

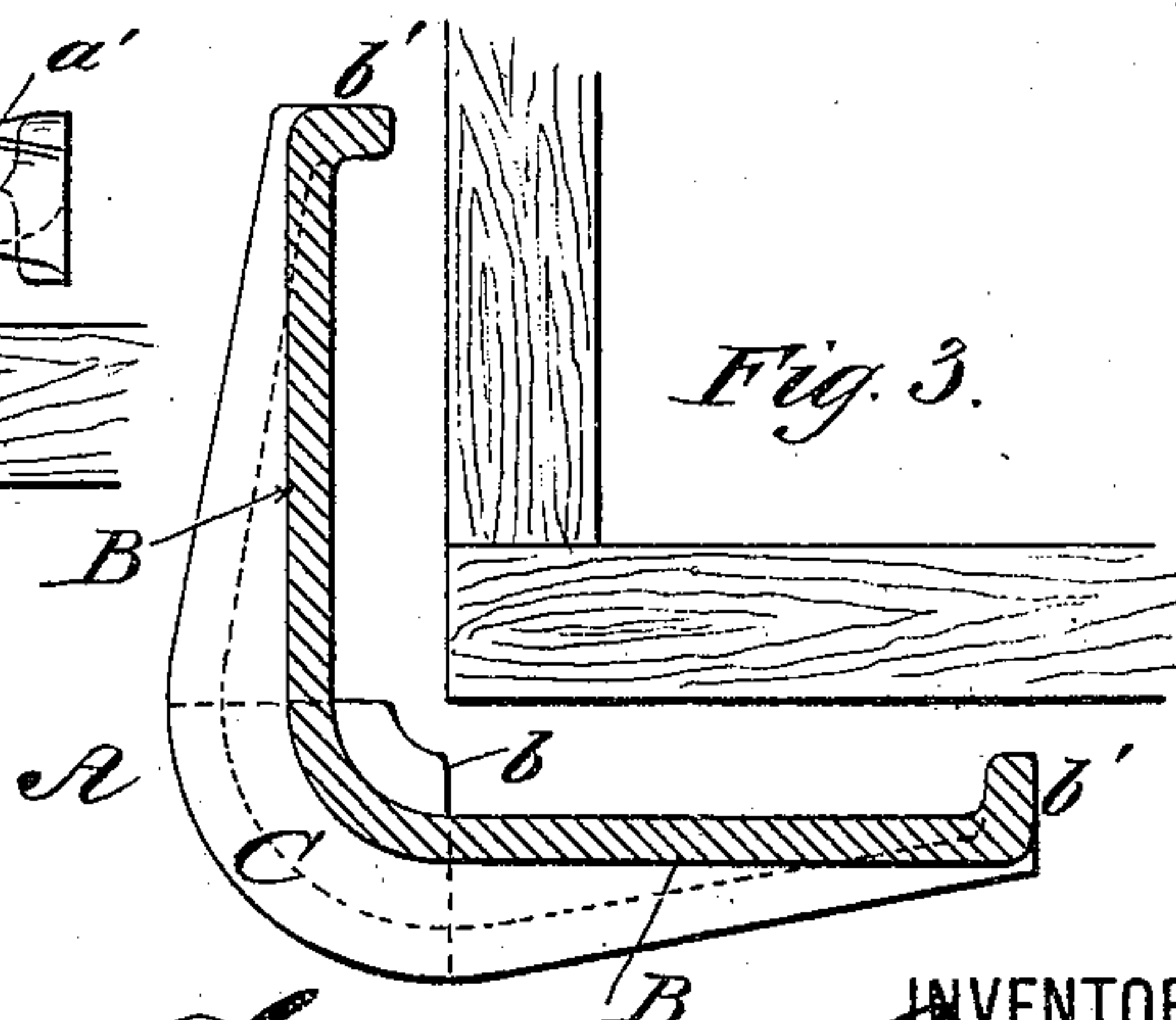
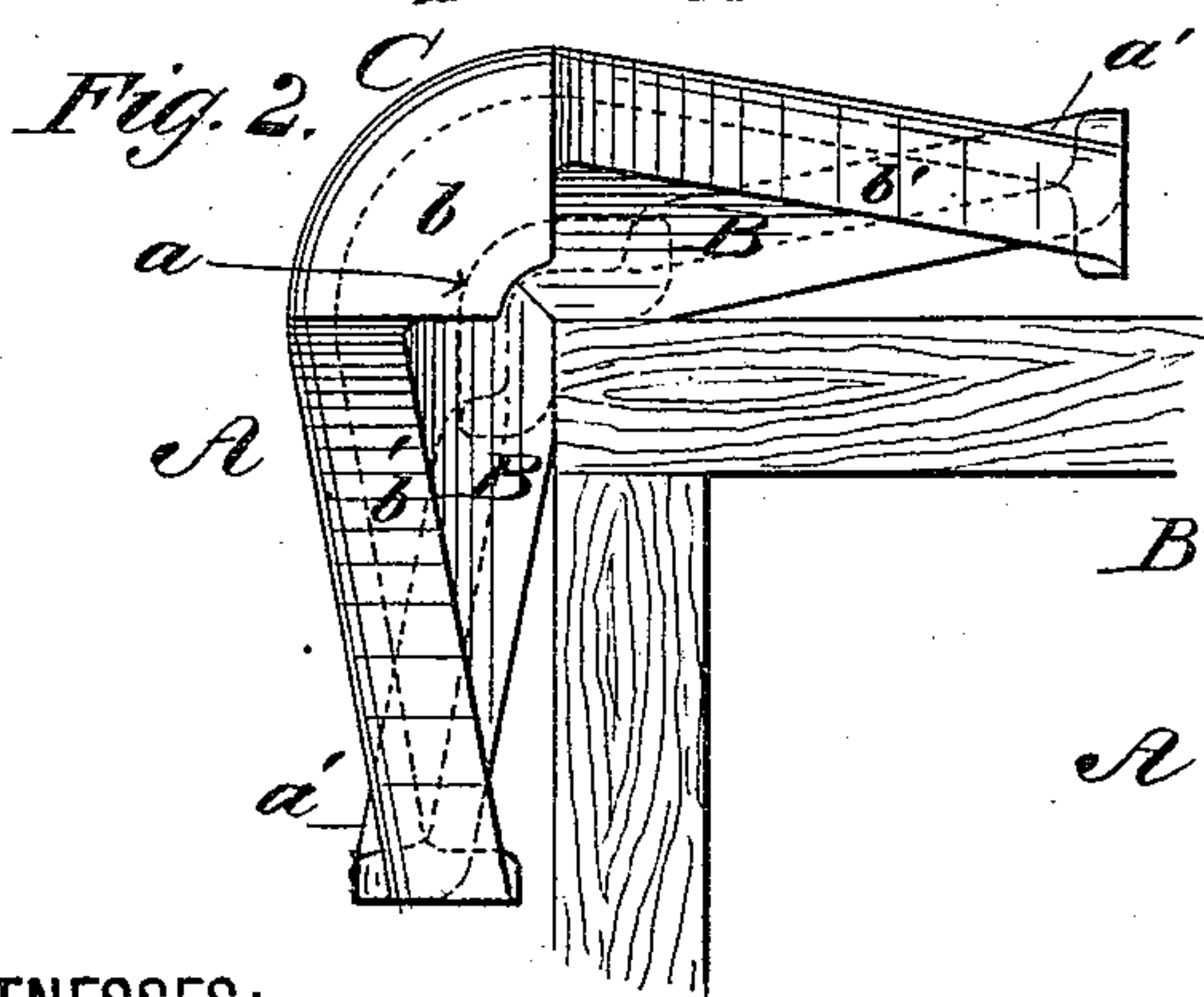
