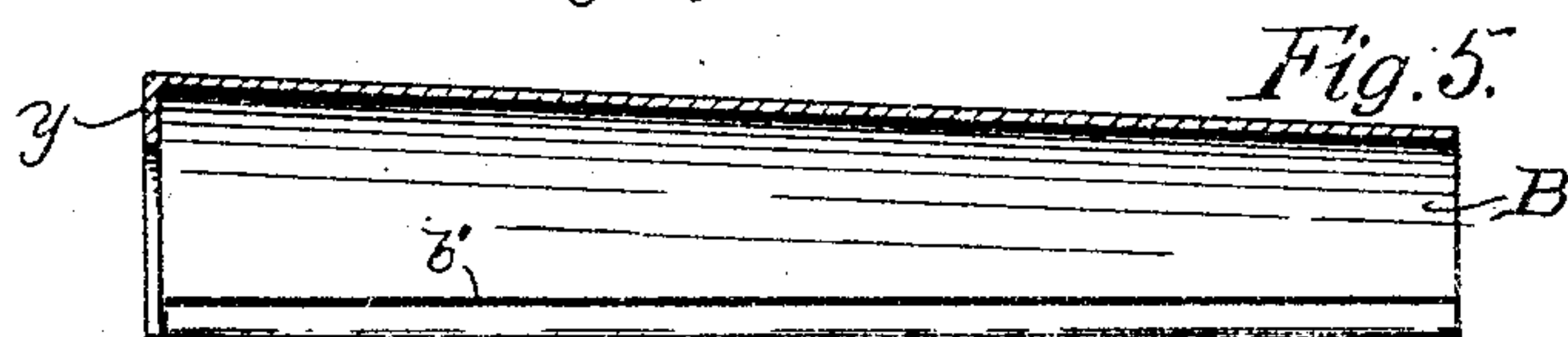
