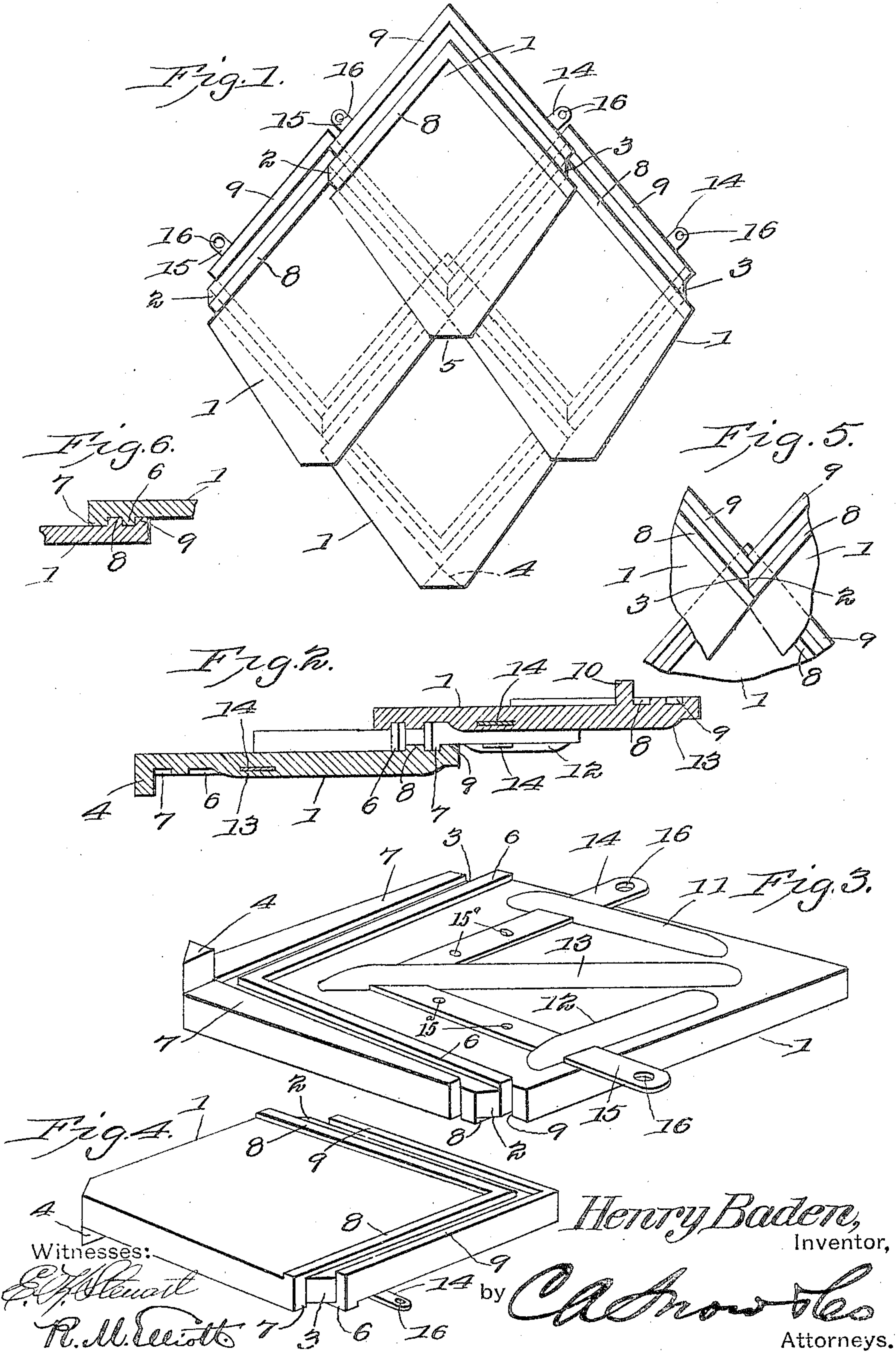


No. 818,333.

PATENTED APR. 17, 1906.

H. BADEN.
ROOFING PLATE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1905.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY BADEN, OF HAMLER, OHIO.

ROOFING-PLATE.

