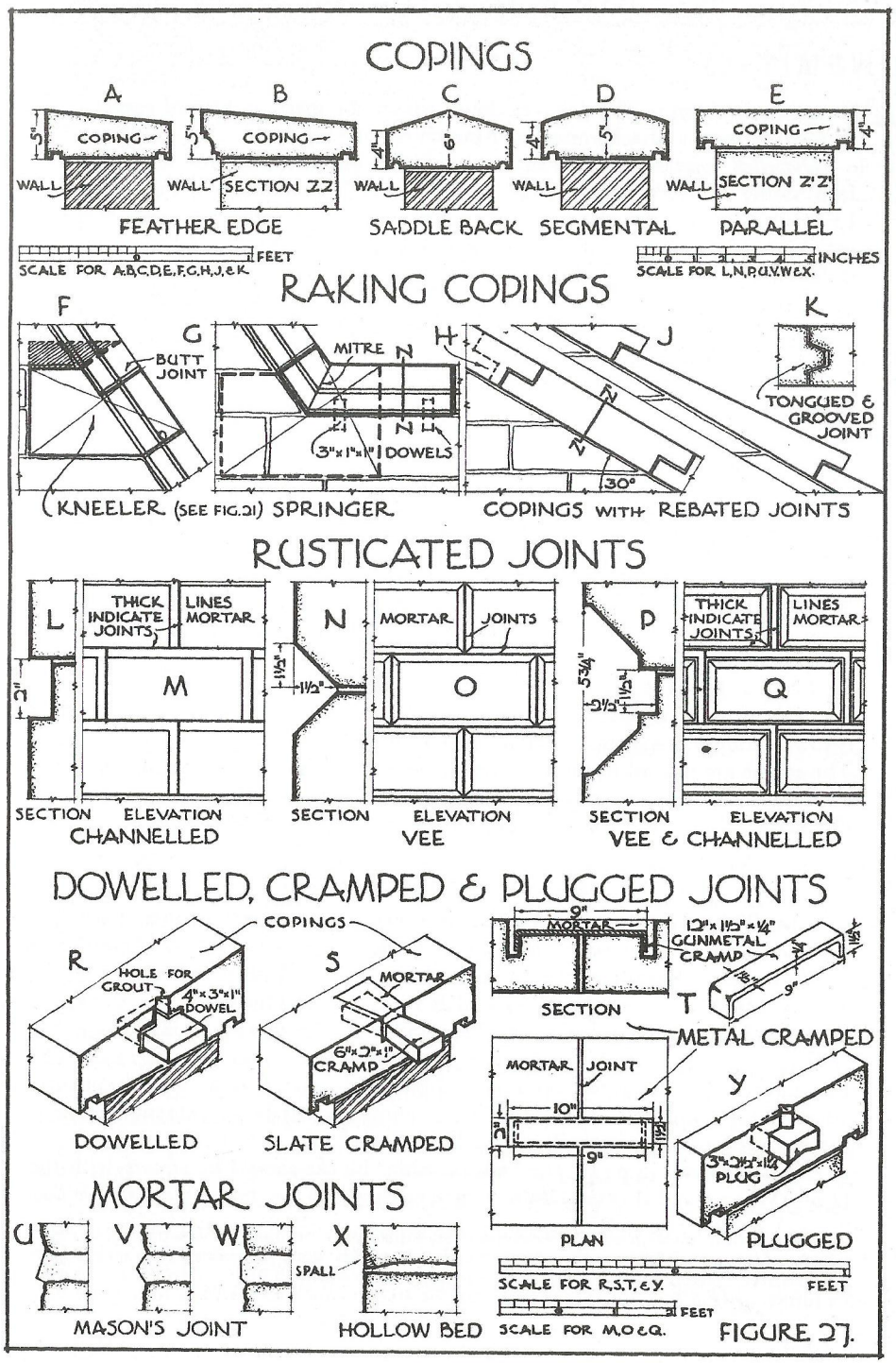

FIGURE 27.

also be used (especially for securing quoin cornice stones) to resist any movement which tends to separate the joints (see p. 52).

PARAPET.—This is the upper portion of a wall which is used as an architectural feature to cover a gutter (as in Fig. 24, when it is sometimes referred to as a *blocking course*, as it blocks from view the gutter behind it) or to protect the edge or *verge* of a roof (see Fig. 21). It is provided with a coping, and its weight assists in tailing down the cornice below it. The stability of the parapet is increased if each block of stone in the lower course is connected to the cornice by means of one or two slate dowels (see Fig. 26 and p. 52).

COPINGS.—Brick copings are described on p. 28. Sections through stone copings are shown at A to E, Fig. 27. The *feather edge* coping (A) is an enlargement of that at F, Fig. 24; that at B is a detail of the coping shown in Fig. 21. The *saddle back* coping (C) provides a more effective covering than those at I., Fig. 17, and B, Fig. 20, because of the throated overhanging portions, although the latter section is more in keeping with the rough character of the wall which it protects. The *segmental* coping D is occasionally used for dwarf walls where the curved surface can be seen to advantage.

The tops of some walls are inclined or raked and are protected by *raking copings* (see Fig. 21). Such copings need not be weathered as the rain is quickly discharged down the slope in the direction of their length and therefore the *parallel* coping E, Fig. 27, is suitable for such positions. Raking copings, if not supported, would tend to slide. This is prevented by the provision of adequate supports at the bottom and at intermediate points (see A and B, Fig. 21). The intermediate supports are called *kneelers* or *knee-stones* (see F, Fig. 27), which is an enlargement of B, Fig. 21. A kneeler is a block of stone (which should be well tailed into the wall) with the inclined or raking portion worked to the section of the coping stones and finished square to form butt joints with the adjacent coping stones. The butt joint may be formed as indicated by the thick broken line at F, but this requires a larger stone having the portion shown shaded removed. The lower support is provided by a *springer* or *footstone*—see A, Fig. 21 and the enlarged detail at G, Fig. 27. This may be shaped as shown partly by broken lines at G (the thin diagonal lines indicating the extent of the stone) which, like the kneeler, is well tailed into the wall, or it may take the form indicated by the thick full lines at G when two slate dowels (see p. 52) are used to secure it to the stonework below and so provide an adequate resistance to the thrust from the raking coping. The top stone at the intersection of the coping is termed an *apex stone* or *saddle stone*, the raking portions being worked solid to the section of the coping to form a vertical mitre (see Fig. 21).

When the rake or inclination is less than 40°, the joints between coping stones are sometimes *rebated* (indicated by full lines at H, Fig. 27) to prevent water penetrating through them into the wall below. The correct rebate shows the upper portion of the upper stone overlapping the lower portion of the lower stone. The object of the rebate would be defeated if the rebate was reversed,