

No. 805,884.

PATENTED NOV. 28, 1905.

L. G. SATTERLEE.  
ROOFING TILE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1905.

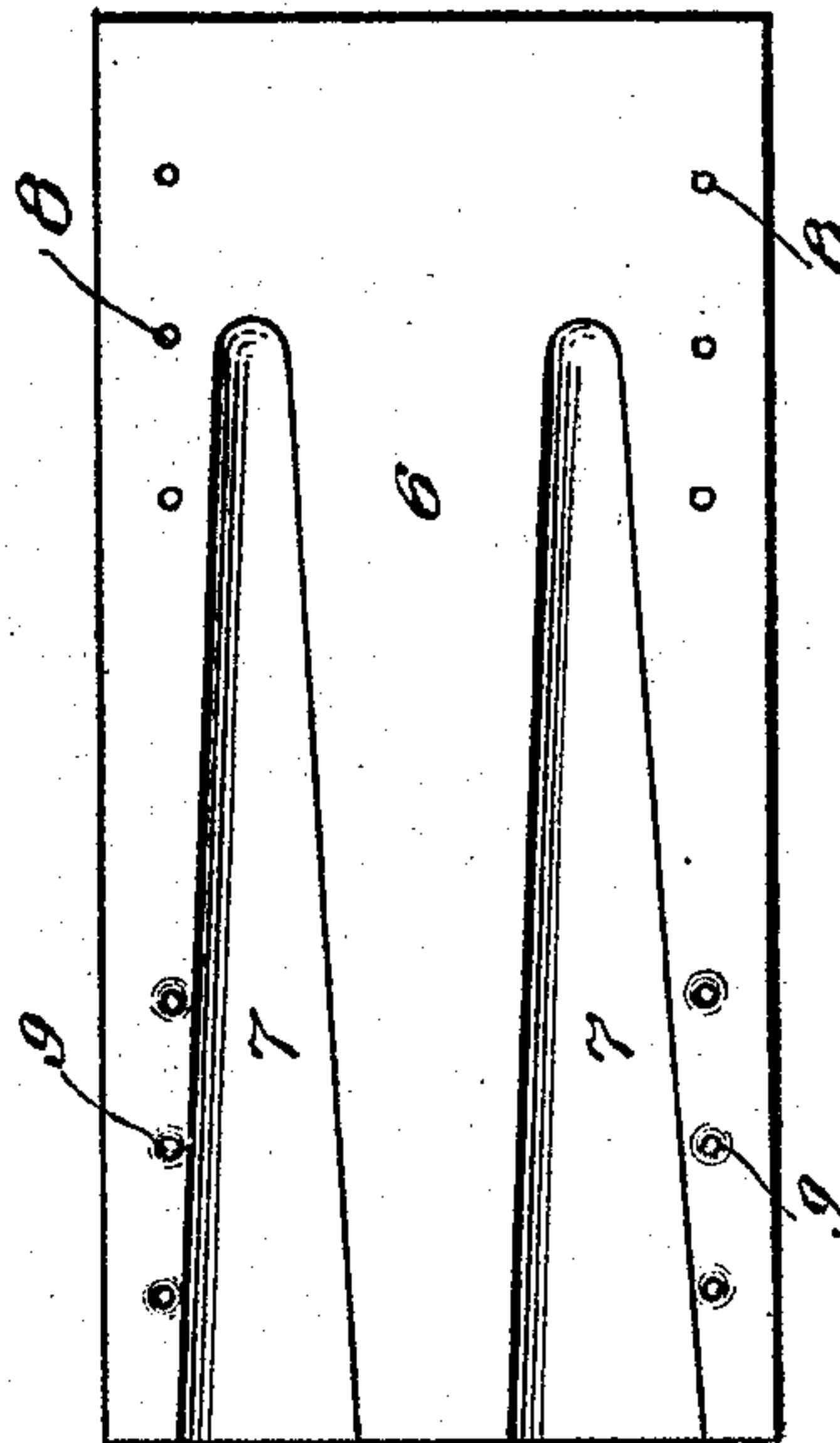
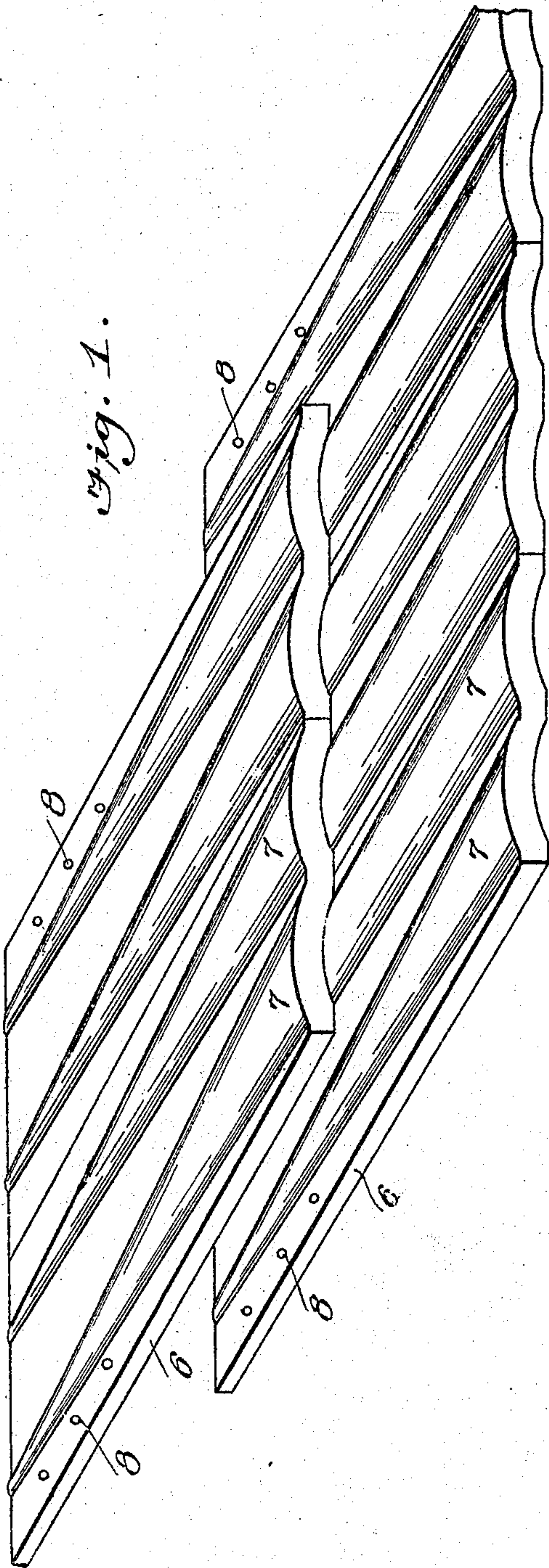
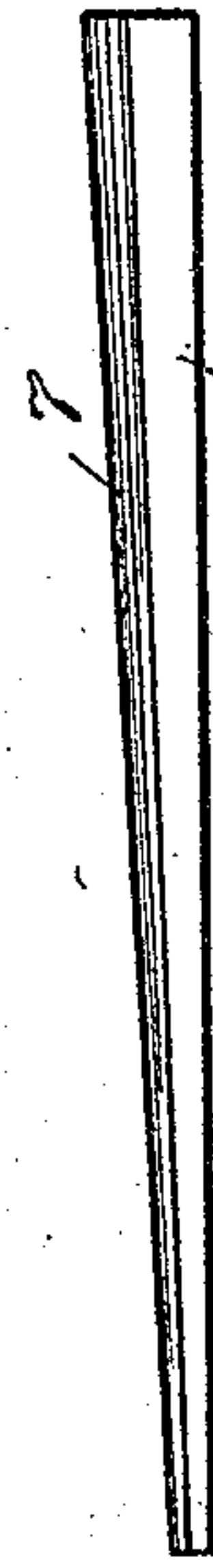
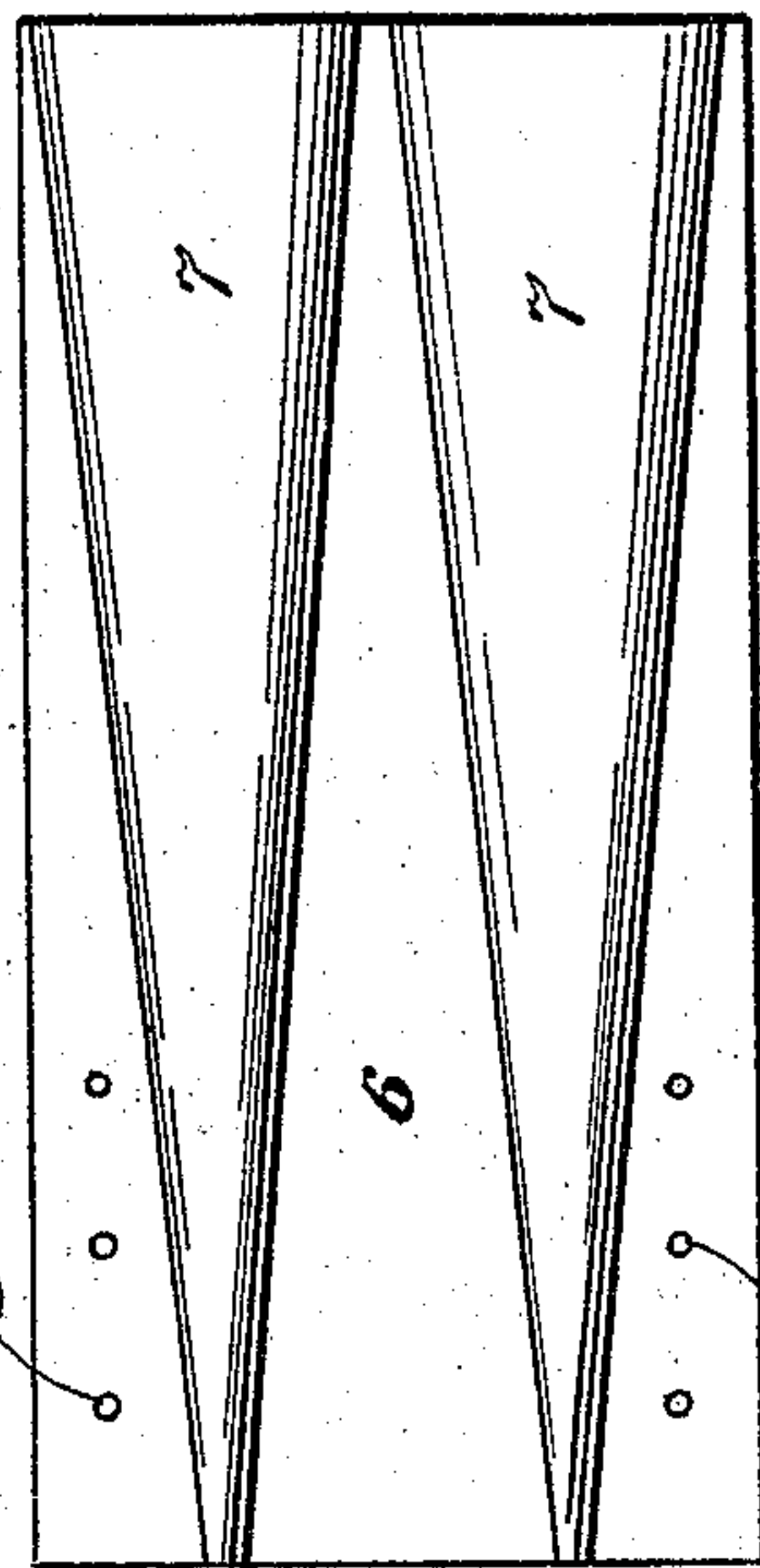


