3 Sheets--Sheet 1.

J. C. WRIGHT.
Coping for Walls.

No. 160,737. Patented March 9, 1875.

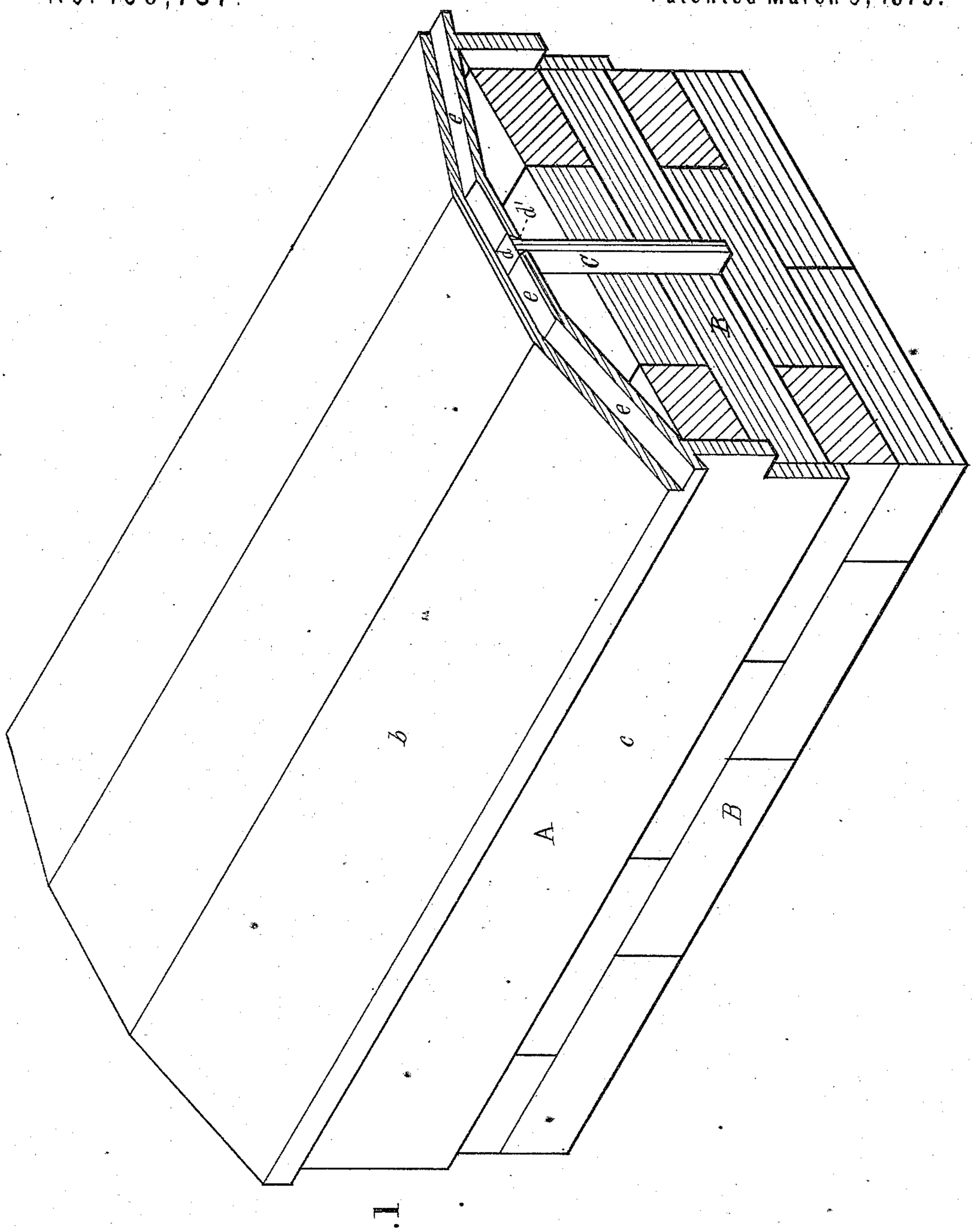

FIG. 1.