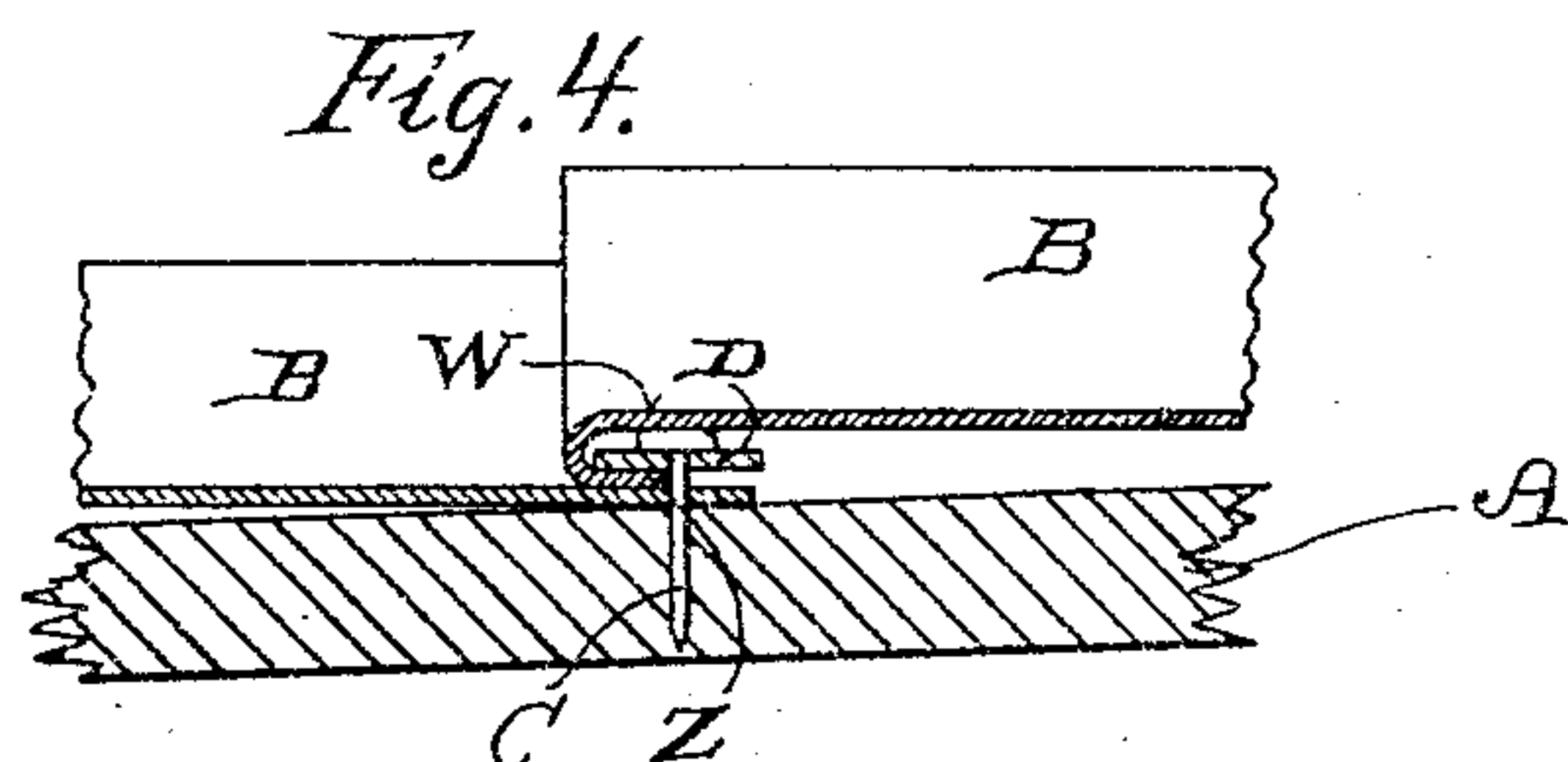
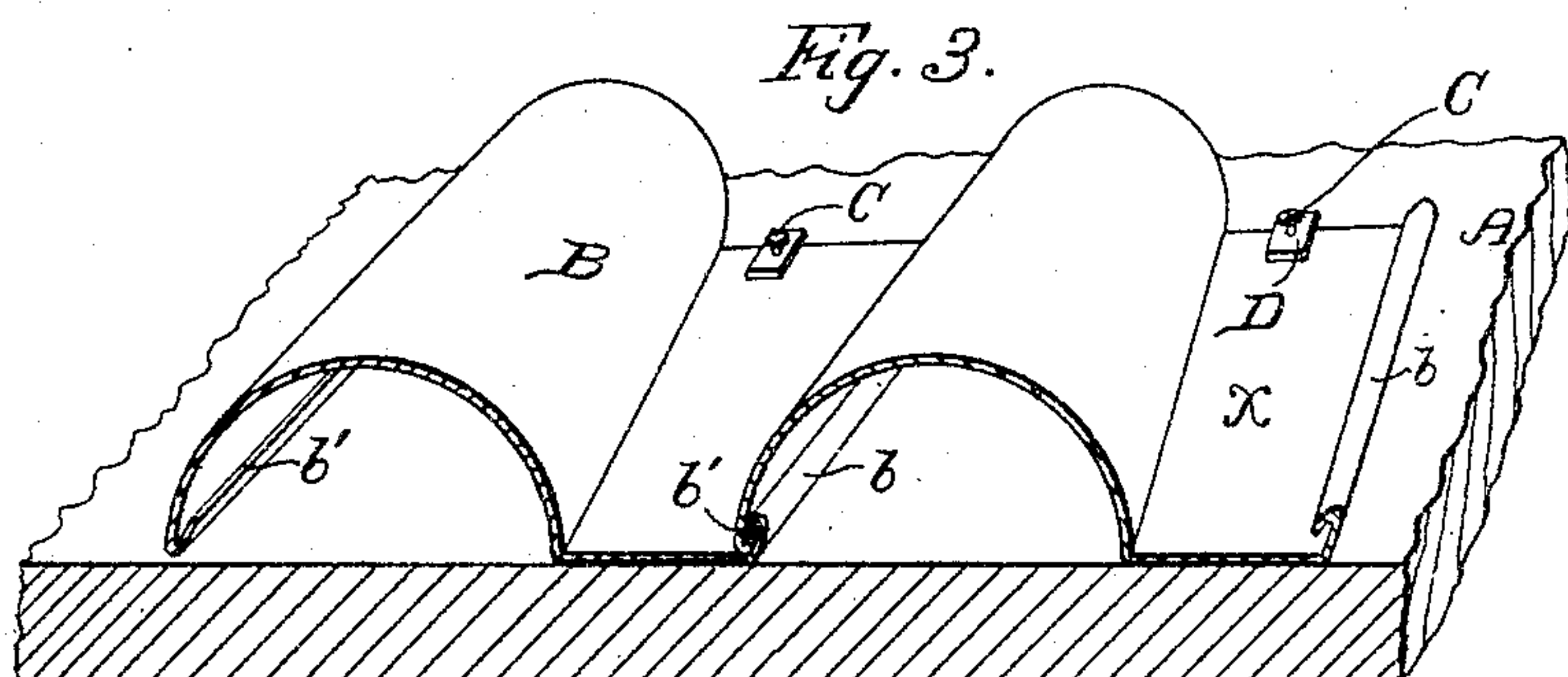
