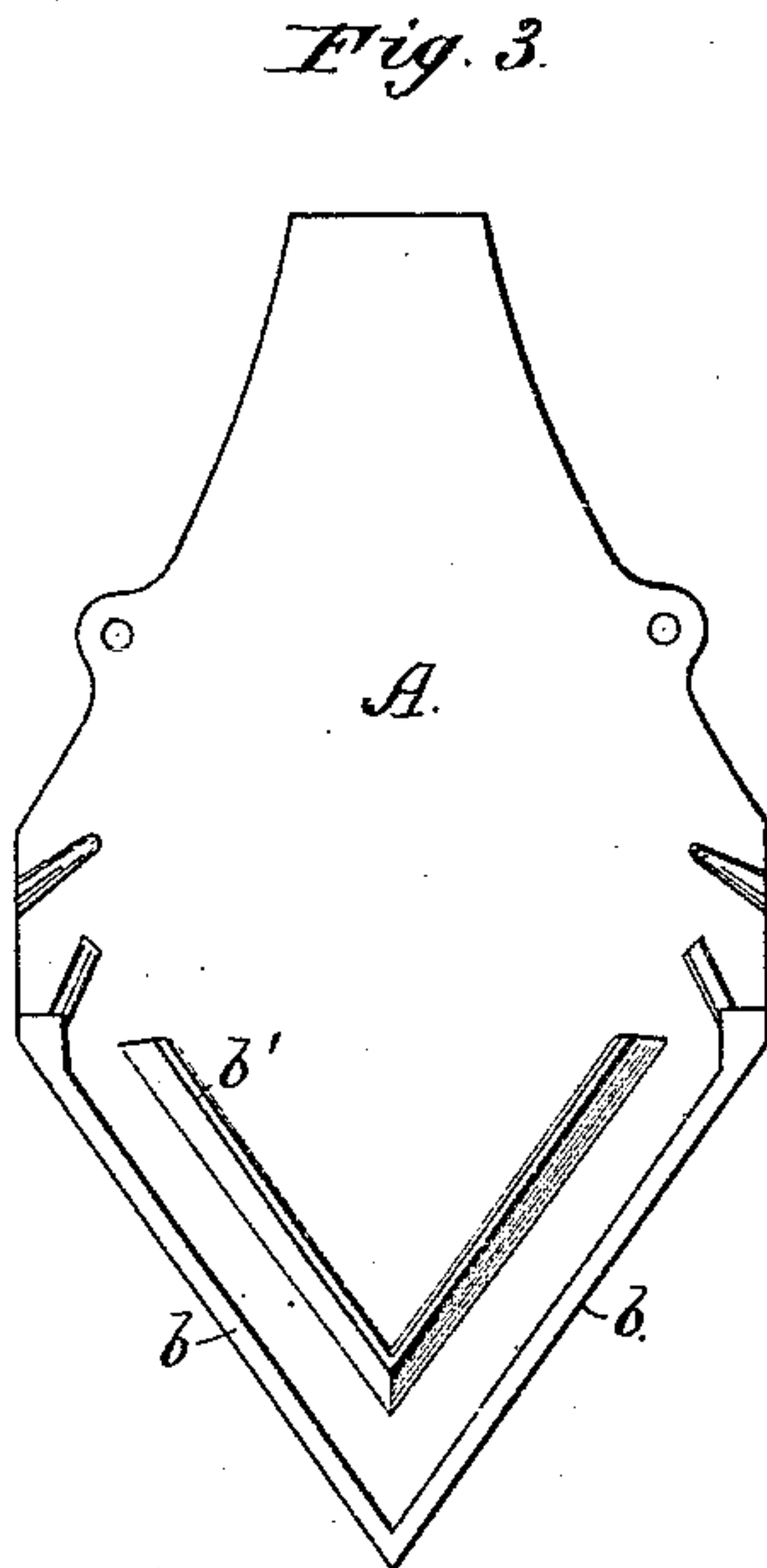
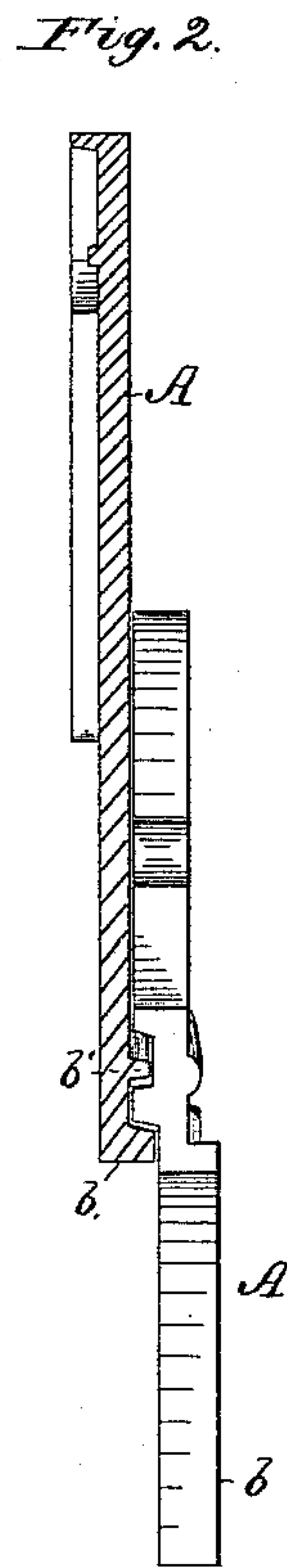
