(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. F. PLYMPTON.

ROOFING TILE.

No. 544,770. Patented Aug. 20, 1895.

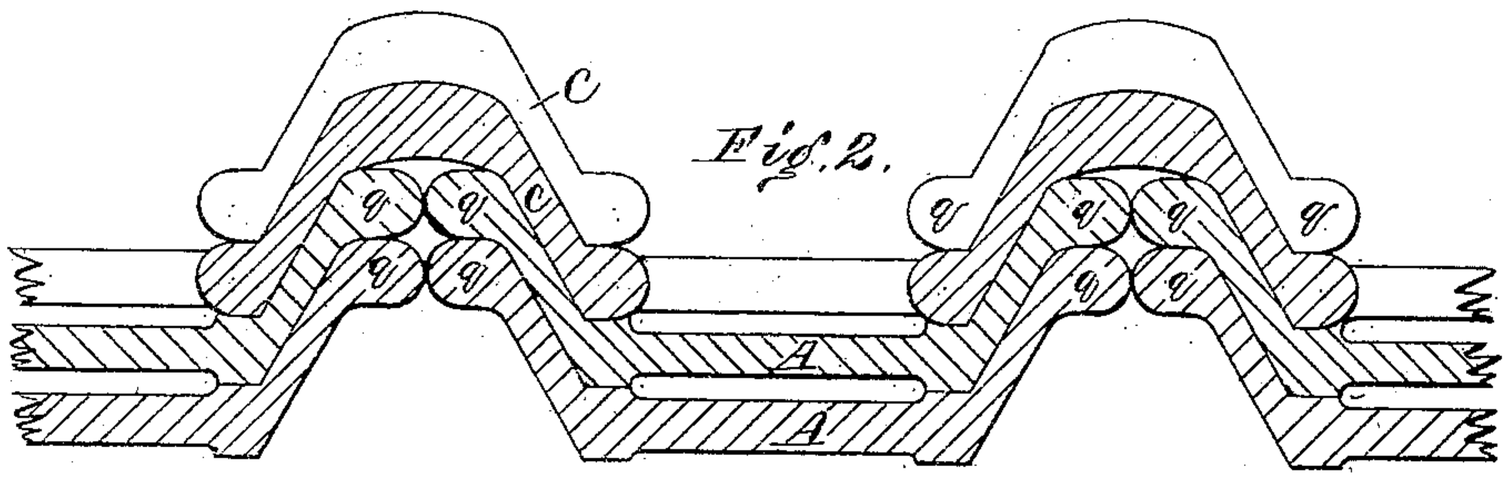

Fig. 2.

