

(No Model.)

J. LYNCH.
TILE FOR COPINGS.

No. 448,972.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

FIG. 1.

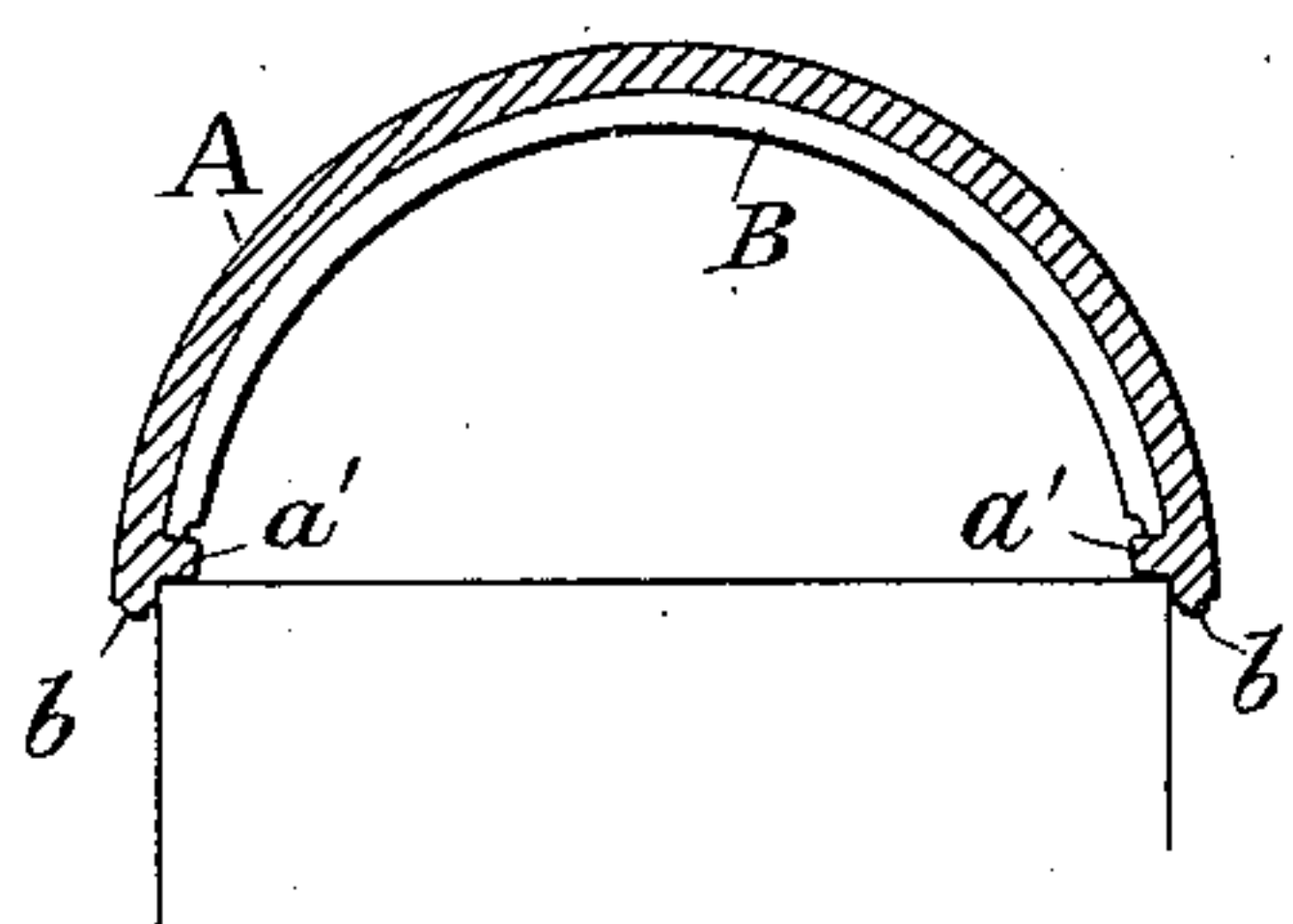


FIG. 2.

