

No. 719,193.

PATENTED JAN. 27, 1903.

F. E. COOMBS.
ROOFING TILE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1901.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

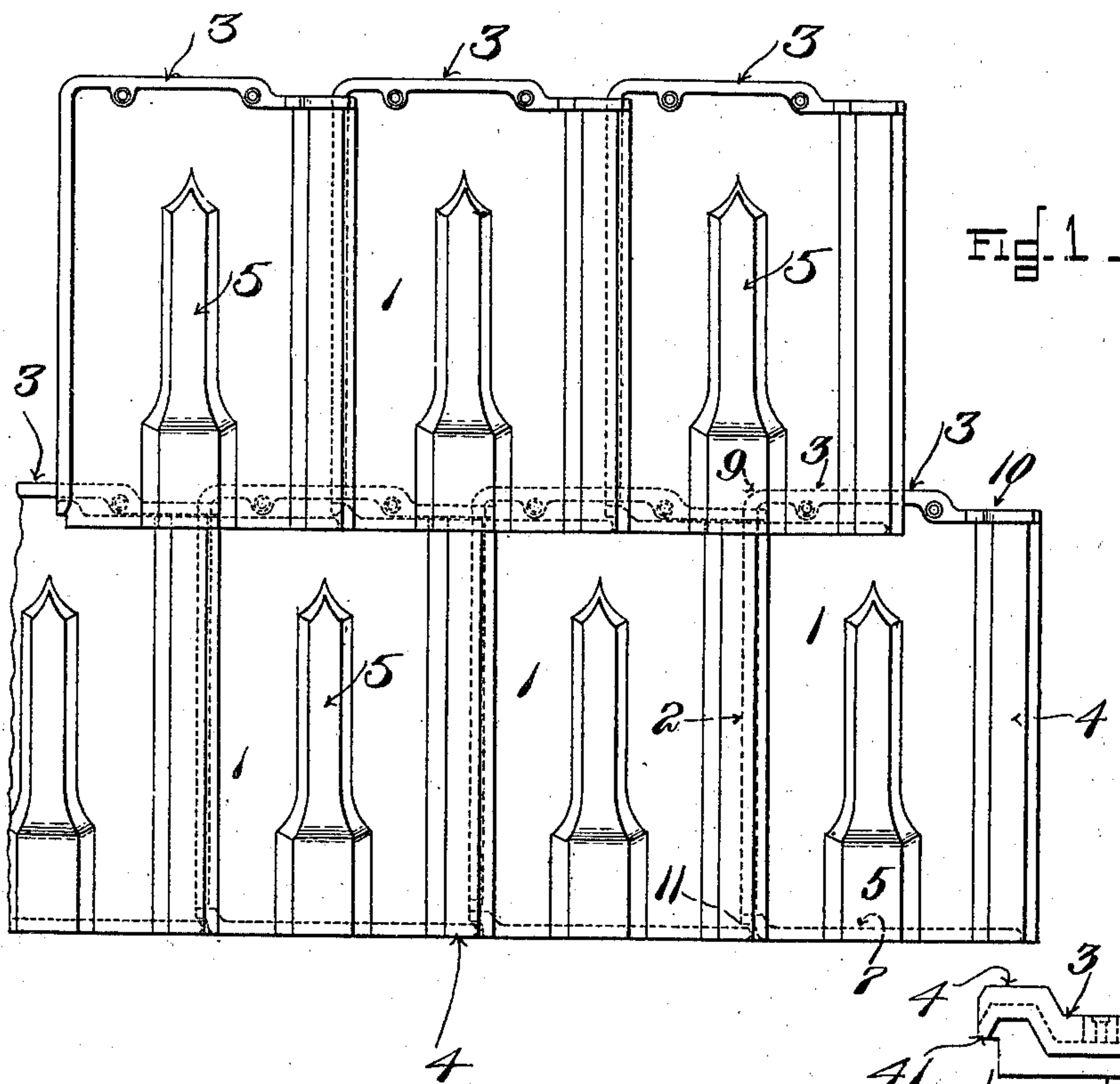


Fig. 1.