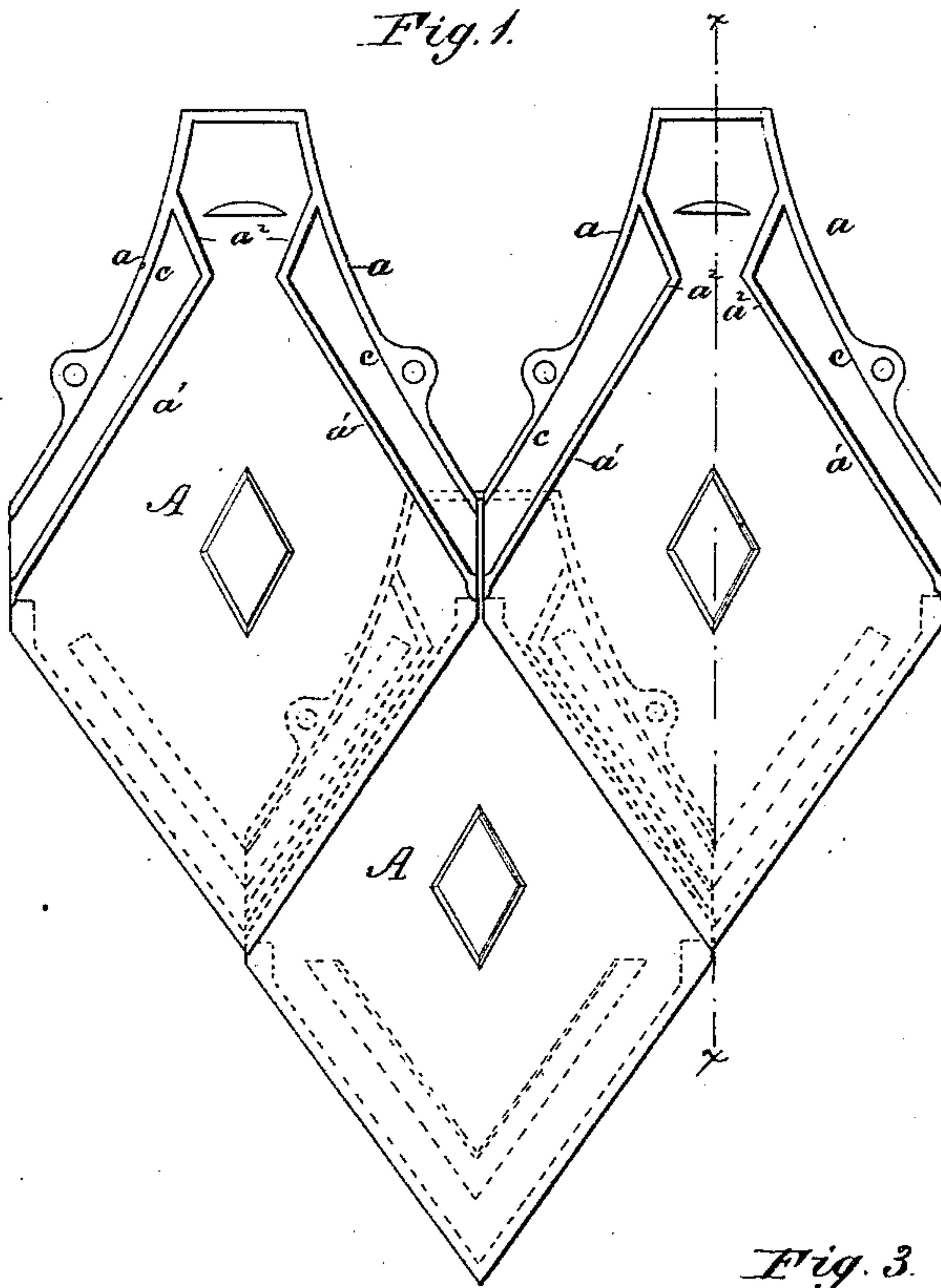


