

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN LESMEISTER, OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, GERMANY.

ROOFING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,431, dated October 16, 1894.

Application filed June 2, 1894. Serial No. 513,295. (No model.) Patented in Germany September 2, 1892, No. 69,029, and in Belgium June 15, 1893, No. 104,808.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN LESMEISTER, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Roofing-Tile, (for which I have obtained a patent in Germany, No. 69,029, bearing date September 2, 1892, and in Belgium, No. 104,808, dated June 15, 1893;) and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in ribbed and grooved or interlocking roof tiles and the object of the invention is to more thoroughly prevent water or snow being driven by the wind through the roof and also to prevent deposited or percolating water from dripping down from the under side of the tiles. This object is attained in the manner shown in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view and Fig 2 an underneath view of the tile of this invention. Fig. 3 is a section through line A—B and Fig. 4 a section through line C—D of Fig. 1 on an enlarged scale.

a is a recess and *b* a ridge on an upper edge of the tile. From the ridge *b* (Fig. 1) there extend branch ridges *c, d*, for some distance at any suitable angle thereto and then parallel therewith. On the under surface of the opposite edge of the tile there are covering grooves formed by a recess *e* (Fig. 2) and ridges *f, g*, similar to ridges *c, d*, and arranged symmetrically therewith so that when the edge of one tile is placed to overlap the edge of another, the ridges of the one tile lock into the corresponding recess of the other as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. In this way any water or snow driven by the wind into recess *a* has to travel a longer distance and in a more upwardly inclined direction than is the case with single ridge interlocking tiles. At all the places on the under side of the tile where water can collect the tiles are provided in a suitable manner with sharp discharging edges *i* (Figs. 2, 3, and 4), which are so formed and arranged that any water flowing down

them is discharged into a discharge gutter *k* or into a channel *l* (Figs. 1 and 4), and thence on to the top of the roof.

In the case of ordinary ribbed roofing tiles having straight grooves formed by ridges located parallel with the edges of the same the water falling upon a roof made of such tiles and penetrating into the space between any two juxtaposed tiles, is carried off along the grooves and in windy and rainy or snowy weather, water or snow is frequently driven over the ridge and underneath the roof. With my improved tile this evil is removed.

In order to facilitate the movements of the workman when laying the tiles, those above the lower layers are provided with a recess formed in the ridge *n* separating the channels *m*. This recess affords a hold for the workman.

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

1. On the upper side of interlocking roof tiles, the ridges *c* branching angularly from the ridge *b* on the long edge of the tile into a recess or channel *a* and having extensions *d* parallel with ridge *b*, said ridges *c, d*, being symmetrical with and of a similar shape to ridges *f, g*, in the covering recess or channel *e* on the under side and at the opposite edge of the tile, for the purpose specified, substantially as described and shown.

2. On the upper side of interlocking roof tiles, the ridges *c* branching angularly from the ridge *b* lengthwise of the tile into a recess or channel *a* and having extensions *d* parallel with ridge *b*, said ridges *c, d*, being symmetrical with and of a similar shape to ridges *f, g*, in the covering recess or channel *e* on the under side of the tile, in combination with sharp discharging edges *i* on the under side of the tile, for the purpose specified, substantially as described and shown.

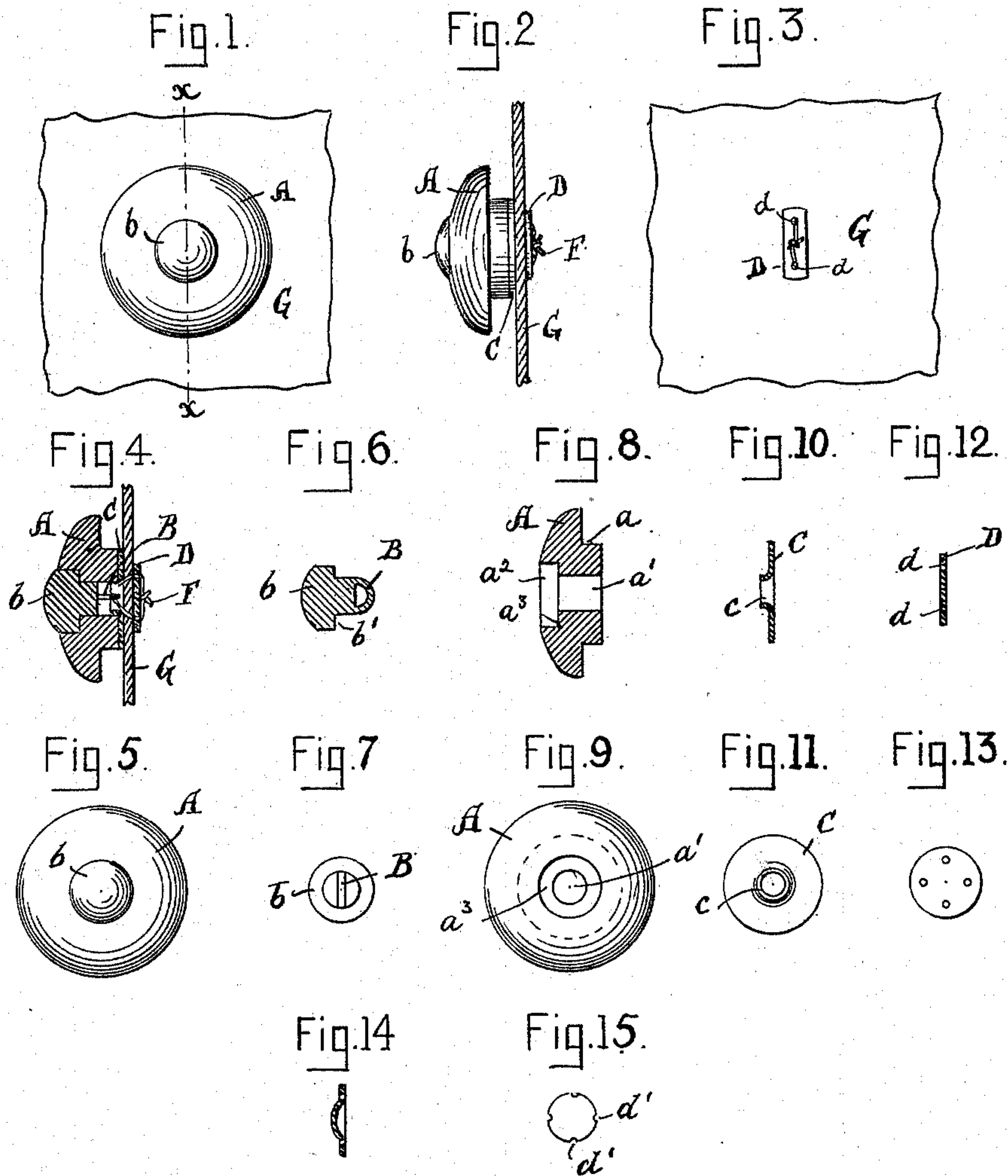
3. In interlocking roof tiles with ridges *c, d*, branching angularly from the ridge *b* into the recess or channel *a* on the upper side of the tile and symmetrical with and of a similar shape to ridges *f, g*, in the covering recess or channel *e* on the under side of the tile in combination with sharp discharging edges

(No Model.)

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