No. 743,905. PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

A. H. MEMMLER.

METAL ROOFING TILE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. I

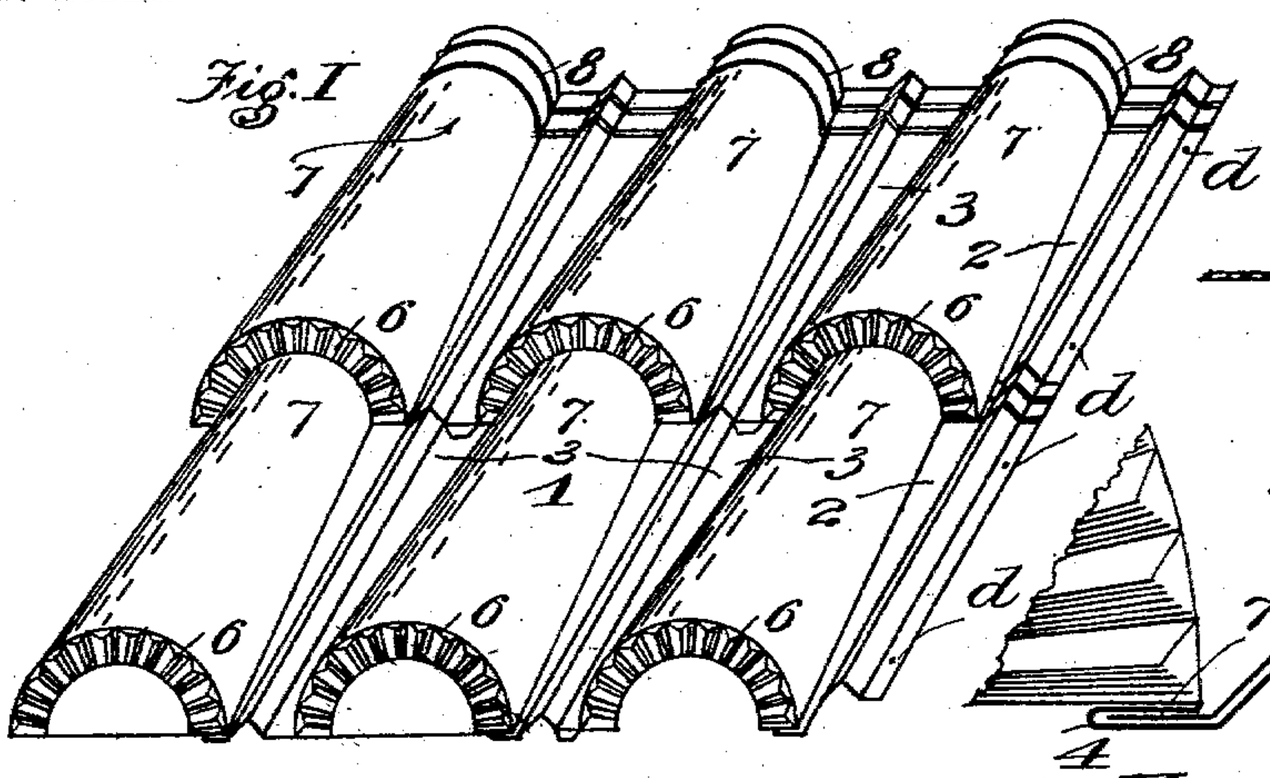


Fig. VIII

Fig. II

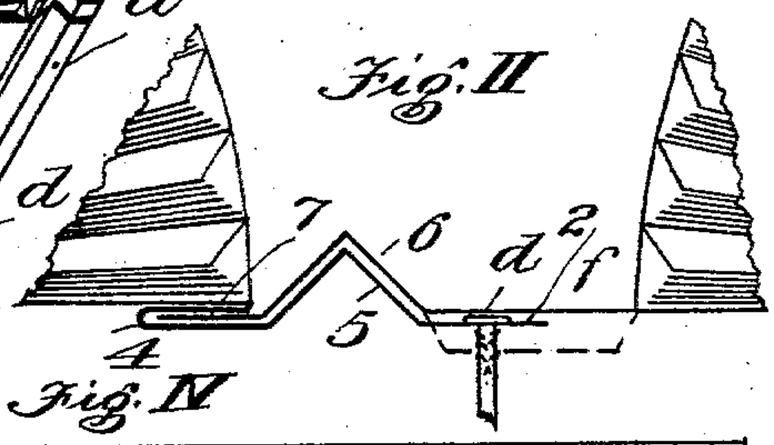


Fig. III

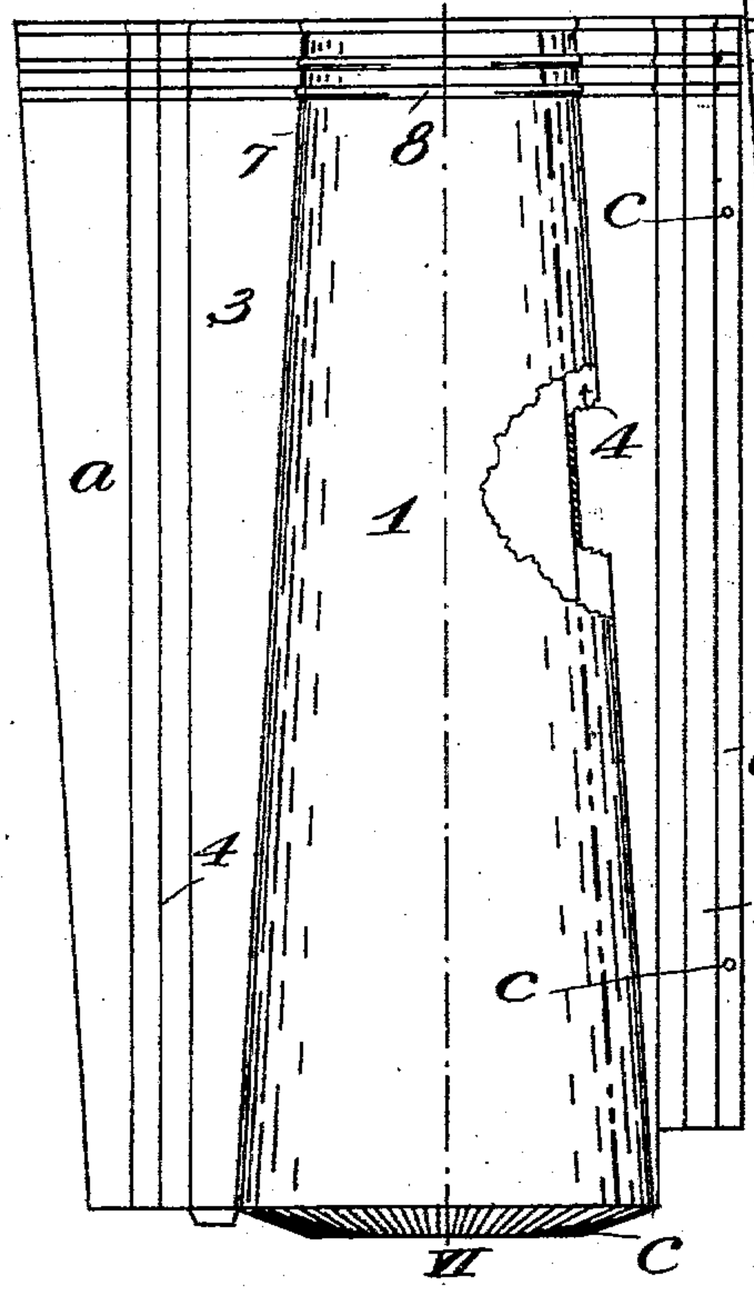


Fig. IV

