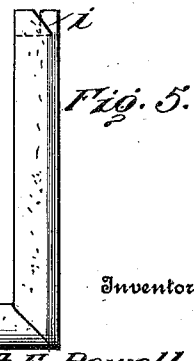
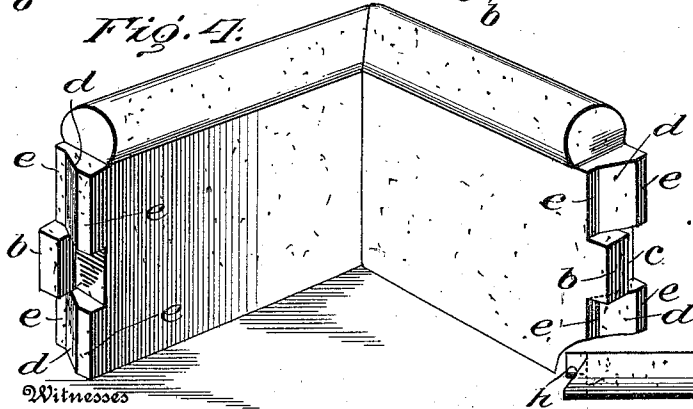
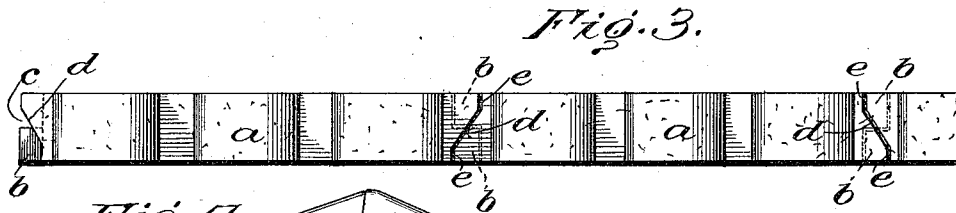
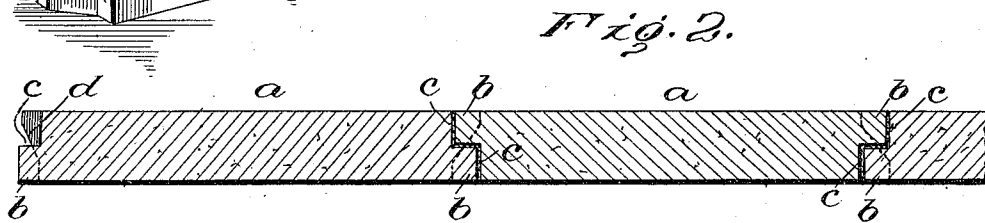
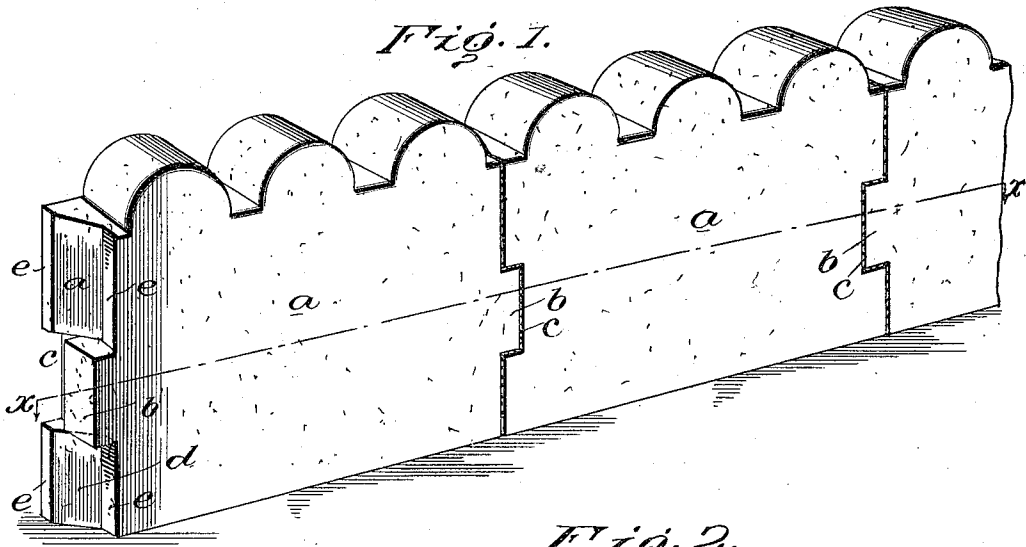


