N. DUBUC, Jr.

CURB JOINT.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1909.

954,267.

Patented Apr. 5, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

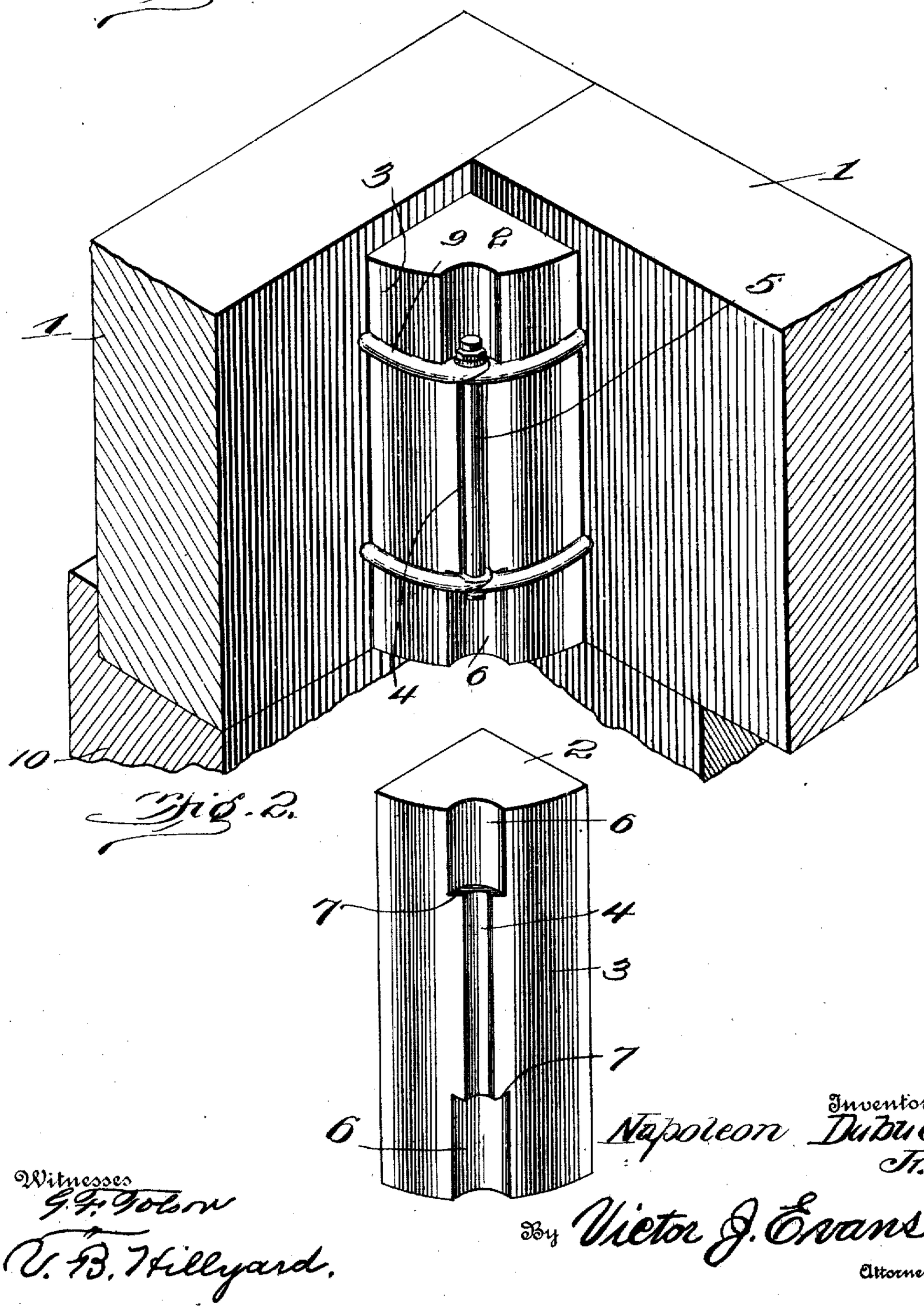

Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

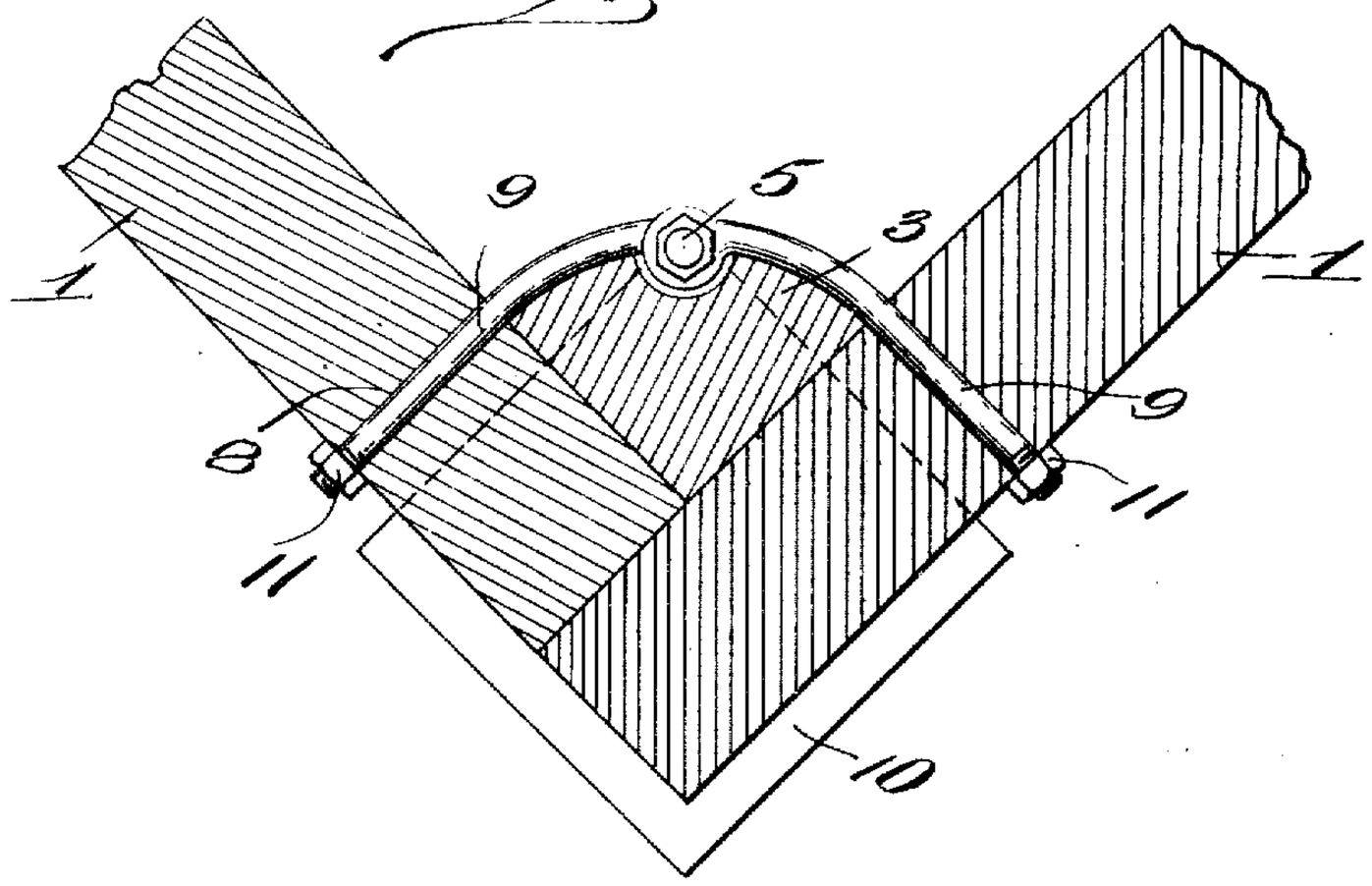
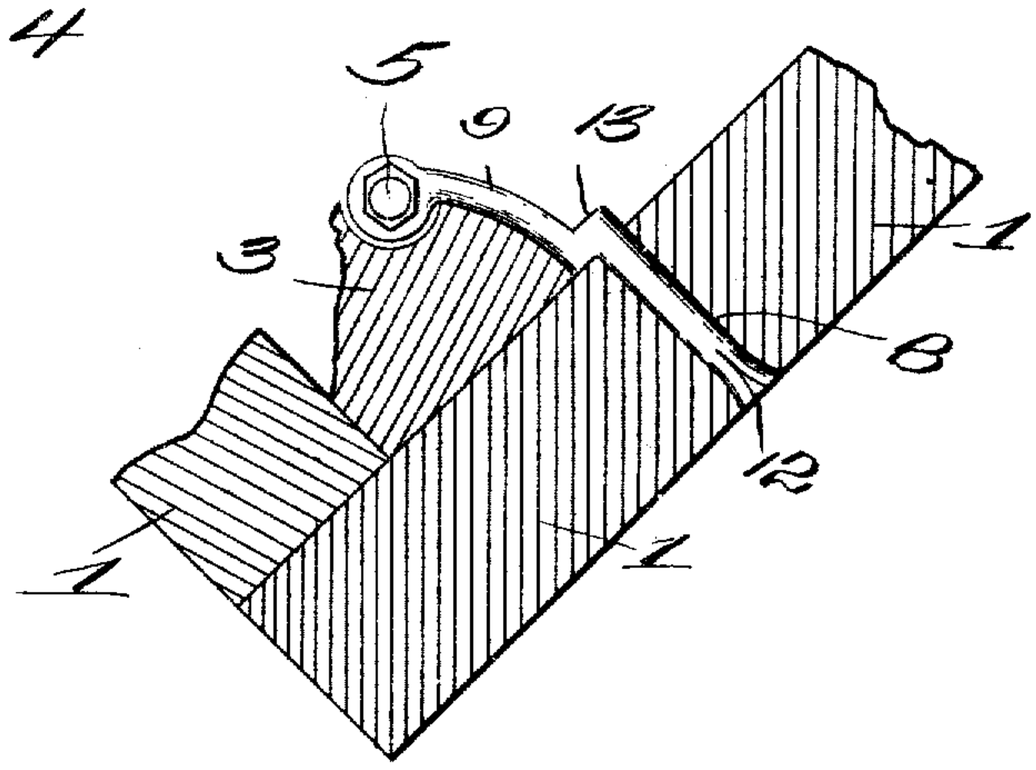


