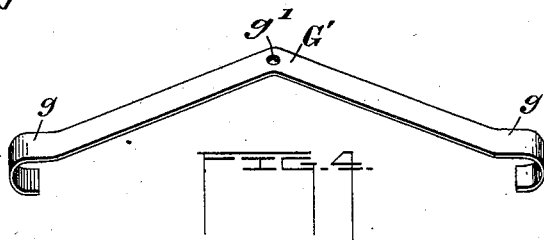
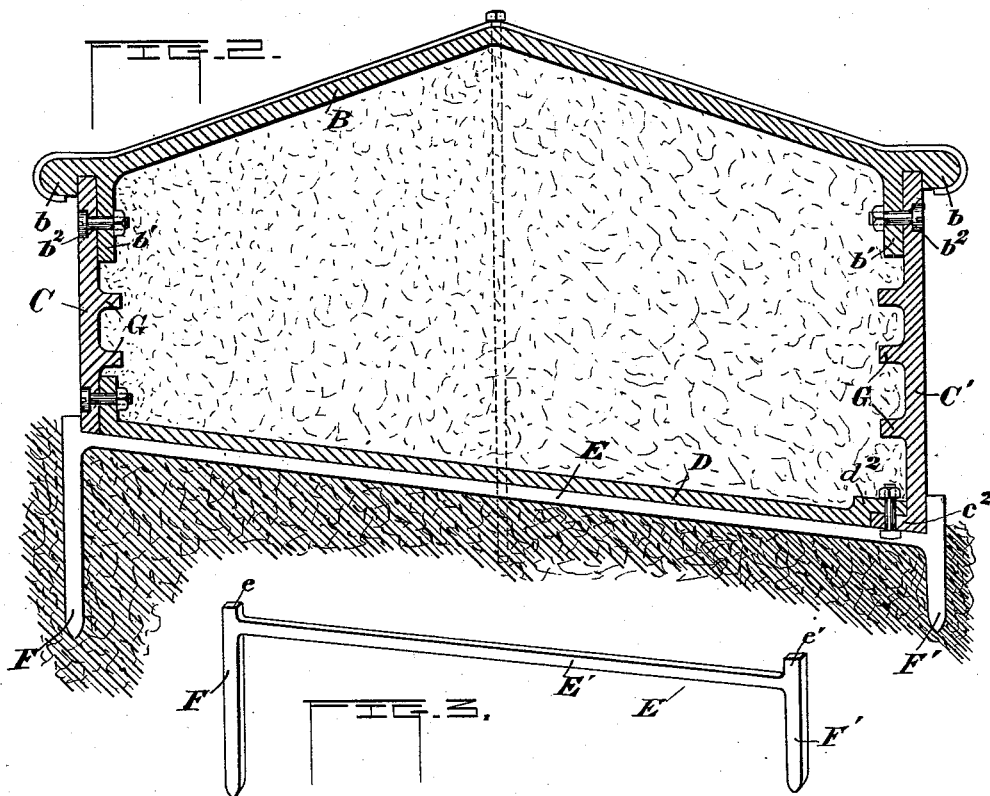
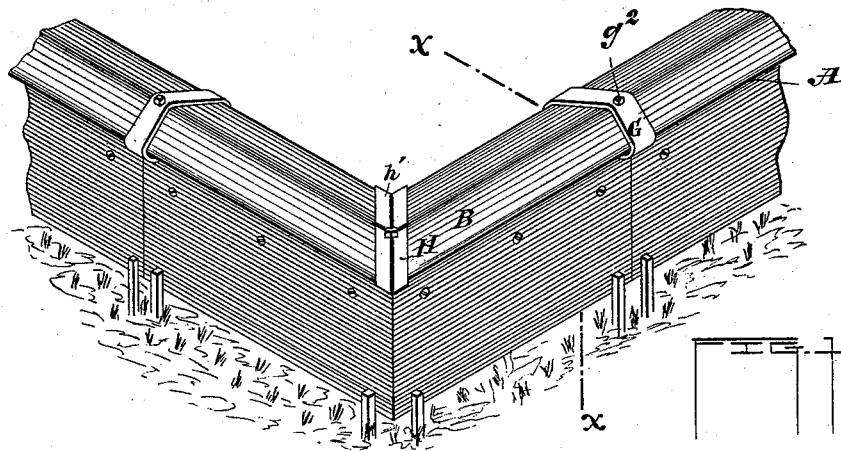


(No Model.)

J. D. DAVIS.
COPING.

No. 522,363.

Patented July 3, 1894.



Witnesses
Frank Blair Rivers.
J. H. Conner

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. DAVIS, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

COPING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 522,363, dated July 3, 1894.