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George C. Hetzel

Inventor
Joseph C. Wright
By His Attorney
Stephen Ustick

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3 Sheets--Sheet 2.

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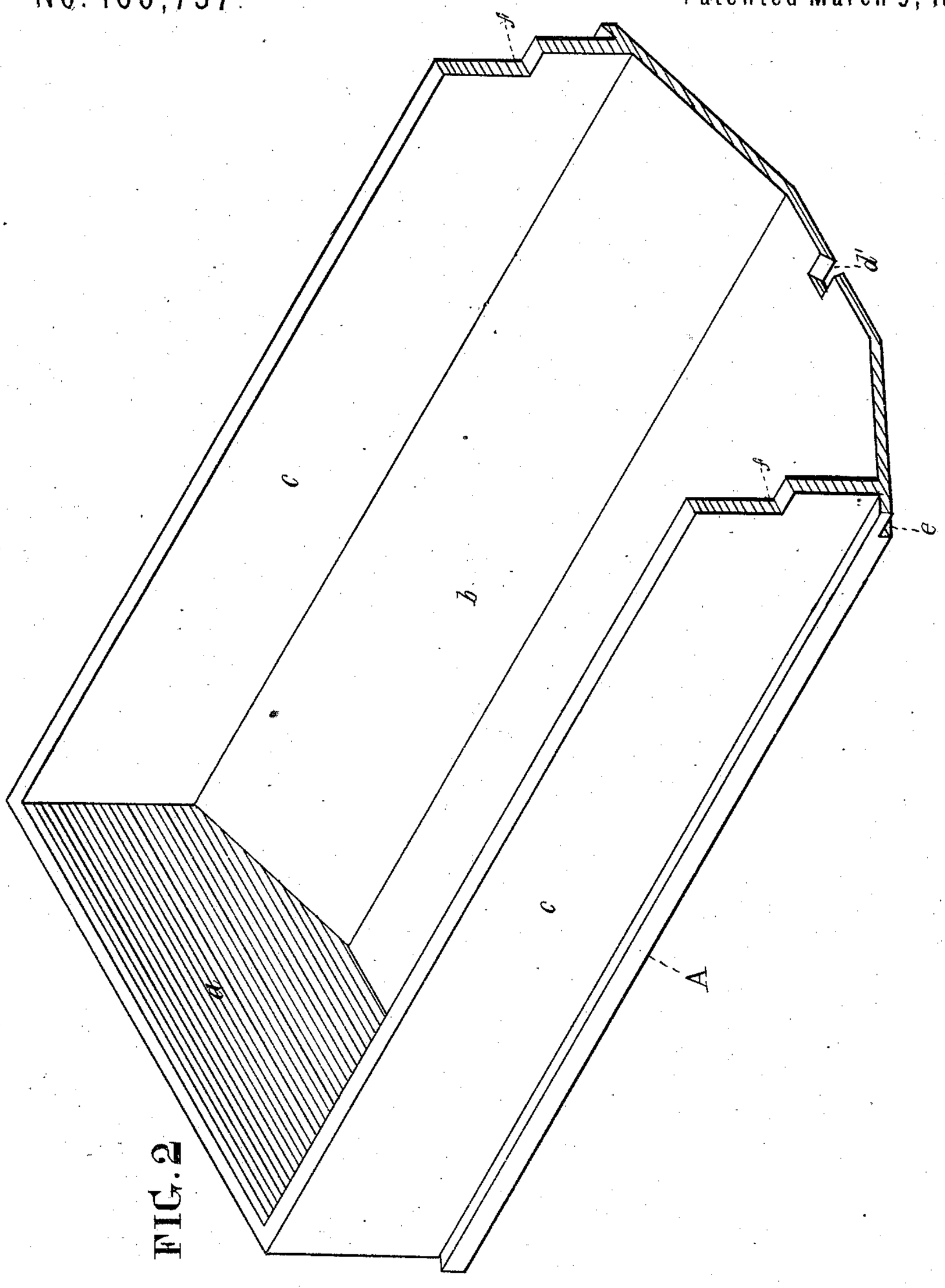

FIG. 2

Witnesses.

