

(No Model.)

P. B. WIGHT.

WALL COPING.

No. 370,437.

Patented Sept. 27, 1887.

FIG. 1.

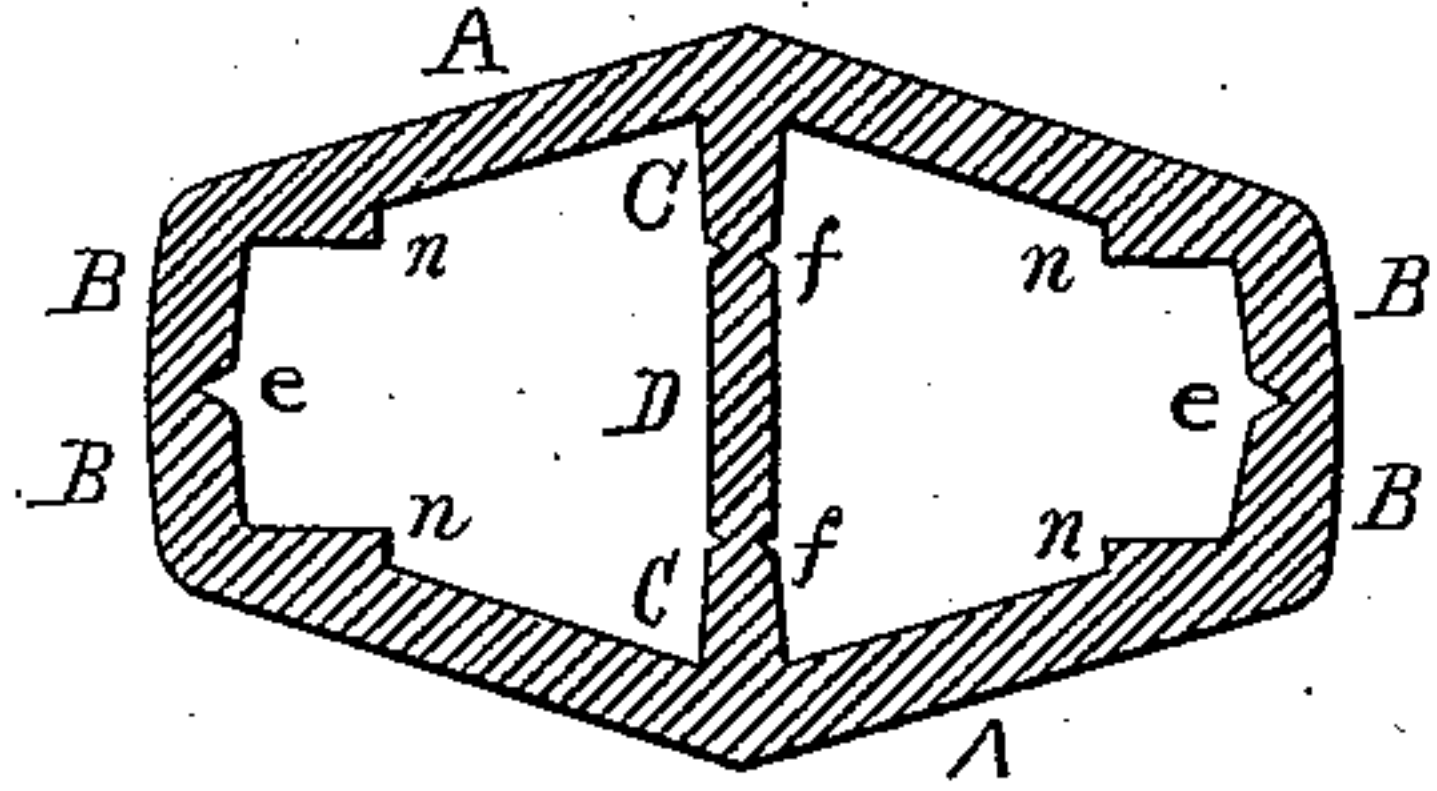


FIG. 2.

