the vertical flanges 9 and plates on the other side have their vertical flanges 9 covered and protected by the downturned flanges 10, as will be obvious.

In lieu of the fastening means passing through the strips 7, I may provide each plate with an opening 20′ directly above the recess 6, and provide a thin plate 21, on the upper edge of the plate to form a pocket, and then roughen the strip 7. When using this means of securing the plates, the strips 7 are inserted in the pocket formed by the recess, and then cement is poured through the opening 20′ with the result that when it sets, a binding lock is formed with the roughened surfaces of the strip.

What I claim is:

1. A roof plate comprising a thick end having a cutaway portion at one end with a recess adjacent thereto and communicating with the cutaway portion, and a thin end having a thin projecting strip in alignment with the recess, one side edge of the plate having a vertical flange, and the opposite side edge of said plate having a turned flange.

2. A roof composed of a series of plates, each plate having a transverse cutaway portion with a recess communicating therewith, a thin strip extending from the opposite end of the plate, a vertical flange on one side edge of the plate, and a vertical turned down flange on the opposite side edge, whereby when the plates are assembled in roof formation, the ends of adjacent plates

lying in superimposed relation will fit under and in the cutaway portion of adjacent plates and the thin strip will fit into the recesses, and the flanges of adjacent side plates in the same horizontal row will interfit with adjacent side flanges of other plates.

3. A roof plate formed at one end with a cut away portion and a recess on the bottom communicating with the cut away portion, a metal strip embedded in one edge of the plate and bent upwardly to form a vertical flange, a metal strip on the opposite edge of the plate bent upwardly and then down to form an overhanging flange, said flanges terminating short of one end of the plate, and metal strips extending from the upper edge of the plate between the flanges.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LARS ENGESET.