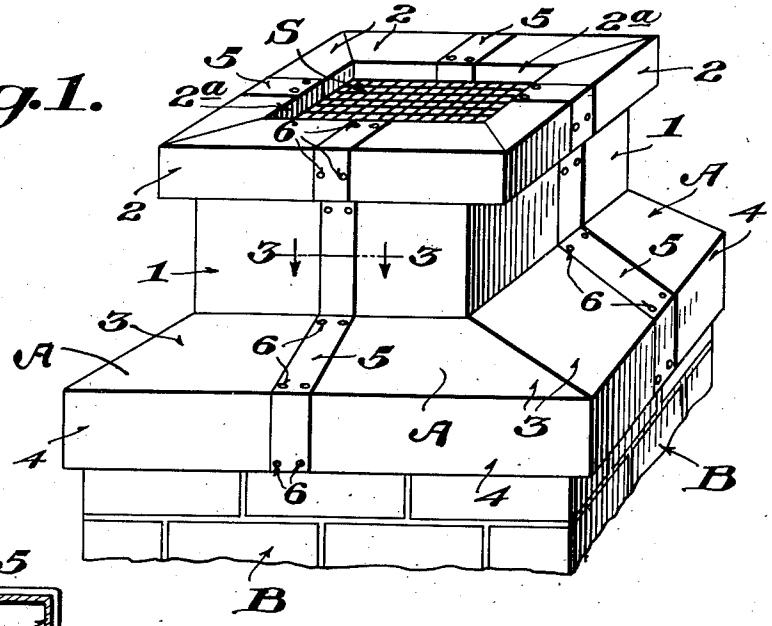
March 11, 1947. M. ALBAUGH 2,417,039

CHIMNEY COPING

Filed Jan. 24, 1946

Fig. 1.



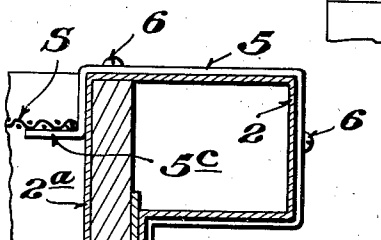


Fig. 2.

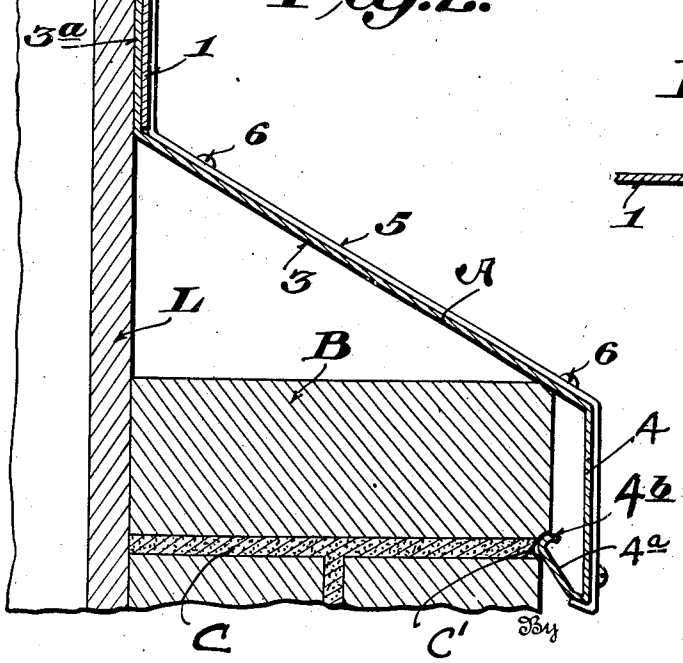


Fig. 3.



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Patented Mar. 11, 1947

2,417,039

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,417,039

CHIMNEY COPING

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Application January 24, 1946, Serial No. 643,153

12 Claims. (Cl. 72—88)

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This invention is a novel metallic or plastic chimney coping or top, and the principal object thereof is to provide novel coping or top for protecting the upper ends of chimneys from deterioration due to water and frost which ordinarily seeps between the lining and brick or masonry exterior at the upper end of the chimney and which has heretofore been a great source of trouble and expense.

Another object of my invention is to provide a chimney coping or top made of sheet metal or plastic or other material so designed that it can be readily fitted to any size of chimney top.