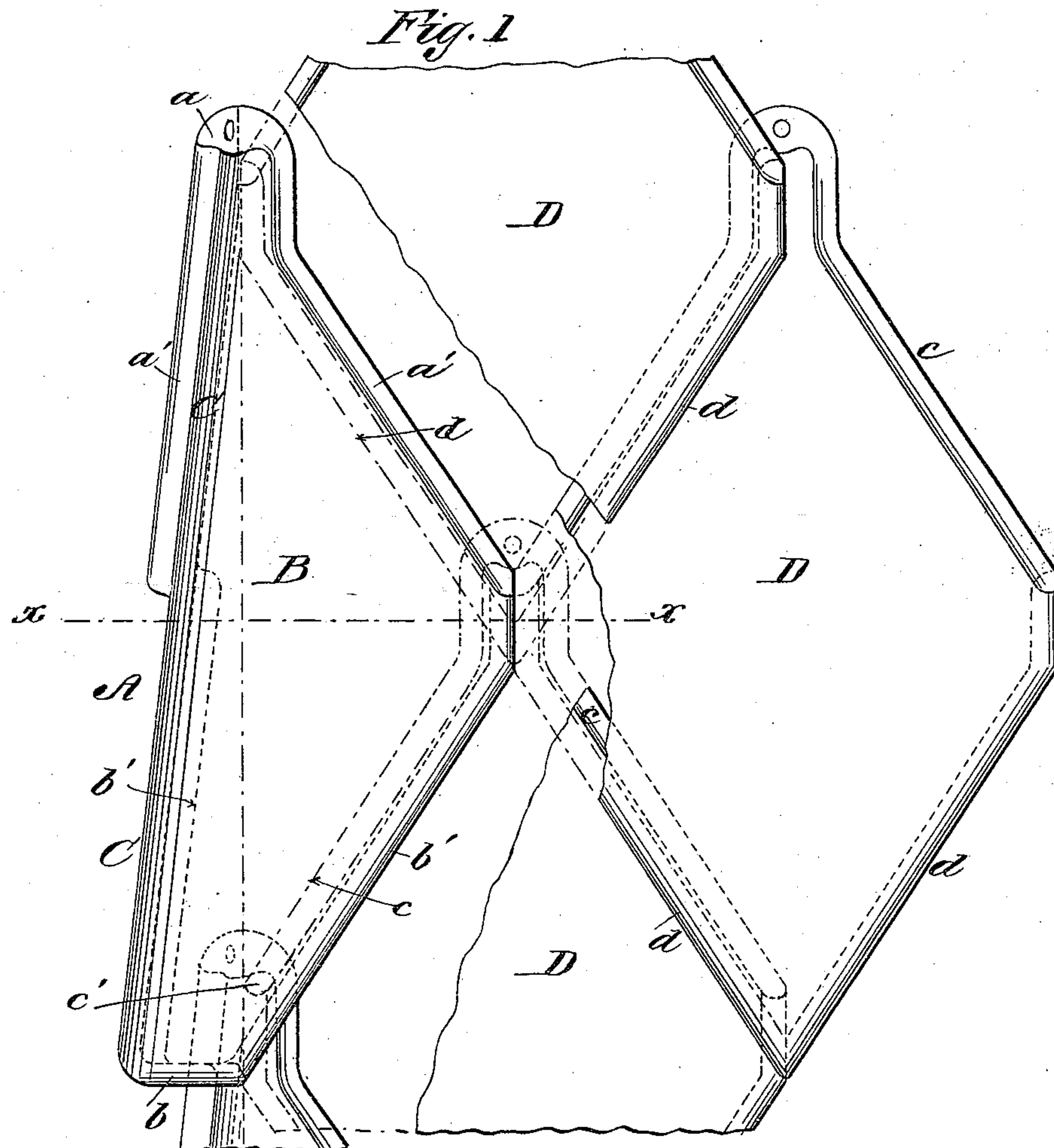
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. H. BABCOCK.
CORNER TILE FOR SHEATHING.

