April 28, 1942. P. B. ANDREWS ET AL 2,281,092

COPING CAP

Filed April 26, 1940

Fig. 1.

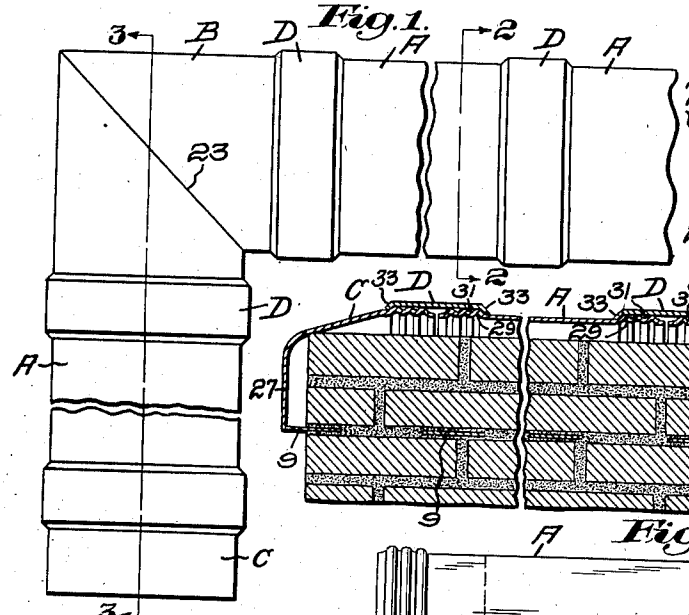


Fig. 2.

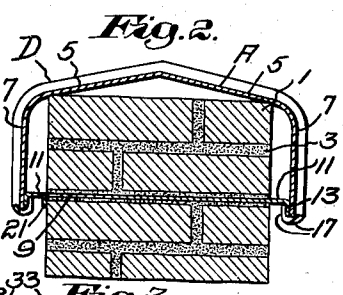


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

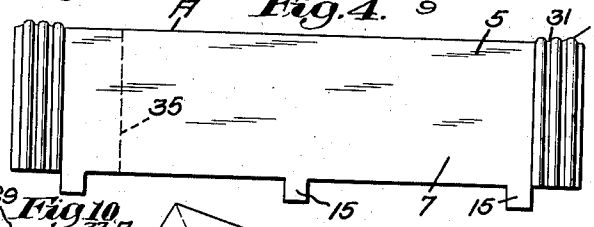


Fig. 9.

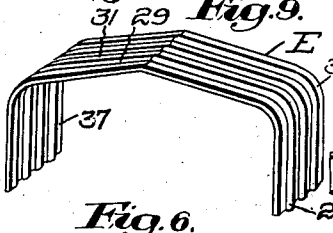


Fig. 10.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

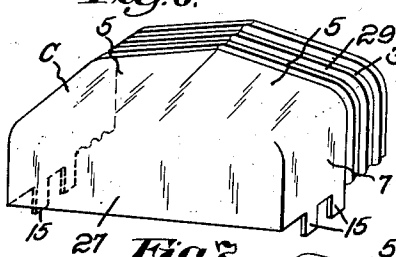


Fig. 7.

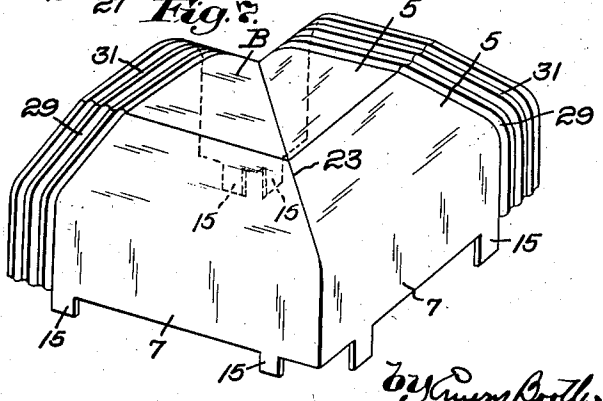
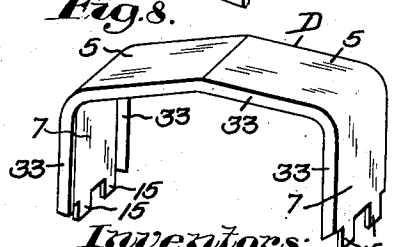


Fig. 8.



Inventors:
Paul B. Andrews,
Dorenus L. Mills,
by Young Boothe Townsend Miller & Weidner
Attys.

