C. G. VAN PAPPELENDAM.

# Improvement in Metallic-Tiles for Roofs.

No. 115,912. Patented June 13, 1871.

*Fig. 1*

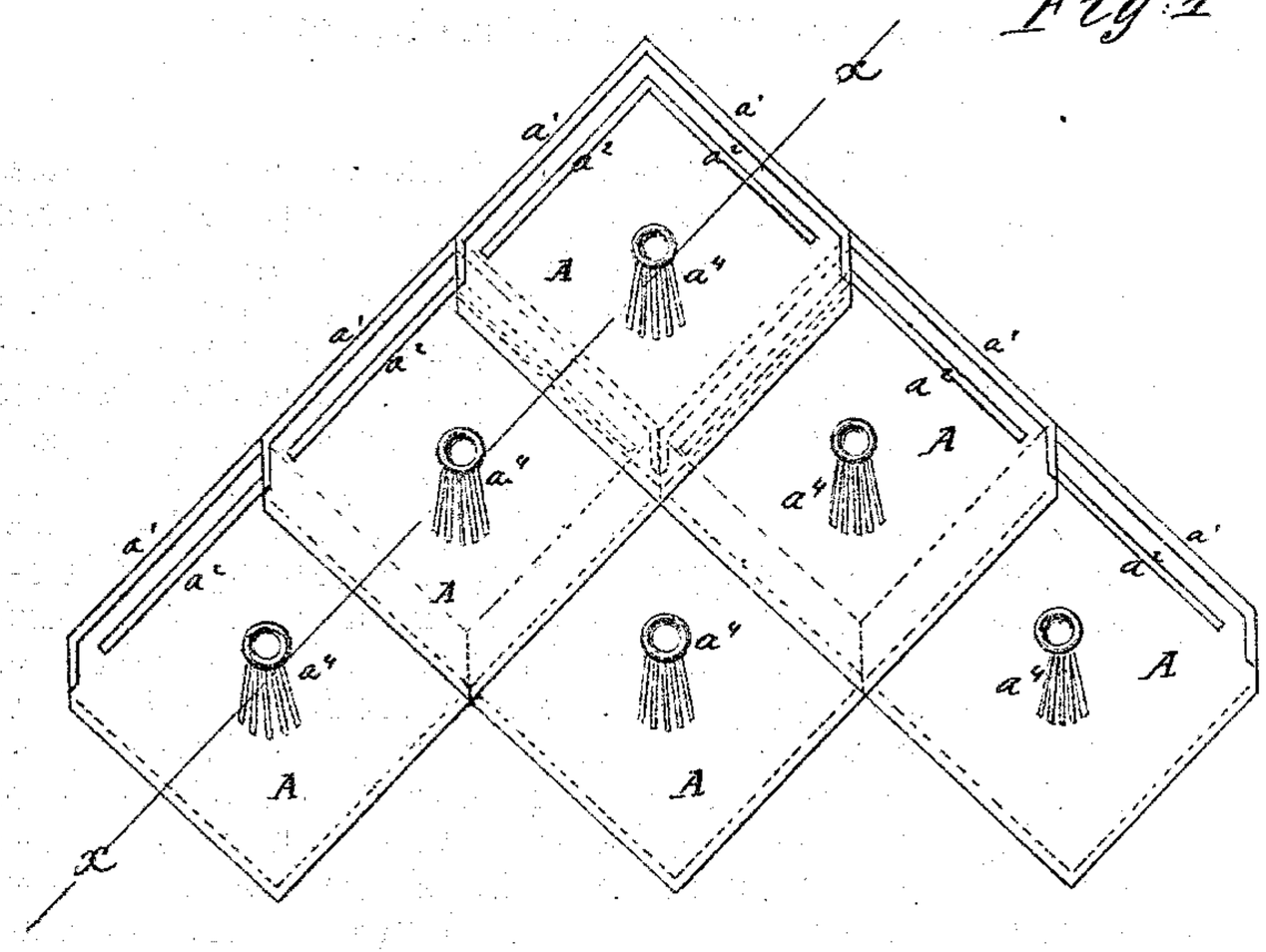



*Fig. 2*

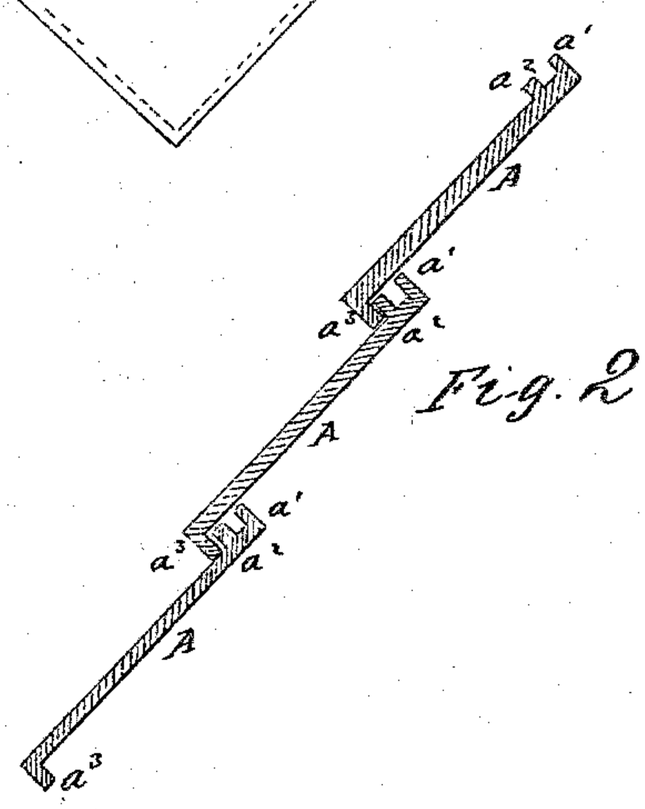
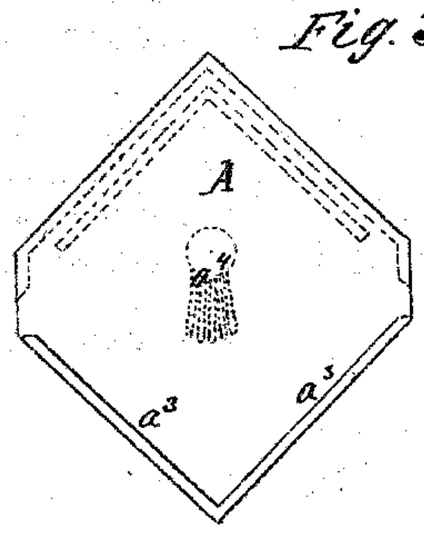



*Fig. 3*




Witnesses:

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115,912

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIS G. VAN PAPPELENDAM, OF CHARLESTON, IOWA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC TILES FOR ROOFS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 115,912, dated June 13, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

BE it known that I, CORNELIS G. VAN PAPPELENDAM, of Charleston, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metallic Tiles for Roofs, Walls, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view representing a number of my improved tiles as arranged upon a roof or wall. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view of the same taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an under side view of one of the tiles.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention relates to tiles for roofs; and the principle of the improvement consists in forming a covered channel between two ridges and two tiles to exclude the water.

A are the tiles, which are made of galvanized iron or other suitable metal, and may be struck up out of sheet metal or cast, as may be desired. The tiles may be made square or diamond shape, and are placed diagonally upon the roof or wall, as shown in Fig. 1. Upon the two upper edges of the tiles A are formed two upwardly-projecting ridges, $a^1$ $a^2$, about three-eighths of an inch in height, the ridges $a^1$ running along the two edges of the tiles, and the second ridge $a^2$ being parallel with and at a little distance from the outer ridges $a^1$ so as to form a channel between them, as shown in the drawing. Upon the under side of the two lower edges is formed a single downwardly-projecting ridge, $a^3$, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The side angles of the tiles A are cut off, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The tiles are arranged upon the roof or wall as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the downwardly-projecting ridges of each upper tile being placed below and embracing the upwardly-projecting ridges of the adjacent edges of two tiles. By this construction it will be impossible for water or wind to beat in and pass above the three ridges $a^1$ $a^2$ $a^3$. Upon the body of the tiles may be struck up or otherwise formed an ornament, $a^4$, in the shape of a tassel, flower, or other suitable device. The ornament strengthens the tiles and prevents them from being rolled up by the wind, and, at the same time, adds greatly to the beauty of the roof or wall.

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

In tiles for roofs, plates formed with ridges $a^1$ $a^2$ $a^3$, two tiles thus making a covered channel, as shown in Fig. 2 of drawing, to prevent the wind from driving the water over the second ridge.

CORNELIS G. VAN PAPPELENDAM.

Witnesses:

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