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LLOYD G. SATTERLEE, OF ROCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

## ROOFING-TILE.

No. 805,884.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1905.

Application filed February 6, 1905. Serial No. 244,442.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LLOYD G. SATTERLEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Roofing-Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved tile for roofs, designed to be laid in the same manner as shingles—that is, one course laps the two next courses below it.

The object of the invention is to form an improved cement tile which can be molded and cheaply produced for use instead of ordinary wooden shingles, than which it is much more durable and can probably be produced just as cheaply.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a roof made of the tiles. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a tile. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 4 is a view of the butt-end. Fig. 5 is an edge view.

Referring specifically to the drawings, each tile consists of a flat slab 6, having ribs 7 produced therein. There are preferably two of these ribs. They extend lengthwise of the tile and are convex on the upper side and concave on the under side. The flat portion of the tile also tapers from butt to head—that is, thinner at the head than at the butt—as shown in the edge view, Fig. 5. Nail-holes 8 are made in each edge of the tile near the head end thereof. The distance from the ribs to the side edges of the tile is one-half the distance between the ribs, so that the tiles may be laid to break or cover the side or lengthwise joints of the course below, as with ordinary shingles.

The ribs 7 form on the under side concave grooves which fit over the ribs of the next lower course, as shown in Fig. 1, the parts being so proportioned that the grooves will fit tight upon the ribs with the flat part of the tile between the same at the proper lap. Thus if courses five inches apart be desired the taper and thickness of the ribs are so proportioned that the tiles of one course meet at a close joint with the tiles of the next lower course at a point five inches from the butts thereof. The tiles are conveniently made six inches wide, twelve inches long, one-half inch

thick at the butt, and one-fourth inch thick at the head end. These proportions may, however, be varied as desired. As stated and shown, the ribs taper from their greatest width at the butt of the tile, where they occupy practically the whole width, to a point at the head. They have also on the under side thereof depressions (indicated at 9, Fig. 3) to receive the heads of the nails driven in the nail-holes 8 of the next lower course. This is necessary; otherwise the tiles would not lie flat and close, since the nail-heads could not well be sunk in the tile without fracture thereof. It will be seen that a plurality of nail-holes are provided at each side, so that in case one breaks out the nail can be put in another.

The ribs 7 are shown curved. They may be either angular or pointed, as desired. Their purpose is to give strength to the tiles and to assist in holding the same in place.

A cement tile constructed as above described will not warp or rot, like wooden shingles. A roof constructed thereof will be durable, fireproof, and of good appearance. Prior to being molded the material can be stained any color, which color will consequently endure as long as the tiles last.

The tiles may be modified to suit local conditions, as for the starting course and for the ridge course, and also half-tiles for the edge of the roof and beveled for hips and valleys.

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

A tile molded of plastic material and comprising a flat slab which tapers from butt to head and has ribs extending lengthwise thereof, said ribs being convex on the upper side and correspondingly concave on the lower side so as to fit over the ribs of the next lower course, and which ribs also taper from a greatest width at the butt of the tile to a point at the head, the tile being alike on both sides of its median line so as to lap joints in successive courses.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LLOYD G. SATTERLEE.

Witnesses:

H. J. TAYLOR,  
H. A. CASE.