

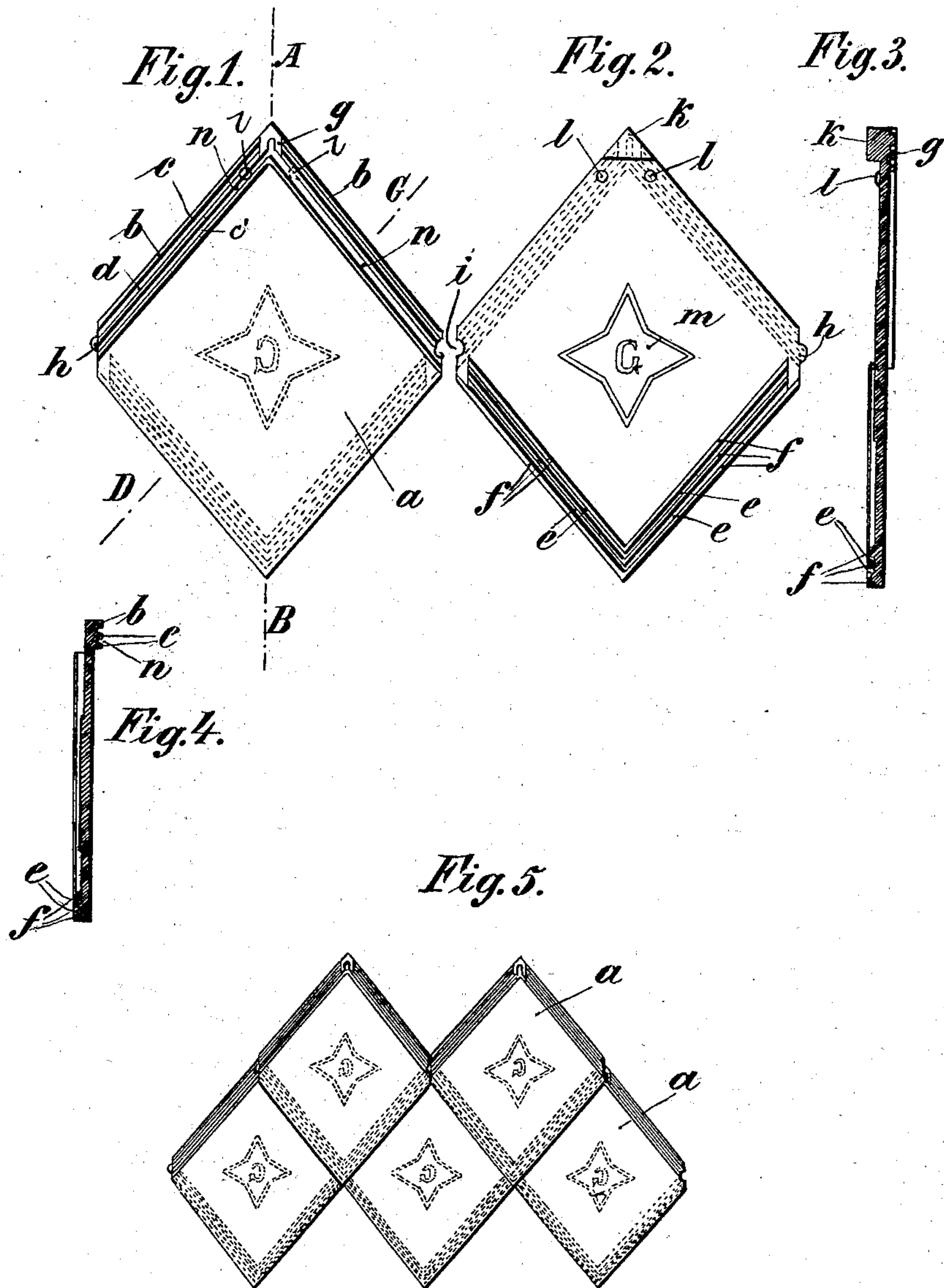
No. 702,202.

Patented June 10, 1902.

A. GUSTORF.  
ROOFING TILE.

(Application filed Nov. 17, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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*[Signature]*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT GUSTORF, OF NEUSS, GERMANY.

## ROOFING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,202, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed November 17, 1900. Serial No. 36,917. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT GUSTORF, architect, a subject of the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, residing at Neuss-on-the-Rhine, in the Kingdom of Prussia and Empire of Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiles for Roofing, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has relation to improvements in roofing-tiles; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of my invention is to provide a ridge-tile for roofing which affords not only an effective protection against the passage of wind, snow, water, and the like, but it also does away with the falling of the fragments from the roof, inasmuch as every tile is secured in grooves, and the central part of each tile catches on the next tile by suitable means coacting with each tile.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows a top view of the tile. Fig. 2 gives a view of the same from underneath. Fig. 3 gives a vertical longitudinal section along the line A B in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 gives a vertical cross-section across the line C D in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents a piece of roofing executed with the ridge-tile.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents a tile having one-half of its upper edge surface provided with an outer flange *b*, an inner flange *c*, and an interposed central flange *c'*. Between said flanges is formed channels *d* and *n*. The lower terminal ends of the channels and flanges are provided on opposite edges with projection *h* and groove *i*, while the upper terminal ends of the channels and flanges are provided with a prolongation *g*. The lower opposite side half of the tile is provided with channels and flanges constructed the same as the flanges on the upper half thereof.

When the tiles are placed together, as in Fig. 5, the flanges *b c c'*, the groove *d*, and the groove *n*, provided between the flanges *c* and *c'*, catch onto the grooves *e* between the flanges *f* of the next tile. The flange *c* is completely overlapped by the exterior flange *f* of the lower side of the tile, so that the water running from the roof has no means of penetrating into the groove *n*, provided between

the flanges *c* and *c'*, except that the joint which is formed on the upper points of two tiles, which take obliquely opposite directions, retains a little water brought to the lower end from the top tile placed over the last two tiles referred to.

The water entering the joint between two tiles which separate sidewise is nevertheless forced to pass through a prolongation *g* of the groove *n*, provided between the flanges *c* and *c'*, arranged in one of the upper points of the front side of the tile, while a small projection *h* on the sharp points of the adjacent quadrangular tiles and also the corresponding grooving *i*, which catch onto each other, prevent the water which passes in the lower part of the joint between the two tiles from flowing over.

The flange *c* is connected on the upper point of the tile with the outer edge *b*. That connecting edge is provided with the prolongation *g* of the groove in the flange *c*.

The joints between the projections *h* and the grooving *i* are overlapped by the upper tile which overlaps that particular tile.

The projections *h* and the grooving *i* are intended to secure the fixity of the tiles and to prevent them from dropping in the event of a hook *k*, with which the back of the tile on the top side is provided, becoming detached behind the lath. By the side of and under the hook *k* and also on the back of the tile two small projections *l* are provided, so as to insure the fixity of the tile on the lath. For the purpose of increasing the fixity of the tile without weakening it in any way the back of the tile is provided with star-shaped projections *m*.

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

A quadrangular roofing-tile having on one portion flanges with an inner and an outer interposed groove, a projection and groove on opposite side edges of the tile, a prolongation at the upper end of the inner groove, a hook on the opposite side of the upper end of the tile, and projections arranged below the same, substantially as specified.

In witness whereof I subscribe my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT GUSTORF.

Witnesses:

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