Fig 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURB-JOINT.

954,267. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Apr. 5, 1910.**

Application filed October 5, 1909. Serial No. 521,034.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NAPOLEON DUBUC, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Milford, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Curb-Joints, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention appertains to fastening means for securing curbing or like parts at the corner or angle so as to prevent separation or displacement.

The invention is designed most especially for connecting curbing used in cemeteries for marking lots for interment of the dead. Usually curbing employed for this purpose is extremely heavy, thereby occupying valuable space besides incurring great expense, thereby preventing the general adoption of such means for indicating burial plots.

The present invention enables curbing of comparatively thin material, being successfully employed for inclosing burial lots, the fastening means being of such construction as to insure the formation of a substantial joint and to prevent the displacement or separation of the slabs at the corner.

The invention contemplates novel means both for staying the angle as well as connecting the slabs at the angle, said means embodying essentially two parts, a corner stay and fastening, the latter confining the stay and joining the slabs bordering upon the angle and forming the corner.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combinations of parts which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings forming a part of the specification:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the angle or corner formed between two slabs stayed and connected by means embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a corner stay. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on a plane corresponding with one of the fastenings. Fig. 4 is a modification.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The curbing is designated by the reference numeral 1 and may consist of any material such as commonly employed in cemeteries for inclosing burial lots.

The present invention makes it possible to use curbing of thinner material than heretofore employed since the slabs at the angles or corners are adapted to be firmly connected and substantially stayed. The slabs or curbings 1 are butted at the corners as indicated most clearly in the several views. A corner stay 2 is placed within each angle formed between the angularly disposed slabs or curbings and is held in place in a manner to strengthen and reinforce the corner to prevent displacement of the slabs or curbings. Two sides of the corner stay are arranged at a right angle and fitted snugly within the corner and the three sides made rounding as indicated at 3 in Figs. 2 and 3. A groove 4 is formed in the rounded side 3 of the corner stay midway between the angularly disposed sides and provides a seat to receive a pin or fastening 5. The groove 4 is enlarged at opposite ends as indicated at 6, shoulders 7 being formed at the juncture of the enlarged portions 6 with the part 4. A corner stay 2 may be of any material such as stone, metal or the like.

