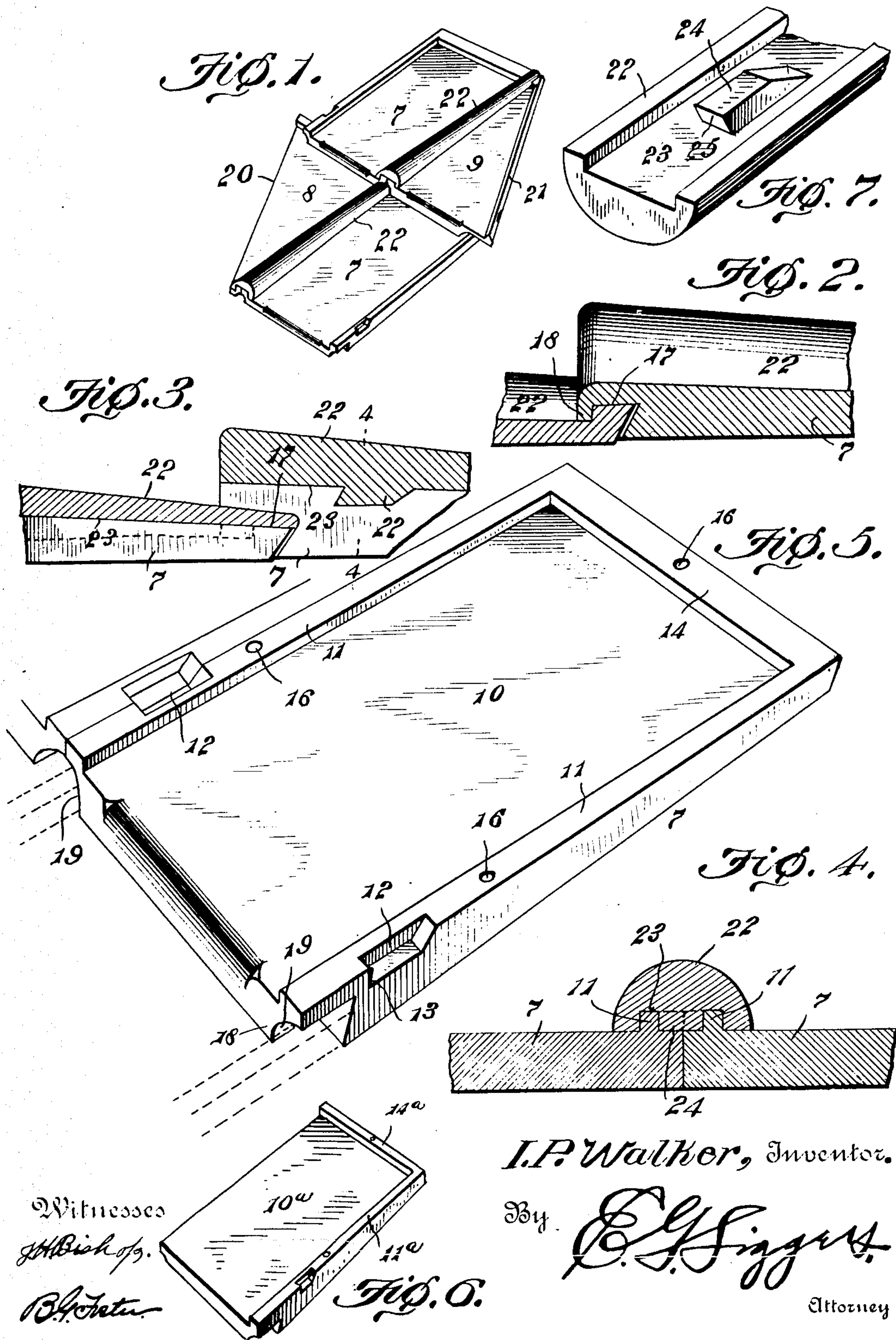


No. 892,917.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

I. P. WALKER.  
TILE ROOFING OR COVERING.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1906.



Witnesses  
H. Bishop.  
B. J. F. J. F.

I. P. Walker, Inventor.

By *C. J. F. J. F.*

Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISHAM P. WALKER, OF TYLER, TEXAS.

## TILE ROOFING OR COVERING.

No. 892,917.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed November 15, 1906. Serial No. 343,618.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ISHAM P. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tyler, in the county of Smith and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Tile Roofing or Covering, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to coverings for roofs, walls, and the like, and the principal object is to provide novel tiling of the above character that can be easily and cheaply manufactured, readily placed in position by an inexperienced workman, will not leak at the joints, and is so constructed that when the parts are assembled, they are effectively held in place.

One embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a series of the tiles placed together. Fig. 2 is a detail longitudinal sectional view, showing the joint between the upper and lower tiles. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view taken at the joints between the tiles placed side by side. Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the tiles, and a portion of an associated tile. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an end or gable tile. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the lower end of one of the caps, showing the same reversed.

Similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawing.