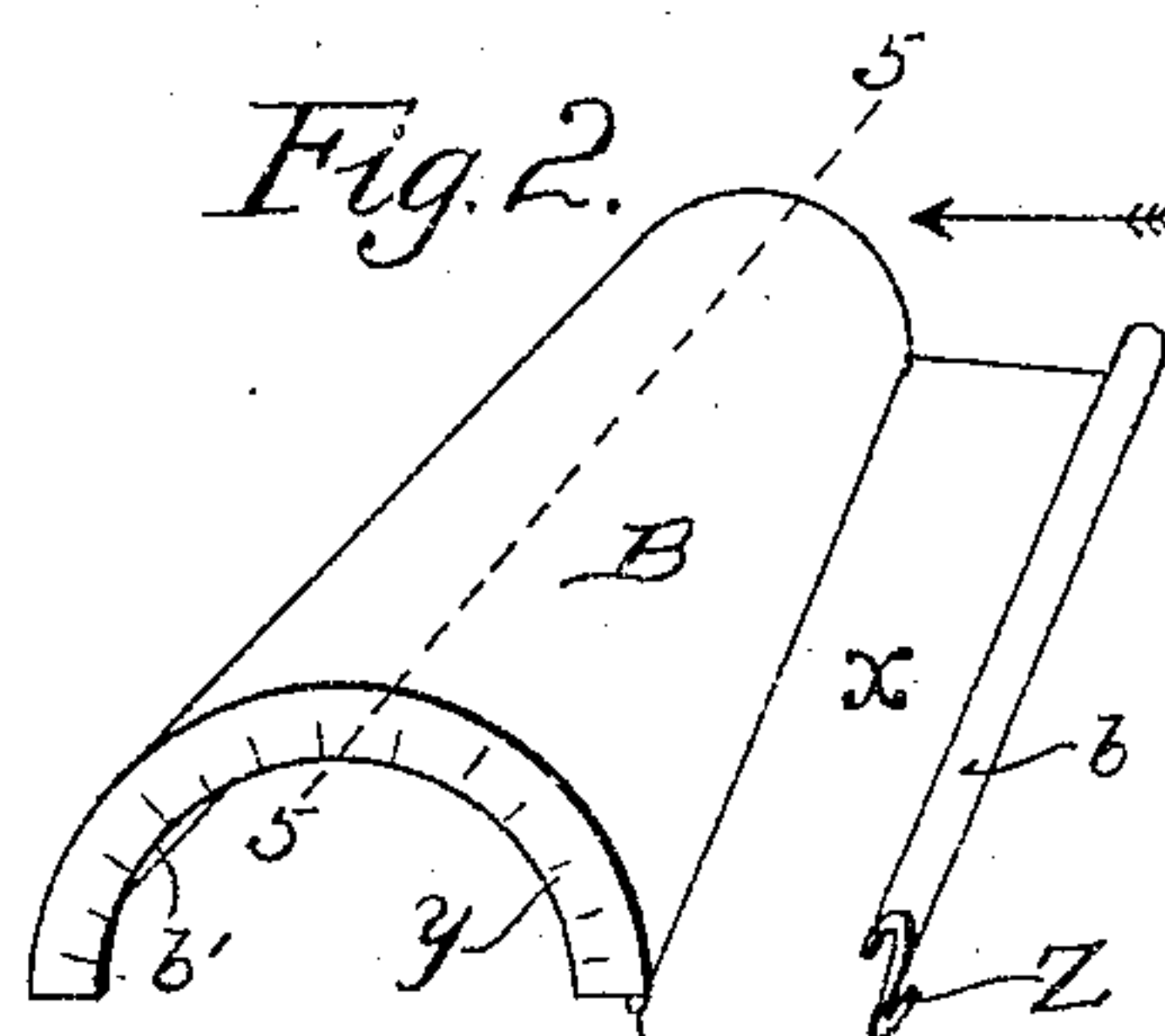