No. 430,371.

Patented June 17, 1890.



WITNESSES:

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Chas. Hanemann

INVENTOR
George H. Babcock
BY *Chas. W. Dorris* ATTY.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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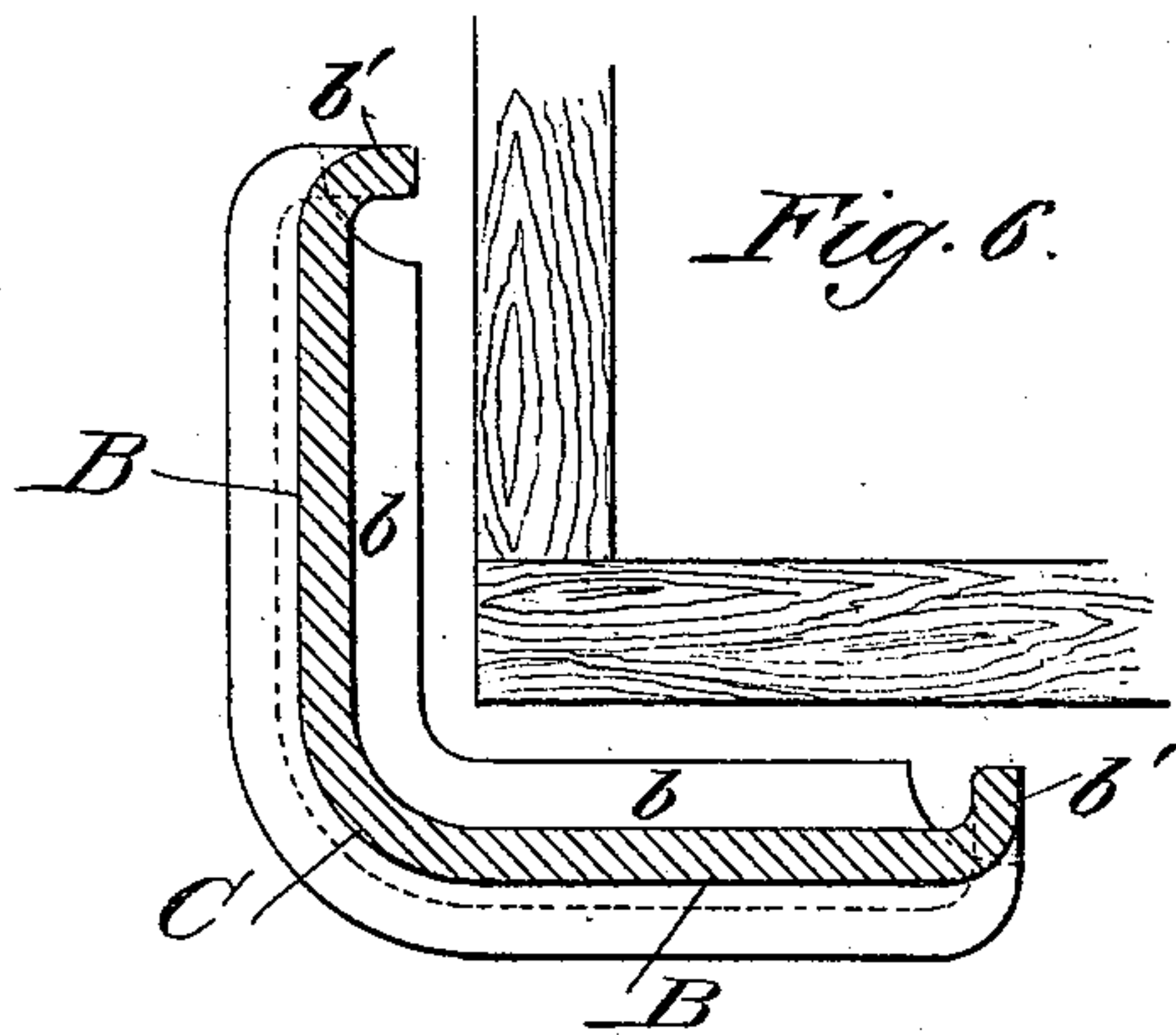


Fig. 6.

