(No Model.)

# A. RICK, Jr.

## COPING.

No. 490,501. Patented Jan. 24, 1893.

Fig. 1

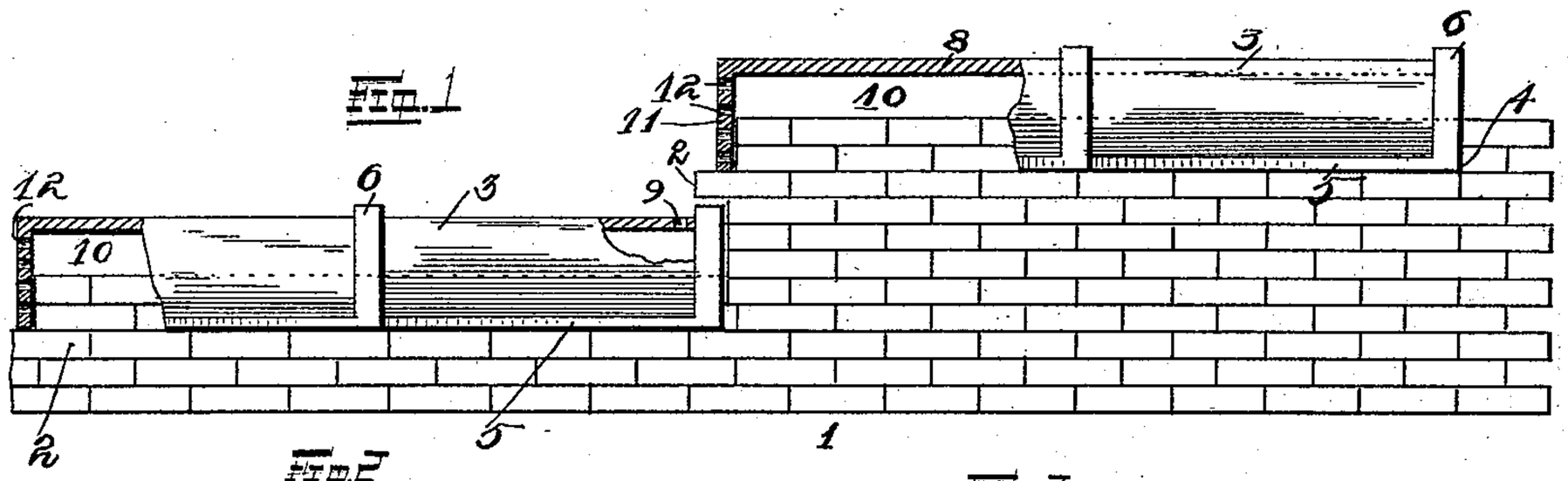



Fig. 2

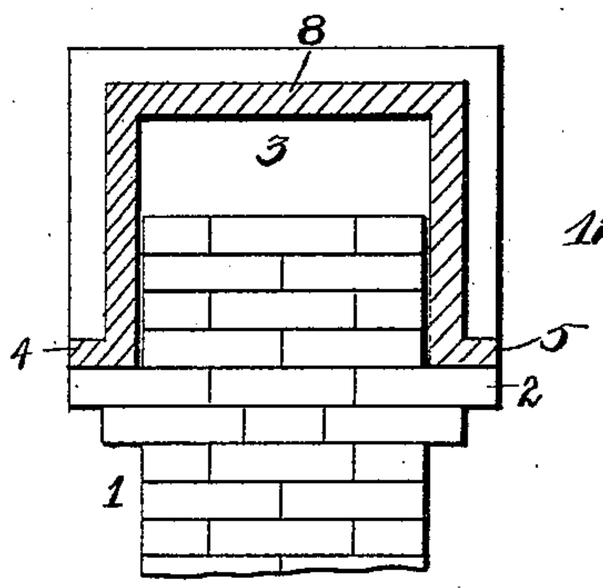



Fig. 3

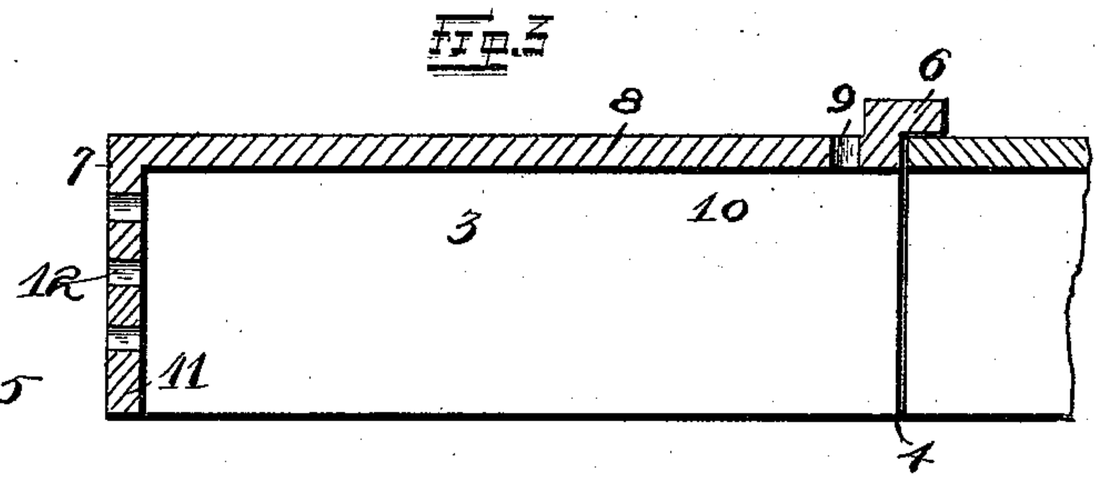



Fig. 4

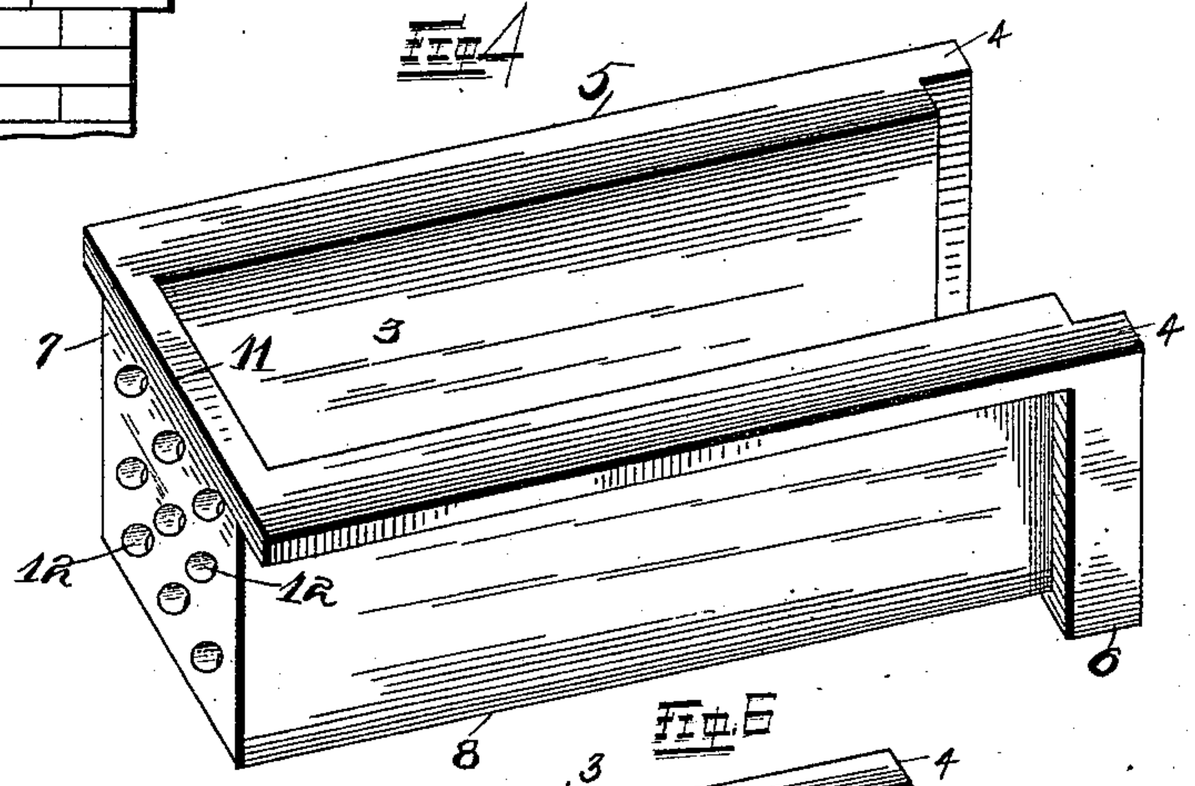



Fig. 5

