(No Model.)

E. C. CLARK.

COPING FOR WALLS.

No. 278,656. Patented May 29, 1883.

Fig. 1.

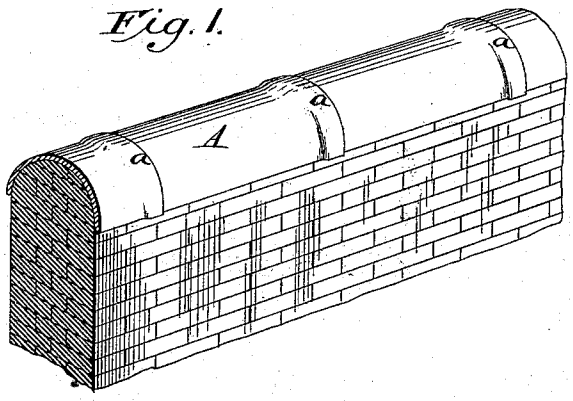


Fig. 2.

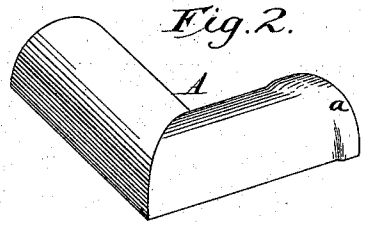


Fig. 3

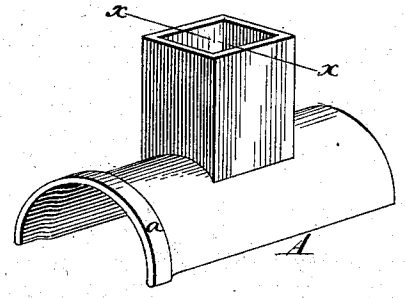
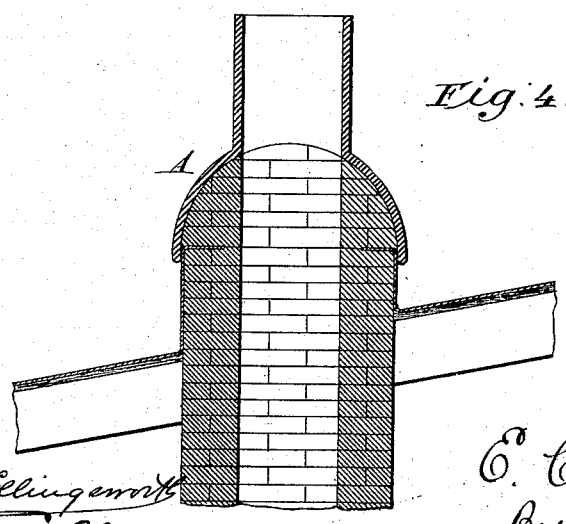


Fig. 4.



Attest.

Sidney P. Hollingsworth

Harry Shipley

Inventor

E. C. Clark

By his atty.

P. J. Dodge.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH C. CLARK, OF CANNELTON, INDIANA.

COPING FOR WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,656, dated May 29, 1883.

Application filed January 11, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH CURTISS CLARK, of Cannelton, in the county of Perry and State of Indiana, have invented certain Improvements in Coping for Walls, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a coping or covering for the protection of walls constructed of burned clay, in the form and manner hereinafter described. The coping constructed of baked clay is advantageous in that it can be cheaply made in any required size and form, in that it will not oxidize or corrode and does not need painting for its protection, and particularly in that, unlike metal, it does not appreciably expand or contract under changes in the temperature, and consequently has no tendency to work loose from the wall or to disintegrate the latter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a section of my coping in its most simple form. Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating the section of the coping adapted for covering the corner or angle of a wall. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the coping with a chimney or base of a chimney formed thereon. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the same, on the line *x x*, as it appears when applied to a wall.

Referring to Fig. 1, A represents the coping, which is preferably made in lengths of two or more feet, and of a semicircular form in cross-section. At one end it is provided with a flange or enlargement, *a*, designed to overlap the contiguous end of the next section, for the purpose of closing the joint between the two and preventing the entrance of moisture. In making use of this coping it is applied lengthwise upon the upper surface of the wall, and secured thereto by cement, mortar, or other suitable means. The series of sections thus applied will afford a perfect protection for the top of the wall, excluding moisture and rain therefrom, and preventing the wall from being destroyed or disintegrated by the action of frost. In place of the shoulder *a*, a separate collar or covering-piece may be employed, if preferred. For the purpose of covering the corners or angles of walls, I construct the coping of a corresponding angular or curved form.

Fig. 2 represents a section having its two ends at right angles to each other for covering the corner of an ordinary wall. The angle at which the two ends stand in relation to each other may be made to correspond with the angle in the wall to be covered. Where the walls join in a T form, the coping may be made of a corresponding shape.

Those sections of the coping which are to cover walls having a chimney thereon I construct as represented in Figs. 3 and 4, with the chimney-body or base for the chimney molded directly upon the coping, with a central opening or flue extending downward through the same. The section thus constructed and applied to a wall serves effectually to prevent the entrance of water around the base of the chimney at its junction with the wall, or at the junction of the roof with the chimney, thus avoiding the great difficulty which is ordinarily encountered in making a close joint at the point named.

When applied to a party or parapet wall, my coping is peculiarly advantageous, in that it may be arranged to overlap or cover the upturned edge of a sheet-metal roofing, or of the flashing, in the manner represented in Fig. 4, thus effectually maintaining the closeness of the joint between the roof and the wall.

I do not claim, broadly, a coping adapted to cover a wall; nor do I claim a coping composed of metal or equivalent material liable to oxidation and to expansion and contraction under changes of temperature; but

What I do claim is—

1. The improved coping for walls, composed of burned clay, having a chimney base or body formed integral therewith, substantially as described and shown.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a burned-clay coping for walls, adapted to cover the top and embrace the sides of the wall, and having in its middle a chimney flue or opening.

3. The combination of the wall, the sheet-metal roof having the upturned edge or flashing, and the earthenware coping applied to the top of said wall and covering the said upturned edge, as described and shown.

ELIJAH C. CLARK.

Witnesses:

JAMES ULIN,

JOHN WANDLING.