For the purpose of illustration, three different types of tiles are illustrated in assembled relation in Fig. 1. The ordinary tile for general work, is designated 7, a tile employed in a valley is designated 8, and a hip tile is shown at 9. The tile 7 employed for general purposes, comprises an oblong body 10, having upstanding ribs 11 along its side margins, said ribs having contiguous to their lower ends and in their outer sides recessed seats 12, the lower ends of which are undercut, as shown at 13. A transverse upstanding dovetailed rib 14 is located across the upper end of the tile body. The various ribs are provided with openings 16 that extend entirely through the tile, and are arranged to receive suitable fastening devices. The lower end of this tile is provided in its under side with a transverse dovetailed groove 17, forming below it, a depending transverse rib 18. This rib 18 is shorter than

the width of the tile due to the formation of undercut recessed seats 19, formed in the lower corners of the tile. It will of course be understood that the grooves 17 and consequently the ribs 18 may be dispensed with in the lowermost lines of tiling, or in other words, those that form the eaves of the roof.

The valley tile 8 is triangular in form, its hypotenuse edge 20 having no rib along the same. Otherwise the structure of this tile is substantially the same as that already described. A hip tile such as shown at 9 in Fig. 1 is also triangular in form, and is provided with a rib 21 along its hypotenuse edge. Otherwise this structure is substantially the same as that already described.

In using the tiles, a lower row is formed by placing a series of said tiles side by side, as shown at 7 and 8 in Fig. 1. This brings the seats 12 of the adjacent ribs 11 into register as illustrated in Fig. 5. A cap 22 is employed that is placed over the joints between the tiles, and has a longitudinal groove 23 that receives the ribs 11. This cap is furthermore provided with a depending lug or projection 24 fitting in both of the registering seats 12, and having an overhanging lower end 25 that engages in the undercut portions 13 of said seats, and consequently interlocks with the ribs. The ribs preferably taper towards their upper ends, and the groove 23 is likewise tapered. As a result, it will be evident that when the cap is placed in position, its lower end will be locked against upward movement. The next row of tiles is then placed in position with the lower ends of said tiles overlapping the upper ends of the lower row, and the ribs 14 of said lower row are received in the grooves 17 of the upper row. Consequently the ribs 18 are disposed between the side ribs 11 of the tiles of the lower row, and the upper ends of the caps 22 are covered by the adjacent lower corners of the tiles of the upper row, the registering seats 19 of said corners receiving said upper end of the cap. The caps of the upper row are then placed in position, and another row added, as will be evident. It will thus be noted that the joints are covered, so as to prohibit leakage. Moreover, the fasteners, which are passed through the openings 16, are entirely covered. It will be evident that the structure is such that it is applicable either to roofs or sidings.

For the end or gable tiles, one of the side ribs is dispensed with. Thus, in Fig. 6, such



a tile is illustrated, and is designated 10<sup>a</sup>, the same being provided along one of its side edges only with an upstanding rib 11<sup>a</sup>, and having at its upper end a transverse upstanding rib 14<sup>a</sup>. The other side edge is free and unobstructed. Otherwise the structure is substantially the same as that set forth, and a further description thereof is believed to be unnecessary.

From the foregoing, it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein described invention, will be apparent to those skilled in the art, without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. A row of tiles located side by side and having upstanding ribs along their adjacent side margins, said ribs being provided with registering recessed seats, the lower ends of which are undercut, and a cap covering the joint between the tiles and having a longitudinal groove that receives the ribs, said cap having a depending projection in the groove that is received in the seats, and said projection having an overhanging lower end that engages in the lower undercut portion of the said seats, and another row of tiles located above the first mentioned row and covering their upper ends and the upper end of the cap, preventing the longitudinal upward movement of said cap and also preventing its outward movement.

2. A plurality of lower tiles located side by side and having upstanding ribs along their adjacent margins, a cap covering the joint between the tiles and having a groove that re-

ceives the ribs thereof, a plurality of upper tiles disposed side by side and having the joint between them in substantial alinement with the joint between the lower tiles, said upper tiles having registering recessed seats in the under sides of their adjacent lower corners and said seats receiving the upper end of the cap, said lower corners and the ribs extending above and abutting over said upper end of the cap, forming a joint thereover.

3. A plurality of lower tiles disposed side by side and having upstanding ribs along their adjacent side margins, said ribs being provided with registering recessed seats, a cap covering the joint between the tiles and having a groove that receives the ribs, said cap having a depending projection that engages in the seats, transverse upwardly projecting ribs extending along the upper ends of the lower tiles, said end and side ribs being provided with fastener-receiving openings, a plurality of upper tiles disposed side by side and having their lower ends overlapping the upper ends of the lower tiles, said lower ends being provided in their under sides with transverse grooves that receive the upper end ribs of the lower tiles and with depending ribs that rest upon the lower tiles between the side flanges thereof, the joint between the upper tiles being in substantial alinement with the joint between the lower tiles, and the lower adjacent corners of the upper tiles having undercut seats that receive the upper end of the cap, said lower corners extending over and having the joint between them above the upper end of the cap.

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

ISHAM P. WALKER.

Witnesses:

SAM BROWNE,  
JOHN H. ADAMS.