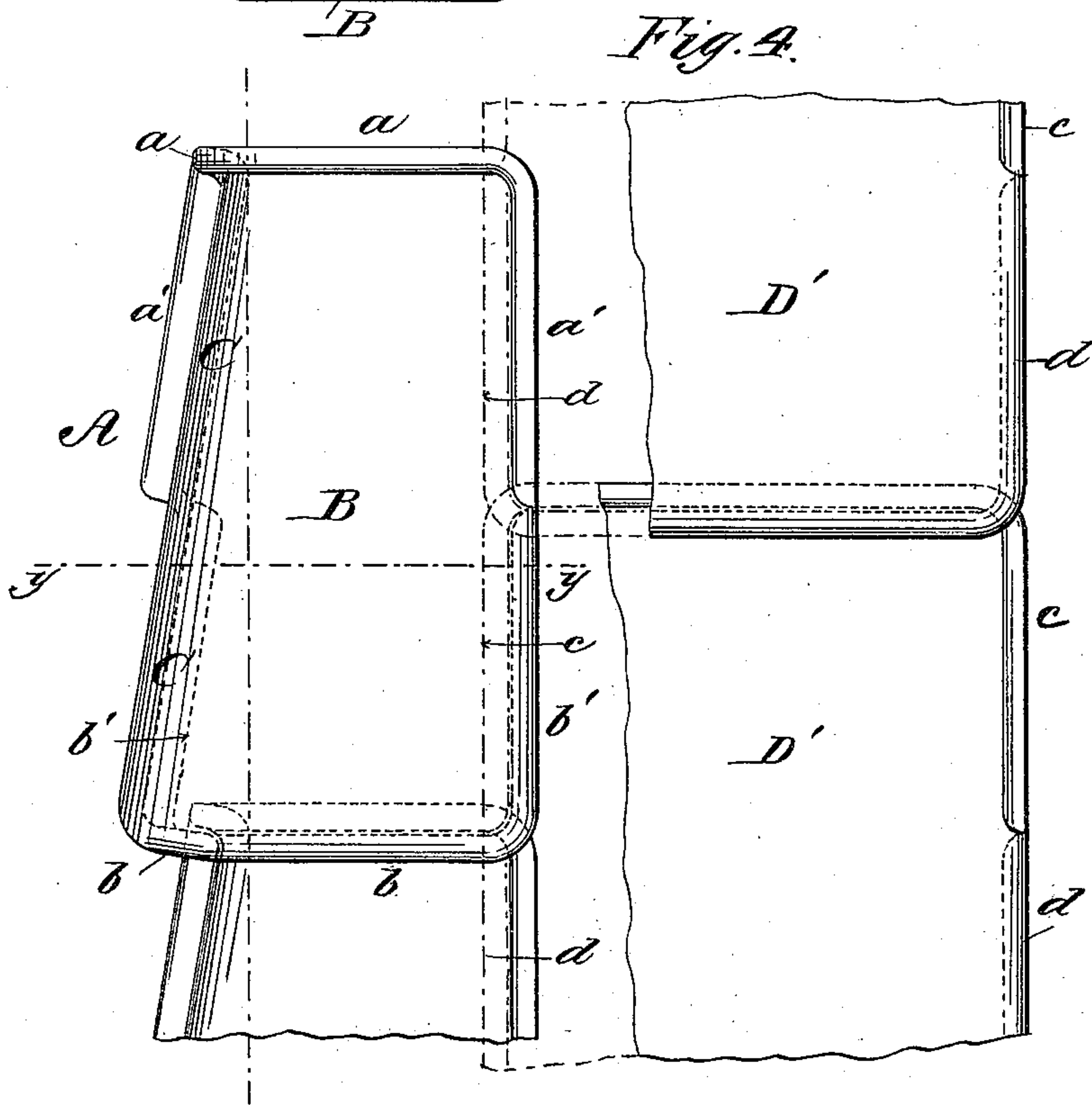


Fig. 4.

