W. McLEOD.

ROOFING AND WALLING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1916.

1,226,097.

Patented May 15, 1917.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

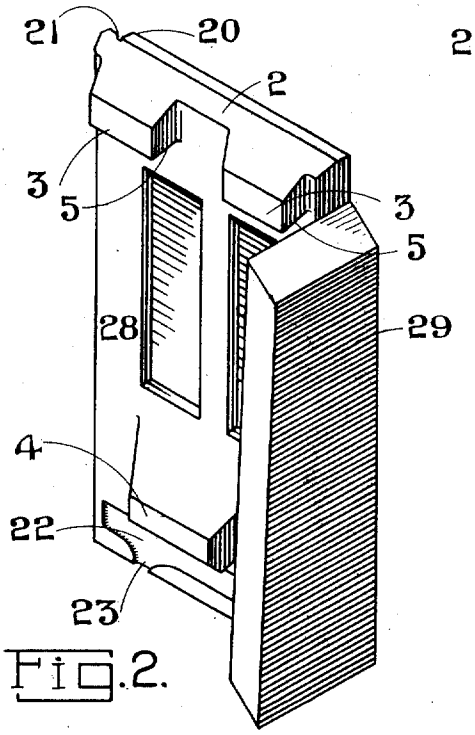


Fig. 2.

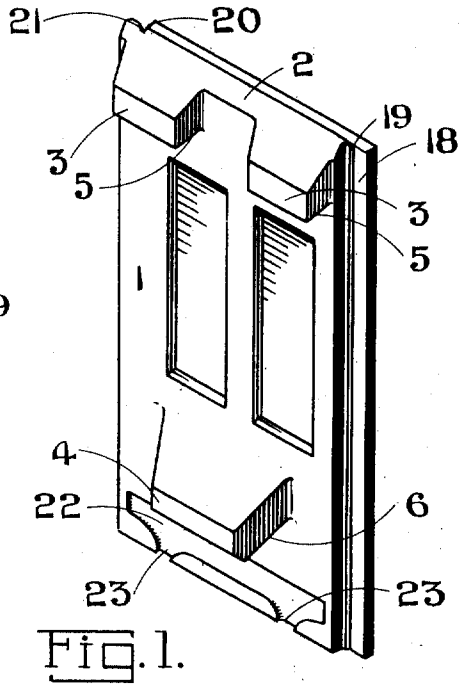


Fig. 1.

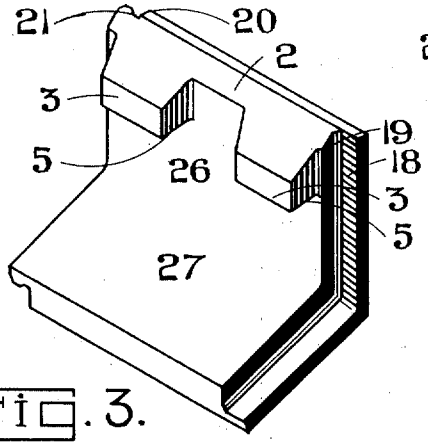


Fig. 3.

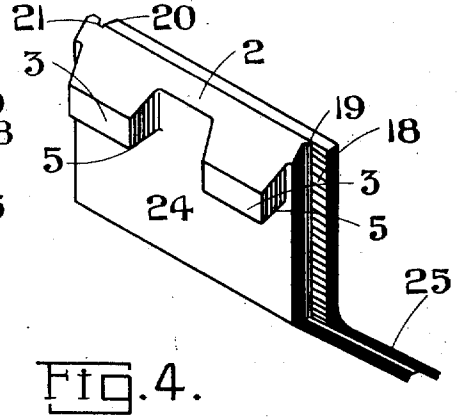


Fig. 4.

Inventor
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by Otto Miller
his Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

