

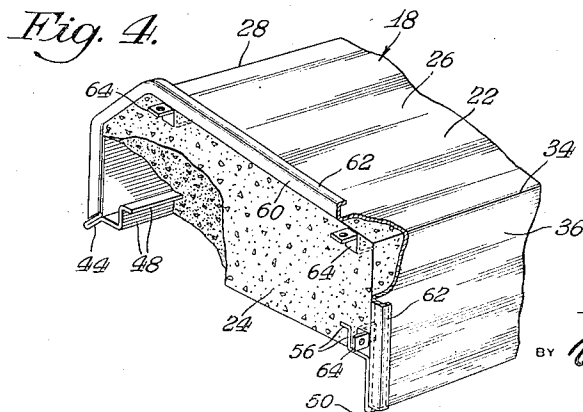
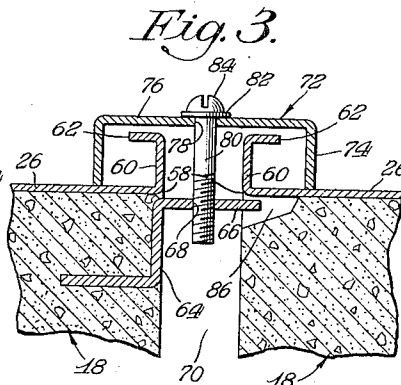
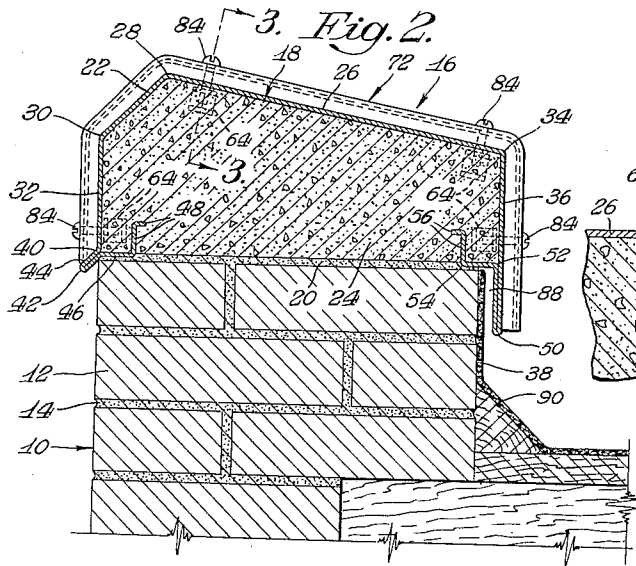
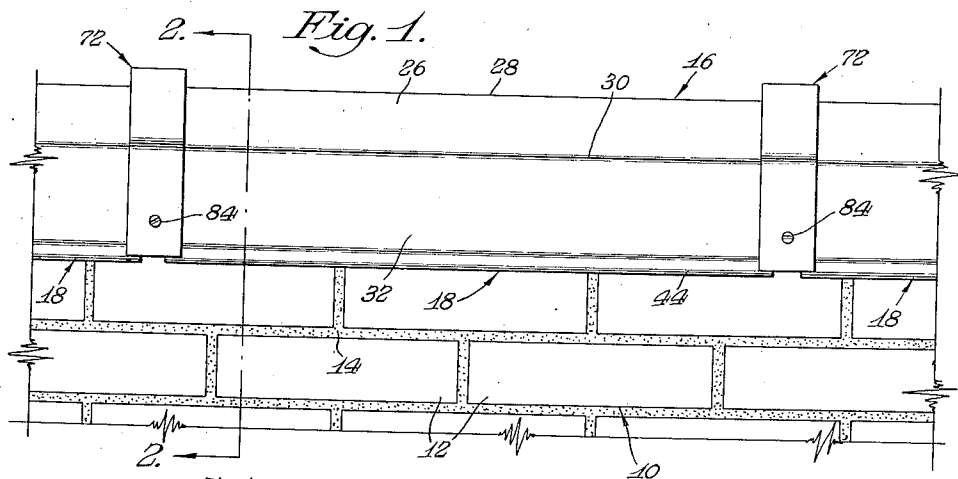
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A. DURR

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COPING

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COPING

Andrew Durr, Chicago, Ill.

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10 Claims. (Cl. 72-88)

My invention relates to buildings, and has among its objects and advantages the provision of an improved coping.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a building wall illustrating my coping applied thereto;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view along the line 2-2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view along the line 3-3 of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a fragment of one of the coping units.

In the embodiment selected to illustrate my invention, I make use of a parapet 10 comprising brick 12 tied into a unitary structure by the usual mortar joints 14. The parapet 10 carries my coping 16. This coping comprises units 18 (see Fig. 1) mounted in end to end relation upon the parapet and anchored thereto by the mortar joint 20 (see Fig. 2).

Specifically, each coping unit 18 comprises a metallic covering 22 filled with concrete 24. Each end of the covering 22 is open and terminates flush with the concrete 24. In Fig. 2, the covering 22 includes an inclined top wall 26 and two bends 28 and 30 for defining the front wall 32. A third bend 34 is made to provide the rear side wall 36 which is arranged in spaced relation with the rear face 38 of the parapet.

Referring to Fig. 2, the wall 32 is bent outwardly at 40 and back upon itself at 42 to provide a flange 44 shaped to deflect water away from the mortar joint 20 as well as the mortar joints 14, thus protecting the anchoring relation between the coping units and the parapet as well as the mortar joints in the wall structure. Flange 44 terminates in a lip 46 having flanges 48 anchored in the concrete 24. Such anchorage provides an effective fastening for the flange 44 in addition to lending reinforcement thereto.

