J. C. MUELLER.

WALL COPING.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 13, 1915.

1,270,541.

Patented June 25, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

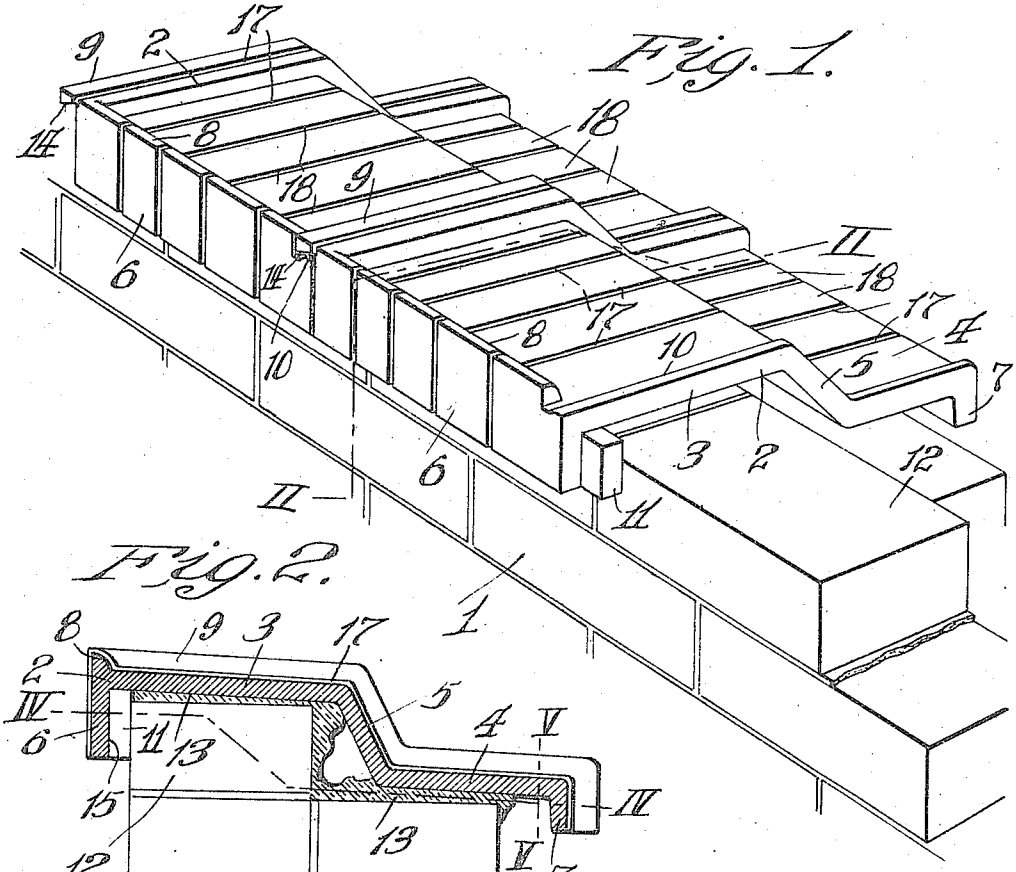


Fig. 2.