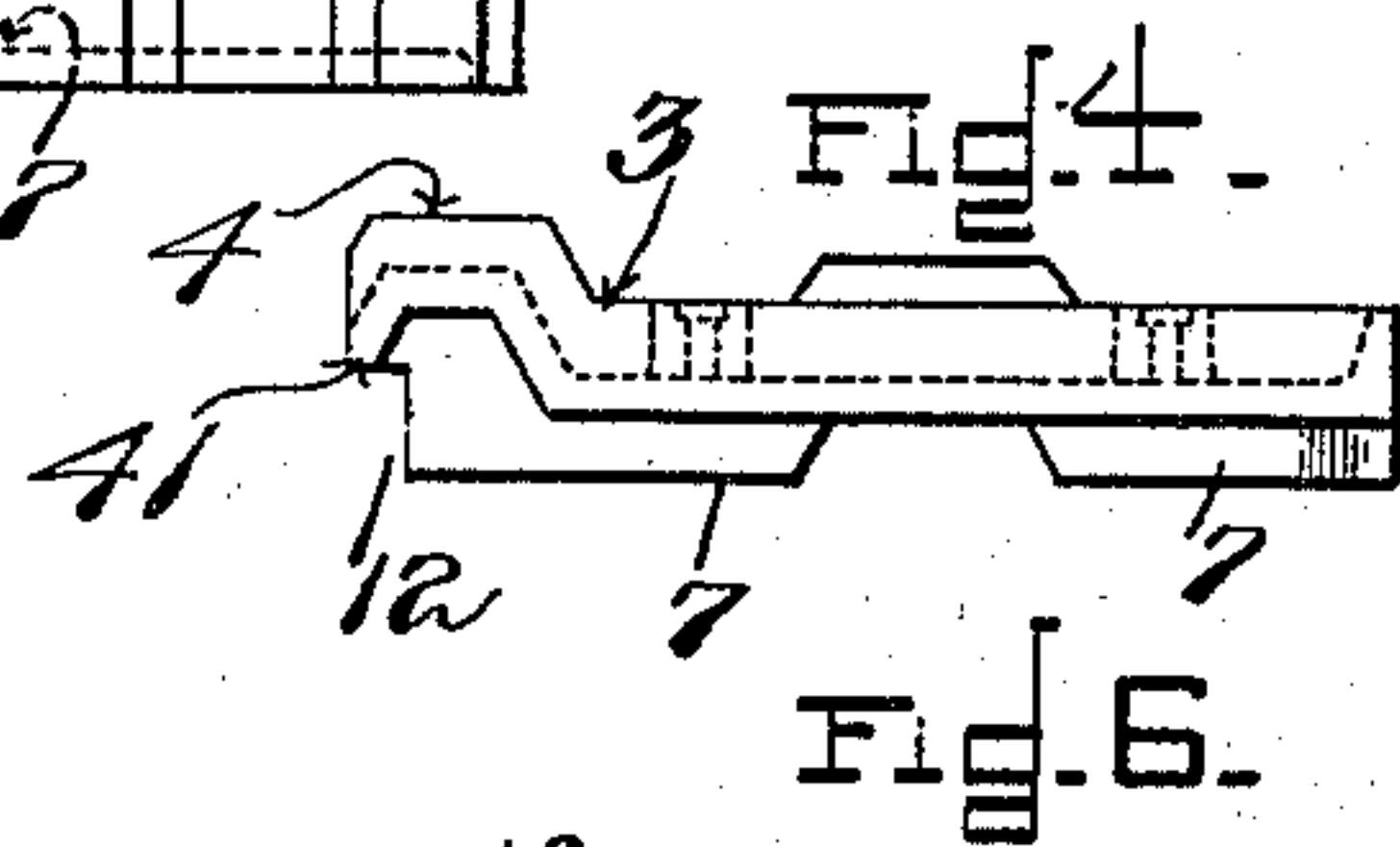


Fig. 4.

