

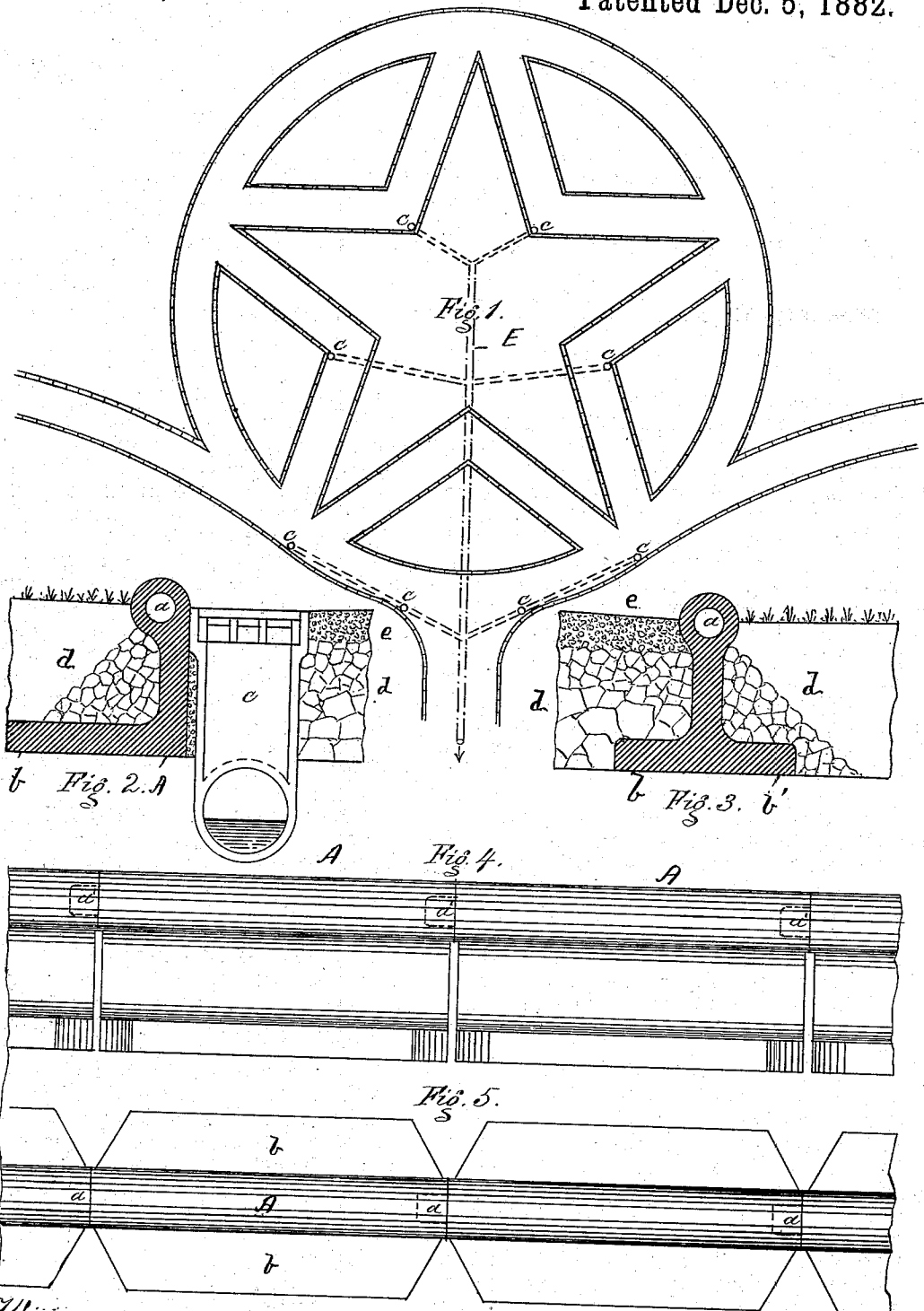
(No Model.)

F. TUNICA.

CONTINUOUS PARK AND GARDEN BORDER TILE.

No. 268,441.

Patented Dec. 5, 1882.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS TUNICA, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

CONTINUOUS PARK AND GARDEN BORDER TILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 268,441, dated December 5, 1882.

Application filed August 11, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS TUNICA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have
5 invented a Continuous Park and Garden Border, (lining or curbing;) and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains
10 to make and use the same.

My invention relates to borders for parks and gardens; and it consists essentially in a border made of burned clay, artificial stone, &c., in sections of suitable lengths, each section
15 being provided with a dowel-pin and dowel-opening at or near the top of the border, so that the sections can be brought closely together and present an unbroken top surface.

It further consists in details of construction
20 and arrangement of the several parts that will be hereinafter more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my park or garden border; Figs. 2 and 3, vertical sections of the border-piece; Fig. 4, an elevation showing the manner in which the sections are joined
25 together; and Fig. 5, a plan view of the border-sections.

Each section-piece, A, is provided with one or more base-flanges, *b b'*, upon which the gravel or ballast is placed, to prevent upheaval of the border by frost in the spring, and prevents
30 "washing out" from beneath the border. In this way the border is constantly retained in its vertical position. Each piece, near the top, is provided with a dowel-opening, *a*, to receive a dowel-pin, *a'*, Fig. 4, by means of which the sections are rigidly joined together and pre-
35 sent an unbroken top surface. If this were

not the case the pieces would get pushed forward or backward out of line, thereby destroying the continuity of the border and rendering it liable to displacement and breakage. The earth *e* is placed on the gravel *d* or ballast, and just high enough to allow the rounded surface
45 of the top of the border to project above the sod. This prevents the earth being pushed or washed onto the walk. At the corners I prefer to use the double-flanged base, as shown
50 in Fig. 3, and for this purpose can make these rounded or angular, to conform to the angles or curves in the borders, as shown in Fig. 1. Suitable drop-pipes, C, connecting the drains, may be arranged at suitable intervals, for the
55 purpose of carrying off surface-water and prevent accumulation of moisture about the borders.

I am aware that vitrified clay and terra-cotta borders have been used. I am also aware that
60 flanged borders have been used, and such borders I do not claim; but

What I do claim is—

1. A park or garden border provided with a flanged base, each section-piece, near its top,
65 having a dowel-pin and dowel-opening, whereby the top of the border is retained in rigid alignment, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A park or garden border made in sections,
70 the top of the sections being rounded, the bottom having a flange or flanges to receive the ballast, and each section, at or near the top, being provided with a dowel pin and opening, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
75

FRANCIS TUNICA.

Witnesses:

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