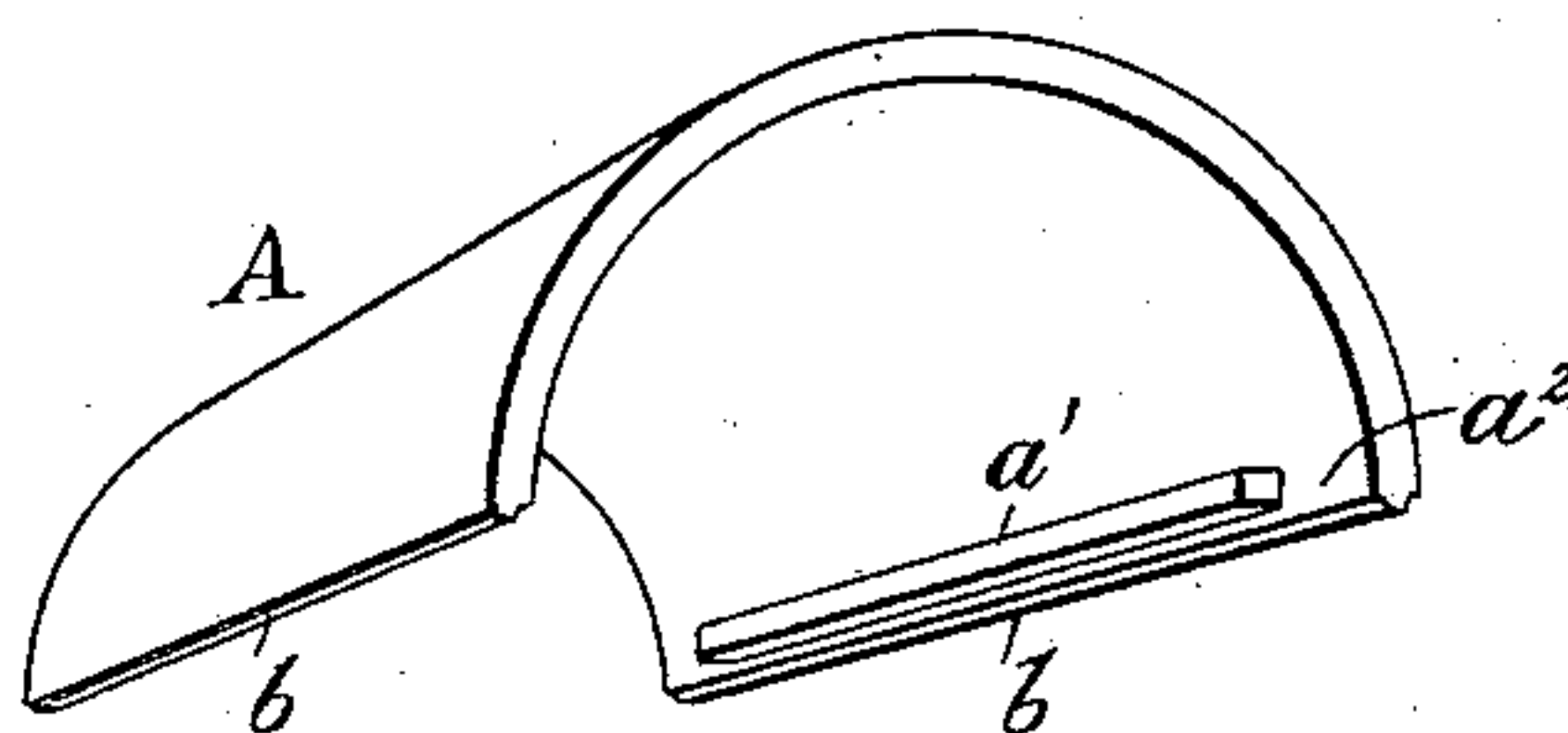


FIG. 3.