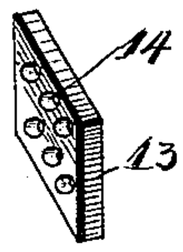
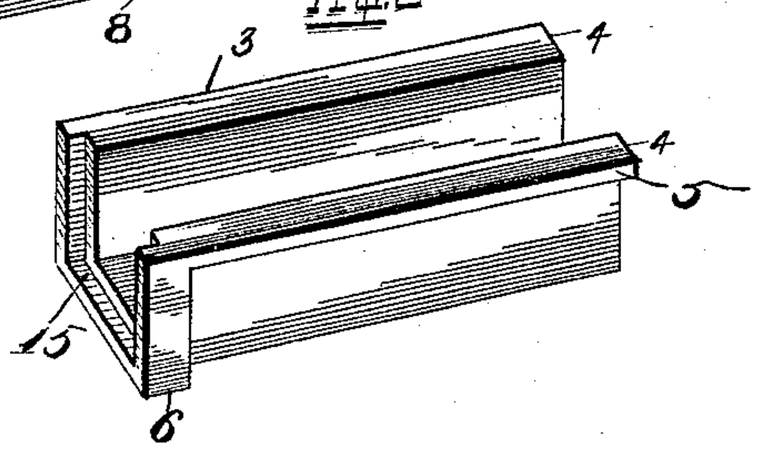



Fig. 6




Witnesses
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST RICK, JR., OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## COPING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,501, dated January 24, 1893.