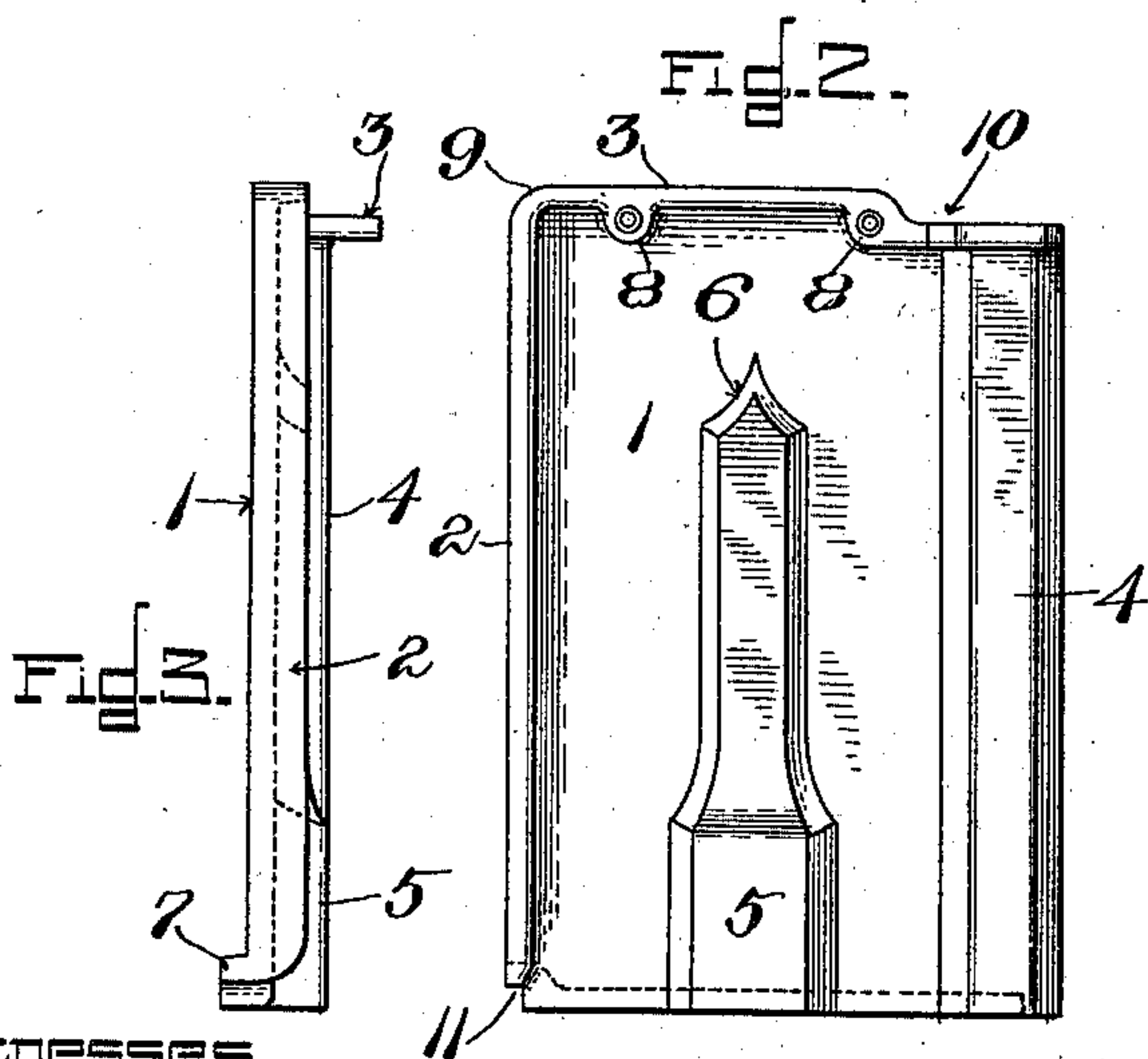


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