No. 818,333.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 17, 1906.

Application filed May 26, 1905. Serial No. 262,473.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY BADEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamler, in the county of Henry and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Roofing-Plate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cement roofing plates or tiles.

The object of the invention is to provide a tile which shall be thoroughly effective in preventing fine snow from sifting through at the joints, an objectionable feature heretofore present with tiles of this character, which shall be adapted for use upon the solid sheathing or in connection with lath sheathing, which shall be reinforced in such manner as to withstand the pressure of a person walking over it in case of repairs, and to provide a novel means for nailing or securing the tile to the sheathing.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction of a roofing-tile, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in top plan exhibiting a series of tiles constructed and assembled in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view in vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail view of a tile viewed from its under face. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the tile shown in Fig. 3 viewed from its upper face. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary detail view showing more particularly the manner in which the two tiles are interlocked. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary detail sectional view showing the interlocking means provided on the under side of the tile.

The tile 1, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, is approximately diamond or lozenge shape in plan and has three of its corners truncated, the two opposite truncated corners being provided one with a tongue 2 and the other with a groove 3, these parts being designed to interlock with like parts of adjacent tiles when assembled, as shown in Fig. 1, thereby to present joints that will operate mutually to brace the tiles against movement relatively to each other when positioned upon a roof. The third truncated corner has combined with it a triangular-shaped lug 4, that

extends at right angles to the under face of the tile, as shown in Fig. 3, and the object of which is to form a seal to preclude entrance of fine snow between the joints formed by the tongue and groove 2 and 3, as shown at 5 in Fig. 1. The under side of the tile is provided on opposite edges with two marginally-disposed flanges 6 and 7, which are adapted to interlock with like flanges 8 and 9 on the upper faces of two assembled tiles, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 6, thereby not only to hold the tiles positively assembled, but also to present joints that will preclude entrance of rain or snow between the tiles.

The underside of the tile, as shown in Fig. 3, is provided with three reinforces 11, 12, and 13, the reinforces 11 and 12 being disposed in parallelism with two of the edges of the tile and the reinforce 13 being extended longitudinally of the length thereof. These reinforces are by preference semicircular in cross-section and are formed integral with the tile. It will be noted by the manner of disposition of the reinforces that the tile is measurably strengthened in its center and edges, being further reinforced at the latter points by the flanges 6 and 7 and 8 and 9.

As a means for permitting the tile to be nailed to the sheathing of a building there is combined with the under side thereof two metallic strips 14 and 15, which are preferably made of galvanized metal and are secured to the body of the tile in any preferred manner, as by downstruck burs 15^a, and passed beneath the reinforces 11, 12, and 13, two of the terminals of the strips being projected beyond the edges of the tile, as shown in Fig. 3, and provided with orifices 16, through which nails or other appropriate fastening devices may be passed to secure the tile in place.

The general construction of tile—that is to say, the provision of the marginal flanges and the tongue and groove—does not constitute the gist of the present invention, as they are shown in a patent of which I am joint inventor, which was granted to myself and William Gluss for a cement roofing-plate February 23, 1904, No. 753,188. The improvements of the present invention reside in the provision of the terminal lug 4 and the reinforces 11, 12, and 13 and metallic attaching-strips 14 and 15 on the under side thereof. While but two of the attaching-strips are

herein shown, it is to be understood that if desired a greater number may be employed, and as this will be readily understood illustration of such modification is deemed unnecessary.

5 It will be seen from the foregoing description that by the provision of a tile constructed as described the entrance of fine snow at the points where the apices or corners of
10 the tiles meet will be positively obviated, that the tile will be reinforced against liability of breakage by a person walking thereon when positioned upon a roof, and finally by
15 the provision of the attaching-strips the tiles may be more firmly secured in place than has been possible heretofore with articles of this kind.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A roofing-plate provided on opposite sides 20 with marginal locking-flanges, on one corner of one side with a triangular sealing-lug, on its under side with integral reinforces, and with metallic attaching-strips interposed between the reinforces and the plate and hav- 25 ing their terminals projected beyond the edges thereof.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY BADEN.

Witnesses:

JOHN ZIECOEF,
A. M. JACKMAN.