A further object of my invention is to provide a novel metallic or plastic or other chimney coping or top which will not only protect the upper end of the chimney, but will also impart an attractive finish thereto.

I will explain the invention with reference to the accompanying drawing, which illustrates one practical embodiment thereof to enable others familiar with the art to adopt and use the same; and will summarize in the claims, the novel features of construction, and novel combinations of parts, for which protection is desired.

In said drawings—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the top of a chimney provided with my novel coping.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section through one side of the coping, showing the adjacent upper portion of a lined chimney.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section on the line 3—3, Fig. 1.

The chimney to which my novel coping is applied is generally of rectangular shape, same consisting of an outer facing of brick or masonry B, and an inner lining L of desired material within the chimney, lining L extending upwardly above the top of the outer facing B, as shown in Fig. 2.

As shown in Fig. 1, the chimney coping preferably consists of four corner units A, each of similar size and shape; the inner abutting edges of which are united by slip joints for weather-proofing purposes. Each corner unit A, as shown in Fig. 2, consists of a vertical plate 1 having its upper end bent to form an ornamental rectangular or other shaped loop 2 adapted to fit over the upper end of lining L, with the end flange 2*a* of the loop overlying the inner face of lining L at the upper end of the chimney, so that rain and sleet cannot enter between the flange 2*a* and the inner face of lining L. The plate 1 is preferably of less height than the projecting portion of lining L, and an inclined plate 3 has its upper end flanged upwardly as at 3*a* to underlie the major portion of the height of plate 1 to allow for relatively large variations in the amount of extension of lining L above the brick facing B, said plate 3 slanting downwardly

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and outwardly from the lower edge of plate 1 to a point substantially at the outer upper corner of the brick or masonry facing B, as shown in Fig. 2, in order to prevent accumulation of rain or snow on the top of plate 3.

The lower end of plate 3 extends outwardly beyond the outer facing B and is looped downwardly as at 4 to extend below the upper course of the facing B, the lower end of loop 4 being directed upwardly and inwardly, as at 4*a* and having an inwardly extending hooked end 4*b* engaging a groove C′ formed by a slight raking of the upper mortar joint C as shown; or engaging a corbeled course which projects beyond the main shaft of the facing B, the engagement of hook 4*b* with the groove or corbeled course holding the lower end of the unit A in place and preventing any rattling or noise which might arise through vibration of the metal or plastic. The loop 4—4*a* may be made of any desired ornamental shape, the same being shown as of general angular cross-section.

Preferably the plates 1 and 3, with their loops 2—2*a* and 4—4*a*, are formed of copper, or other non-corrosive metal, or of plastic material, and the telescoping portions of the plates 1 and 3*a* may, if desired, be secured together by brazing, welding, riveting, or in any other desired manner.

Preferably each corner unit A is adapted to embrace a corner of the chimney, each unit being ordinarily of right-angled shape or plan, as indicated in Fig. 1, the ends of the units A being each disposed in vertical planes. Ordinarily, the four units A would themselves embrace the entire area of the chimney top, as shown in Fig. 1, in which case the adjacent abutting edges of the plates 1 and 3 of the units A are preferably provided with slip joints 5, indicated more particularly in Fig. 3, said slip joints being formed by bending the sides of a copper, or other metallic or plastic strip back upon itself, as at 5*a* (Fig. 3), so as to substantially meet at the center of the strip 5, and then bending the edges outwardly, as at 5*b*, thereby forming opposed grooves between the portions 5*a*, 5*b*, adapted to receive the adjacent edges of the plates 1 and 3 of the adjacent units A, as indicated in Fig. 3, the slip joints 5 preventing moisture from passing behind the plates 1 and 3 between the abutting ends thereof. Preferably the slip joints 5 would be secured in place by means of screws 6 or the like, as indicated in Fig. 1, so that the parts might be readily assembled or disassembled.

A spark arresting screen S is disposed across the upper end of the assembled coping as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, same preferably seating upon inturned flanges 5*c* (Fig. 2) at the upper ends of the slip joints 5 below the upper end of the lining L, said screen being secured on said flanges 5*c* in any desired manner.

In places the corner units A are installed on larger chimneys, intermediate straight units having the same cross-sectional shape as the corner units A, may be interposed between the adjacent ends of the corner units A, and secured to the adjacent units A by means of the slip joints 5. Thus the coping units may be made of substantially standard sizes, and used alone, or with the above mentioned straight units, to fit chimneys of various sizes; also the units A may be formed in rounded rather than angular shapes or planes or any other desired shapes, to suit any particular chimney having a lining L extending above the top of the masonry or brick work B.