A. E. POWELL.
GARDEN EDGE TILE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 30, 1909. RENEWED JUNE 22, 1911.

1,015,584.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.



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ALBERT EMMANUEL POWELL, OF DARWEN, ENGLAND.

GARDEN-EDGE TILE.

1,015,584.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

Application filed August 30, 1909, Serial No. 515,308. Renewed June 22, 1911. Serial No. 634,791.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT EMMANUEL POWELL, of 5 Marsh Terrace, Darwen, England, molder, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Garden-Edge Tiles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in garden edge tiles, and the like; and the objects and nature of the invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art in the light of the following explanation of the accompanying drawing showing what I now consider my preferred embodiment from among other formations and arrangements within the spirit and scope of my invention.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement as more fully and particularly set forth and specified hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings;—Figure 1, is a perspective view showing several of the tiles of my invention fitted together. Fig. 2, is a section on the line $x-x$ Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a top plan view of the tiles of Fig. 1. Fig. 4, is a perspective view of a corner piece or tile. Fig. 5, is a top plan view of a corner piece or tile.

In the drawings, a , is a generally rectangular tile having its two vertical end edges similarly formed and adapted to interlock with the similarly formed edges of adjacent tiles to form an edge for gardens or other purposes. At each vertical edge, the tile is formed with a longitudinally projecting lug b , usually arranged intermediate the length of said edge and of approximately half the thickness of the tile. The outer face of this lug is preferably flush with the contiguous side face of the tile, and hence a recess or socket c , is formed behind the lug and in width approximately equal to half the thickness of the tile. The edges of the tile are also formed with transversely inclined or beveled surfaces d , usually (although not necessarily) terminating in flat shoulders or edges e , and these inclined faces are so arranged that their high or projecting portions are located above and

below (or either) the sockets c , and their low or depressed portions above and below (or either) the lugs b . The inclined faces can extend across practically the full width of the tile edge if so desired, as indicated by h , Fig. 5, and I do not limit myself to any particular angle of inclination for said edges, as the particular angle of inclination of said edges might be as indicated by i , Fig. 5, for certain kinds of clay or other suitable material and as indicated by h , Fig. 5, for other grades of clay or other suitable material of which the tiles can be composed.

Figs. 4 and 5, show corner or angle tiles particularly adapted for the corners of flower beds, paths, etc., and having their vertical edges formed as hereinbefore described.

In assembling the tiles to form borders or edges for paths, flower beds or the like, every alternate tile is reversed, the lugs b , fitting in the recesses c , of adjacent tiles, with the inclined faces d , of adjacent tiles abutting and holding the side faces of said lugs together, whereby the lugs and inclined faces hold the tiles locked together against lateral as well as vertical displacement.

What I claim is;—

1. A garden edge tile, or the like, having its end edge formed with a lug of approximately half the thickness of the tile and a corresponding recess behind the same and a transversely inclined face, as and for the purposes substantially as described.

2. A tile, for the purposes substantially as described, having its end edge formed with a longitudinally-projecting relatively thin lug forming a recess behind the same, portions of the tile having their side faces beveled off above and below said lug.

3. A tile for the purposes substantially as described, having an end-edge relatively-thin lug intermediate the length of said edge, the edge portions of the tile above and below said lug being transversely beveled and terminating in vertical shoulders.

ALBERT EMMANUEL POWELL.

Witnesses:

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