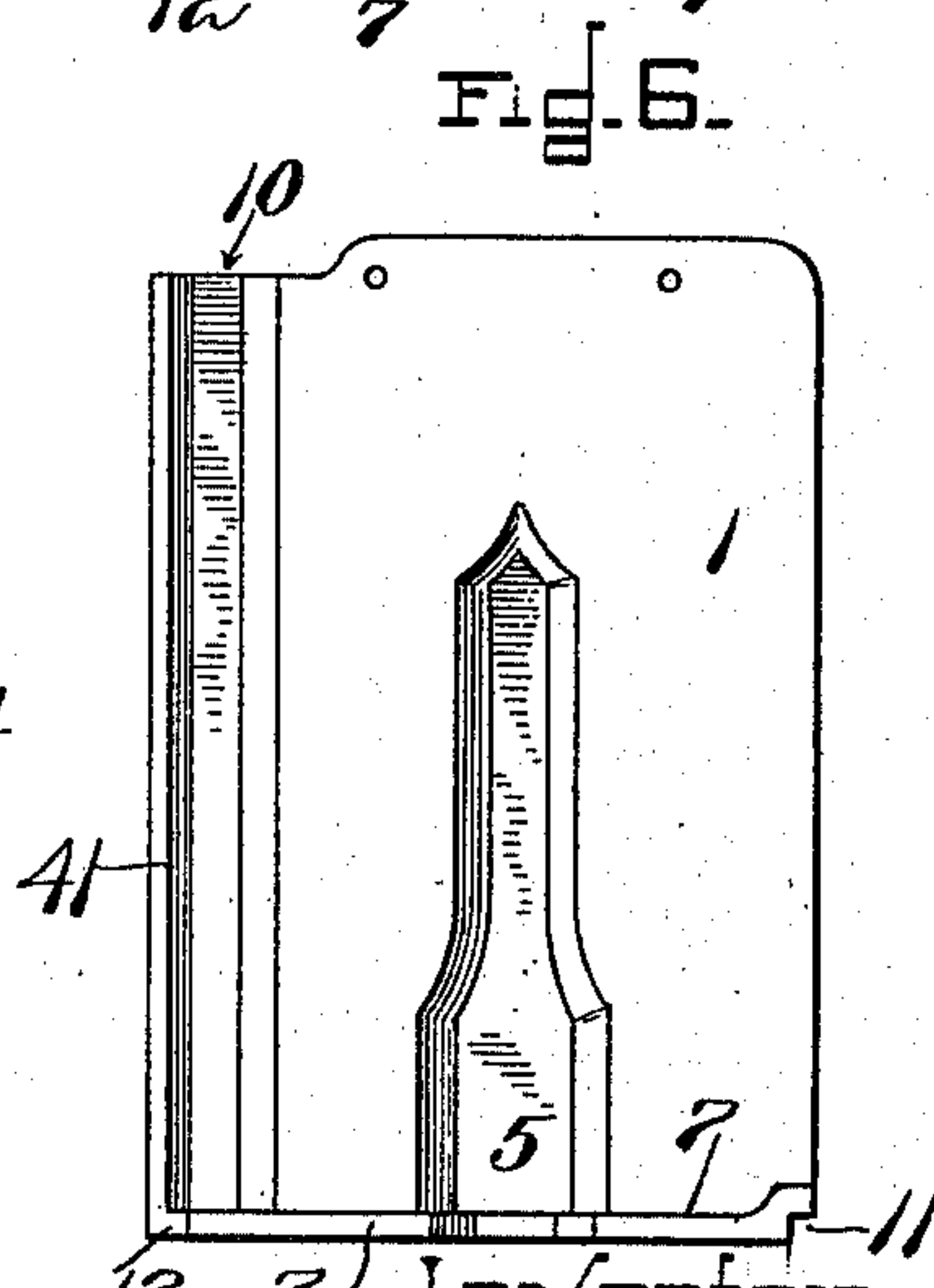


Fig. 6.

