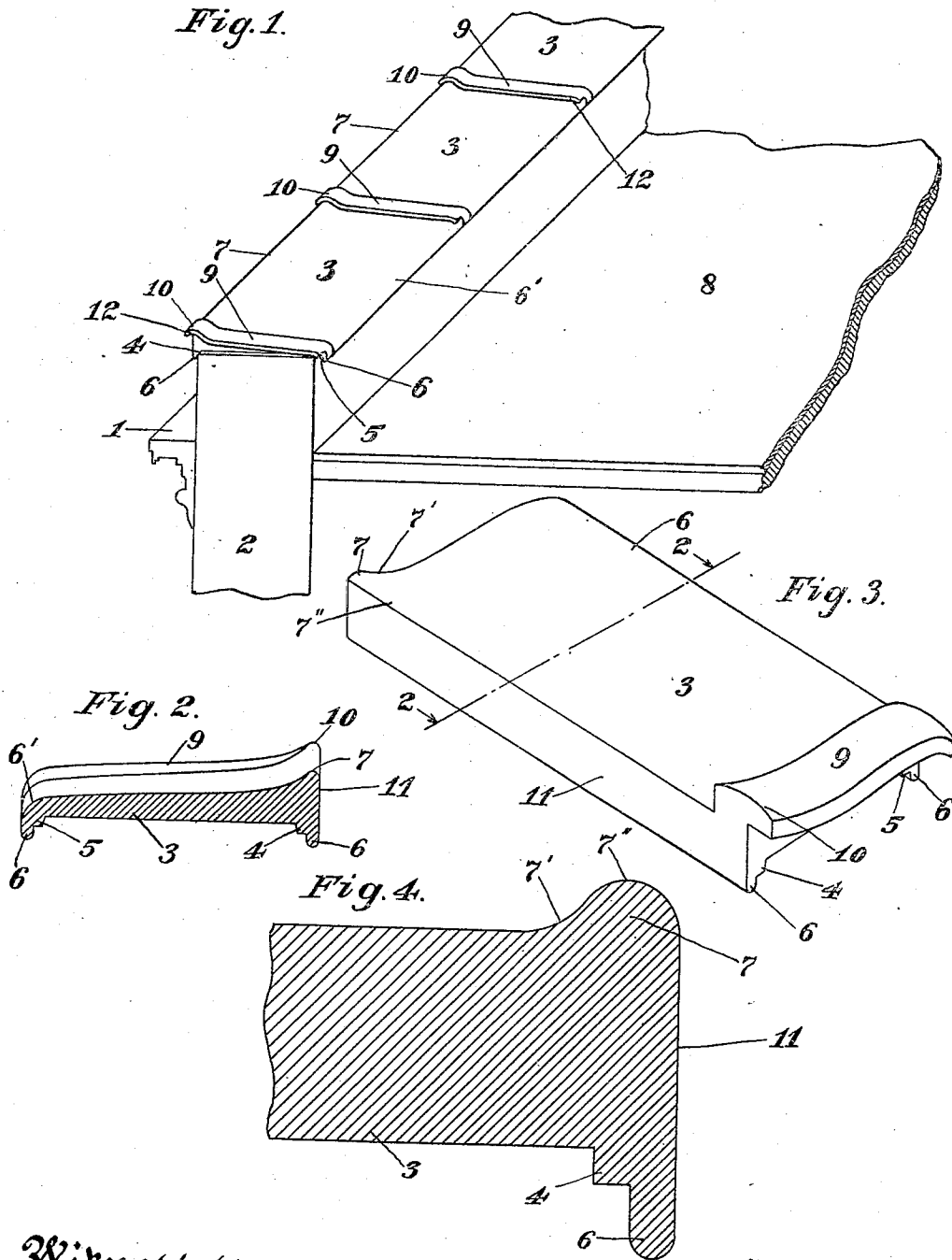


G. GRENZEBACH.
WALL COPING.
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931,922.

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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GRENZEBACH, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WALL-COPING.

931,922.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE GRENZEBACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Copings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention consists of a wall-coping especially constructed not only to perform the usual function of shedding the water and preventing its entrance into the wall, but, also, so to shed the water as to prevent its draining immediately upon the wall and,
15 thereby, staining same.

Heretofore, various kinds of wall-copings, more or less desirable, have been constructed, and some of them have possessed a middle ridge producing a water-shed from the middle of the coping, causing the water to flow toward both sides of the coping, and thus upon both the outside and the inside of the wall surmounted by such coping. Such structures result in conveying as much water
20 to the outside of the wall as to the inside, notwithstanding the fact that staining, if any, is less objectionable on the inside of the wall than upon the outside, where it can be seen from the street. Prior wall-copings
30 have, in some instances, also been provided with flanges depending from same, for the better protection of the wall from the entrance of water thereinto, but said flanges have been neither designed nor adapted to
35 prevent the staining of the wall by water flowing from said flanges.

The present invention, while retaining all the advantages of former structures, possesses the additional merits of shedding the water toward the inside of the wall, instead of both sides of the wall, and, also, of terminating in its lowest part in a bead, or the like, forming a water-drip so located as to prevent the staining of the wall.

The main object of this invention is to prevent defacement of the outside of a wall visible from the street by water stains, this object being accomplished in the twofold manner hereinabove stated and by the structure illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter described and more particularly defined by the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur, and Figure 1 is an isometric view of a wall-cop-

ing constructed in accordance with this invention, showing same in place on the top of a wall; Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3, looking in the
60 direction of the arrow. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the wall coping, dissociated from the wall, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view illustrating more clearly the concavo-convex faces of the ridge 7. 65

The cornice 1 attached to the wall 2 indicates which side of the wall is exposed to view from the street. It is this exterior face of the wall which it is most desirable to protect from stains, due to the draining
70 of water containing carbon from smoke or other impurities.