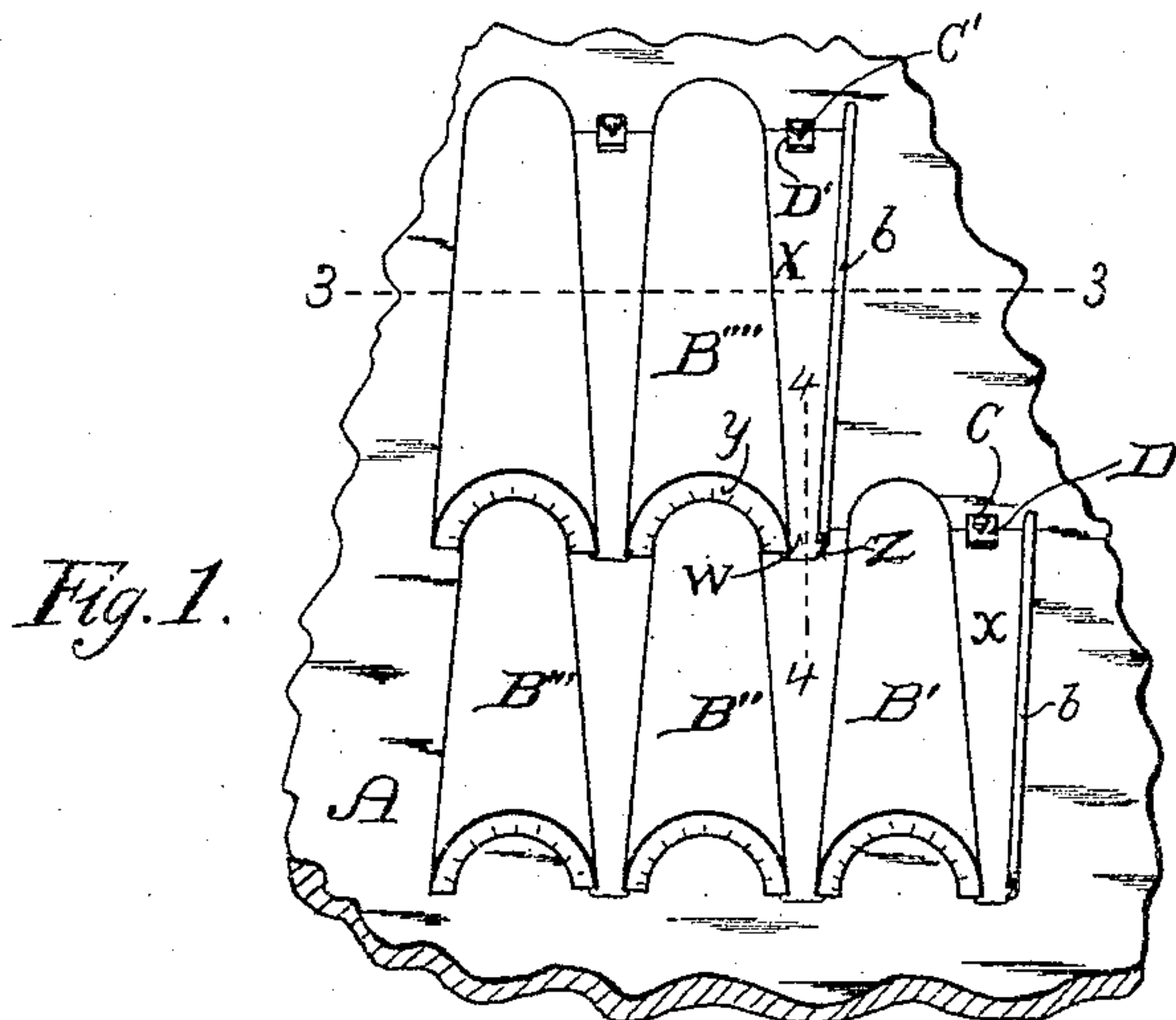