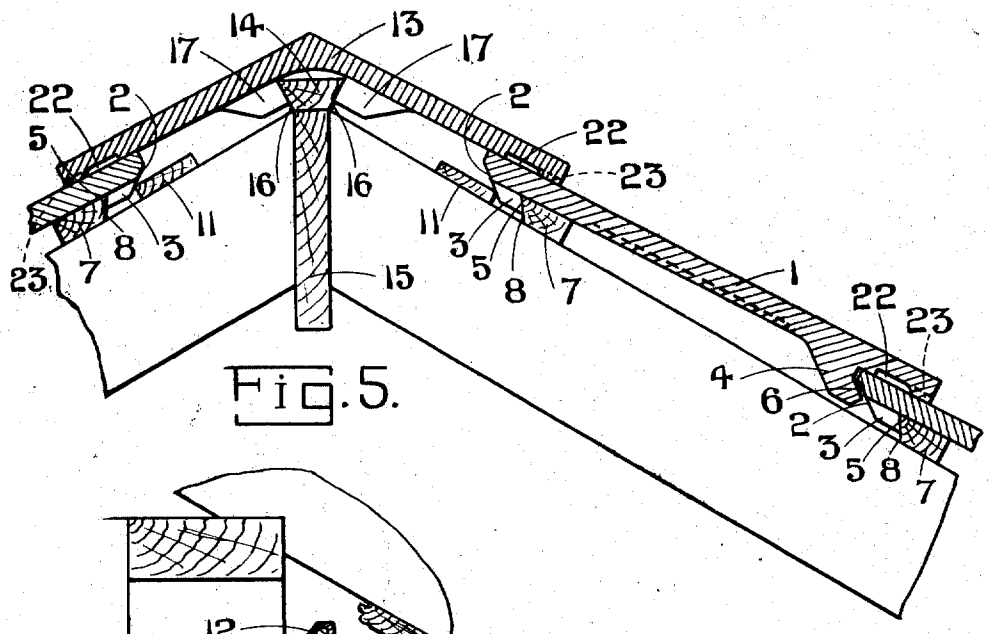


Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

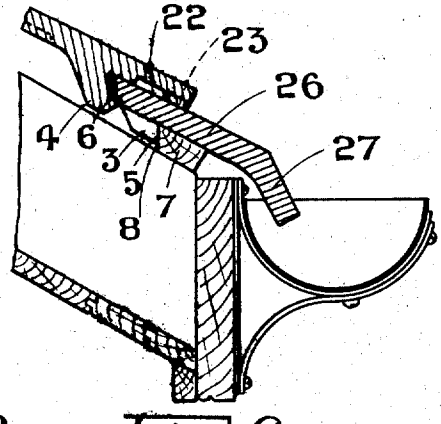


Fig. 6.

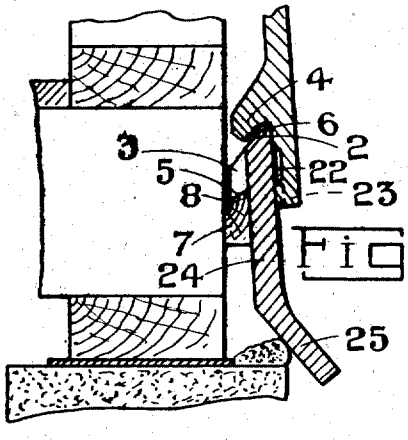


Fig. 8.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

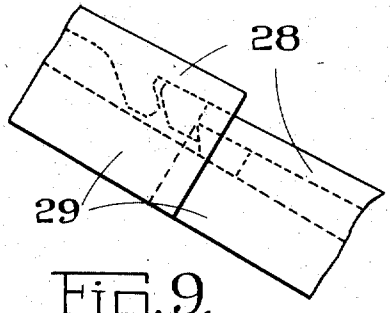


Fig. 9.

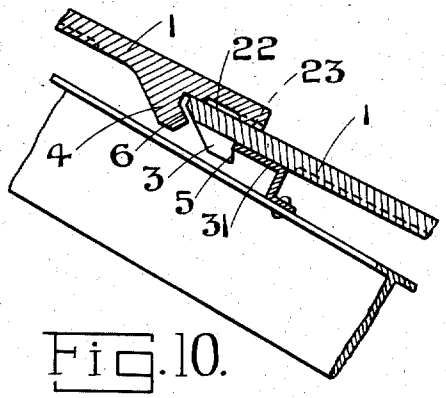


Fig. 10.

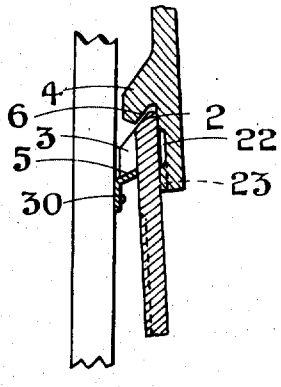


Fig. 11.

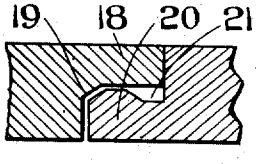


Fig. 12.

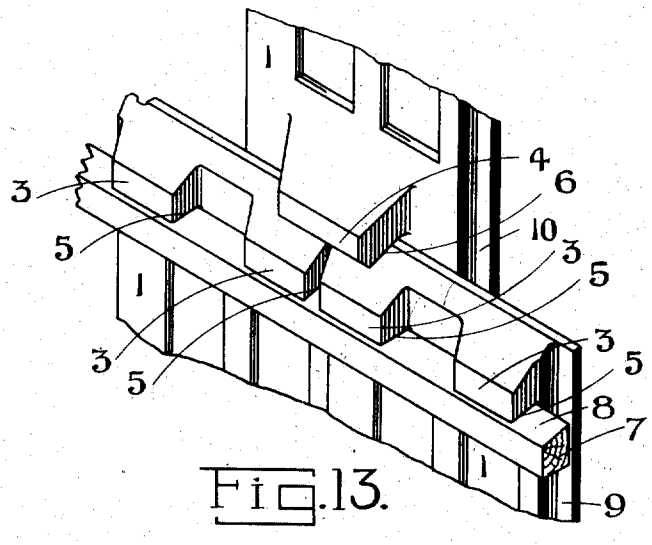


Fig. 13.