Application filed April 20, 1894. Serial No. 508,268. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coping, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved metallic coping for general use.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a coping constructed of casing or metallic plates suitably secured together to form a hollow interior which may be filled with cement or other suitable material.

15 A further object is to combine simplicity of construction with cheapness in manufacture.

For a full and clear understanding of my invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, wherein corresponding letters indicate like parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of two sections forming a corner of the coping, parts 25 being broken away for better illustration. Fig. 2, represents a cross-section of the coping, taken on the line $x-x$ Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a view in elevation of one of the rests or supports used for the support of one of the ends 30 of a section of coping. Fig. 4, is a detail of a plate or tie band by means of which the ends of two sections are secured together and the joint on the top plate of the coping is protected.

35 In the drawings, A refers to the coping.

B is a top plate of the coping, preferably of V shape in cross-section to prevent foreign material from lodging on top of the coping, see Fig. 2.

40 C, C', are rectangular shaped metallic plates of unequal width which form the sides of the coping.

The top plate of the coping has enlarged portions or rims b on its sides and depending plates b' on its under side near its edges, 45 between which and the rims the upper ends of plates C and C' are secured by bolts or otherwise. Apertures are formed in the upper ends of the plates C and C' and underneath the rims b , so that when the plates 50 are to be secured to the top plate, these apertures will register with apertures in the de-

pending plates b' in order that bolts b^2 provided with nuts on their ends may be used to secure the side plates to the top plate, as 55 shown. Plate C' has its lower side edge bent inwardly to form a rest c^2 upon which one edge d^2 of the bottom plate D may rest and through which and rest c^2 suitable bolts may 60 pass to secure these plates together.

As preferably constructed, a cross-section of the coping would be of the form of a trapezoid. This particular form or shape of construction is found to be of greater utility and 65 less expensive on account of the slope of the land where coping is usually erected.

E are rests upon which the ends of sections of the coping are supported. These rests consist of two rods F F' of unequal length, pointed 70 at their lower ends so that they may be readily inserted in the ground, and an upper inclined cross-piece E' which connects the rods F F' at points near their upper ends leaving upper projection e and e' above the cross-piece, 75 as shown, to form a support for the ends of the coping to rest upon when said rests are driven into the ground, the incline of the cross-piece E' to the rods F F' corresponding to the incline of the bottom of the coping to 80 its sides.

When the surface of the ground is smooth and the rests are well driven into the ground, the bottom pieces D of the coping may be 85 dispensed with, as the ground itself may serve as a sufficient base for the coping upon which the cement or other similar material may rest when it is inserted in the interior of the coping.

G are inwardly inclined projections or ribs on the interior of the plates C C'. 90

When the bottom plates D are dispensed with and cement is used for the interior, the coping casing, after the plates have been bolted together, is inverted, bottom upward, and the cement is filled in the interior of the 95 casing and allowed to set and harden, after which the coping is ready to be set up, the ribs on the interior of the side plates about which the cement has hardened preventing the cement from falling out of the casing in 100 case the ground on which the casing is erected should be uneven or should settle at any time.

The bands G' made of thin strips of metal, having depending ends g and apertures g' in

the middle portions thereof, are placed over the joints on the top of the casing which are formed by abutting end sections, and a pin g^2 passes through aperture g' in the band, through the joint which may be enlarged at this point, and through corresponding apertures in the bottom plates D, should the latter plates be used, and is then driven into the ground to hold the bands as well as the sections in place. Tie bands H having depending ends h' of similar construction to bands G' are likewise used for the corners of the coping, see Fig. 1.

The wider or narrower sides of the coping may be used outwardly depending upon the slope of the land where the coping is placed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination in a coping comprising rectangular shaped metallic plates bolted together at their contacting edges, side plates of unequal width and parallel, rims on the side edges of the top plates, and plates depending from the top plate near said rims, means to secure the upper edges of the side plates between the rims and depending plates, rests having rods of unequal length sharpened at their lower ends, and connected near their upper ends by cross-pieces, tie bands

and pins to secure the abutting ends of the sections of the coping together and to protect the joints in the upper surface of the coping, and cement forming the interior of the coping, substantially as described and set forth.

2. The combination in a coping, of rectangular shaped metallic plates secured together at their contacting edges, side plates of unequal width and parallel, ribs on the interior surfaces of the side plates, rims on the side edges of the top plates and plates depending from the top plates, near said rims, means to secure the plates of the casing together near their contacting edges, rests having rods of unequal length sharpened at their lower ends, cross-pieces connecting the rods near their upper ends, tie bands, and means to secure the same over the joints on the upper surface of the coping, and a plastic material forming the interior of the coping, as and for the purposes set forth.

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

JOHN D. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

S. B. HUSSELMAN,
J. MALIN CLARK.