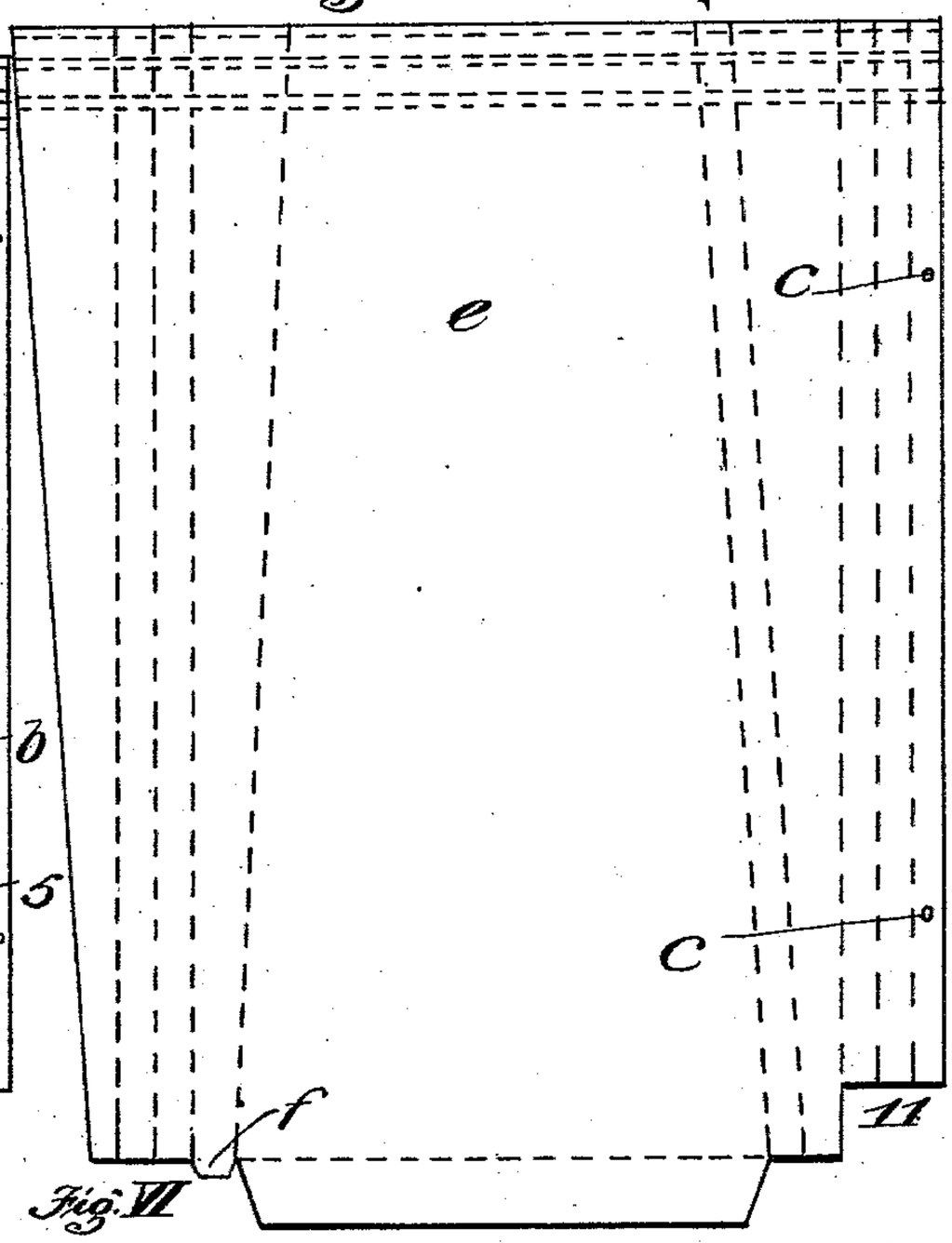


Fig. VII

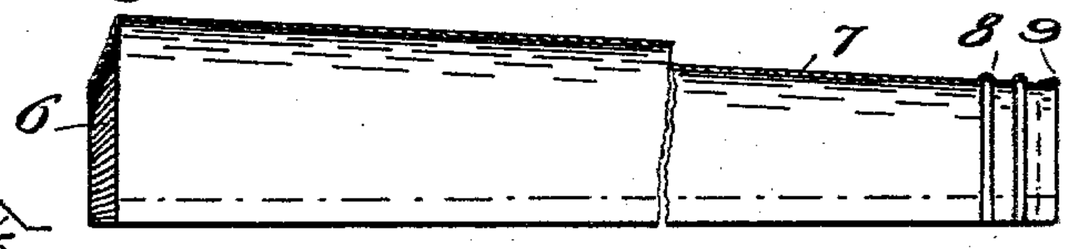
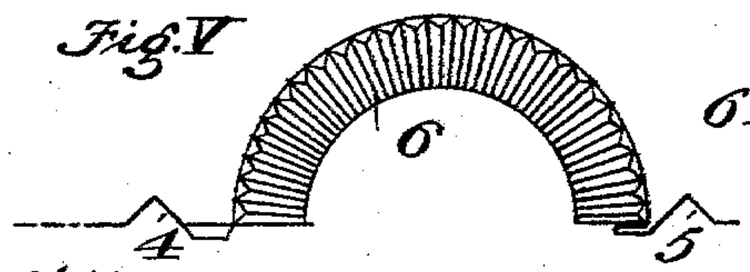


Fig. V



Witnesses
Edmund A. Strauss
J. Townsend.