Witnesses.
Arthur D. Randall
Oscar F. Bill

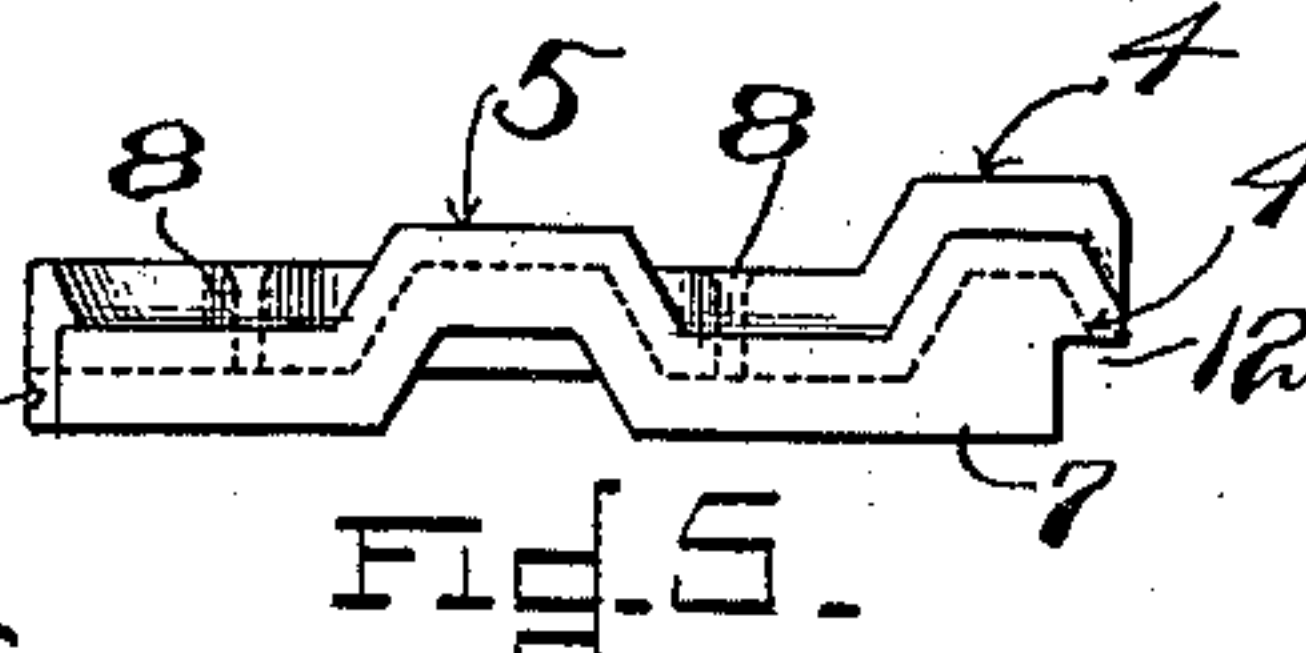


Fig. 5.

Inventor.
Frank E. Coombs
By *Macleod Calver & Randall*
his Attorneys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

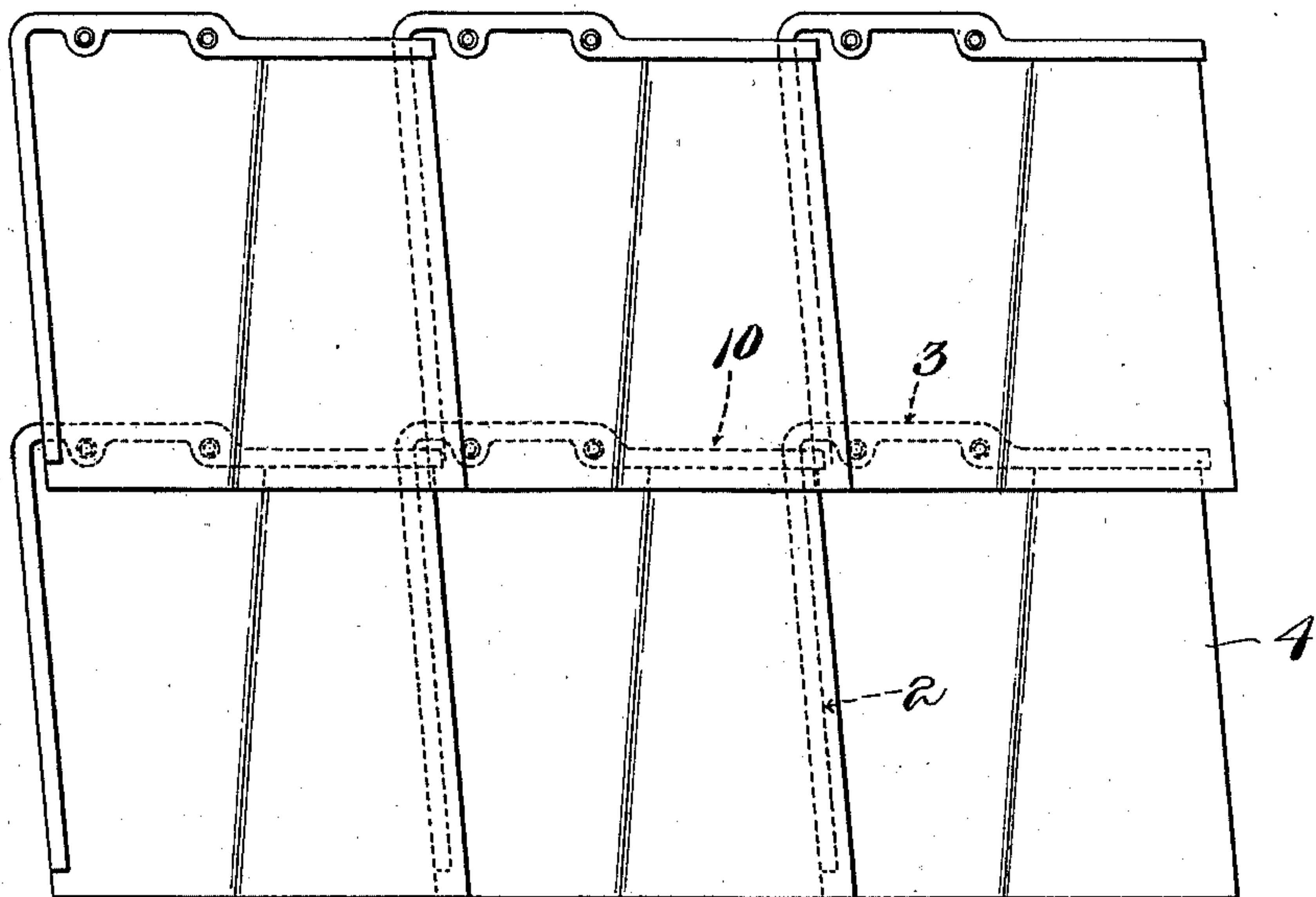


Fig. 7.



