

(No Model.)

C. AXELL.
COPING.

No. 488,933.

Patented Dec. 27, 1892.

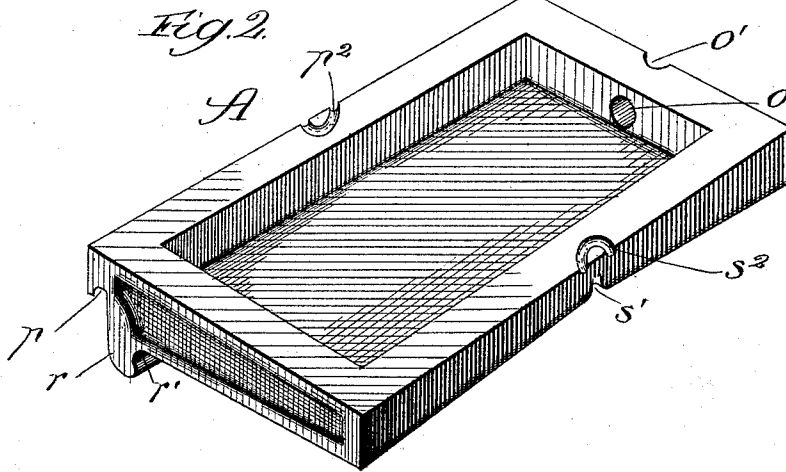
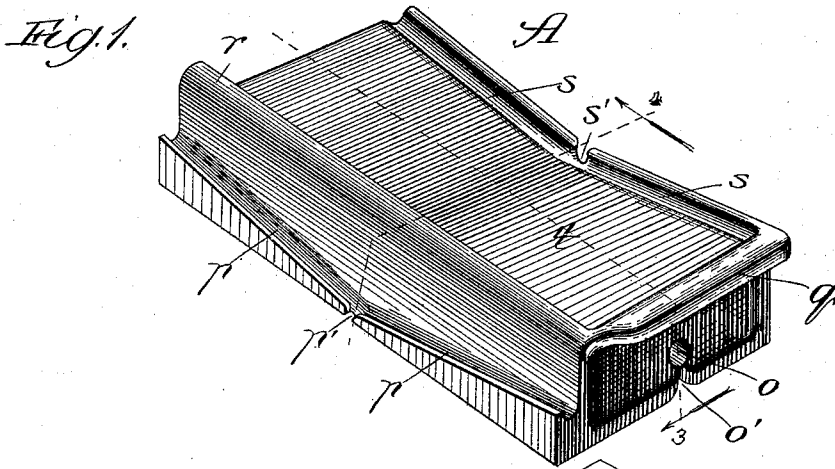


Fig. 3.

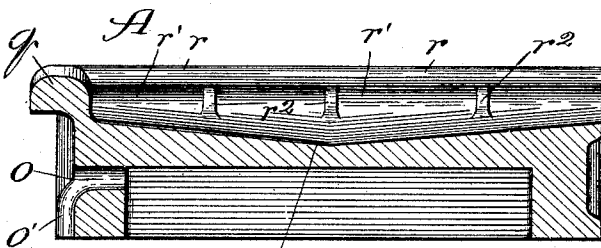
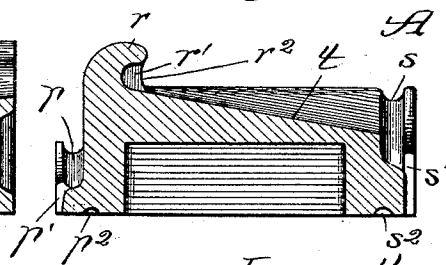


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES AXELL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COPING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,933, dated December 27, 1892.

Application filed August 15, 1892. Serial No. 443,076. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES AXELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coping, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvement in coping for brick or stone walls.

It is well known that, especially in the case of a brick wall, water settling upon the upper surface thereof percolates downward through the brick and mortar, and has the effect in time of loosening and "rotting" the brick and of causing the wall to crumble. Various forms of coping have been provided, but none of them, so far as I am aware, so thoroughly shield the top of a wall as to prevent water, under the action of rain, from, to a more or less extent, reaching and settling upon the upper edge of the wall proper, with the result stated.