Inventor

William McLeod

by Cosmmus

his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM McLEOD, OF WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO LOUIS COHEN, OF WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND.

ROOFING AND WALLING.

1,226,097. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 15, 1917.

Application filed September 14, 1916. Serial No. 120,025.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM McLEOD, architect, citizen of the British Empire, residing at Victoria avenue, town of Wanganui, Dominion of New Zealand, have invented new and useful Improvements in Roofing and Walling, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the roofing and walling of buildings, and its object is to provide an improved construction therein so that tiles may be secured in position without the use of nails, wire, cement or the like and without danger of displacement by strong winds.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tile for a roof or a wall according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the tile with lip added to overhang barge board at gables;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a special tile for finishing at the eaves;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a special tile for finishing at the bottom of a wall;

Fig. 5 is a section through the ridge showing the two lugs and the locking batten for holding down the ridge course at one end;

Fig. 6 is a section through the eaves;

Fig. 7 is a section at the top of a wall showing a sheet metal plate to lock the top course of the tiles;

Fig. 8 is a section at the bottom of a wall showing a special base tile and weathering;

Fig. 9 is an end elevation of special gable tiles;

Fig. 10 is a section showing roof tiles applied to steel construction;

Fig. 11 is a section showing wall tiles applied to steel construction;

Fig. 12 is a section showing overlap of rabbets at sides of tiles;

Fig. 13 is a view showing one tile above two others, the respective positions of the projections thereon and on a tile batten and the locking of the tiles.

The invention consists in making the tiles and roof framing of a special shape and construction, so that thereby the tiles interlock and are held securely or locked to the roof framing. One way of effecting this is by making the tiles and tile battens of a special shape so that the tiles are locked to the rafters by the tile battens. According to this way the tiles (1) are made with beveled top edges (2), two preferably dovetail-shaped lugs or projections (3) near the top and a, preferably, dove-tail shaped projection (4) near the bottom. The projections (3) are undercut on a bevel (5), and the bottom projection (4) is also undercut on a bevel (6) and is thereby adapted to lie against the top edges (2) of two adjacent tiles below it and extending over the two inner projections (3) on said two adjacent tiles. The tile battens (7) have beveled top edges (8) to correspond with the bevel (5) on projections (3), so that when the tile (1) is placed on the tile battens (7) its upper end (9) and the interlocked bottom end (10) of the tile above it are held by the projections (3) taking over the top beveled edge (8) of the tile batten (7) and by adjacent and lower tiles. The tiles are removed by being slid up the roof or wall off the tile battens (7).

The top course of roof tiles is secured by batten (11), (see Fig. 5) and the top course of wall tiles is secured by a metal plate (12) shaped like the figure **2** in cross section as shown in Fig. 7. A special ridge tile (13) with lugs (17) is provided and the ridge course is held down at one end by a short piece of batten (14) which is fixed to the ridge board (15). This piece of batten (14) has beveled sides (16) to engage and hold the lugs (17) on the ridge tile (13).

One side edge of the tiles is rabbeted (18), the corner of the rabbets being well gulleted (19) for the purpose of affording strength. The other side edge is also rabbeted (20) and the corner of the rabbet is formed into a throat (21) for the passage of water.

When the tiles are laid in position the rabbet of one tile overlaps the rabbet of the next tile and the bottom end of the tile overlaps two tiles of the next lower course of tiles.

To prevent water finding its way by capillary attraction between the top of one tile and the bottom of the next higher tile, recesses (22) and channels (23) are formed which break the continuity of the contact and allow the water to escape downward.

The base tiles (24) Figs. 4 and 8 are spe-

cially made with an outwardly sloping portion (25) and weathering is made as shown in Fig. 8.

The eaves tile (26) Figs. 3 and 6 is specially made with a sloping part (27) to discharge water into spouting shown in Fig. 6.

The gable tile (28) Figs. 2 and 9 is formed with a lip (29) for overhanging barge board.

A method of applying these tiles to steel constructed walls is shown in Fig. 11, in which case the metal batten (30) is beveled to suit the bevel of the projections (3) on the tiles.

A method of applying these tiles to steel constructed roofs is shown in Fig. 10, in which case the projections (3) hook over the metal batten (31) which is Z shaped in cross-section.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

In a structure of the character described, the combination with tile battens having beveled supporting edges, of tiles supported by said battens, certain of said tiles each having a beveled top edge and upper oppositely disposed undercut lugs adjacent the corners adapted to rest upon the beveled edge of the battens, and a lower undercut lug adapted to rest upon the beveled top edge of two adjacent lower tiles, said lower lug being also adapted to span the juxtaposed upper lugs of a pair of adjacent lower tiles, the tiles being so formed that the overlapped portion of each tile is capable of being slid laterally into and out of place under the overlapping portion of the tile above.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Witnesses:

ANDREW JOHN PARK,

EDWARD SAMUEL SMITH.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."