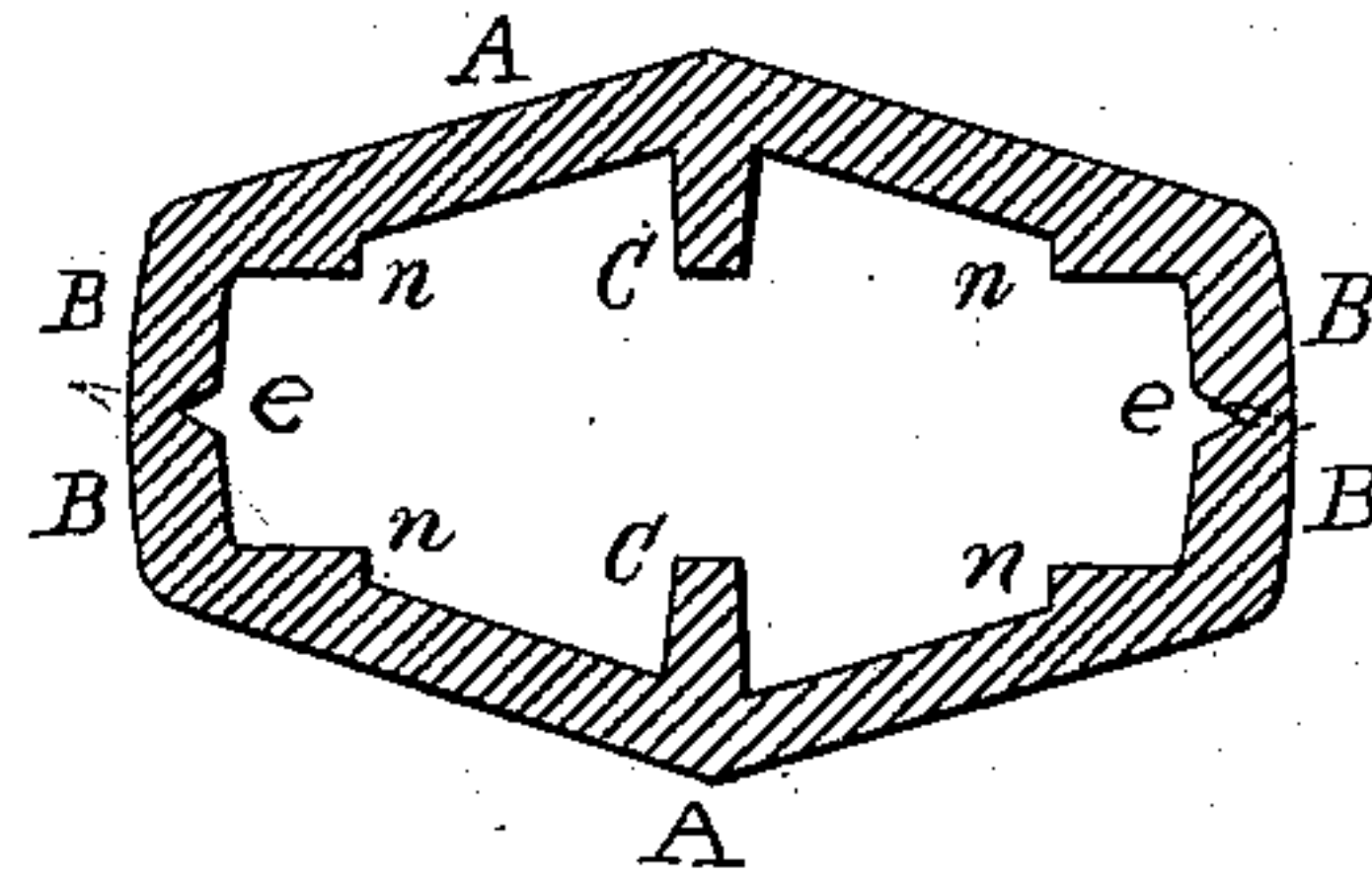


FIG. 3.