Openings 8 are drilled or otherwise provided in the slabs or curbings 1 near the corner and are adapted to receive end portions or fastenings 9, which fastenings are provided in pairs and are connected at their inner ends by the pin or bolt 5. The fastenings 9 have their outer ends straight and their inner ends curved to fit about the curved side 3 of the corner stay. The inner ends of the fastenings are flattened and overlapped and are provided with openings through which the pin or bolt 5 passes, thereby pivotally connecting complemental fastenings. The flattened ends of the fastenings 9 engage the shoulder 7 and thereby prevent vertical displacement of the corner stay and the latter in turn serving to hold the fastenings in proper position. The pin or bolt 5 is fitted in the groove or seat 4 thereby enabling the curved ends of the fastenings bearing against the curved side 3 of the corner stay and also admitting of the flattened ends of the fastenings engaging the shoulder 7.

In order to give stability to the curbing, a post 10 is provided at the corner, said post being set into the ground and having its upper end rabbeted or depressed to provide

a seat for reception of the slabs or curbings 1 at the corner. It is to be understood that while the staying and fastening means are designed most especially for corner joints of curbing, said means may be advantageously employed for connecting slabs of any material at a corner or angle and at the same time securing a part in the angle so as to prevent relative movement of the part and insure firm connection thereof.

In the preferred form of fastening the outer ends of the parts 9 are threaded to receive nuts 11, but said fastenings may be secured to the curbings or slabs in any other manner. In the construction shown in Fig. 4 the outer ends of the fastenings 9 are split as indicated at 12 and the outer ends of the openings 8 are enlarged and the split portions spread, thereby preventing withdrawal of the fastenings 9 from the openings after the parts have been properly assembled. In order that the parts bordering upon the split 12 may be spread, it is necessary that a shoulder 13 be provided to receive a support to sustain the blow delivered upon the outer end of the fastening to spread the parts bordering upon the split 12. The shoulder 13 is formed by an offset in the length of the fastenings. It is to be understood that the parts 5 and 9 may be of such metal as to prevent staining the curbing and to resist action of the elements.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new, is:—

1. In combination with angularly disposed slabs, fastenings having their outer ends secured in the slabs near the angle and having their inner ends bent and extending across the angle formed between the slabs and terminating in eyes and means connecting the inner ends of the fastenings and passed through the eyes thereof.

2. In combination with angularly disposed slabs, fastenings having their outer ends secured in the slabs and having their inner ends bent and extending across the angle formed between the slabs and terminating in eyes which are overlapped, said fastenings being provided in pairs and a pin connecting the several fastenings and passed through the eyes thereof parallel with the angle formed between the slabs.

3. In combination with angularly disposed slabs and a stay placed in the angle or corner, fastenings having their outer ends secured in the slabs near the angle and having their inner ends connected and extending across the angle formed between the slabs and embracing the said stay.

4. In combination with angularly disposed slabs and a stay placed in the corner and having a groove forming a seat opposite the inner corner of the stay and having shoulders in the length of the groove, pairs of fastenings having their outer ends let into the slabs near the angle and having their inner end embracing the stay and engaged with the shoulders thereof and means connecting the fastenings at their inner ends.

5. In combination with angularly disposed slabs a corner stay placed within the angle and having its inner side made rounding and formed with a groove, extending lengthwise of the stay and arranged midway of the sides thereof, said groove being enlarged near opposite ends to provide shoulders, pairs of fastenings having their outer ends secured to the slabs near the angle and having their inner ends terminating in eyes and overlapped and adapted to engage the shoulders of the stay and a pin connecting the inner overlapped ends of the fastenings.

6. In combination, a post rabbeted at its upper end, angularly disposed slabs fitted upon the post, the corner stay arranged in the angle formed between the slabs and having a medially disposed groove in its inner side and having said curve enlarged near its opposite ends to provide shoulders, pairs of fastenings secured at their outer ends to the slabs and having their inner ends terminating in eyes which overlap and engage the shoulders of the corner stay and embrace the latter and a pin connecting the fastenings, and seated into the groove thereof.

7. In combination, angularly disposed slabs provided near the angle with openings, fastenings connected at their inner ends and having their outer ends passed through the openings of the slabs and having shoulders intermediate of their ends to receive a support when employed during the spreading of the outer ends of the fastenings.

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

NAPOLEON DUBUC, Jr.

Witnesses:

EDWARD W. CLARK,

WARREN HAYFORD.