Patented Apr. 28, 1942 2,281,092

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,281,092

COPING CAP

Paul B. Andrews and Doremus L. Mills, Rome, N. Y., assignors to Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated, Rome, N. Y., a corporation of Maryland

Application April 26, 1940, Serial No. 331,780

9 Claims. (Cl. 72—86)

Our invention, which relates to copings or coping caps, will be best understood from the following description when read in the light of the accompanying drawing of an embodiment of the invention, the scope of which latter will be more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a fragment of a wall having the improved coping cap according to the invention, with parts broken away;

Figs. 2 and 3, respectively, are sections on the lines 2—2 and 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an elevation of one of the longitudinal sections of the coping cap;

Fig. 5 is a perspective, with parts broken away, of a retaining member for the coping cap;

Fig. 6 is a perspective of an end section for the coping cap;

Fig. 7 is a perspective of a corner section for the coping cap;

Fig. 8 is a perspective of a cover member for completing the joint between sections of the coping cap;

Fig. 9 is a perspective of a so-called adapter member for use in forming coping cap sections; and

Fig. 10 illustrates a detail of construction.

Referring to the drawing, the wall may comprise bricks 1 bonded together with layers of mortar or cement 3. On top of the wall is placed a coping cap which may be formed of sheet metal, preferably a metal which does not corrode easily such as copper or lead coated copper.

As shown, the coping cap comprises longitudinally extending sections A which are trough-shaped in cross-section and are placed over the top of the wall in inverted position. As viewed in Fig. 2, above the wall the sections slope downwardly in opposite directions toward the edges of the wall, as indicated at 5, and have downwardly extending side portions 7 which embrace the wall.

In the present embodiment of the invention, for holding the coping cap sections in position there is embedded in the mortar between two of the courses of brick below the top of the wall a series of metal plates 9, preferably formed of the same metal as the cap. Each of these plates, as best illustrated by Figs. 2 and 5, comprises a body portion of such width as to provide portions 11 projecting from opposite sides of the wall, these portions each having a downturned edge flange 13. As illustrated, the two flanges 13 are so spaced that the spaced sides 7 of the cap sections fit closely over them, which acts properly to center the cap sections on the wall. The side walls 7, as shown, also are formed at their lower edges with flanges or tabs 15 (Fig. 4) which are adapted to be bent about the flanges 13 of the plates 9, as illustrated at 17 in Fig. 2, for holding the sections in assembled relation with the wall.

For preventing the bond between the courses of masonry at the opposite sides of the plates 9 from being broken, said plates, as shown, are provided with openings 19 (Fig. 5) through which the mortar extends. Conveniently for properly positioning the plates 9 with relation to the wall they are struck up at at least one side thereof with downwardly extending projections 21 adapted to rest against a side of the wall.

The coping cap section B, formed as shown in Fig. 7, may be employed at a corner of the wall. This section has legs at right angles to each other, each of which legs has the same transverse cross-section as the section A hereinbefore described, and, like the section A, at opposite sides thereof is provided with tabs or flanges 15 adapted to be bent about the flanges 13 of the plates 9 for securing the sections B in assembled relation with the wall. Preferably the sections B are pressed from a single sheet of metal, although, if desired, they may be formed of separate sheets united by soldering or otherwise along the bevel line 23 (Fig. 7) and adjacent vertical corners.

The plates 9, which may be placed end to end throughout the length of the wall, preferably at an intersection between lengths of the wall are cut along 45° lines, as indicated at 25 (Fig. 5), so that the end of a plate on one length of the wall will abut with the adjacent plate on the adjoining length of the wall at right angles thereto.

The sections C at the end of a wall are similar to the sections A except that they preferably have closed ends 27, as illustrated in Fig. 6, and at opposite sides are provided with tabs 15 for connection to the flanges 13 of the retaining plates 9.

Those ends of the sections A, B and C which abut with other sections are shown as formed at their exteriors with raised parallel ridges 29 between which are grooves 31. As shown, these ridges and grooves extend entirely across the sections transversely thereof from the lower edge of one of the side portions 7 to the lower edge of the opposite side portion 7. Over these grooves, as shown, are placed the cover members D, best illustrated in Fig. 8. The cover mem-

bers, as shown, are of the same general transverse cross-sectional shape as the cap sections A, having the downwardly inclined top wall portions 5 and the side portions 7, at the lower end of which latter are the tabs 15 adapted to be bent around the flanges 13 of the retaining plates 9. At opposite ends, however, the cover members are provided with the downwardly and inwardly projecting flanges 33 adapted to engage with the innermost ridges 29 of the sections so as to act to hold the sections against relative longitudinal displacement when the tabs 15 of the covers are bent around the flanges 13.