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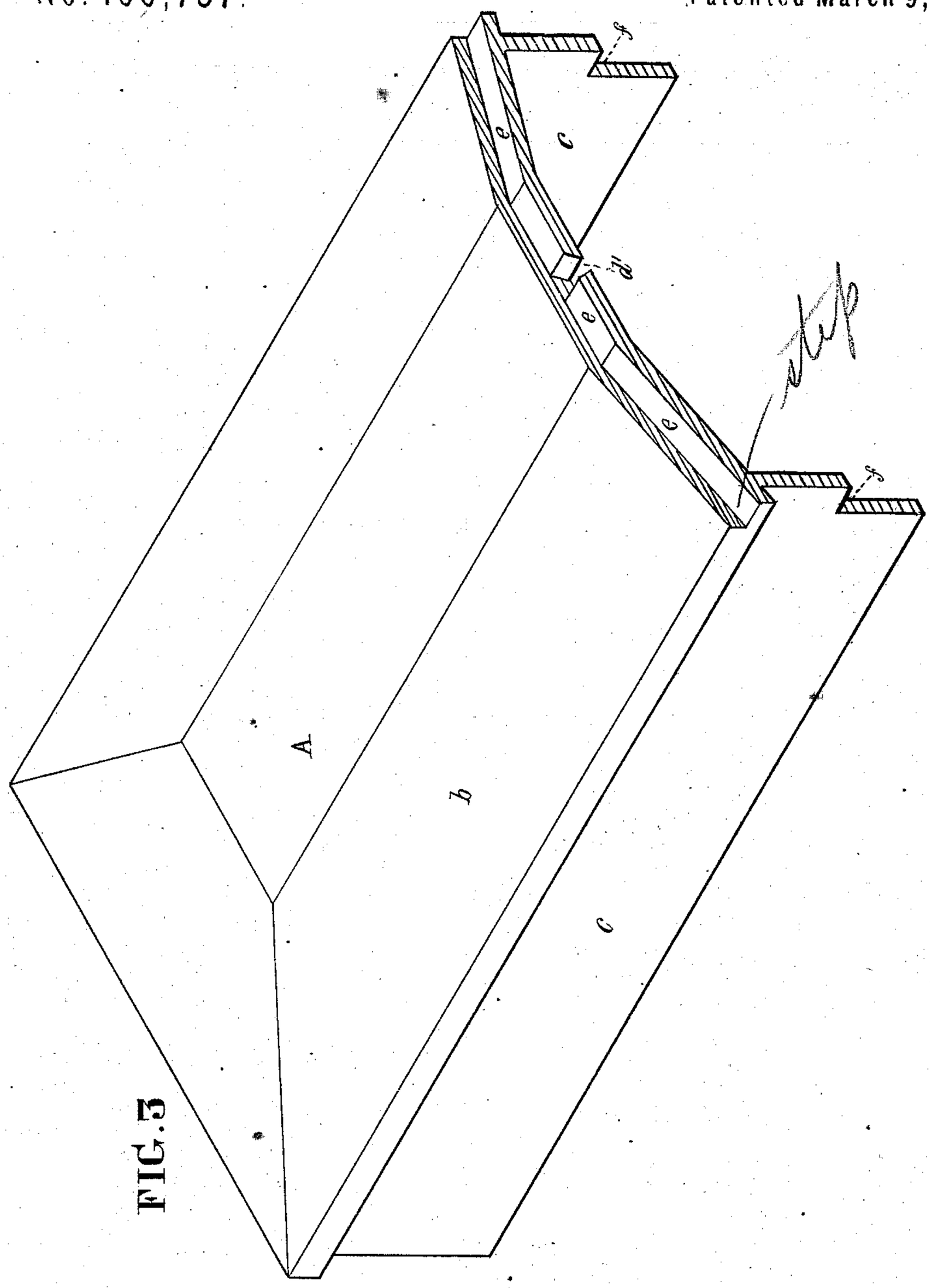