Fig. 11.

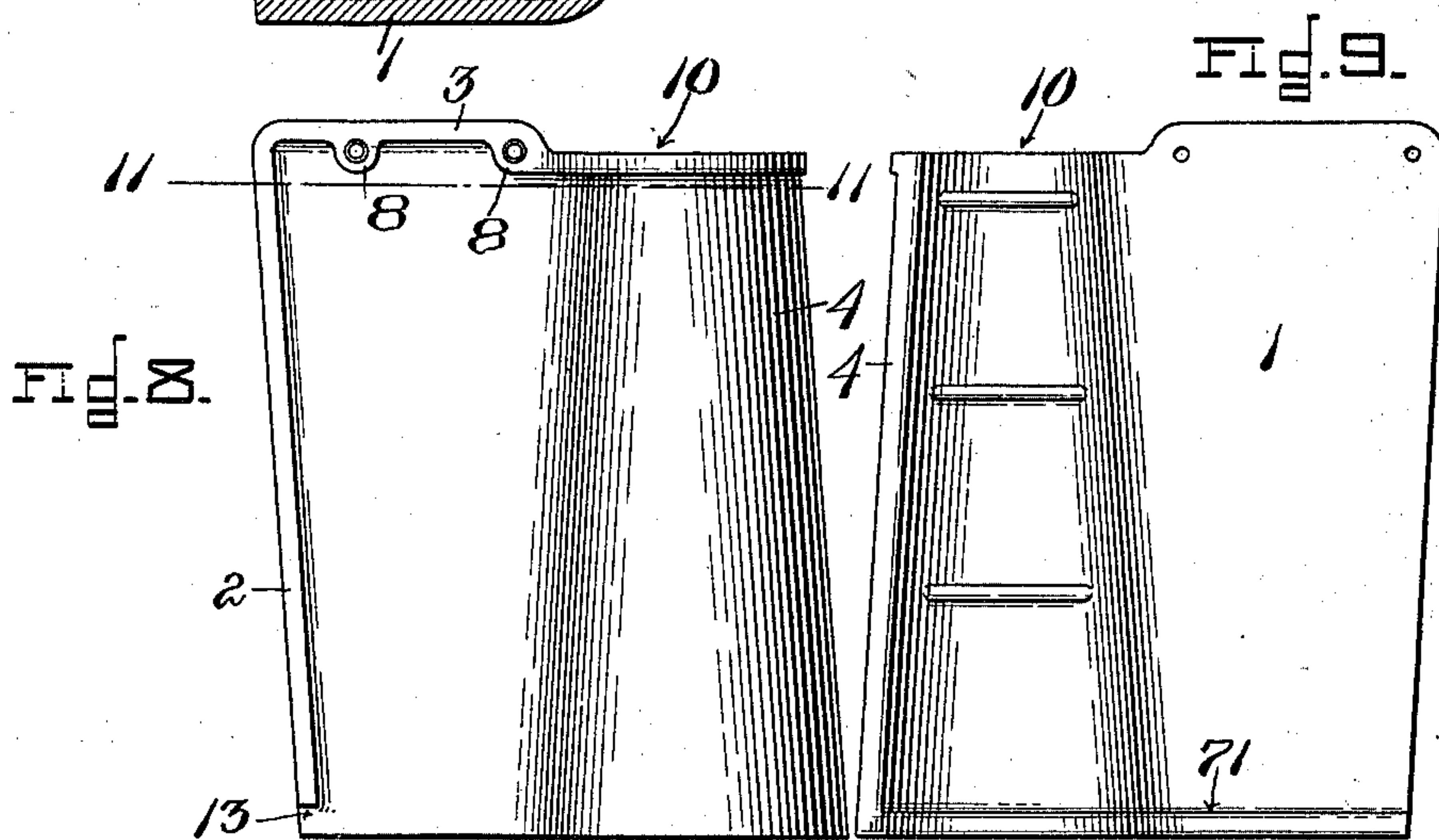


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Witnesses.