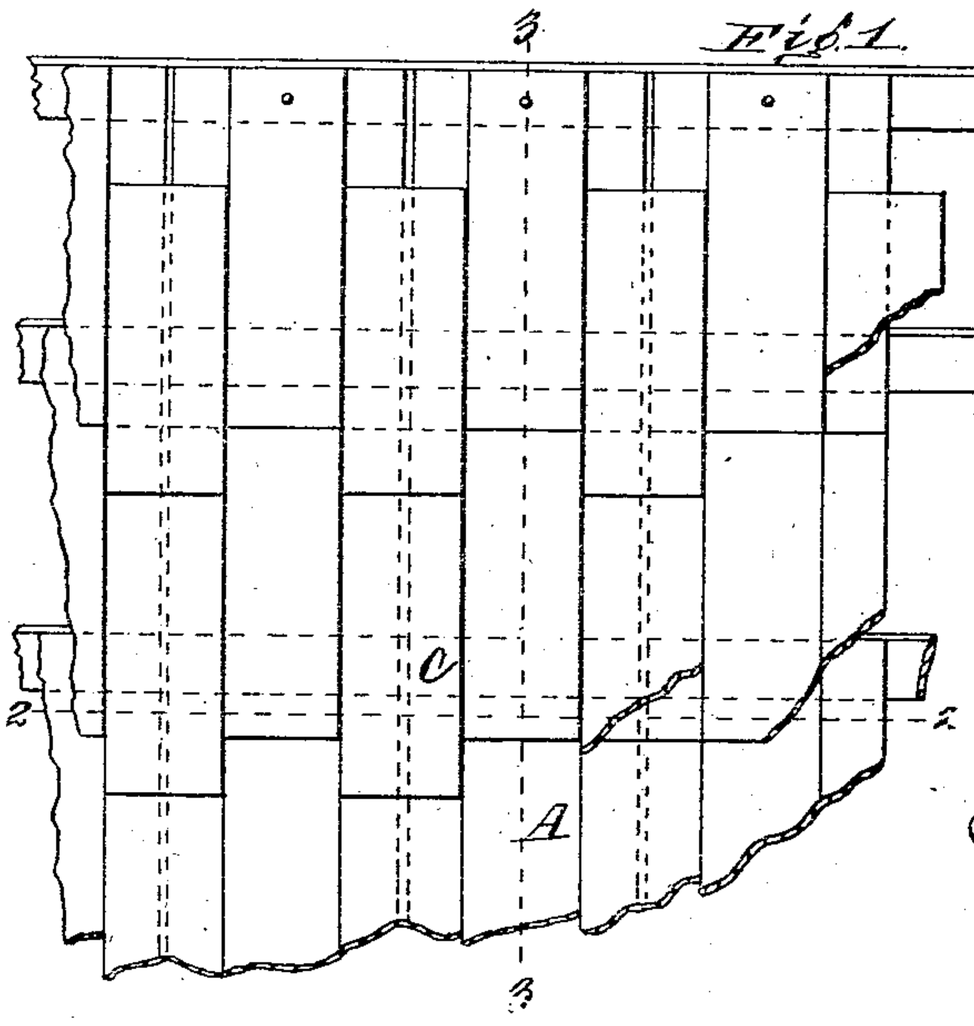

Fig. 1.

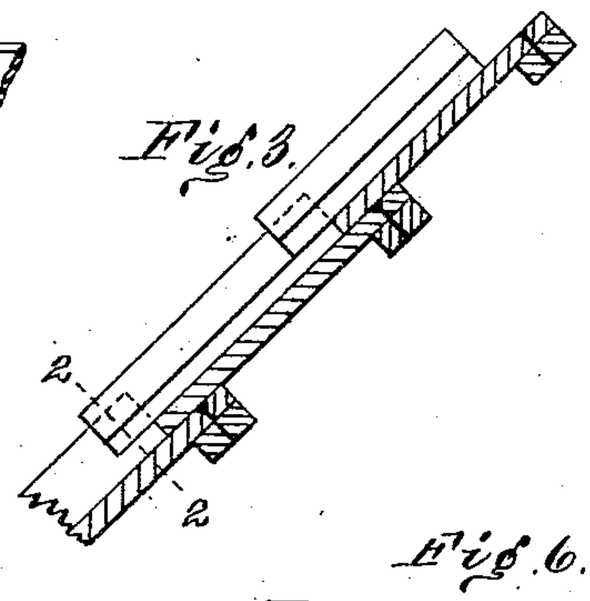

Fig. 3.

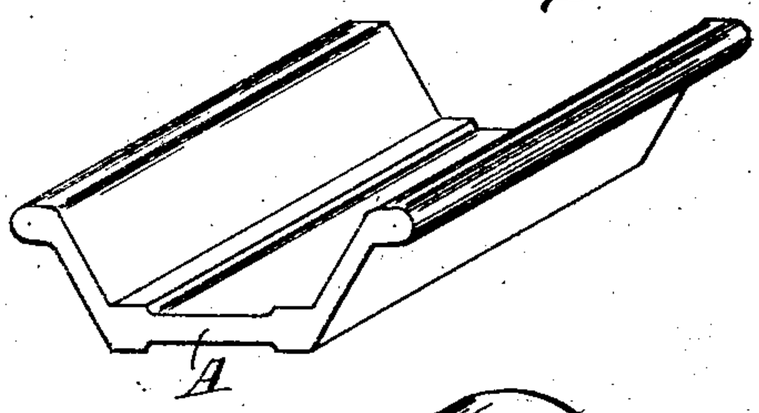

Fig. 6.