Application filed July 25, 1892. Serial No. 441,176. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUGUST RICK, Jr., of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coping for Brick Walls, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to an improvement in "coping for brick-walls," and it consists in the novel construction of parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and set forth in the claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation showing the application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional end view of the wall and coping applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section view of one of the coping tiles. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the end coping, the same only being used at the terminals of walls, as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a plate provided with perforations detachable from the coping instead of formed therewith as shown in Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the coping having a construction adapted to receive the perforated plate shown in Fig. 5.

In the construction of brick walls unless some suitable protecting covering is provided for the upper edge of the wall, the same induces and holds dampness resulting from rains, which enters and cracks the cement and is a decided objection in the general construction of walls. Presumably the effect of the sun's rays upon the damp laden walls causes a sweating, which affects the durability of the bricks, and the same condition when subjected to the cold temperature of winter causes the cement and bricks to frost and crack. To overcome these obstacles, I have invented a coping tile which when cemented on to the top of the wall prevents the dampness from permeating same, the sweating of the wall, the cracking and frosting of the brick and cement, and the results attendant thereon. This tile is so constructed as to permit the free circulation of air through the chamber, formed by the use of same, and the usual construction of brick walls, (as shown in Fig. 2) is such that the tile may be either applied to walls already built or those in the course of construction. There is also an additional feature which I will mention. There are at present semi-circular coping tiles used to finish off the top of brick walls, but the principal objection to them, and the only one which I will state is as follows: In the case of a large fire where it is dangerous for the firemen to walk upon the roof it is often found necessary for them to walk upon the top of the wall.

It will readily be seen that by the use of the tiles before mentioned it would be impossible to walk upon said wall and therefore lives and property would be endangered.

By the use of my improved invention in brick wall construction a pathway safe and durable is provided. It also prevents the bricks from loosening and falling to the ground, thus in another way endangering life and property.

Referring to the drawings: 1 indicates the upper extremity of an ordinary brick wall which is usually provided with a projecting ledge 2, which is formed by laying one or more courses of brick a short distance farther out than the general line of the wall. The top of the wall is sometimes cemented or otherwise covered and protected, but generally the same is left without any protection whatever.

3 represents the ordinary tile or coping which is used intermediate of the length of the wall, or in other words, a specially designed coping is used for the ends of said wall, as will be more fully hereinafter described.

All of the different copings made use of in the construction described must necessarily be of the same shape and design, and in the drawings I have illustrated the shape that I preferably use, the same being ⅂⅂-shaped in cross-section. The free edges 4 of the coping are provided with flanges 5, which are adapted to rest upon the ledges 2 upon both sides of the wall 1. A thin layer of cement is preferably laid upon said ledges 2 before setting the copings so that when they are set they are permanent. One end of each tile is provided with a flange 6 extending around the free sides of same and forming a collar upon same, into which is adapted to fit and be cemented the plain end 7 of the next tile which is

placed in the construction as fully illustrated in Fig. 2. Immediately adjacent the flange 6 and preferably in the top wall 8 of said coping is an air or vent hole 9, which is adapted to allow additional ingress of air into the chamber 10 formed by the construction. The intermediate tiles such as 3 may be provided with the vent-holes 9 or they may not be to suit the pleasure of the user.

I will now describe the construction of the end tiles, same being used only on the ends of the walls as shown in Fig. 1. One end 11 of the tile is preferably made solid, and provided with a number of perforations such as 12 which admit the air into the chamber 10.

Another form of end tile is shown in Figs. 5 and 6, one of the ordinary intermediate tiles such as 3 has a small plate 13 provided with perforatoins 14 and which is adapted to fit into and be secured in the receptacle 15 formed by the flanges 6.

The form above described is intended as a modification upon the form shown in Fig. 4, and enables the same style of tile to be used throughout the construction.

Preferably the coping is made of clay, subjected to a high temperature as is usual in tile construction, but in connection with my description I desire to state that the same may be made of thin cast metal or any material which might be found desirable for the construction of same.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is,

1. An improved coping for brick walls consisting of tile preferably made of earthenware, ⅂-shaped in cross-section provided each throughout its length upon its two edges with flanges 5, a surrounding flange 6 upon one end of each tile to receive the plain end 7 in the next tile of the order of construction, and a vent-hole 9 in the top of said coping 3, and preferably adjacent said flange 6, substantially as set forth.

2. A wall coping provided in one surface with a vent-hole and at one end with a recess, and a removable perforated plate adapted to fit in said recess; substantially as set forth.

3. An improved coping for the ends of brick walls having flanges 5 and a surrounding flange 6 which provides a socket for the securing therein of a removable plate 13, provided with perforations 14 for the admission of air, substantially as set forth.

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

AUGUST RICK, JR.

Witnesses:

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