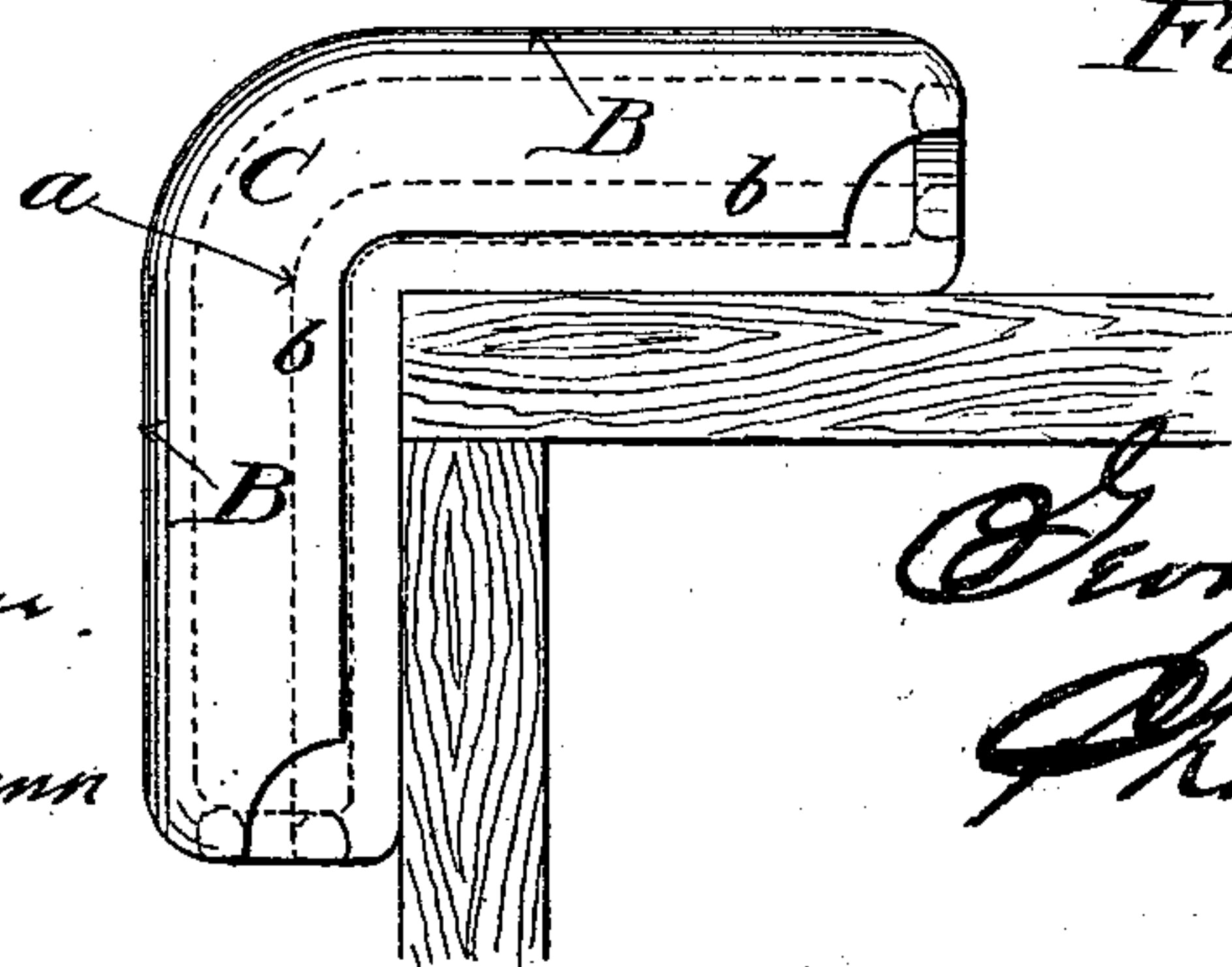


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. BABCOCK, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

CORNER-TILE FOR SHEATHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,371, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed November 23, 1889. Serial No. 331,320. (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 Corner-Tiles for Sheathing, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 is an elevation of a corner-tile, showing the adaptation thereof to sheathing-tiles of "diamond" character adjoining, looking edgewise to the plane of one of the sides of a right-angle corner. Fig. 2 is an inverted
15 plan view of the corner-tile in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line xx , Fig. 1, looking downward. Fig. 4 is an elevation, viewed as in Fig. 1, of a similar corner-tile having interlocking flanges to fit sheathing-tiles of a
20 rectangular character. Fig. 5 is an inverted plan view of Fig. 4; and Fig. 6, a cross-section on the line yy of Fig. 4, looking downward.

