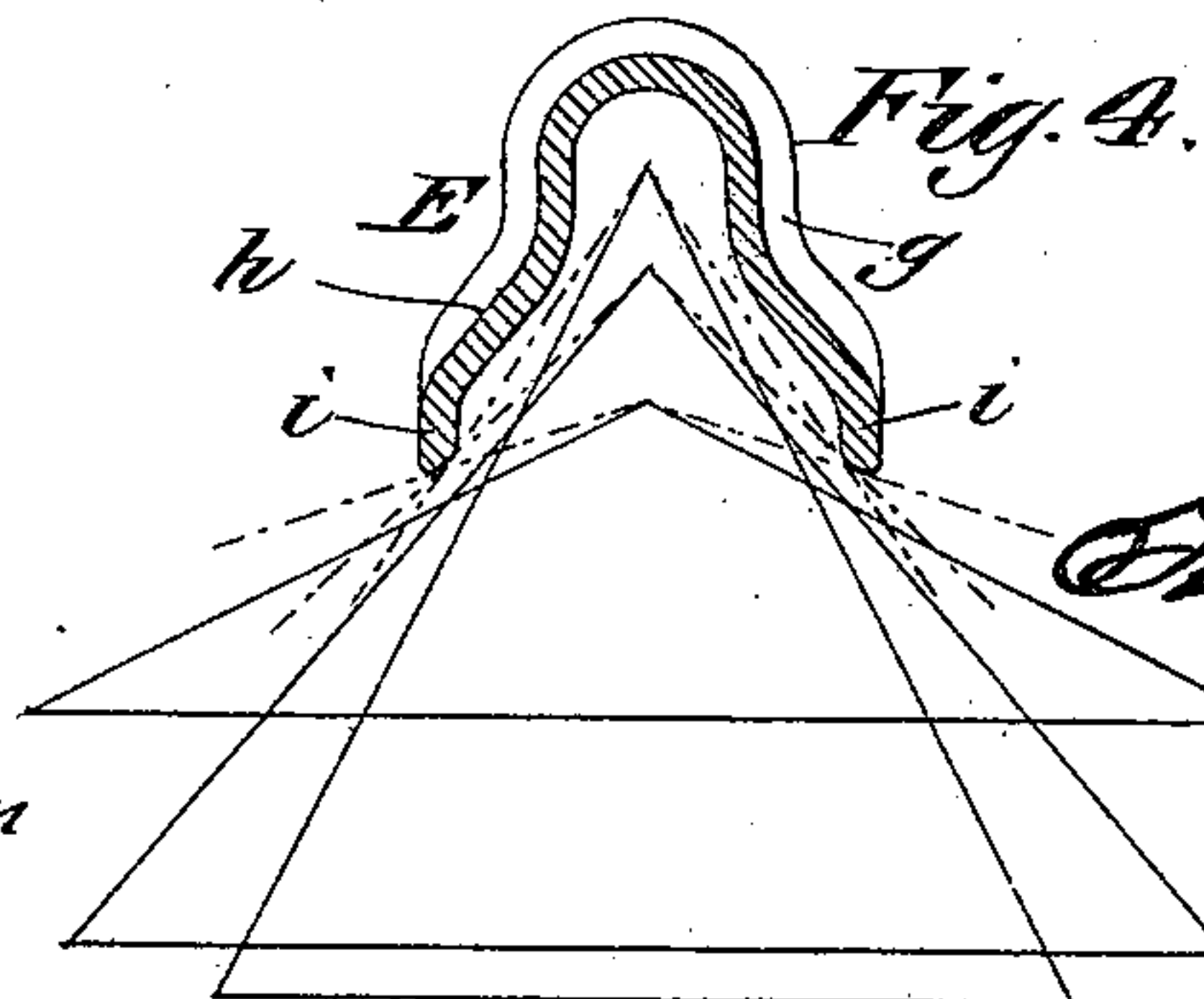