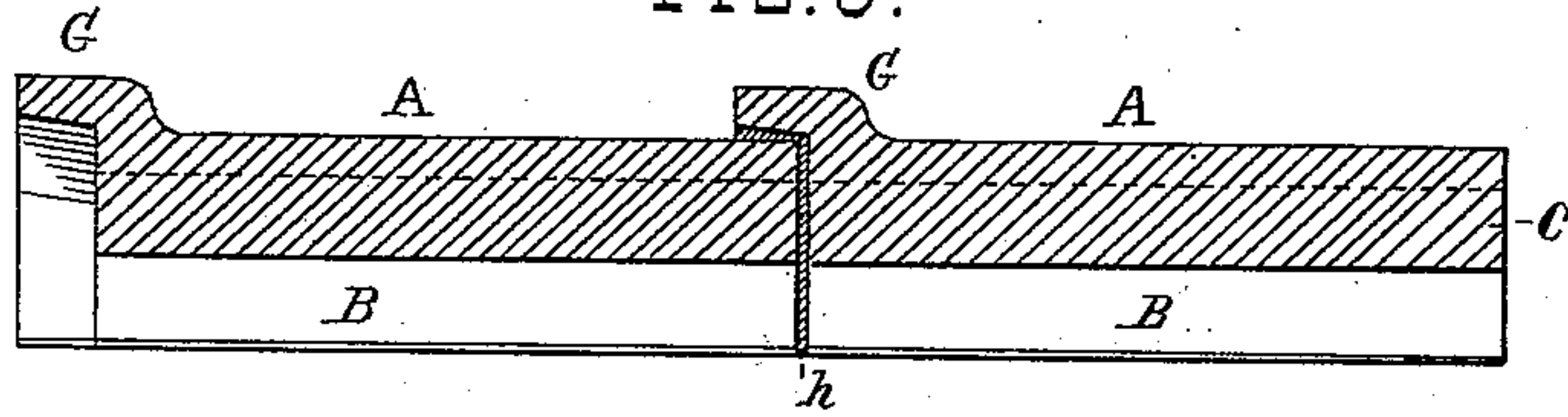


FIG. 4.

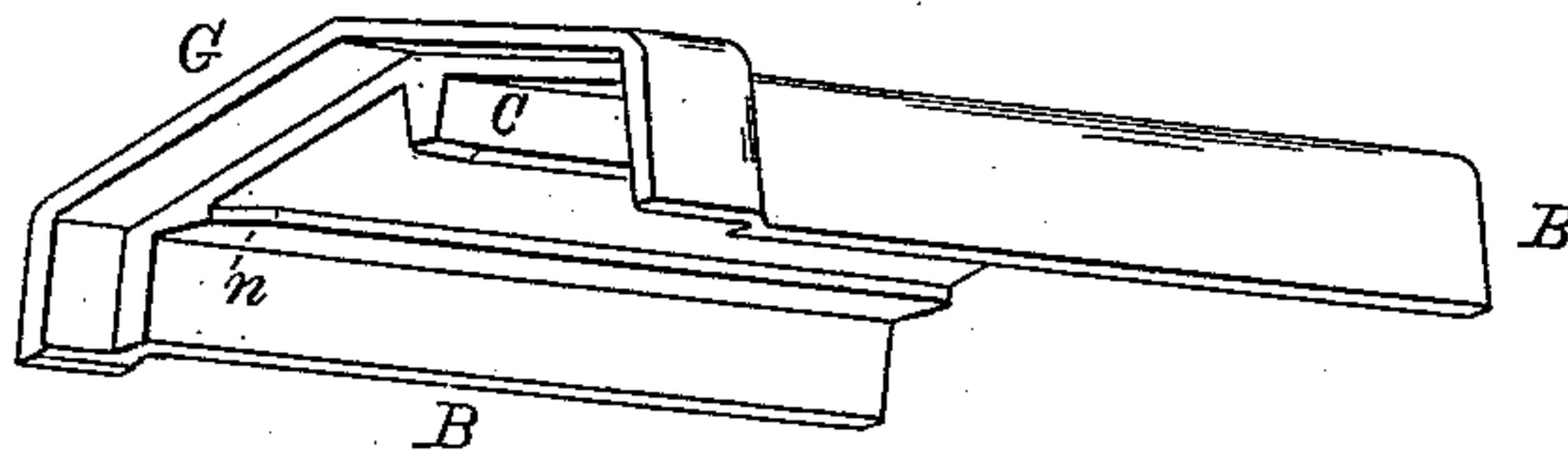


FIG. 6.