My invention relates to clay or other tiles
25 for sheathing corners of vertical surfaces or sides of a roof or building; and said invention consists of a tile adapted to interlock in vertical succession with similar tiles above and below and also to interlock with adjacent sheathing-tiles on the plane surfaces of
30 the substructure, forming a continuous cover with weather-proof joints.

Referring to all of the figures, the plane surfaces $B B$ of the corner-tiles A , which surfaces
35 may be disposed at a right or any other angle relatively to each other, are joined preferably by a rounded corner C , and the tile A is given a pitch or outward incline from the top thereof toward the bottom, so that
40 the sides B lie in planes parallel to the planes of the tiles D or D' , interlocking therewith. The curvature of the corner C is therefore of greater radius at the bottom than at the top, giving a form thereto corresponding to a segment
45 of a cone to which the plane surfaces B are tangent. The corner C may, however, be angular, the plane surfaces B extending to a line of intersection forming an edge.

$a a$ are upward or outward flanges along
50 the edges adjoining the apex of the cone and $b b$ downward or inward flanges along the

edges adjoining the base of the cone, whereby the corner-tiles interlock or are supported vertically with relation to each other. In Fig. 1 the support is indirect, being transmitted through the interposed ends c' of the
55 flanges c of the adjacent tiles $D D'$. In each instance the flange b is of sufficient depth to fill and overlap the space at the adjacent ends of the corner-tiles, avoiding the use of cement
60 filling to form a tight joint.

$a' a'$ are upward or outward flanges and $b' b'$ downward or inward flanges, which interlock, respectively, with similar flanges d and
65 c of the tiles D or D' .

As examples of the adaptation of the corner-tiles to sheathing-tiles of different characters I have illustrated in Fig. 1 the periphery of the corner-tile having a form whereby its
70 plane surfaces or wings correspond to the one-half pattern, as divided by a vertical axis of a sheathing-tile D , of the character known as "diamond" tile, and I have illustrated in Fig. 2 the periphery of the corner-tile of a
75 form whereby its plane surfaces or wings correspond to the one-half pattern of a rectangular interlocking-tile, such as described in my separate patent application filed November 13, 1889, No. 330,226. It is obvious
80 that the periphery of the corner-tile is otherwise capable of variation to correspond with various characters of sheathing-tiles to be used without departing from the essential features of my invention.

Therefore what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with sheathing-tiles, a corner-tile of corresponding form bent at an angle, whereby it unites tiles on either side thereof, and with means, as flanges, whereby
90 it interlocks with similar tiles above and below and forms a storm and wind tight covering for a corner, substantially as described.

2. In combination with sheathing-tiles, a corner-tile of corresponding form bent at an
95 angle and with flanges, whereby it interlocks with the tiles on either side thereof and with an upward flange at one end and a downward flange at the other, whereby it interlocks with tiles similar to itself above and below and
100 forms with the sheathing-tiles a wind and storm tight corner, substantially as specified.

3. A corner-tile having two plane surfaces tangent to a cone, by a segment of which they are united, substantially as specified.

4. A corner-tile having the following elements: two substantially plane surfaces at an angle to each other and united by an angle or bend, outward flanges on a portion of its periphery, and inward flanges on another portion of its periphery, substantially as shown.

5. A corner-tile having the following elements: two plane surfaces tangent to a cone, outward flanges along the edges adjoining the apex of the cone, and inward flanges

along the edges adjoining the base of the cone, substantially as specified. 15

6. In combination with sheathing-tiles, a corner-tile having two plane surfaces or wings tangent to a cone, by a segment of which they are united, said plane surfaces or wings corresponding in form to the one-half pattern of a sheathing-tile as divided by a vertical axis. 20

GEO. H. BABCOCK.

Witnesses:

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