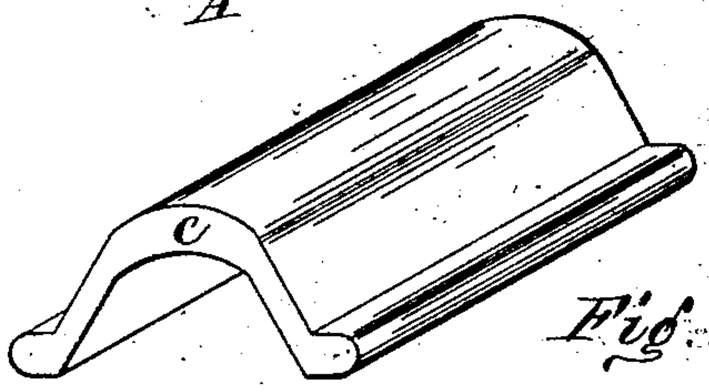

Fig. 7.

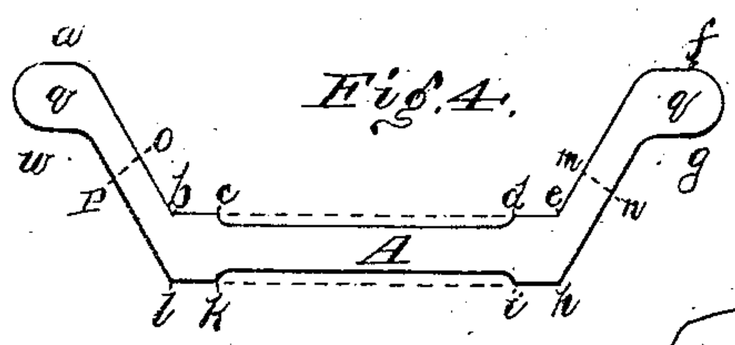

Fig. 4.

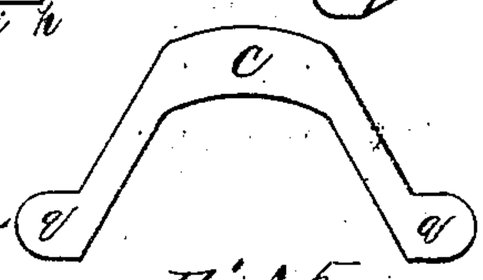

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
Henry Ottermann
Adrian B Endress

Inventon
Lucian F Plympton
By Benton Baldwin
his Attorney

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. F. PLYMPTON.

ROOFING TILE.

No. 544,770. Patented Aug. 20, 1895.