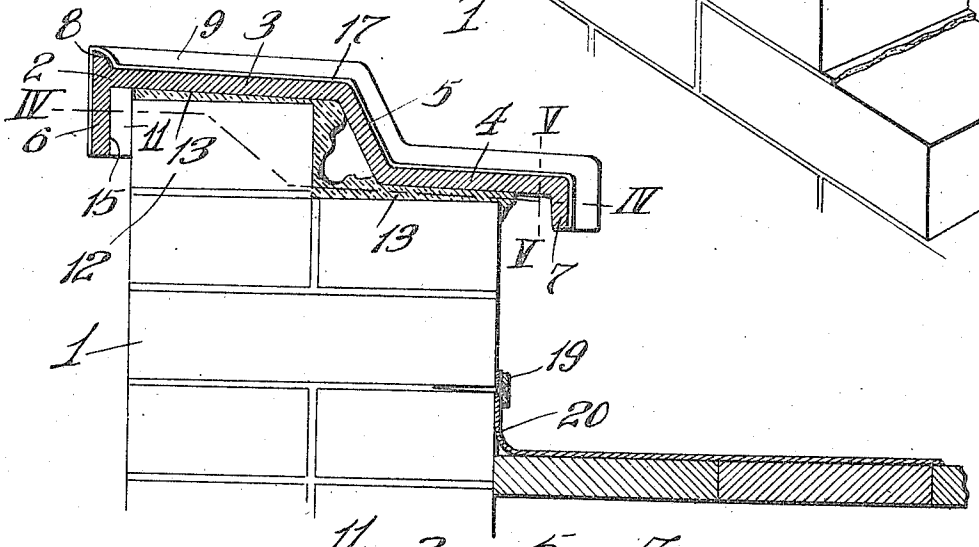
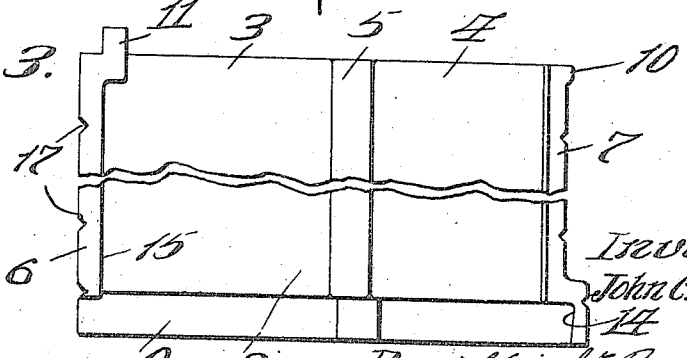