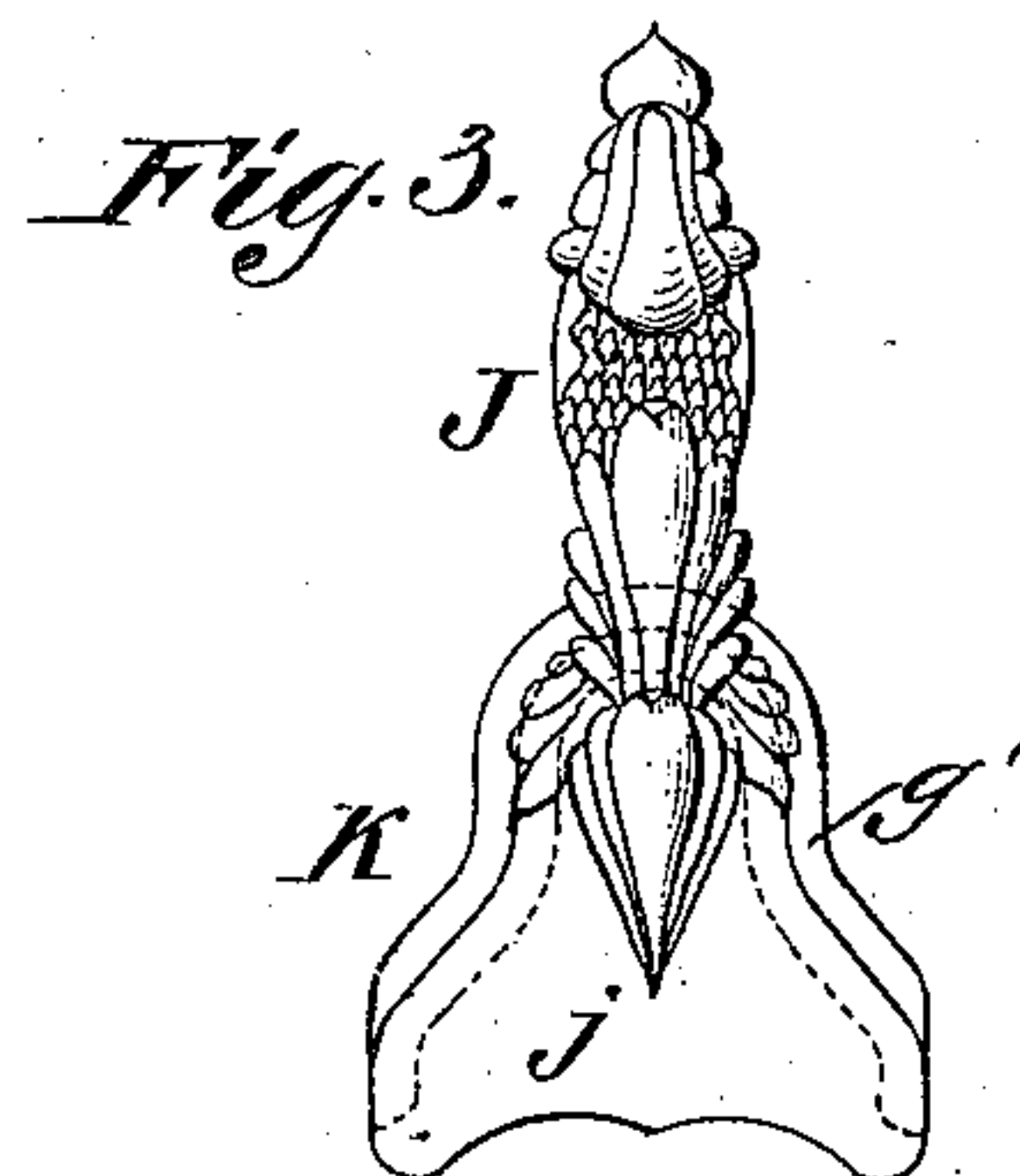