E. BENNETT.
Roofing-Tile.

No. 211,955.

Patented Feb. 4, 1879.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN BENNETT, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROOFING-TILES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 211,955, dated February 4, 1879; application filed January 2, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN BENNETT, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Roofing-Tile; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, showing the arrangement of the tiles on the roof. Fig. 2 is a section through the line xx of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the under side of the tile.

My invention covers certain improvements upon the tile for which Letters Patent were granted me September 8, 1874, No. 154,828. The tile described in said patent was constructed of a diamond shape, with an upwardly-projecting rib at its two upper sides, and a downwardly-projecting rib at its two lower sides, which ribs were undercut, so that when the lower ribs of one row of tile overlapped the upper ribs of the next lower row the undercut edges made a close joint, to prevent the entrance of rain, snow, or dust.

My present invention consists in certain provisions for rendering the joints between the tiles still more secure against the entrance of water, and in means for allowing each tile to be individually adjusted as to its position on the roof, to provide for inequalities which occur in baking, and permit the tiles to be laid in straight parallel rows, instead of running out of the true position, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, A represents the tile, whose general form is that of a diamond, and which is constructed with an upwardly-projecting rib, a , at its two higher edges, and with a downwardly-projecting rib, b , at its two lower edges.

As so far described the tile does not differ from those which have been heretofore constructed.

In improving the construction of this tile, I form upon its two upper edges, just inside the ribs a , the angular rib $a^1 a^2$, and upon the under side of the tile, near its two lower edges, I form the downwardly-projecting V-shaped rib b' . Now, when the tiles are laid, the lower

rib b laps inside of the angular rib $a^1 a^2$, (inside in relation to the body of the tile,) while one side of the V-shaped rib b' passes between the angular rib $a^1 a^2$ and the marginal rib a , forming a very close and practically impenetrable joint for rain, &c.

This form of tile is especially adapted by reason of this construction to houses having flat roofs, where the descent of the rain upon the roof is comparatively gradual, and where the wind is liable to blow the water up between the tiles.

In constructing the angular rib $a^1 a^2$ upon the two upper edges of the tile, the upper end of the channel or conduit c between said angular rib and the rib a is closed, and the lower end is open, so that the V-shaped rib b' of each tile enters and forms a lap-joint with the two channels c of the two adjacent tiles of the next lower row. In arranging these ribs $a^1 a^2$ and b' , they are both disposed at a slight angle to their respective outer ribs a and b , instead of being parallel thereto, the upper ends of each being set a little farther away from the marginal rib than their lower ends. The object of this is to allow any one tile to have its longitudinal axis canted a little to one side or the other to correct any inequality growing out of the baking of the tile, which inequality, if allowed to remain unadjusted, would multiply itself as the tiles are laid on, and would cause the row of tiles to run out of a parallel position. By arranging the ribs as described this difficulty is entirely avoided.

It will be seen as one of the advantages of this form of tile that the channel c , which constitutes the rib-seat, is entirely covered by the lap of the adjacent tile, so that no dust can get into it to obstruct the draining out of the water which may be blown over into the same. This channel only carries off the water which may be blown over the angular rib, and, being closed at its upper end, does not receive the water which passes down the roof under ordinary circumstances.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The diamond-shaped tile having upwardly-projecting marginal ribs $a a$ at its two upper sides, and downwardly-projecting margi-

nal ribs $b\ b$ at its two lower sides, and having also at its upper side, near its upper edges, the angular ribs $a^1\ a^2$, and upon its lower side, near its lower edges, the V-shaped rib b' , substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A diamond-shaped tile having a tapering channel, conduit, or rib-seat, c , made widest at its higher end, as and for the purpose described.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 26th day of December, 1878.

EDWIN BENNETT.

Witnesses:

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