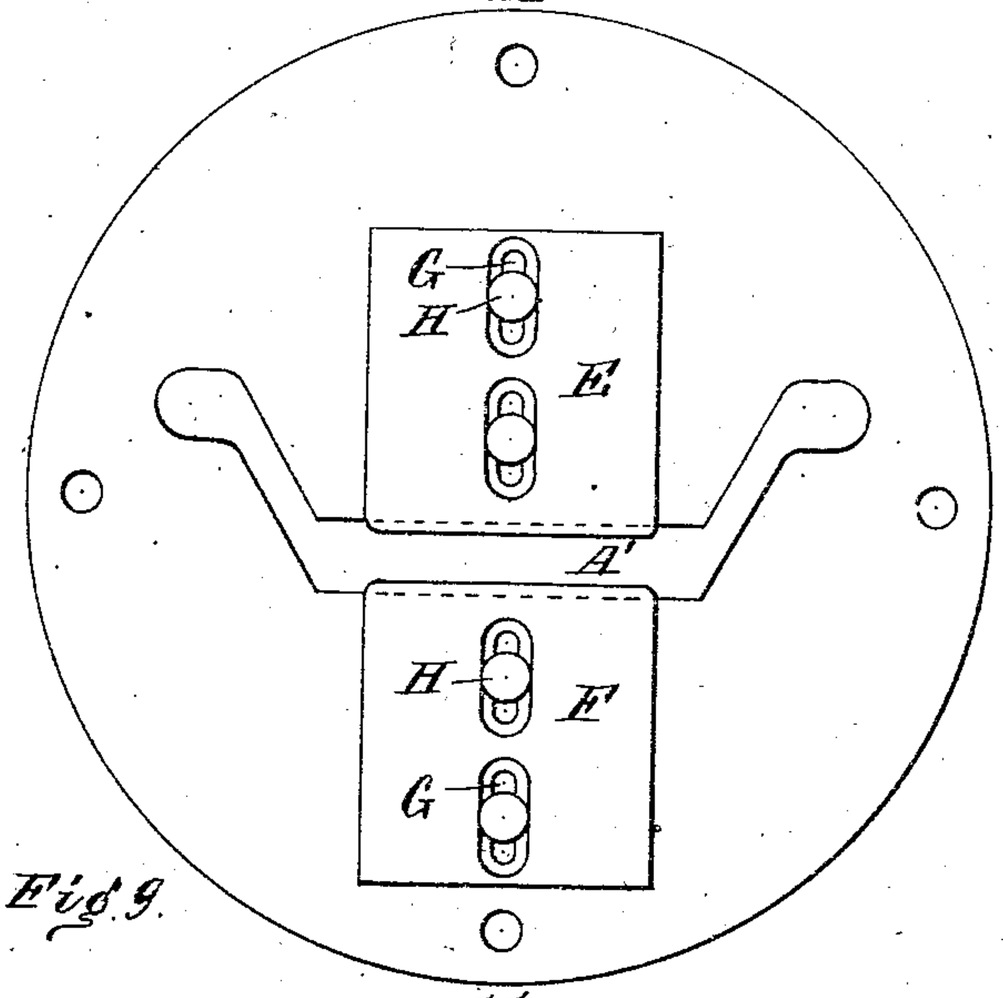

Fig. 9.

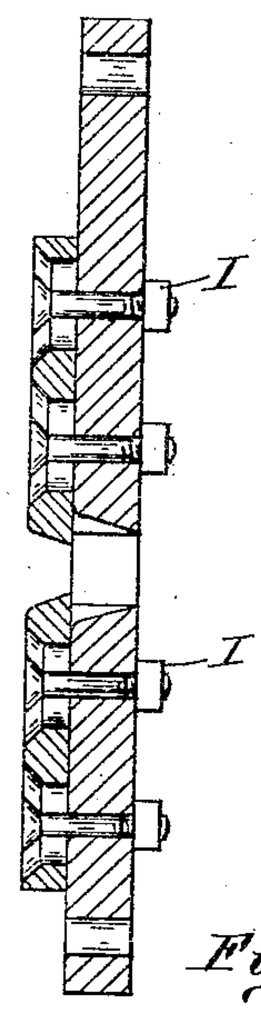

Fig. 11

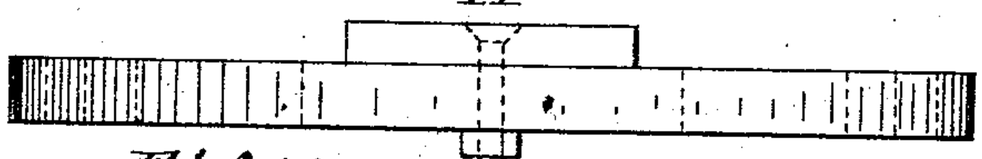

Fig. 10

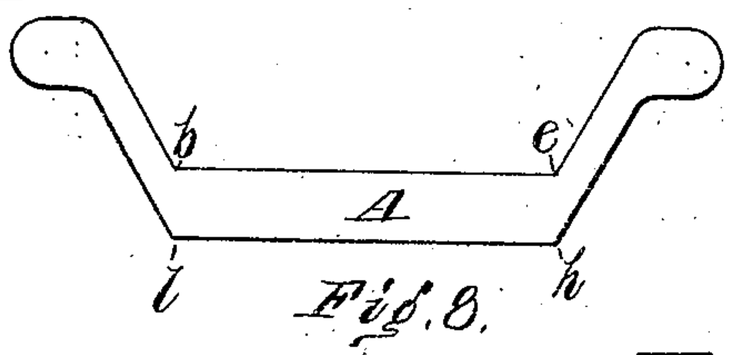

Fig. 8.