Arthur D. Randall
Oscar F. Gill

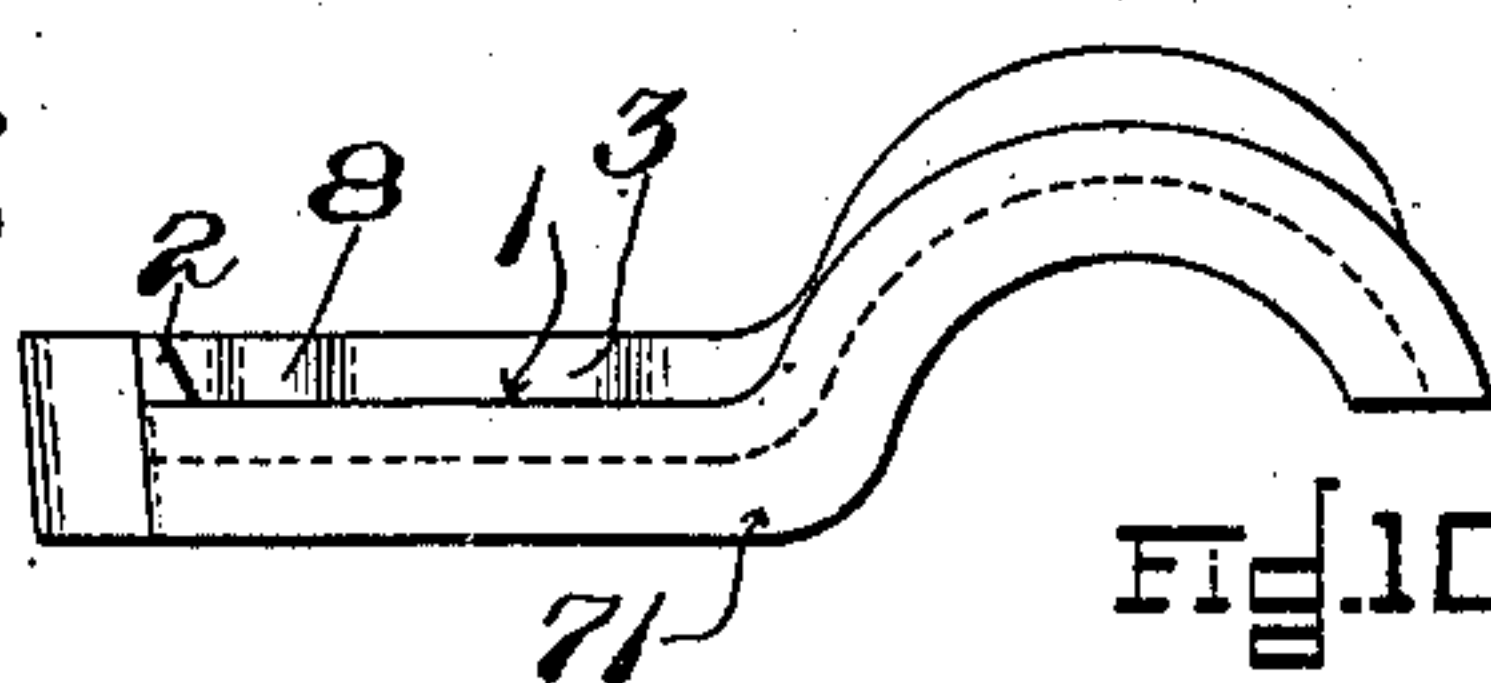


Fig. 10.

Inventor.

Frank E. Coombs
By *Macleod Calver*
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his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. COOMBS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOFING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,193, dated January 27, 1903.

Application filed May 8, 1901. Serial No. 59,236. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. COOMBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Roofing-Tiles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows in plan an assembled group of tiles embodying the invention. Fig. 2 shows one of the said tiles separately in plan. Fig. 3 shows the left-hand edge of the said tile in elevation. Fig. 4 shows the upper end thereof in elevation. Fig. 5 shows the lower end thereof in elevation. Fig. 6 is a view of the under side of the tile. Fig. 7 shows in plan an assembled group of tiles embodying a modification of the invention. Fig. 8 is a plan of one of the tiles of Fig. 7. Figs. 9 and 10 are a bottom view and end elevation of the form of tile shown in Figs. 7 and 8. Fig. 11 is a view in section on the plane indicated by the dotted line 11 11, Fig. 8.

Having reference to the drawings, and more especially to Figs. 1 to 6 thereof, 1 designates the body of my improved tile, the same usually being flat, as shown in said figures. The said body is formed with an upwardly-extending flange 2 along one side edge thereof (herein the left-hand side edge) and with a continuation 3 of said flange along the upper end thereof.