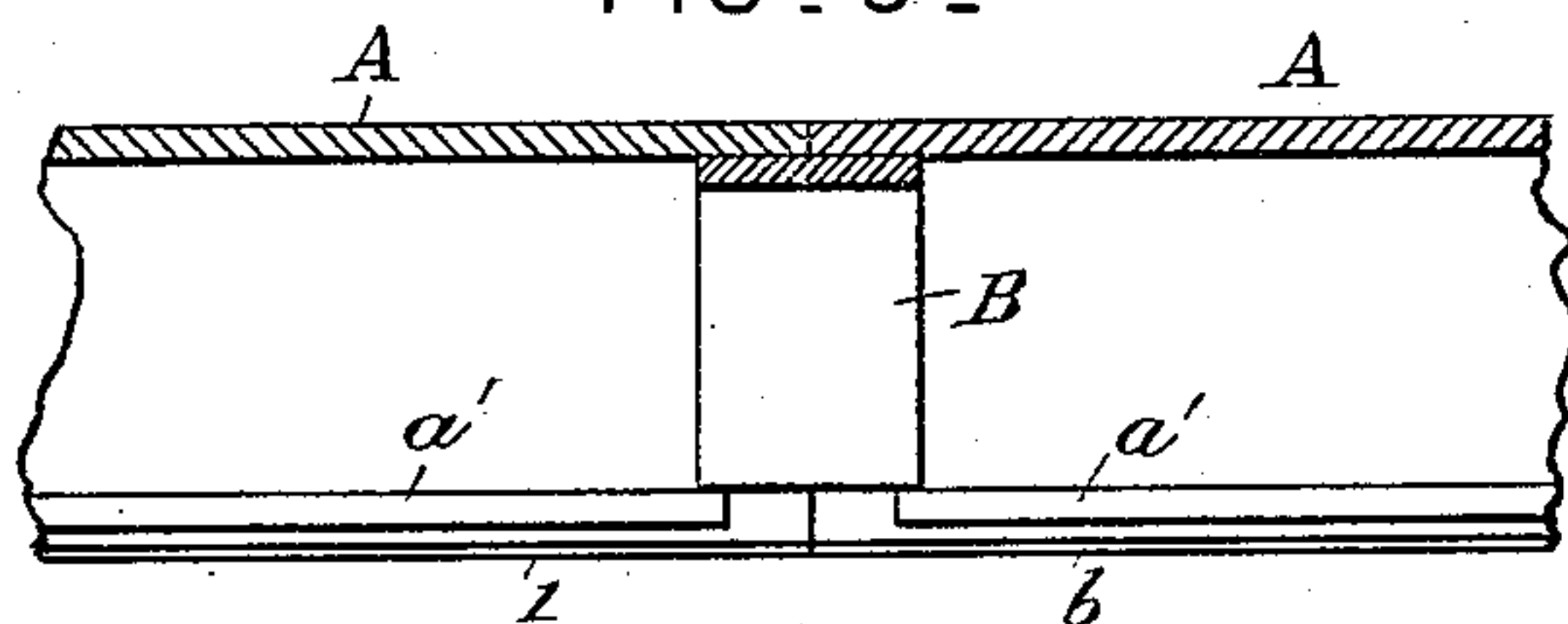


FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