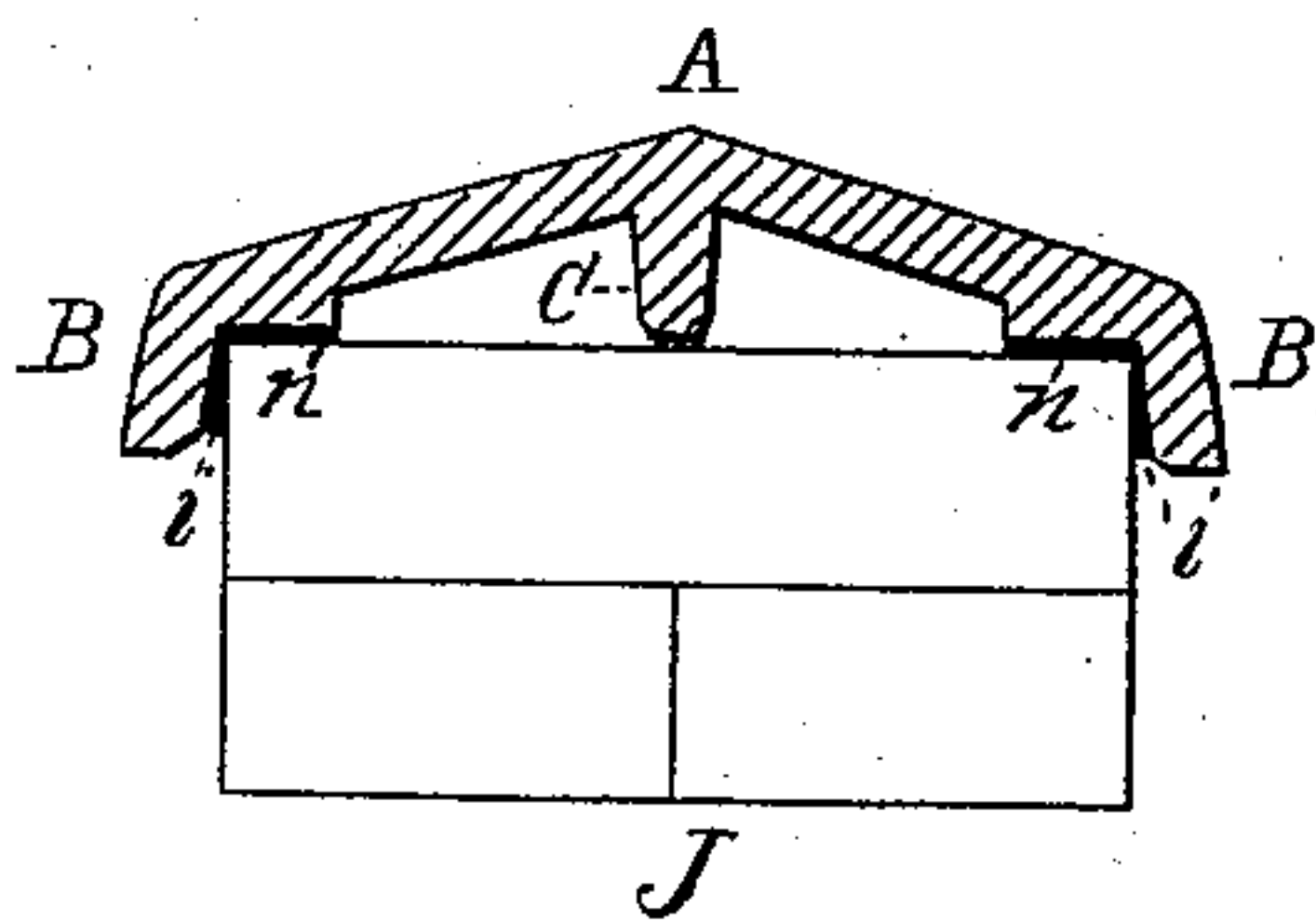