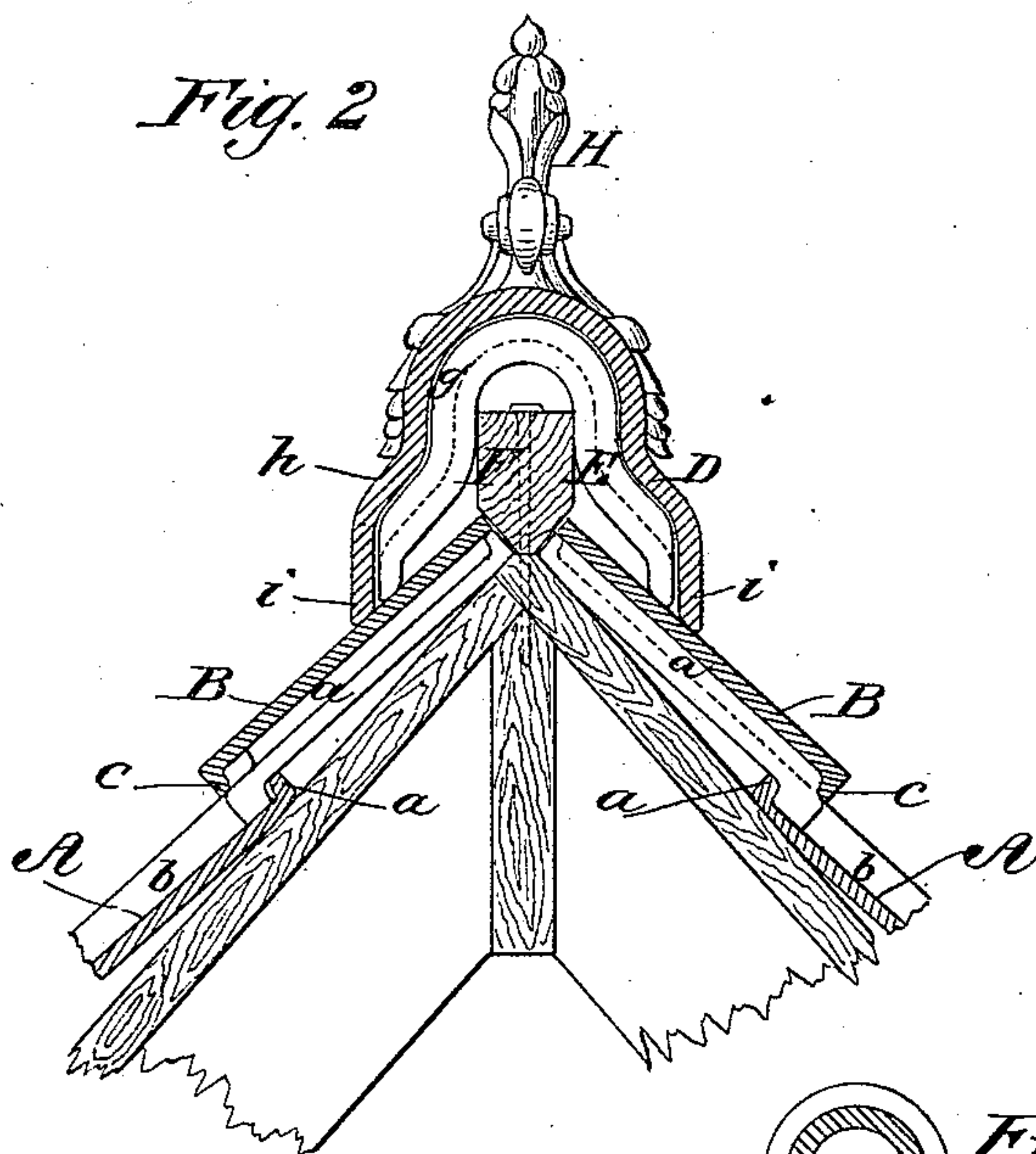