4 designates a cover portion at the edge of the body opposite that having the upwardly-extending flange 2, the said cover portion being intended to overlies the flange 2 of the next adjoining tile, with its lip 41 near or resting on the upper surface of the body 1 of the said adjoining tile alongside the said flange 41. To permit the lip 41 to extend over the flange 2 and body of the adjoining tile, as just stated, the said lip is formed so as to occupy an elevated position relatively to the upper plane of the body 1 of the tile. (See Figs. 4 and 5.)

5 is the intermediate cover portion with which some forms of tiles are constructed, it having the usual watershed 6 at its upper end.

7 is a flange extending below the under surface of the tile, at the lower end of the tile, and intended to overlap with the flange 3, ex-

tending up from the upper surface of the top end of the next lower tile.

The flange 3 is formed with the inwardly-extending enlargements or bosses 8 8, containing the holes for the fastening devices by which the tile is held in place on a roof or the like.

Flanges 2 3 join, forming one continuous flange along one side and the top of the tile, there being no break at the angle 9. At and adjacent the top end of the cover portion 4 the flange 3 is set in or rabbeted, as at 10, the extent of the jog or rabbet being sufficient to accommodate the flange 3 of the next adjoining tile at the angle 9 of said latter tile when two tiles are fitted together side by side. (See dotted lines in Fig. 1.)

The thickness of the enlargements or bosses 8 8 is made about equal to the inward jog of the rabbeted portion of the flange 3 and serves to space the flange 7 on the under side of the bottom end of the next overlying tile sufficiently from the flange 3 to prevent suction between the flanges 3 and 7. (See Fig. 1.)

The advantage of having the flanges 2 3 continuous at the angle 9 is that it prevents water from passing such flange at the said angle in case of being driven under the flange 7 of the overlying tile.

As a general thing it is possible for water to drive in at the joints which exist between the lower corners of adjoining tiles. In accordance with my invention I terminate the flange 2 at a distance from the lower end of the tile which is about equal to the thickness of the flange 7, (see more especially Figs. 2 and 6,) and I rabbet the corresponding corner of the tile, as at 11, forming a corresponding jog in the said flange 7. I also rabbet the opposite end of flange 7, as at 12. The rabbet 12 enables the flanged edge of the body 1 of one tile to set well in under the cover portion 4 of the next adjoining tile, with the lip of said cover portion overlapping said flanged edge, and the rabbet 11 enables the horizontally jogged or offset end of the flange 7 of said adjoining tile to extend horizontally a distance corresponding with the thickness of flange 2 past the rabbeted end of the flange 7 of the first tile. The said rabbet 12 enables a portion of the flange 7 to extend over the flat

body of said adjoining tile. It will be perceived that this construction renders the corner-joints very tight and practically precludes the admission of water.

5 Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 show a different form of tile of a kind in common use with a somewhat simplified form of corner-joint. In these figures the rabbets 11 12 are omitted; but the side flange 2 is discontinued near the
10 lower end of the tile, as at 13. When adjoining tiles are fitted together, this enables one end of the flange 71 on the under side of the lower end of one tile to lap past the lower end of the flange 2 of the next tile. This secures
15 a protected joint.

I claim as my invention—

1. The improved roofing-tile having the body portion 1 and cover portion 4, and provided with the upwardly-extending flanges
20 2 3 extending continuously along the side edge of its body, around the upper angle, and across the top edge of the tile, and also having the enlargements adjacent said top edge, the portion 3 of said flange having the inward
25 jog or rabbet at the cover side of the tile, substantially as described.

2. The improved roofing-tile having the body portion and the cover portion, the upwardly-extending flange 2 along the side edge

of said body portion, terminating a short distance from the lower end of the tile, the rabbet 11 in said body at the said end of said flange 2, and the downwardly-extending flange 7 across the lower end of the tile, jogged at the end thereof adjacent rabbet 11, and having the rabbet 12 in its other end.

3. The improved roofing-tile having the body portion 1 and cover portion 4, and provided with the upwardly-extending flanges 2 3 extending continuously along the side edge of the body portion, around the upper angle, and across the top edge of the tile, and also having the enlargement adjacent said top edge, the portion 3 of said flange having the inward jog or rabbet at the cover side of the
45 tile, the said flange 2 terminating a short distance from the lower end of the tile, the rabbet 11 in said body at the said end of said flange 2, and the downwardly-extending flange 7 across the lower end of the tile, jogged
50 at the end thereof adjacent rabbet 11 and having the rabbet 12 in its other end.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK E. COOMBS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. F. RANDALL,
EDITH J. ANDERSON.