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

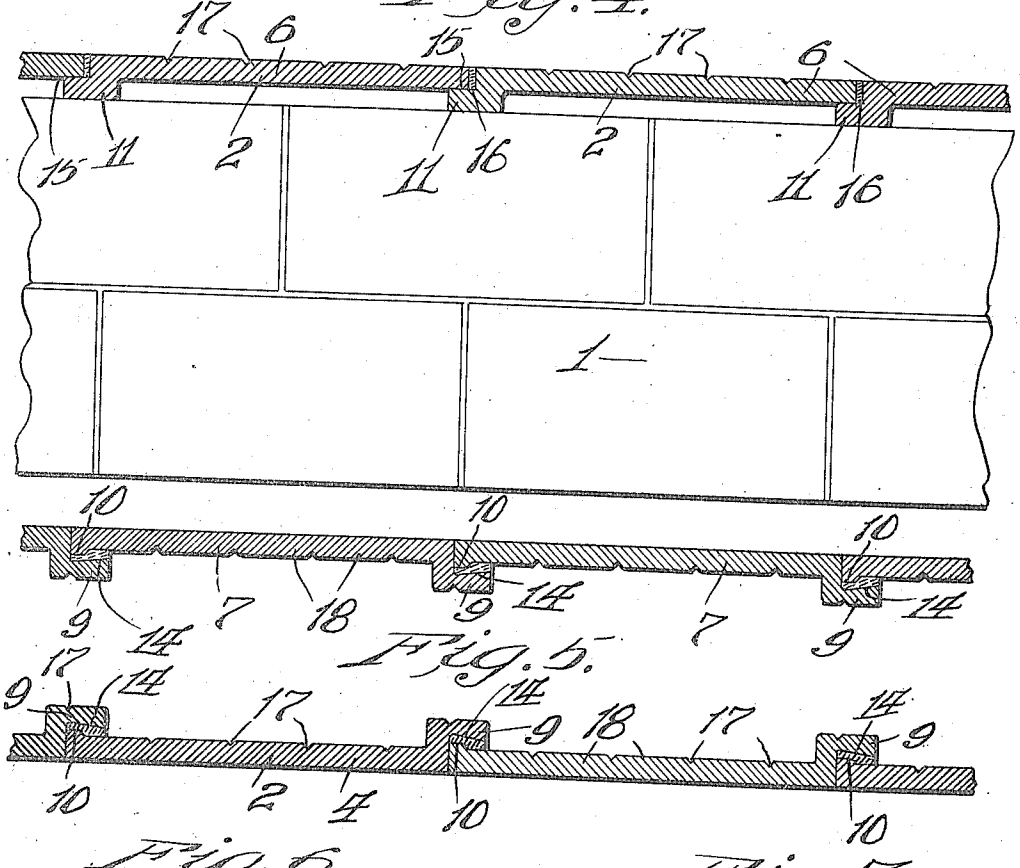


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

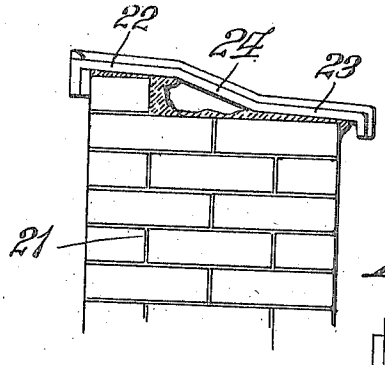


Fig. 7.

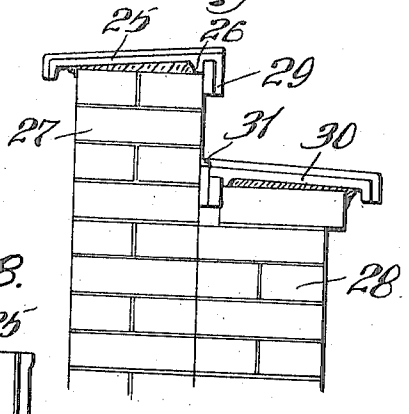
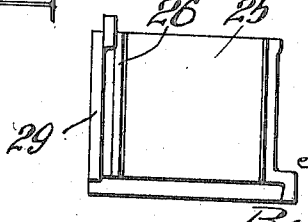


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. MUELLER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WALL-COPING.

1,270,541. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 25, 1918.

Application filed February 13, 1915. Serial No. 8,065.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. MUELLER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Copings, of which the following is a specification.

The primary object of this invention is to provide an improved wall coping that will shed all of the rain that falls on the surface thereof in one direction.

Another object is to provide means in a wall coping whereby each coping will be alined properly with its adjacent coping.

A further object is to provide a wall coping with weakened lines so that said coping can be easily sectioned so as to provide a proper fit in desired places.

A still further object is to provide the overlapping portion of a wall coping of such improved design whereby the mortar which is used for adhering the copings to each other will not fall from between the copings after it is dried.

Other and further objects will appear in the specification, and be specifically pointed out in the appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings exemplifying the invention, and in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing this improved type of wall coping mounted on a fire wall.

Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line II—II, Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an inverted view of this improved wall coping, the central portion thereof being broken away.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line IV—IV, Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line V—V, Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is an end view on a reduced scale, showing this improved wall coping extending over an extremely wide wall.

Fig. 7 is an end view, on a reduced scale, of a pair of meeting fire walls provided with single deck wall coping, the lower coping adapted to receive the drip from the front edge of the upper coping.

Fig. 8 is an inverted view of one of the copings shown in Fig. 7.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 5; 1 designates a fire wall, showing this improved coping mounted thereon, each coping being designated as 2. Said coping has an upper inclined deck 3, and the lower inclined deck 4, said decks being inclined in one direction, and being joined by a step-down portion 5. Depending from the front edge of the deck 3 is a vertically arranged drip 6, and depending from the rear end of the deck 4 is a vertically arranged drip 7. Formed on the front end of the deck 3, and at the highest point thereof is an upturned portion 8. Extending along one side of the decks 3 and 4 and step-down portion 5 is an overlapping portion 9. Formed on the side of the coping 2 opposite to the overlapping portion 9 is a rib 10. Extending from one side of said coping adjacent the rib 10 and the drip portion 6 is an abutting portion 11.

In mounting this improved coping on a fire wall, it is preferable to lay an outer single row of brick 12 on top of the wall. Each coping is laid with the overlapping portion 9 to the right of the workman on the bed of mortar 13. When each succeeding coping is laid, the overlapping portion 9 of each coping will overlap the rib 10 of the adjacent coping, mortar, of course, being first applied to the rib 10. The overlapping portion 9 of each coping has an inclined under face 14, said face being inclined downwardly toward the adjacent coping. This construction is very valuable in retaining the mortar between the overlapping portion 9 of one coping and the rib 10 of the adjacent coping, especially after the mortar has become dried, as it is very often the mortar, after being dried, becomes loosened, and the elements drive the mortar out from between the overlapping portion. With this improved construction of overlapping portion, the mortar will assume the formation of a wedge and thereby cannot fall away.