It has been found that the joint described effectively prevents entrance of water under the cover to the joint or space between adjacent coping cap sections, any water which tends to pass beneath the cover longitudinally of the sections being caught in the grooves 31 which serve to drain the water from beneath the cover and discharge it downwardly.

The sections A conveniently may be furnished the builder in standard lengths. Where a wall is of such length that a section A of odd length is necessary to complete the coping cap a standard section A may be cut transversely as, for example, on the dotted line 35 (Fig. 4), and the corrugated section E (Fig. 9) soldered to the cut end so as to provide the desired section A of odd length. The section E, which has exactly the same corrugations as the end portions of the standard length sections A, preferably has an offset flange 37 at one end, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, to cause it properly to fit with the uncorrugated metal to which it is to be soldered.

It will be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, wide deviations may be made from the form of the invention described without departing from the spirit of the invention.

We claim:

1. A coping comprising trough-like sheet metal sections adapted to be placed in inverted position over the top of a wall, a trough-like cover adapted to be placed in inverted position over the adjacent ends of said sections in closely adjacent relation thereto, the portions of said sections adapted to lie beneath the cover being formed with transverse corrugations extending from adjacent one longitudinal edge thereof to the other, which corrugations present a plurality of upstanding ridges adapted to lie adjacent each of the opposite ends of said cover, the ridges projecting above the bodies of the sections, and the corrugations presenting drainage grooves between said ridges.

2. A coping according to claim 1 in which the opposite ends of the cover are provided with flanges for cooperation with the adjacent corrugations of said sections for positioning the cover in assembled relation with said sections.

3. A coping comprising a trough-like part adapted to be placed in inverted position over the top of a wall, a part adapted to be secured to and project laterally from a side of the wall below its top, one of said parts having a bendable portion for securing a lower edge portion of said trough-like part to the other of said parts.

4. A coping according to claim 3 in which the part which projects from a side of the wall comprises a plate adapted to be positioned between adjacent horizontal courses of the wall, which plate is provided with openings for mortar or the like to maintain a bond between said courses.

5. A coping comprising trough-like cap-parts adapted to be placed in inverted position over the top of a wall, cap-securing-parts adapted to be secured to a wall and project laterally from a side thereof below its top, one of said parts having bendable portions for securing the lower edge portions of said cap-parts to the cap-securing-parts, a trough-like cover-part adapted to be placed in inverted position over the end portions of adjacent cap-parts, one of the adjacent portions of said cover-part and cap-securing-parts also having bendable portions for securing the lower edge portions of said cover-part to said cap-securing-parts.

6. A coping comprising trough-like sections adapted to be placed in inverted position over the top of a wall, sheet metal members adapted to be placed between adjacent courses of the wall and form elongated ledges projecting therefrom at opposite sides thereof, said sections at each of their lower edges having portions adapted to be bent into interlocking engagement with said ledges.

7. A coping comprising trough-like sections adapted to be placed in converted position over the top of a wall, a cover of generally the same transverse cross-sectional shape as the trough adapted to be placed over adjacent end portions of said sections, sheet metal members adapted to be placed between adjacent courses of the wall and form elongated ledges projecting therefrom at opposite sides thereof, the lower edge portions of said sections and cover having portions adapted to be bent into interlocking engagement with said ledges.

8. A coping securing part comprising an elongated plate adapted to be placed between adjacent courses of a wall, which plate is of sufficient width to project at opposite longitudinal edge portions from the sides of the wall and is provided with openings for the mortar or the like between said courses, said opposite longitudinal edge portions of said plate being provided with stiffening means.

9. A coping securing part comprising an elongated plate adapted to be placed between adjacent courses of a wall, which plate is of sufficient width to project at opposite longitudinal edge portions from the sides of the wall and is provided with openings for the mortar or the like between said courses, said opposite longitudinal edge portions of said plate being provided with downturned flanges.

PAUL B. ANDREWS.
DOREMUS L. MILLS.

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION.

Patent No. 2,281,092. April 28, 1942.

PAUL B. ANDREWS, ET AL.

It is hereby certified that error appears in the printed specification of the above numbered patent requiring correction as follows: Page 2, second column, line 34, claim 7, for the word "converted" read --inverted--; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 16th day of June, A. D. 1942.

Henry Van Arsdale,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

(Seal)