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IMITATION TILING.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1903. RENEWED OCT. 7, 1904.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SINGER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

## IMITATION TILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,883, dated January 10, 1905.

Application filed June 22, 1903. Renewed October 7, 1904. Serial No. 227,603.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN SINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Imitation Tiling, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to that kind of tiling known as "Spanish" tiling, which are used largely in the construction of roofs on the old missions; and the object of my invention is to provide a good and reliable roof at a small expense that can be easily placed and what will have the appearance of old Spanish tile. I accomplish this object by means of the device described herein and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fragment of a roof with my imitation tiling in place thereon. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of my imitation tiling before the same is laid. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction indicated by the arrow on Fig. 2.

In the drawings, A represents the roof-foundation on which the imitation tiles B are laid and to which they are nailed by the round flat-headed nail C. This imitation tile is preferably made from galvanized sheet-iron and pressed into the configuration shown in Fig. 2 by suitable dies therefor.

The tiles are laid as follows: The roof-foundation being ready therefor, the first and bottom row or tier of tiles is first laid as follows: The tile B' will be placed in the position shown in Fig. 1. The holding-piece D, a small square cut piece of galvanized iron, will be placed close to the upper end of the tile on the longitudinal base-flange X, as shown in the Figs. 1 and 3, and when in this position the nail C is driven down through the holding-piece and through the flange X of the tile into the roof-foundation until the nail is nearly driven home, as more particularly shown in Fig. 3, leaving the holding-piece loosely held on the flange by the nail. While

in this position (the holding-piece lying loosely on the base-flange of the tile) a new tile B'' is passed to a position above tiling B' and to the left thereof, so that the upturned longitudinal engaging rib b' on the tile B' is below and in line with the downwardly-turned interlocking rib b on tile B'', (not shown, but the relative position of these ribs on these tile are shown in Figs. 2 and 3,) and when in this position tile B'' is pushed down until the bottom of tiling B'' registers with the bottom of the tile B', thus placing them on a line with each other. The interlocking ribs b extend longitudinally along the outer edge of the base-flange. They are bent upwardly, then bent downwardly, and are adapted thereby to interlock with the engaging ribs b' and hold the tiles together. The position of the engaging ribs b' and the interlocking ribs b when the tiling are in place on the roof and the manner in which they hold the tiles together are more particularly shown in Fig. 3. When the tile to be laid is in place and on a line with the tile already laid, the holding-piece C is placed upon the upper end of the base-flange X of tile to be laid and the nail is driven therethrough nearly home, as hereinbefore explained. Another tiling B''' is then placed above and to the left of B'' and the engaging ribs caused to telescope, as hereinbefore explained, when tile B''' is slid down to a position so that the tiles register and are in line with each other. A holding-piece C is then placed on the upper part of the base-flange of tile B''' and partially nailed, as hereinbefore explained. This operation is repeated until the lower tier of tiles is in place on the roof, when the next upper tier of tiles is placed thereon. This is done as follows: Referring to Fig. 1, tiling B''' is placed directly above tiling B'', the lower end of tile B''' overlapping the upper end of tiling B''. The downwardly-turned flange Z on the lower end of the base-flange on tile B''' (the cleat is not shown in Fig. 1, but its position is indicated, however, and a similar flange is shown in proper position in Fig. 2) is passed under the holding-piece, and the tile is moved firmly up so that the flange will engage the holding-piece. Then another holding-piece D', Fig. 100