With this improved form of coping, when the first coping is laid properly, the abutting portion 11 will abut against the front face of the fire wall, and when the next coping is laid, the inner face 15 of the drip portion 6 will engage against said abutting portion thereby assuring the last laid coping of being laid in alinement with the preceding coping. This abutting portion 11 will also prove valuable as a mortar-back, as shown more clearly at 16 in Fig. 4, for, when the mortar is applied between the copings, the mortar cannot fall through on account of being backed against the abutting portions 11.

In mounting coping on a wall, it is sometimes necessary to section one of the copings

in order to make a proper fit. In order to provide improved means for so doing, grooves 17 are formed transversely of this improved coping, forming weakened lines, said grooves extending across the outer surface of the coping, forming sections 18. When it is desired to section a coping, the elected groove is followed with a chisel, and the outer harder surface of the groove is broken, said operation being followed up by prying the sections apart.

In the present type of fire wall coping, the rain water more or less runs over the front edge of the coping and down the front face of the wall, thereby discoloring the walls to a depth of several feet. The primary object of this invention is to provide a coping of such design so that all of the rain water received by the top surface of the coping will flow only one way being deposited on the roof, thereby doing away with the dripping on the front face of the wall.

This improvement is provided in the upturned portion 8, which is formed on the highest point of the inclined deck 3. For, even though the rain fall at a driving angle against the incline of the deck 3, the portion 8 will serve as a waterback and will turn the water in a direction toward the roof, and will not allow the water to run off the inclined surface to the drip portion 6, thereby removing all danger of the dirty water from coming in contact with the front face of the wall.

In making this improved coping, it is preferable to have it of such a width that the drip portion 7 will extend a considerable distance from the inner face of the fire wall so that the drip will take place beyond the cant or weather-strip 19, thereby doing away with leaky roofs, which very often occur adjacent the cant strip on account of the water getting between the wall and the roofing 20.

This improved coping is also preferably constructed with two inclined decks, and more especially when an extremely wide wall, as shown at 21 in Fig. 6, is to be coped, as it is desired to get the water away from the upper end of the inclined surface as quickly as possible. In this instance, the upper deck 22 and lower deck 23 are connected by the drop 24, which has a much less pitch than the step-down 5 of the coping 2.

The construction of coping shown in Figs. 7 and 8 has the same principle embodied as relates to the coping 2 with the exception that this coping has but one inclined deck 25 and can be used on a wall that has a horizontal top surface and has not a topping of single row brick, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Said coping 25 has a resting strip 26 which is adapted to engage the top of the fire wall 27 in lieu of the single row of brick 12 that is used relative to the coping 2.

As shown in Fig. 7, the fire wall 27 extends upwardly beyond the fire wall 28, said walls abutting. This illustration shows how the front drip portion 29 of the coping 25 overhangs the coping 30 of the fire wall 28, said coping 30 adapted to receive the drip from the drip portion 29 of the coping 25. In this instance, the upturned portion 31 of the coping 30 will prevent the drip from the front portion of the coping 25 from gaining access between the fire walls 27 and 28.

When the ordinary type of coping is used on adjoining walls, after two or three days' continuous rain the walls get so water soaked, from three to five feet down, that numerous complaints occur from the upper floor tenants of such buildings, and generally the interior decorations are ruined and the exterior walls are discolored from accumulated soot and dirt.

This improved wall coping is principally to be used on such walls as factory buildings, warehouses, adjoining buildings when two walls come together, on side and rear walls of tenements and apartments and is adapted to replace the old style coping which sheds water on both sides.

What I claim is:

A wall coping comprising an upper deck and a lower deck, a step down portion adjoining said decks, said decks inclining in the same direction, an upturned portion extending along the upper end of said upper deck, a vertically formed front wall leading to the top of said upturned portion, said vertically formed front wall terminating at the highest point of the top surface of said upturned portion.

JOHN C. MUELLER.

In the presence of—
CHARLES BILHARTZ,
H. G. FLETCHER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents Washington, D. C."