My object is to provide coping of an improved construction which will operate as an effective protection, against the action of water, to a wall upon which it is employed.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a top perspective view of a coping section involving my improvements; Fig. 2, a bottom perspective view of the same; and Figs. 3 and 4, sections taken on lines 3 and 4, respectively, of Fig. 1, and viewed as indicated by the arrows.

The coping is provided in sections or blocks of the form shown, which when placed end to end in position, form a continuous protecting course at the top of the wall. The sections may be formed of baked clay or any other suitable material.

A is a coping section, or block, of a width, at the base, somewhat in excess of the wall upon which it is designed to be placed. The upper surface *t* of the block is made concave in the direction of its length, and close to the inner side edge of the block is a groove or gutter *s* provided midway of its length, at the lowest part of the concave surface, with an outlet *s'*. At the outer side of the surface *t*, is an upward extending and inwardly curved ridge *r*. The ridge *r* at its inner side forms a longitudinally extending recess *r'*, and the ridge is strengthened, at intervals, by ribs *r*². The concave surface *t* slopes downward from

the recess *r'* to the gutter *s'*. At one end of the surface *t* is a ridge *q* formed with a flange which projects beyond the end face of the block. The under surface of the projection *q* coincides in relative height and shape to the opposite end portion of the surface *t*. The upper surfaces of the ridges *r* *q* are curved, as shown. Formed along the lower edge of the outer side of the block, is a gutter *p* inclined from opposite ends downward to an outlet *p'*. The under surface of the block is throated, that is to say, provided with grooves *s*² *p*² at the outlets *s'* *p'*, respectively, to prevent water, escaping at the outlets, from running along the said under surface. The opposite ends and under surface of the block are recessed, as shown, to receive and engage the mortar; and at one end of the block is provided with a perforation *o* and recess *o'*, at which it may be anchored at the top of a wall by means of a hook, or a piece of wire, projecting from the upper surface of the wall.

In placing my improved coping in position, the upper surface of the wall is plastered with mortar and the blocks pressed down thereon to project an equal distance beyond the wall at opposite sides, and extend end to end in close contact with each other so that the projections *q* will overlap the ends of the next adjacent blocks. The sections may be anchored, as described, at the perforations *o*, and mortar placed in the recesses at the abutting ends of the blocks to insure stability.

My improved coping is especially desirable for use upon the tops of the brick walls of houses. The outer side of the coping, described, being at the outer side of the wall. All water which falls upon the surface *t* of each block will be directed to the gutter *s* and outlet *s'*, whence it will fall upon the roof of the house, none being permitted to pass under the coping; and water striking the ridge *r* and outer side of the blocks, will be directed by the gutters *p* to the outlets *p'*, and thus clear the wall. The overlapping projection *q* will prevent water from passing down between the ends of the blocks; and the recess *r'* will tend to prevent water, which falls upon the surface *t*, from being swept, under the action of the wind, over the ridge *r*.

Although I prefer to construct the coping sections as shown and described, they may be

modified, without departing from the spirit of my invention as defined by the claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is—

5 1. A coping section, comprising a block having an upper surface concaved in the direction of its length and inclined toward one side, and a gutter at the lower edge of said surface, provided with an outlet, substan-
10 tially as described.

2. A coping section, comprising a block provided, at one side, with an upward extending ridge, and, at the opposite side, with a gutter having an outlet, substantially as de-
15 scribed.

3. A coping section, comprising a block provided with an upward extending ridge, on one side, a gutter at the opposite side having an outlet, and a gutter and an outlet therefor,
20 formed upon the side of the block provided with the ridge, substantially as described.

4. A coping section, comprising a block provided with an inwardly curved upward

extending ridge, at one side, and a gutter at the opposite side, having an outlet, substan- 25
tially as described.

5. A coping section, comprising a block provided with an upward extending ridge, at one side, a gutter, at the opposite side having an outlet, and a flange at the end, adapted to
30 overlap the end of the next adjacent section, substantially as described.

6. A coping section, comprising a block formed on opposite sides with gutters having
35 outlets, substantially as described.

7. A coping section, comprising a block A, having an inclined surface, a gutter *s*, on one side, provided with an outlet *s'*, a ridge *r* and gutter *p* and outlet *p'* therefor, on the oppo-
40 site side, and a flange *q* at one end, substantially as described.

CHARLES AXELL.

In presence of—

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