1, is placed on the upper part of the base-flange on tile B''' and the nail C' partly driven home, as hereinbefore explained. After this is done the nail which was partly driven home in the upper part of the base-flange of tile B'' and is covered and hidden from view by the lower part of the base-flange on the tile B''' is driven firmly home by hammering on that part of the tiling B''' which covers the head of the nail C. This point is indicated on Fig. 1, as at W. This will bind the tiles B'' and B''' securely together at this point on the roof-foundation. This operation is repeated until all the tiles are secured in place. Thus it will be seen that these imitation tiles when laid will present the appearance of real Spanish tile and will be more effectual in shedding rain than the real tile, as there is no opening anywhere therein through which the rain-water could pass, the roof having the necessary pitch to carry off the water.

These imitation tiles are much more easily, quickly, and cheaply laid than the real tile.

The inwardly-turned closure-forming flange  $y$  on the larger or lower end of the tile is corrugated and forms a closure for the opening that otherwise would exist between the overlapping ends of the tile and gives the lower end of the tile the appearance of being thick, like the natural Spanish tile.

A finish is given the lower tier of tile, which forms the eaves of the roof, by the insertion under the bottom ends thereof of extra finishing-strips. These strips when placed have the appearance of reversely-laid tile and form a substitute for and look like the bottom layer of tile which is necessary in natural-tile roofs. These finishing-strips, however, are not shown in the drawings, as they form no part of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An imitation tile, comprising a body portion, larger at one end than at the other end, and having on one of the side edges thereof an engaging rib, on the other side edge an

outwardly-extending base-flange, the flange having on its outer edge a locking-rib projecting upwardly and terminating in a downwardly-turned edge, and having on the bottom end of the base-flange a downwardly-turned engaging flange, the larger end of the body portion of the tile being provided with an inwardly-turned closure-forming flange.

2. An imitation tile, comprising the main body portion B, larger at one end than at the other, the larger end being provided with an inwardly-turned closure-forming flange  $y$ , and having on one side edge thereof an inwardly-turned engaging rib  $b'$  and on the other side edge an outwardly-extending base-flange X having on its outer edge the interlocking rib  $b$  and on its bottom edge the downwardly-turned engaging flange Z, in combination with the holding-piece D and a securing-nail G.

3. An imitation tile comprising a body portion, larger at its lower end, and provided at its lower end with an inwardly-turned closure-forming flange  $y$ , an engaging rib  $b'$ , on one edge thereof, and on the other edge a base-flange X carrying on its outer edge the interlocking rib  $b$ , and on the bottom thereof the inwardly-turned engaging flange Z, in combination with a holding-piece D and nail G, substantially as shown and described.

4. An imitation tile, comprising a body portion, having on one of its side edges a longitudinal engaging rib, and on the other side edge a longitudinal base-flange, extending outwardly therefrom, the base-flange having on its outer edge an interlocking rib, and on the bottom edge thereof a downwardly and inwardly turned engaging flange, in combination with means to secure the tile to the roof-foundation, substantially as shown and described.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 3d day of June, 1903.

JOHN SINGER.

Witnesses:

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