Inventor.
Arthur H. Memmler
by Townsend Bros
his attys.

No. 743,905. Patented November 10, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR H. MEMMLER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

METAL ROOFING-TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,905, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed June 30, 1902. Serial No. 113,841. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR H. MEMMLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Metal Roofing-Tile, of which the following is a specification.

An object of this invention is to provide a superior sheet-metal roofing-tile which will have the following advantages over roofing-tiles heretofore known—viz., first, adaptation to what is known as the "mission" style of architecture, having the bold relief of such style; second, lightness; third, superior locking and proof against leakage; fourth, facility and rapidity of laying; fifth, ready manufacture with the ordinary cornice-makers' brake and crimper.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure I is an isometric view of a number of tiles as laid on a pitched roof. Fig. II is an enlarged fragmental detail of the ends of two of my newly-improved tiles interlocking. Fig. III is a broken plan of a tile embodying my invention. Fig. IV is a view of a blank from which the same is formed. Fig. V is an elevation of the large end of the tile shown in Fig. III. Fig. VI is a broken axial section on line VI VI of Fig. III. Fig. VII is an enlarged fragmental sectional detail of the upper end of the tile.

Each title may comprise a sheet-metal tapering body 1 and wings 2 and 3 at the sides thereof, respectively furnished with longitudinal V's 4 and 5, which extend parallel with the axis of the body.

6 is a relief-crimp at the large end of the body to rest upon the smaller portion 7 of the body of a like tile upon which the described tile is to rest in the roof, as shown in Fig. I.

8 designates transverse swages at the end of the tile toward which the body tapers to serve the double purpose of strengthening the tile and also to prevent leakage from driving rains. The extreme upper end of the tile is also furnished with a mashed lock 9.

The wings may have outside their V's flanges, as *a* and *b*, respectively, the one to enter the loop 4 and the other to rest upon the sheathing and to receive the nails which fasten the tile to the sheathing.

c designates holes through which the nails *d* may be driven to fasten the tiles in place.

In practice it is desirable to lay the roof from left to right, and for that reason the wing 2, having the loop 4, is desirably at the right side of the tile when the large end of the body is toward the workman. The wing at the gable end of the roof may be trimmed off by the workmen or left off in the manufacture, and the workmen may solder that edge to the cornice and the tiers may be laid from left to right, beginning along the eaves in the ordinary manner, the left wing 3 of a tile at the right being inserted into the loop 4 of the laid tile after the wing 2 thereof has been nailed to the roof, and so continuing along the tier.

The large end of the starter or eave tile may be closed by a sheet-metal closer 10, soldered inside the crimp 6, which is desirably tapering outward, as shown, in order to secure the bold relief in a practical form of construction, which can be made in a common cornice-maker's shop.

Desirably the body 1 is in the form of one-half the frustum of a cone and tapers approximately from end to end, and the wing 2 on one side of the body comprises a flat inward bend or loop 4 and extends outward to lie flat upon the roof-sheathing (not shown) and is provided with the longitudinally-extending V 5. The other wing 3 extends immediately outward from the base of the body and is provided with the longitudinally-extending V 6 to rest on the V 5 and terminates in a flat member 7, which fits into the loop 4, so that the operation of laying the tile may be performed with a minimum loss of time in placing the tile in position and forming the lock. When the nails *d* are driven, the two tiles are firmly locked in place.

In Fig. IV a blank *e* is shown, from which the tile may be formed with the ordinary cornice-maker's brake and crimper. The dotted lines indicate the lines along which the bending and swaging will take place. *f* designates a lap, which is designed to bend down over the space occupied by the outer flange *b* on the wing 3, as shown in Fig. II. 11 designates a notch in the blank to avoid an unnecessary thickness of metal, which would otherwise occur when the tiles were laid.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A sheet-metal taper body, a wing at one side of said body furnished with a V that extends parallel with the axis of the body, and a wing on the other side of the body having an inward bend extending beneath the body, and also having a V which extends parallel with said axis.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, this 24th day of June, 1902.

ARTHUR H. MEMMLER.

Witnesses:
JAMES R. TOWNSEND,
W. S. BOYD.