The wall-coping is preferably, but not necessarily, formed of a plurality of sections 3, in the construction of which terra-cotta or
75 other suitable material may be used.

Whether the wall-coping be formed of long pieces or relatively short sections 3, its structure includes the depending flanges 4 and 5, from each of which projects downwardly the bead or extension 6, rounded at its lowermost point. Furthermore, said wall-coping, either in sections or lengths, will be constructed so as to slope downwardly from beyond the outer edge of the
85 wall to a point beyond the inner edge of the wall. Moreover, a ridge 7, rising sharply toward the outer edge of the coping, is adapted to divide falling rain so that part will fall on the outside of the wall without
90 acquiring any stains from contact (or long contact) with the coping, while such part as does touch the coping will flow toward the inside of the wall, due to the abrupt declivity of the ridge 7 and the above-men-
95 tioned slope of the coping toward the inside of the wall.

As more clearly depicted in Fig. 4 of the drawings ridge 7 has a concave face 7' and a convex face 7'', the concave face 7' merging into the upper or top face of the wall coping body which tends to cause the water striking said concave part to readily flow toward the inner side of the wall coping body at which side the top or upper face of
105 the body is formed with a convex portion 6' which latter tends to cause the water to flow downwardly and over the last named side of the coping body. Due to the convexity of face 7'' it will be obvious that water striking
110 same will be caused to flow downwardly over the outer side of the wall coping body.

When a wall-coping is supplied merely with flanges 4 and 5, the water flows from the upper surface of the coping down on said flanges, and from thence upon the wall, carrying with it the carbon or other soiling materials that accumulate on the top of the coping. The presence of the bead 6 on the side of the flanges 4 and 5 farthest removed from the wall forms a water-drip from which the water falls without flowing over and into contact with the wall. In falling from the bead 6 located on flange 4, the water falls on cornice 1. When dripping from the bead or water-drip 6 formed on flange 5, the water falls on roof 8.

When the wall-coping is formed in sections, each section 3 is provided at one end with a flange 9, which is adapted to overlap the plain end of the next adjoining section of coping, its own opposite end being plain and similarly overlapped by such a flange found upon an adjoining section. A space is, however, formed between said overlapping flange 9 and the end of a section 3 underlying same for the reception of cement, mortar, or the like, to bind the sections together. The contour of the end face of flange 9 is substantially the opposite of the contour of the upper face of the wall coping, so as to form a male and female registration therewith. The upper surface of flange 9 slopes toward the main body of the section 3 of which it forms, preferably, an integral part. Flange 9 terminates in a ridge 10 resembling ridge 7 on the coping, and the outside edge of both ridges is flush with the outside edge 11 of the coping. It will be observed that the vertical dimension of the edge 11 is so small that relatively little water will strike same, although its location in a different vertical plane from the outside face of the wall will prevent even such small amount of moisture draining upon the wall itself, this being, furthermore, prevented by the provision of bead 6 on flange 4. Flange 12 on the inner end of flange 9 leads to a connection with bead 6, so that any moisture flowing down flange 12 will be conducted to bead 6, for the purposes hereinbefore described.

While the drawings depict ridges 7 and 10 as rounded, yet this form is used chiefly for better appearance and convenience of molding, and to prevent breakage; but, instead thereof, other forms of ridges may be used, and, in general, it may be remarked that various departures from the form and arrangement of the several parts may be practiced without changing from the spirit of this invention.

Having thus described my said invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

1. A wall coping comprising a member

formed with a top face that slopes downwardly from the outer side thereof to the inner side, a ridge at the outer side of the coping formed with a concavo-convex face the concaved part of which merges into the top face of the coping proper, the opposite side of said coping proper being formed with a convex contour, a depending flange on the under face of said body at each side thereof adapted on their inner faces to form shoulders to engage the inner and outer side faces of the wall, and a bead extending downwardly from each of said flanges, said drip beads being rounded on their lower faces and having their outer side faces flush with the outer side faces of the coping proper and having their inner side faces arranged to be in spaced relation to the adjacent side faces of said flanges, whereby said drip flanges are spaced away from the adjacent side faces of the wall.

2. A wall coping having a plain top face formed with an upwardly projecting ridge at one side which is of concavo-convex contour and at its opposite side with a convex portion, and a downwardly extending water-bead on the under face of the coping at each side thereof, each of the outer sides of the coping extending in a straight plane throughout and being flush with the outer side faces of said beads.

3. A wall coping having a ridge at one side which projects upwardly and is rounded at its highest point, the opposite side of the coping being rounded, and a downwardly extending water-bead at each side of said coping, the outer face of each bead being in the same straight plane as the outer side faces of the coping proper, said beads being disposed so that their inner faces will be in spaced relation to the adjacent faces of the wall when the coping is attached thereto.

4. A wall coping having a ridge at one side which projects upwardly and is formed with a concave portion which merges into the top face of the coping proper and which is further formed with a convex part which merges into said side face of the coping at the front thereof, the opposite side of the coping being formed with a convex part which merges into the top face of the coping proper and into said last named side at the rear thereof, and a water-bead at each side of the coping which projects downwardly from the under face thereof, said beads having one of their faces forming continuations of the respective front and rear sides of the coping proper.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE GRENZEBACH.

Witnesses:

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