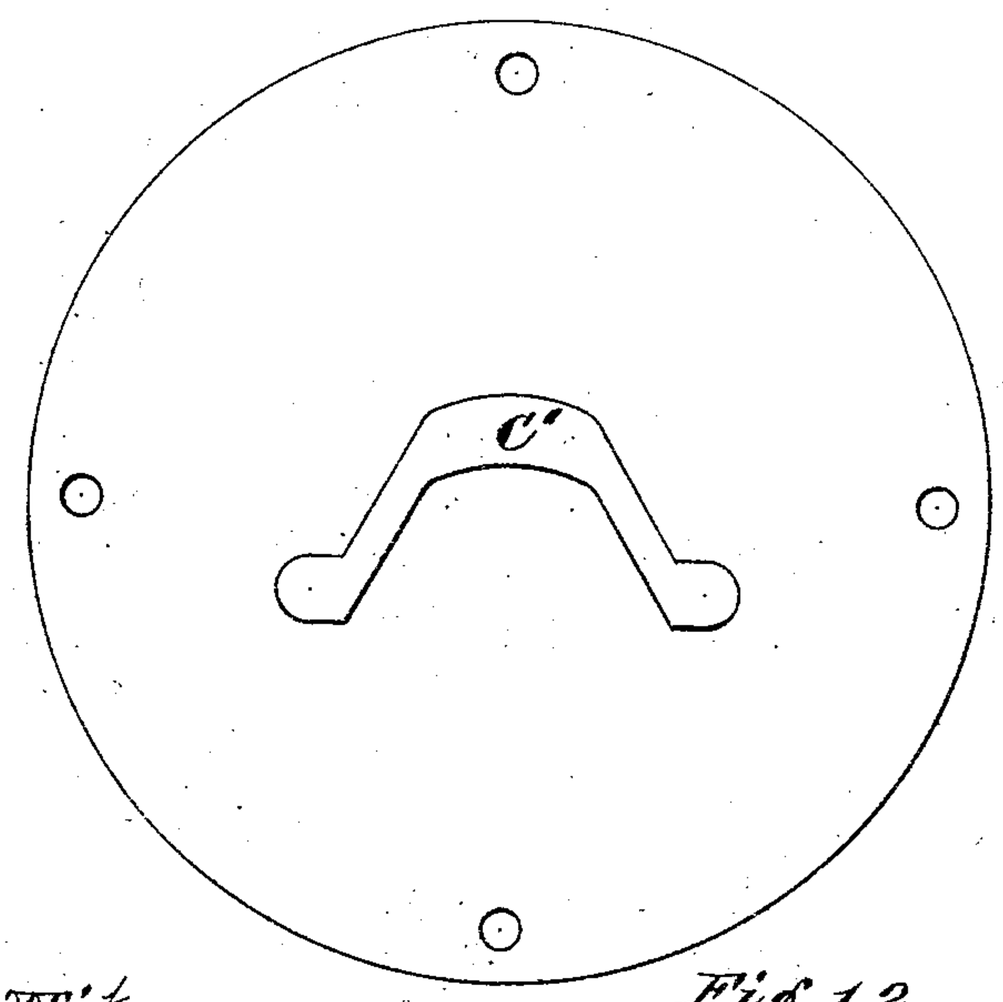

Fig. 12.

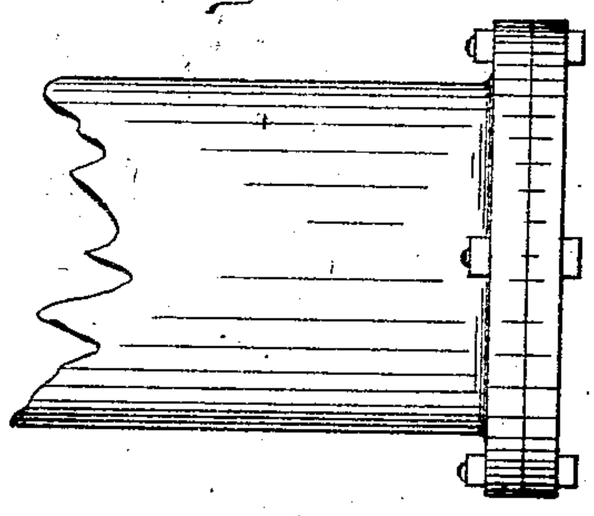

Fig. 13.