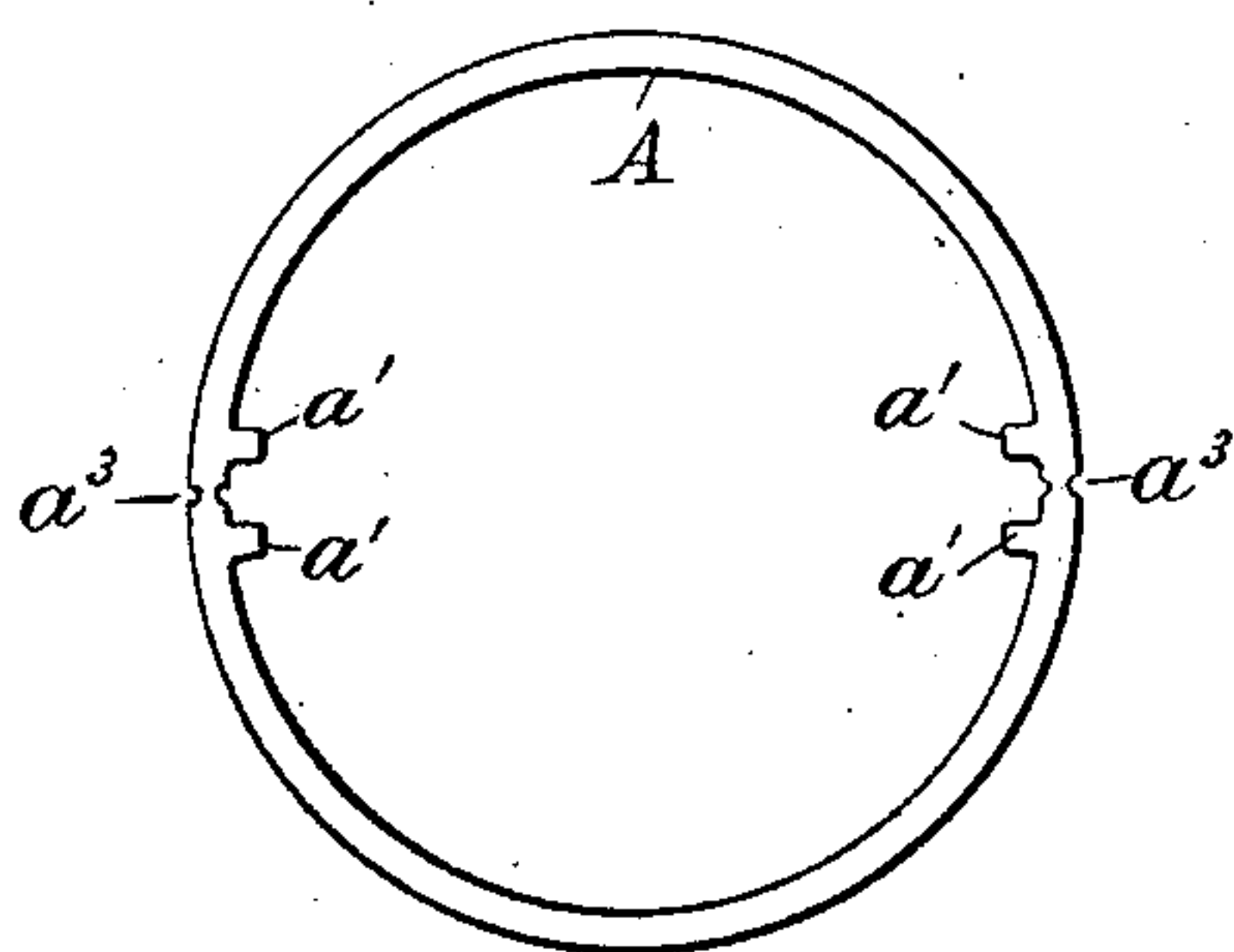
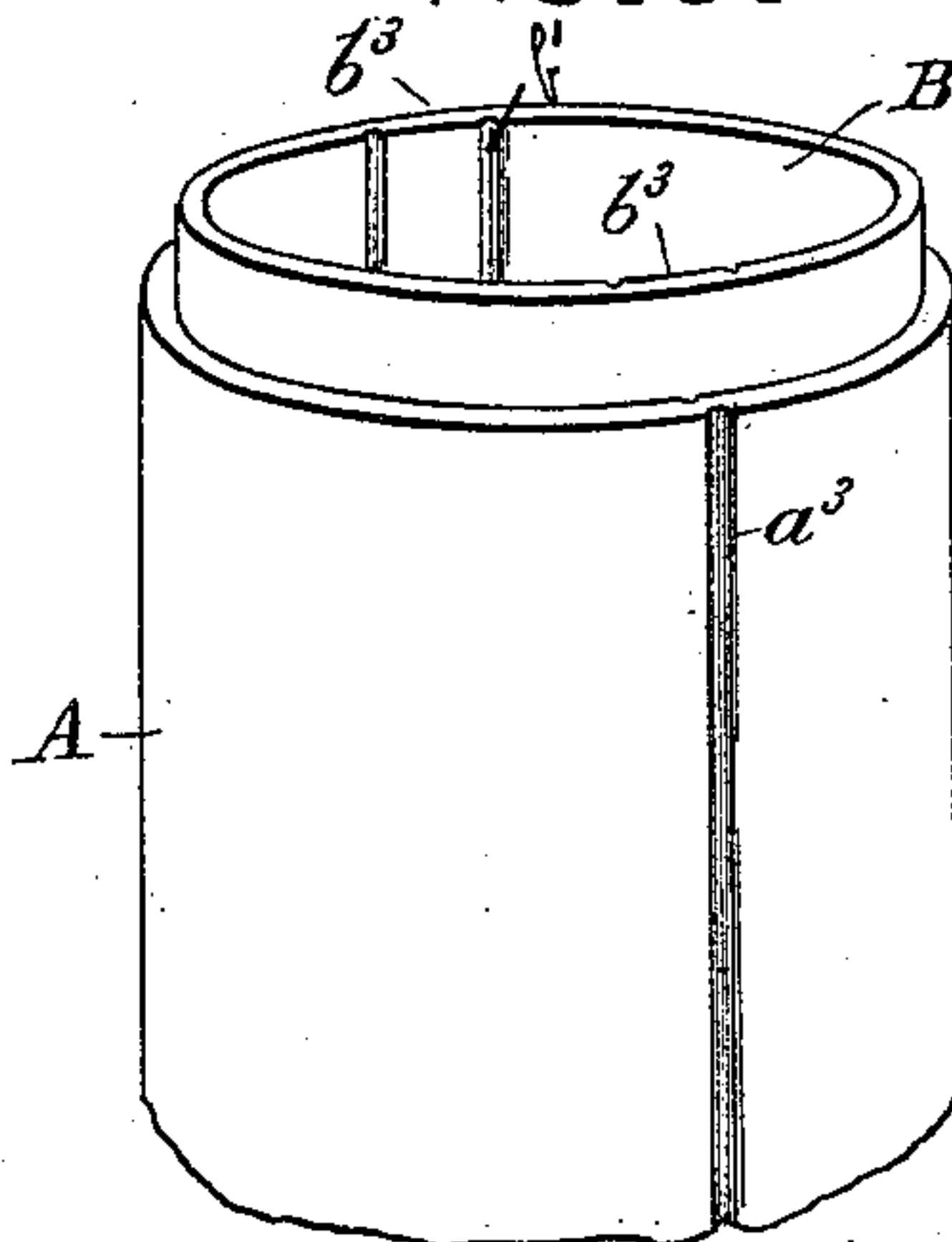