FIG. 3

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. WRIGHT, OF MONOCACY FURNACE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COPING FOR WALLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **160,737**, dated March 9, 1875; application filed January 9, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. WRIGHT, of Monocacy Furnace, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Coping for Party and other Walls, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of cast-iron coping, made in sections, which fit together at their ends so as to form a continuous coping. The top plates are made of any desirable form, and are half-lapped, and the side plates are interlocked, as hereinafter described. The sections are held firmly upon the wall by means of studs, the upper ends of which are dovetailed to the top plates of the sections, and their lower ends extend into the wall, which is built around them. The end sections have end plates at their outer ends, corresponding to the side plates.

By making the coping of cast-iron, as described, it is much more durable than when made of tin or sheet-iron, as the oxidation of these materials is very rapid, whereby the coping is rendered worthless in a few years, whereas the oxidation of cast-iron is slow and the wasting thereof imperceptible, and the increased thickness of the material increases the durability of the coping. Another advantage in making the coping of cast-iron is the facility for giving it any desirable ornamentation or ornamented form.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an isometrical view of an end section, A, of the coping, and a section, B, of the wall, with which it is connected. Fig. 2 is a like view of the section A of the coping, in a reversed position. Fig. 3, Sheet No. 3, is an isometrical view of an end section, A, in which the top plate *a* has an inclined surface, 4, at its end, corresponding to the side surfaces 2 and 3.

Like letters of reference in all the figures indicate the same parts.

A represents an end section of my improved coping, and B the part of the wall with which it is connected. At one end of this section is an end plate, *a*, (seen in Fig. 2,) which fits against the end of the wall. I have represented the top plate *b* of angular form, the surface being in three different planes, the middle part 1 being in a horizontal position, and the outer parts 2 and 3 inclined therewith. The plate may, however, be flat, circular, or any other desirable form. The side plates *c c* are represented having flat surfaces perpendicular with the plate *b*. Other forms may be given thereto, if desired. The top plate, at its inner and jointed end, is held down upon the wall B by means of the stud C, the upper end of which has a dovetail, *d*, which fits in the female dovetail *d'*. The lower end of the stud is firmly secured in the wall. The inner end of the top plate *b* is made with a rabbet, *e*. The contiguous end of the next section is made with a corresponding rabbet, so as to fit it and bring the upper surfaces of the plates level with each other. The inner ends of the side plates *c c*, at their lower edges, have notches *f f*, and the contiguous ends of the next section have corresponding notches, whereby the sides *c c* are interlocked, and the rabbets of the top plates held together, thus securing the second section with section A.

The top plates of all the sections have the half-lapping rabbets, and the side plates have interlocking notches, whereby the contiguous ends of the sections fit together, and one end of each section being held down by means of a stud, C, all of the sections are held securely upon the wall.

The top plate of the end sections may be straight longitudinally throughout their whole length, if desired, or have an inclined surface, 4, as shown in Fig. 3.

The coping of fence-walls should have the top plate of the corner sections straight all their length, and mitered to fit each other, and constructed with half-lapping rabbets, and the side plates interlocked, as above described; or, if desired, the corner sections may be cast in a single piece.

I claim as my invention—

1. Sections A, having rabbets *e*, and locking notches *f f*, for holding their contiguous ends together, substantially as described.

2. The combination of studs C with sections A and wall B, for holding the coping firmly upon the wall, substantially as set forth.

JOS. C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

EDGAR S. COOK,

ALFRED WATTERS.