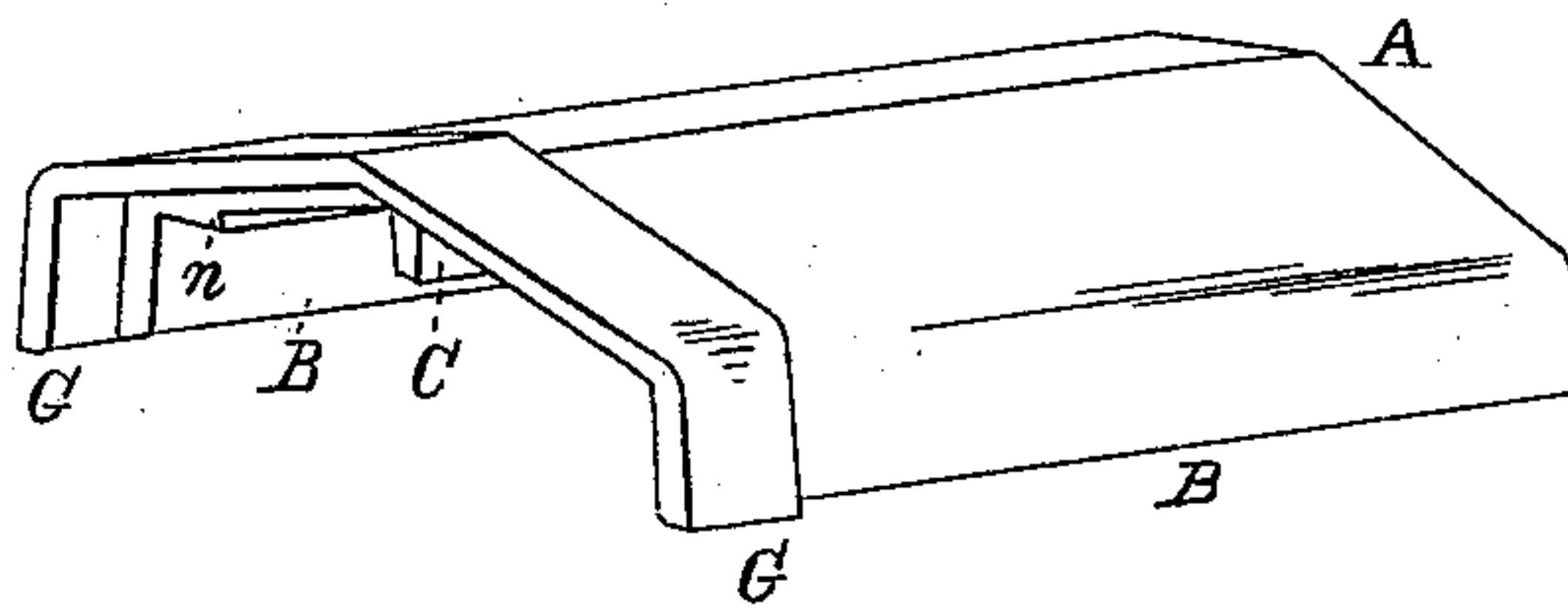