When assembled on the chimney, the coping not only imparts an ornamental appearance or finish to the top of the chimney, but effectively prevents moisture from seeping down between the lining L and the brick or masonry facing B which would soon crack or destroy the upper end of the chimney due to the moisture freezing between the lining and brick work.

My novel coping is easy to manufacture and install, and the parts may be readily formed of copper or other non-corrosive metal, or of plastic material, and may be made in standard sizes to suit chimneys of standard size.

I do not limit my invention to the exact form shown in the drawing, for obviously changes may be made therein within the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. A chimney coping for chimneys having an outer facing and having an inner lining extending above said outer facing, comprising a plurality of similar preformed units adapted to be placed around the chimney, each unit consisting of a vertical plate conforming in plan with and overlying the upper part of the extended portion of the lining, and having at its upper edge a loop portion the outer end of which overlies the top and inner face of the lining; a second plate conforming in plan with the lining and having its upper end underlying and telescoping the first plate, said second plate sloping downwardly and outwardly beyond the upper outer edge of the outer facing, and having a loop portion at its lower end overlying the outer face of the outer facing with its free end engaging a peripheral groove adjacent the top of the outer facing; the abutting edges of the units being disposed in vertical planes; and weatherproofing joints between the said abutting edges.

2. In a coping as set forth in claim 1, said free end of the loop of the second plate being inturned and engaging a raked mortar joint between courses of the outer facing.

3. In a coping as set forth in claim 1, said free end of the loop of the second plate being inturned and engaging a corbeled course projecting beyond the outer surface of the main shaft of the chimney.

4. In a coping as set forth in claim 1, a spark arresting screen within the upper end of the coping seating upon inturned flanges on the upper ends of the joints.

5. A chimney coping for rectangular chimneys having an outer facing and having an inner lining extending above said outer facing, comprising a plurality of similar preformed corner units adapted to be placed at the corners of the chimney, each unit consisting of a vertical plate conforming with the plan of the corner and overlying the upper part of the extended portion of the lining and having at its upper edge a loop portion the outer end of which overlies the top and inner face of the lining; a second plate conforming with the corner and having its upper end underlying and telescoping the first plate, said second plate sloping downwardly and outwardly beyond the upper outer edge of the outer facing, and having a loop portion at its lower end overlying the outer face of the outer facing with its free end engaging a peripheral groove adjacent the top of the outer facing; the abutting edges of the units being disposed in vertical planes; and slip-joints between the said abutting edges.

6. In a coping as set forth in claim 5, said free end of the loop of the second plate being inurned and engaging a raked mortar joint between courses of the outer facing.

7. In a coping as set forth in claim 5, said free end of the loop of the second plate being inturned and engaging a corbeled course projecting beyond the outer surface of the main shaft of the chimney.

8. In a coping as set forth in claim 5, a spark arresting screen within the upper end of the coping seating upon inturned flanges on the upper ends of the joints.

9. A chimney coping for rectangular chimneys having an outer facing and having an inner lining extending above said outer facing, comprising a plurality of similar preformed corner units adapted to be placed at the corners of the chimney, each unit consisting of a vertical plate conforming with the plan of the corner and overlying the upper part of the extended portion of the lining, and having at its upper edge a loop portion the outer end of which overlies the top and inner face of the lining; a second plate conforming with the plan of the corner and having its upper end flanged upwardly to underlie and telescope the first plate, said second plate sloping downwardly and outwardly beyond the upper outer edge of the outer facing, and having a loop portion at its lower end overlying the outer face of the outer facing with its free end engaging a peripheral groove adjacent the top of the outer facing; the abutting edges of the units being disposed in vertical planes; and slip-joints between the said abutting edges.

10. In a coping as set forth in claim 9, said free end of the loop of the second plate being inturned and engaging a raked mortar joint between courses of the outer facing.

11. In a coping as set forth in claim 9, said free end of the loop of the second plate being inturned and engaging a corbeled course projecting beyond the outer surface of the main shaft of the chimney.

12. In a coping as set forth in claim 9, a spark arresting screen within the upper end of the coping seating upon inturned flanges on the upper ends of the joints.

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