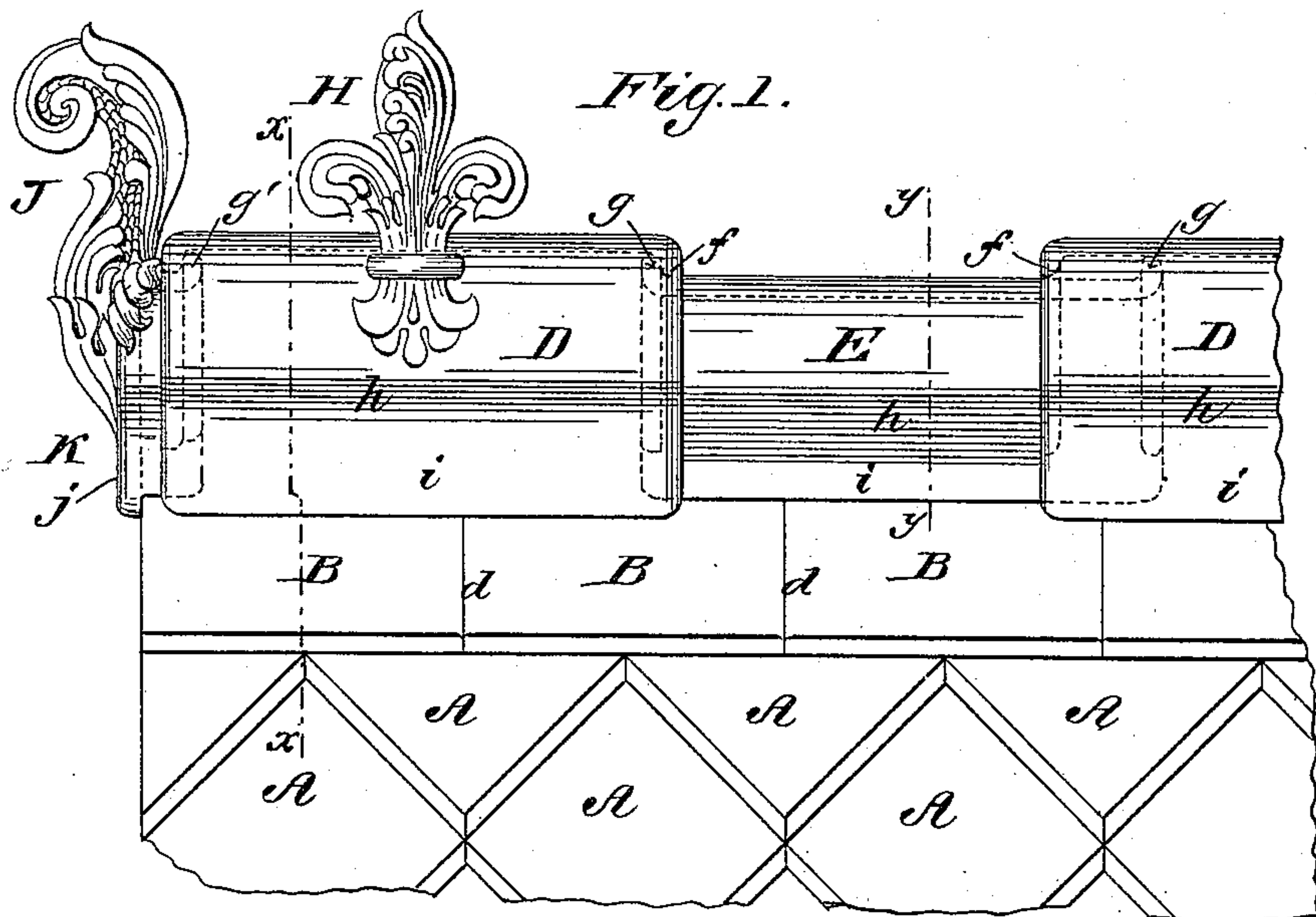