FIG. 6.



Attest:
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TILE FOR COPINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,972, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed May 14, 1890. Serial No. 351,800. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LYNCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tiles for Copings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention pertains to certain new and useful improvements in wall-coping tiles, and has for its object the production of a wall-coping having a continuous outer surface and a firm connection between the tiles or sections.

The invention consists of a wall-coping composed of a series of tiles having an outside rounded cut at the point of separation and adjustable joints between said tiles, which serve to retain the same in position, making one continuous piece of the series of tiles when laid, substantially as hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section showing a tile laid as a coping on a wall. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of my tile. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal sectional view taken through two tiles, showing the joint or connection therebetween. Fig. 4 is a view of the joint. Fig. 5 is a cross-section showing two of the tiles in the process of manufacture. Fig. 6 is a view with the joints inserted ready for burning.

Referring to the drawings, A designates my improved tile, which has two parallel longitudinal ribs a' a' , which do not, however, extend to the ends of the tiles, spaces a^2 being left between the same and said ends.

B designates the joint-pieces, which are designed to fit within the spaces a^2 of adjacent tiles and bear against the ends of ribs a' . The outer surface of these joint-pieces and the inner surfaces of the tiles A at the ends are roughened or unglazed, so that the same will readily retain or hold the mortar applied

thereto in forming the connection between tiles.

In practice the longitudinal ribs a' rest on the upper surface of a wall along the edges thereof, and the lower protruding edges b of the tiles bear against the sides of the wall, thus forming a firm support for the coping, which is further secured by the interlocking joints extended into opposite ends of adjacent tiles. By rounding the outer tiles the coping is given a neat appearance, and the collection or retention of rain-water is prevented.

In manufacturing my tiles the same are made in pairs, forming a pipe-section with longitudinal creases a^3 at the points where the double tile-section is to be broken to form the separate tiles. The lines of fracture are formed, in whole or in part, by an outside rounded cut, so that when severed the outer edge of each tile will present a smooth and rounded appearance instead of a rough and ragged edge, as is the case when the crease is formed on the inside of the pipe.

Prior to burning, the ribs a' are cut away a short distance back from each end, so as to form the space a^2 , and the joints, which are also made in pairs, are placed within these spaces while being burned, thus forming supports for the tiles and at the same time protecting the inner surfaces of the ends of the tiles and also protecting themselves from being glazed. Thus a roughened surface is secured for the parts to which mortar is to be applied, whereby the same will readily adhere thereto. The joint-sections are run in pipe form and provided with crease-lines b' , of easy fracture. They are preferably run so that a pipe-section designed to make a pair of joints will just fit inside of a pair of tile-sections for the purposes of burning, &c., as above described, and to this end a provision is made so that a narrow strip b^3 on each side can be knocked off and thrown away, there being a pair of crease-lines on each side, leaving a pair of joint-sections of the right size for use.

I claim as my invention—

1. As an improvement in wall-copings, the tiles herein described having longitudinal ribs and short end spaces, and the joints lo-

cated in said spaces and bearing against said ribs, substantially as set forth.

2. As an improvement in wall-copings, the tiles herein described having longitudinal
5 ribs and short end spaces and provided with roughened surfaces, and the joints fitting within said end spaces and also provided with roughened surfaces and bearing against
10 ribs, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The herein-described improvement in

the manufacture of coping-tiles, consisting in forming the same in pairs with the joint-sections placed within their ends while being
15 burned, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN LYNCH.

Witnesses:

G. Y. ATLEE,
STORY B. LODD.