I bend the wall 36 back upon itself at 50 and bend one thickness of the double portion of the wall at 52 and 54 to bring the flanges 56 within the contour of the concrete 24. Flanges 48 and 56 are anchored in the concrete at the time the concrete is cast so that the metallic covering is effectively connected with the concrete core.

Each end of the metallic covering is bent upwardly at 58 to provide a flange 60 bent to provide a reinforcing flange 62. A plurality of metallic clips 64 projects from one end of each unit 18 and is anchored in the concrete 24 thereof. Each clip includes a flange 66 provided with a threaded opening 68. The units 18 are arranged

in slightly spaced relation, as indicated at 70 in Fig. 3, and the flanges 60 and 62 of adjacent ends of two units are enclosed within a batten 72. The sheet metal of the batten is bent into the shape of a U in cross section with its flanges 74 bearing against the outer face of the metallic covering. The bight 76 includes an opening 78 for the reception of a screw 80 having threaded relation with the threaded opening 68 for drawing the batten into pressure relation with the metallic covering. Referring to Fig. 2, it will be noted that the clips 64 project beyond one end of the inclined wall 26 and the front and rear walls 32 and 36 of the metallic covering.

A lead washer 82 is mounted on the bolt 80 underneath its head 84 to provide a moisture tight seal about the opening 78. The concrete at one end of each unit is cast with a recess 86 to provide accommodation for the flanges 66 projecting from the adjacent unit 18. Flanges 62 are spaced from the bight 76 so as to permit the flanges 74 to be drawn firmly against the metallic covering to provide a water tight connection. In positioning the wall 36 of the units 18 in spaced relation with the face 38 of the parapet, I provide space 88 for accommodating metal or membrane roof flashings, as indicated generally at 90.

My invention provides a sheet metal covered coping embodying an element of ornamentation and a high degree of protection for brick or masonry walls. The joints are completely watertight and prevent water from entering the tops of the parapets, thereby eliminating any need of thru-wall flashing or other types of water-proofing. This feature has a distinct advantage over stone and tile coping. Since there are no mechanical joints to be made at the time of erection, the coping is easily erected and its wall 36 acts as a counter-flashing for membrane or sheet metal flashing. Space 88 eliminates the necessity for raggle blocks or any other type of reglet.

The units 18 may be adjusted toward and away from each other because of the nature of the battens 72. This element of adjustment facilitates erection of the coping in that the units may be variably spaced within the limits of a given space. The assembled units 18 are so related as to provide compensation for expansion and contraction without damage to the joints, while the battens 72 are easily secured in place regardless of the precise end to end relation between the units 18.

Without further elaboration, the foregoing will so fully explain my invention that others may, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt the

same for use under various conditions of service.

I claim:

1. In a building wall, a coping comprising a series of units, each of said units comprising a body of concrete material enclosed within a metallic covering, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a water deflecting flange extending over one side of the building wall, and connecting means between the ends of the units including means for rendering the connections moisture tight.

2. In a building wall, a coping comprising a series of units, each of said units comprising a body of concrete material enclosed within a metallic covering, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a water deflecting flange extending over one side of the building wall, said units being spaced apart, and metallic connections between the units including means for rendering the connections water tight.

3. In a building wall, a coping comprising a series of units, each of said units comprising a body of ceramic material enclosed within a metallic covering, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a water deflecting flange extending over one side of the building wall, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a counter flashing extending over the opposite side of the wall.

4. In a building wall, a coping comprising a series of units, each of said units comprising a body of concrete material enclosed within a metallic covering, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a water deflecting flange extending over one side of the building wall, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a counter flashing extending over the opposite side of the wall, and means connecting the units into a unitary structure and rendering the connections moisture proof.

5. In a building wall, a coping comprising a series of units, each of said units comprising a body of concrete material enclosed within a metallic covering, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a water deflecting flange extending over one side of the building wall, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide a counter flashing extending over the opposite side of the wall, said units being spaced apart, and

water-proof metallic connections between the units, said connections including compensation for variable spacing between the units.

6. In a building wall, a coping comprising a series of units, each of said units comprising a body of concrete material enclosed within a metallic covering, said units having a width corresponding to the wall thickness, and moisture deflecting flanges comprising integral parts of the metallic covering, said flanges being arranged to deflect water away from the sides of the wall.

7. The combination with a building wall, of a coping for said wall comprising a series of units extending over the top of the wall, a mortar joint between the units and the wall, said units comprising concrete material enclosed within a metallic covering, said metallic coverings being shaped to provide moisture deflecting flanges arranged to protect said mortar joints.

8. In a building wall, a coping comprising a series of units, each of said units comprising a body of cast material enclosed within a metallic covering, clips anchored in one end of each unit, moisture sealing means extending over the adjacent marginal areas of adjoining metallic coverings, and means cooperating with said clips and said means for anchoring the same.

9. In a building wall, a coping comprising a pair of units, said units being arranged in end to end relation and comprising a metallic covered concrete core, anchoring means imbedded in one end of one of the units and projecting in the direction of the other unit, a seal comprising a metallic trough arranged in over-lapping relation with the adjoining ends of the units, and fastening means between the metallic trough and said means.

10. In a building wall, a coping comprising a pair of units, each of said units comprising a body of concrete enclosed within a metallic covering, said units being arranged in end to end relation, the metallic covering adjacent the adjoining ends of said unit being bent to provide laterally extending flanges, and a U-shaped member enclosing said flanges and having its flanges bearing against the metallic covering, and means for securing the U-shaped member in position.

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