H. STRIPE.
Roofing Tile.

No. 196,773. Patented Nov. 6, 1877

Fig 4

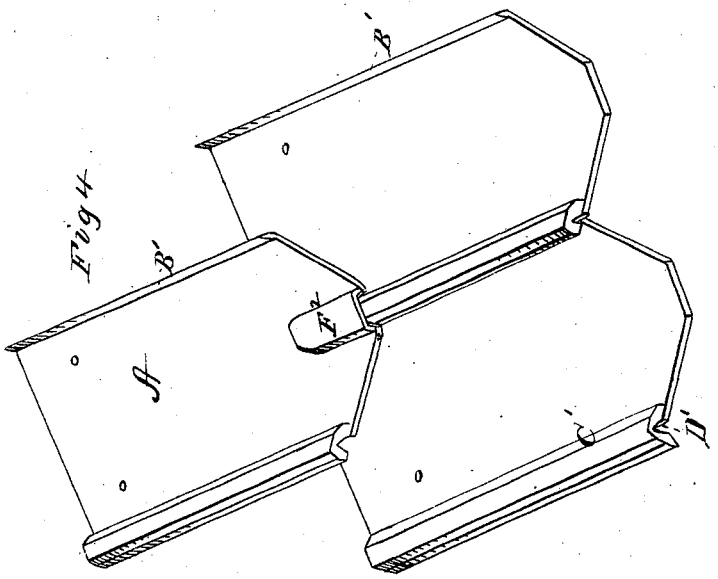

Fig 2

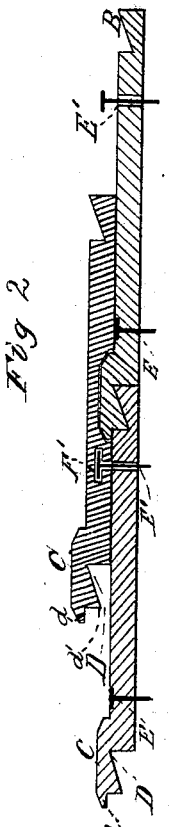

Fig 3

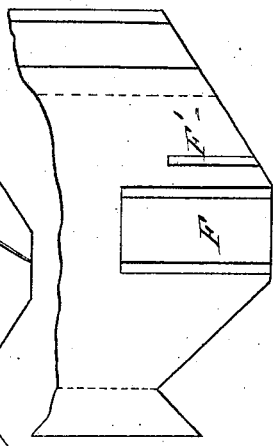

Fig 1

Witnesses
H. R. Edelin.
H. H. Bliss

Inventor.
Hiram Stripe
by Abbott & Co.
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM STRIPE, OF GREENTOWN, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROOFING-TILES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **196,773,** dated November 6, 1877; application filed May 9, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM STRIPE, of Greentown, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofing-Tiles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved earthenware tile for roofing purposes; and it consists in a novel shape and construction which permits tiles to be laid easily and rapidly, insures perfectly tight joints, permits the water to flow away from the seams, and prevents the tearing up of the tiles by the wind.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top-plan view of three of the tiles in the position occupied when laid. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on line *x x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a bottom view of the lower end of the tile, and Fig. 4 a perspective of a slightly-modified construction.

A represents the body of the tile, which, as a result of my improved method of joining and fastening, can be made of uniform thickness throughout, thereby obviating the difficulties in molding and burning met with in the manufacture of many of the tiles now in use.

Each tile is provided at one side of its upper surface with a beveled depression or groove, B, running the whole length of the tile, the outer edge of the groove being in the plane of the upper surface of the tile. Upon the opposite side the tile has an elevated ridge, C, to form a cap over the joint. Below this ridge C two grooves, D *d*, extend lengthwise of the tile, the edge of the inner groove D being beveled in such manner as to form a ledge, *d'*, corresponding in conformation to the groove B. The outer edge of this tongue or ledge *d'* is perpendicular, and forms with the upper part of the cap or ridge C a small supplemental groove, *d*.

E E are holes in the upper ends of the tiles, by means of which said ends are firmly nailed to the rafter or roofing-frame. E' E' are also perforations through the upper end of the tile, by which the lower end of the tile next above can be securely fastened to the roofing-frame independently of the other tiles, as will be hereinafter shown.

F is a recess or depression formed in the under surface of the tile at the lower end. Its width and depth correspond respectively to the width and height of the ridge C. Its length is such as to permit the tile to be laid over the adjoined corners of two tiles below it far enough to insure a perfectly tight joint.

F^1 is a small slot or mortise of a dovetail character in the under face of the tile, by which the lower end is secured to the nail passing through hole E'.

The process of laying my improved tiles will be readily understood. The form of the joints is clearly shown in Fig. 2.

By means of the supplementary groove *d* the cap C is made to lap over upon the face of the next tile to form a more perfect joint, and in order to keep the water entirely out of the seams I employ diagonal or slanting grooves A' A', running from groove B toward the center of the tile. The lower ends of the tiles are fastened to the roofing-frame as follows: A nail is driven into said frame through hole E', so as to leave its head projecting a short distance above the face of the tile. A tile in the row above is slipped down, so that the slot F^1 shall pass over the head of the nail, and the recess F over the ridge C. The nail and its perforation are thus completely covered, and each tile is held firmly at both ends independently of the others.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4 a tongue or ridge, B', is raised above the surface of the tile along one side, while the other side is provided with a ridge, C', said ridge or cap-piece having a groove, D', corresponding to the tongue B'. This construction necessitates the forming of a recess, F^2, deeper than the similar recess F in the other figures, in order that the upper tiles may rest squarely upon the lower ones and cover their adjoined corners.

It is apparent that tiles of iron or other metal similar to those above described can be readily cast, owing to their simple shape and uniform thickness.

What I claim is—

1. In an earthenware tile, the groove D, of

ıe depth of the tile, and tongue d', in combiıation with the groove B, depressed in the upər surface of the tile, constructed and arranged ibstantially as shown and set forth.

2. In a roofing-tile, the diagonal water-chanəls A′, depressed in the tile, substantially as ı set forth.

3. An earthenware tile constructed substanally as described, to fasten its lower end ırough a tile below it, but independently of ıid lower tile, by means of a groove, F^1, and ıil or projection E, substantially as set forth.

4. A roofing-tile having a dovetail mortise in its under surface for fastening said end, substantially as set forth.

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

HIRAM STRIPE.

Witnesses:
PERCY S. SOWERS,
GEO. W. RAFF.