(No Model.)

G. H. BABCOCK.
RIDGE TILE FOR ROOFS.

No. 430,370.

Patented June 17, 1890.



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE H. BABCOCK, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

RIDGE-TILE FOR ROOFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,370, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed November 23, 1889. Serial No. 331,319. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. BABCOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plainfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ridge-Tiles for Roofing, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a side elevation of the ridge-tiles combined with roof-tiles; Fig. 2, a cross-section of Fig. 1 on the line xx ; Fig. 3, an end view of the terminal ridge-tile in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4, a cross-section yy , Fig. 1, of the underlapping ridge-tile, showing a roof diagram in connection therewith.

My invention relates to tiling of clay or other material, and is adapted to form a sectional ridge of uniform and ornamental character, applicable to roof-tiles of any various pattern.

20 The invention consists of composing the ridge of sections that may be variably overlapped to suit any variation in length of roof and form tight joints in all positions; also, in configuring the cross-section of the ridge-tile, whereby it is adapted to fit any angle of roof, receiving support by a longitudinal strip attached to the substructure running through the sections.

30 A, Figs. 1 and 2, represent roof-tiles of the character known as "diamond" tiles, having upward flanges a and downward flanges b , that interlock.

35 B are supplemental tiles adjacent to the ridge, having downward flanges c , that engage with the lower ends of the upward flanges a of the first series of roof-tiles A, the supplemental tiles B having abutting joints at d and forming a continuous plane surface for the downward flanges or wings i of the ridge-tiles D E, spanning them to overlap and rest on. The ridge-tiles E, underlapping the ridge-tiles D, are the means of securing all the sections in position. A longitudinal strip of wood F is spiked to the ridge of the substructure G, and the upper portion of the cross-section of the tiles E, being of an inverted-U shape, having parallel sides, fits this strip F, preventing sidewise displacement of the sections E. The overlapping ridge-sections D, fitting the sections E, are held thereby, and,

interlocking therewith, form a continuous weather-proof ridge. The sections D have downward and inwardly-turned flanges f and sections E upward and outwardly-turned flanges g interlocking therewith, whereby the adjoining sections may overlap to any extent, forming tight joints at all positions.

The tiles D and E have wings h at reversed angles to the vertical sides, whereby the breadth of the base is increased, and downward flanges i , which terminate the wings at the edges. By means of the downward flanges i at the edges one pattern of tiles D and E is made to fit not only the roof having a pitch normal to the angles of the ridge-tile, but also other pitches less or greater. Fig. 4 shows one such tile fitted to several roofs, varying from an equilateral triangle Gothic roof to the flattest angle at which it is safe to lay tiles.

K is the terminal ridge-tile, which may be of any suitable length desired, and it is provided with a flange j for covering the ridge and a flange g' , interlocking the ridge-tile adjoining.

In regard to ornamentation, the terminal tile K may be provided with a finial or hip-knob J, and the tiles D or E, or both, with a cresting, such as H, Figs. 1 and 2. Different ornaments may be applied upon the alternate tiles D and E, the ornamentation being capable of extensive variations, and the hip-knob J may be employed or dispensed with, according to the style of architecture.

85 In fitting a ridge alternate outer and inner tiles D and E of equal length may be used, and they may be lapped more or less to fit the lengths of the ridge symmetrically, or they may be lapped until the alternate tiles D touch, making a complete double ridge. Or a series of inner tiles E may be laid with short covering-tiles D only of length sufficient to cover and protect the joint of the flanges g ; or, *vice versa*, the inner tiles may be made short and the cover-tiles D made to touch. The latter is the preferable modification when there is a continuous ornamental cresting to be used.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A ridge-tile adapted to span the ridge of a roof, having wings at reversed angles, downward flanges at the edges of such wings,

whereby it fits roofs of different pitches or angles, and provided with means, as flanges, whereby it interlocks with substantially similar tiles and forms a rain and wind tight joint, substantially as specified.

2. A ridge-tile carrying an ornament or cresting and provided with wings at reversed angles, and downward flanges at the edges of such wings, whereby it is adapted to fit roofs of different pitch, substantially as specified.

3. The herein-described roof-ridge, consisting in a longitudinal strip or strips spiked or

otherwise fastened to the roof structure, covered in whole or in part with tiles which embrace and are held in place by said strips, and provided with wings for overlapping the roof-covering, the joints between said tiles being covered with other tiles provided with means, as flanges, for overlapping and interlocking therewith, the whole forming a continuous rain and wind tight ridge.

GEO. H. BABCOCK.

Witnesses:

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