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

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WALL-COPING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,437, dated September 27, 1887.

Application filed January 16, 1886. Serial No. 188,810. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER B. WIGHT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hyde Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Coping, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of two sections of wall-coping in one piece provided with a central brace and embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is also a section of the same without the central brace. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of two sections of the coping jointed as when in use on a wall. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the under side of the coping; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the upper side thereof, and Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section of the same in position on a wall.

The object of this invention is to provide accurate and durable coping for stone and brick walls, to be used in the place of stone for the same purpose, and of terra-cotta coping, which is made in sections by pressing the material into a mold by hand. The advantage of my coping is that it is formed so that it can be made by machinery.

A suitable die can be attached to any clay-press such as is employed in the manufacture of sewer-pipe, and the clay of which my coping is formed can be forced by the press through suitable dies with the same pressure that is employed in the manufacture of sewer-pipe. By this means the coping in its unburned state is brought to great hardness and density, whereby the material does not warp and crumble in the process of drying and baking. I further insure perfection in this kind of building material by constructing the parts so that two sections can be molded in one piece and afterward dried and baked, so that when the sections are separated each one will be a counterpart of the other, whereby an accuracy is attained which is very desirable, and which has not hitherto been attained in the manufacture of coping from clay. Another advantage is that the combined sections can be molded as quickly as one section can, thereby making a saving of cost in the manufacture. The dies in which these copings are made

are not considered a part of this invention, they being reserved for a separate application; but they consist, first, of one or more internal core parts, called a "bell," whose combined or single exterior shall in contour coincide with the contour of the inside of the two-section coping shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and an exterior part which shall inclose the section shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and be made to open, and where socket-joints are to be formed, as at G, both the internal bell and external die are to be enlarged at that place for this purpose.

A A represent a two-section coping, each section of which is formed with seats *n n*, and a central rib, C, to serve as a bearing on the wall, as shown at *i*, Fig. 6.

B B represent the flanges which project down onto the faces of the wall, and between which and on the inside of the two-section part are formed deep-notched grooves *e e*, by means of which and a light blow the two sections are severed. Fig. 1 is the same construction as Fig. 2, except that there is a brace, D, attached to the ribs C to prevent under any circumstances any collapsing of the sections, notched grooves *f f* being formed at the intersection of the brace and ribs, that the parts may be separated.

In making the socket G it should be so much larger than the main body of the coping as to admit of a mortar or cement joint, *h*, between them.

h shows the cement-joint between the coping and wall.

The distinctive feature of my invention consists in the socket or overlapping joint, which is similar in its shape and assemblage to that used in forming the connections between sections of cylindrical sewer-pipe; but my socket-joint is made by a clay-press furnished with proper dies so that it will form the socket on a hexagonal hollow pipe, as shown in my drawings, or one that is rectangular, octagonal, elliptical, or of any section other than a true cylinder. This socket-joint enables me to lay the coping so that the main portion of it, when set on a wall, forms a right line, as at A, Fig. 3, broken only by the socket ends G rising above and beyond its general contour, so to completely cover the abutting straight

ends. My sockets continue around the whole contour of the coping-tile down to the lower edges of the overhanging drip-flanges B B at G G, so that there is an overlapping joint at the drip-flanges as well as at the top of the coping, thus preventing the entrance of water at any part of the joint. I am not aware that a socket-joint continuing down to the lower edges of the drip-flanges has been formed in wall-coping, or that it has ever been made on a clay-press for this purpose; nor am I aware that socket-joints have ever before been made by machinery on any other than round pipe, the mechanical process heretofore employed for this purpose having been dependent upon a rotary motion given to the "former" of the die to release it from the press after the socket end of a pipe has been formed. I therefore confine my invention and claims to any form of socket-joint wall-coping that differs in section from such a portion of a socket-joint sewer-pipe as could be obtained by cutting such sewer-pipe longitudinally, it being manifestly impossible to secure such sections of sewer-pipe as I have described to the flat upper surface of a wall to form a coping for the same, while my coping is not only practicable

for being firmly set on the wall, but has its joints protected from the weather in all their parts. At the proper time, and by the proper means in accordance with the state of the art, the coping is to be glazed to prevent the absorption of moisture and the action of frost.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The improved method herein described of manufacturing wall-coping, the same consisting of molding two complete coping-sections together in a single article, drying and baking said article, and finally severing the sections, as specified.

2. The improved method of manufacturing wall-coping herein described, the same consisting of molding two complete coping-sections together in a single article having reduced end portions, for the purpose specified, drying and baking said article, and finally severing it at its reduced ends in two complete sections of coping, as specified.

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Witnesses:

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