Witnesses
Henry Otterbacher
Adrian B. Endres.

Inventor
Lucian F. Plympton
By Benton Hazelton
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIAN F. PLYMPTON, OF NORTH BEND, OHIO.

ROOFING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,770, dated August 20, 1895.

Application filed February 26, 1895. Serial No. 539,821. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIAN F. PLYMPTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at North Bend, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roofing-Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to such roofing-tiles as are shaped by forcing the moist element of which they are composed through a die and cutting off at the desired lengths, necessitating afterward the re-pressing of each tile, so that when burned and placed upon the roof they may fit at the laps.

It is by the above-described process that heretofore tile has been made to fit at the parts where one tile has to be placed upon another upon the roof—viz., by re-pressing one end of each tile after it has once been forced through the die—thereby making one end of the tile smaller than the die left it, or causing it to taper in width, in order that it may fit into the other end of the tile as left by the die. My invention corrects this defect, I having devised a novel-shaped lower tile having a rounded top, with parallel sides thinner than the top and thickened at the bottom and edges and rounded at the edges, the sides inclining outward.

A distinguishing feature of this tile is the thickened and rounded edges, which renders it possible to shape them by forcing the moist element of which they are composed through a die, for should they be left thin at the edges the increased friction-surface in proportion to the surface pressure causes the edges to be torn and haggled by the process of forcing the element through the die. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of the roof; Fig. 2, a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section line 3 3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an end view of the lower tile for laying with mortar; Fig. 5, an end view of top of tile; Fig. 6, an isometric projection of lower tile; Fig. 7, an isometric projection of upper tile; Fig. 8, an end view of the lower tile for laying without mortar; Fig. 9, an inside end view of die for making lower tile; Fig. 10, a side elevation of Fig. 9; Fig. 11, a section on line 1 1 of Fig. 9; Fig. 12, an end view of die for making upper tile; Fig. 13, a side elevation of a portion of cylinder of the machine.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The line *b c* and the line *l h* are parallel and show the normal proportionate thickness of the bottom of my lower tile formed to be laid without mortar, the sides projecting and thinner than the bottom, the top projecting horizontally, and the edges the same thickness as the bottom, but rounded. It will be observed that the upper surface and the under surface of this tile extend in the same direction, that the periphery of the upper surface and the under surface is the same, and that this tile presents the same cross-section at any part in its length, and that it is susceptible of being constructed by being once forced through a die, but it being necessary in certain instances to provide for mortar-space, (see the die A′, Fig. 9, where two rectangular plates having slots G and bolts H are slid perpendicularly toward each other and made secure by screwing the nuts I, so as to partially obstruct the passage of the clay through the die, thus shaping the tile shown—A, Fig. 4—it being the lower tile to be laid with mortar and differing only from the former in this, that the bottom is thinned to form space—*i. e.*, a tile having a flat central web with parallel sides and thickened edges and provided with inclined sides thickened and rounded at their edges,) and each of the above-described tile formed by one die.

My upper tile C, formed to cover the upward extending and projecting sides and edges of two under tile to shed water into their troughs, is formed by once forcing the moist element of which they are composed through the die C′, which imparts to it the shape of the die-orifice, producing a novel-shaped upper tile with rounded top thicker than the downward-projecting sides and thickened at the edges equal to the thickness at the top, the edges projecting horizontally.

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

1. An under tile for roofing having a flat bottom, and parallel sides inclined outward and upward, and thinner than the bottom, but thickened and rounded at their edges, presenting the same cross section at any part

in its length and the under surface and upper surface of which extend in the same direction, substantially as described, and for the uses and purposes set forth.

2. An under tile for roofing, having a flat central web, with parallel sides and thickened edges, and provided with inclined sides thickened and rounded at their edges, substantially as described and for the uses and purposes set forth.

3. In a tile roofing, the combination with guttered adjacent tiles, of a covering tile for the joints of a substantially inverted U shape in cross section, said covering tile having a rounded top, with parallel sides thinner than the top and thickened at the bottom and edges, and rounded at the edges substantially as shown and for the uses and purposes described.

LUCIAN F. PLYMPTON.

In presence of—
GUSTAV JULIUS MEYER,
PETER KEAM.