H. J. FIXMER.

CORNER BAR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1912.

1,066,196. **Patented July 1, 1913.**

Fig. 1.

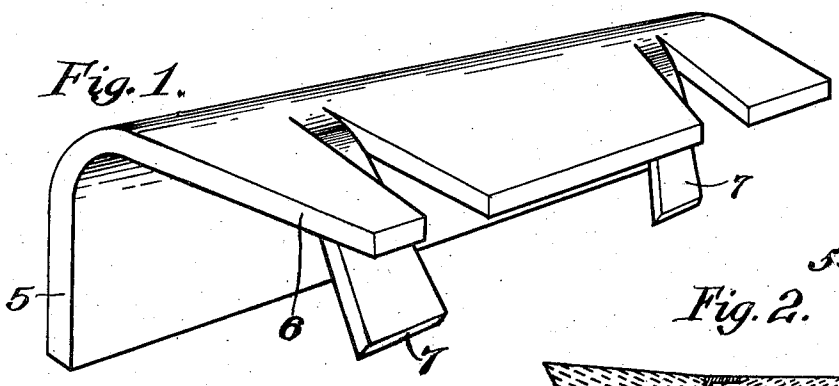


Fig. 2.

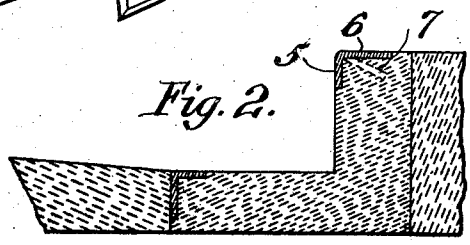


Fig. 3.

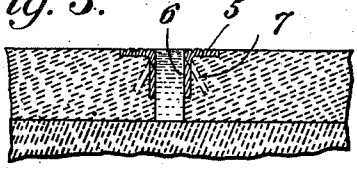


Fig. 5.

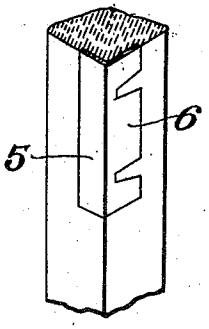
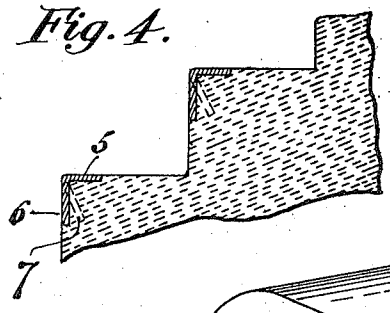


Fig. 4.



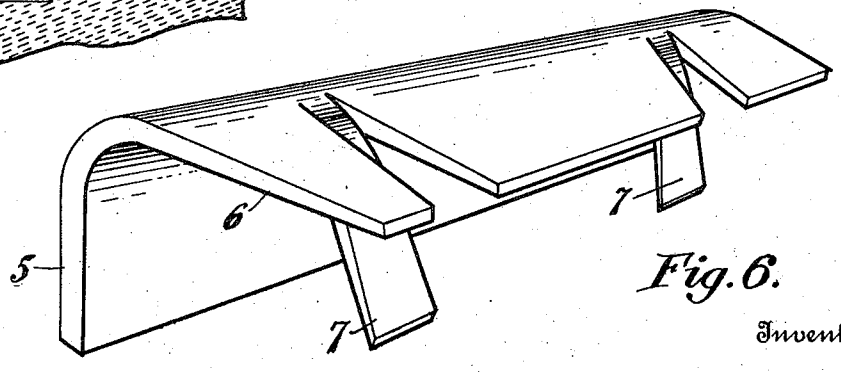


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH J. FIXMER, OF EDISON PARK, ILLINOIS.

CORNER-BAR.

1,066,196. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 1, 1913.

Application filed July 29, 1912. Serial No. 712,023.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH J. FIXMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Edison Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Bars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in metallic corner bars for concrete curbs, pavement expansion joints, stair or step treads, column corners, and other concrete structures.

It is the object of the invention to provide a simple and cheap bar of the kind stated which will present a durable surface where the wear is greatest, or shocks most frequent, and effectually prevent damage.

The invention also has for its object to provide simple and improved means for anchoring the bar in the concrete or other plastic material.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the corner bar constructed in accordance with the invention, and Figs. 2 to 5 show different applications thereof. Fig. 6 shows a modified form of bar.

Referring specifically to the drawing, the corner bar is a metal strip which is angular in cross-section to form two wings 5 and 6 which are arranged at right angles to one another. A plain angle bar of uniform thickness is preferably employed, but if desired, a bar may be employed which is tapered toward one of its longitudinal edges as shown in Fig. 6. Within the angle formed by the wings are anchoring tongues 7 which are formed by making transverse slits in the wing 6, said slits extending from the edge thereof and terminating at the angle. The slits are in pairs, and the material between each pair is bent downward to form a tongue. It will be noted that the slits of each pair converge in the direction of the angle, in view of which the tongue is given a greater width at its extremity than at its base. By the dove-tail shape of the tongue, it is firmly embedded in the concrete or other plastic material, and the bar will be securely anchored therein.

Fig. 2 shows the bar applied to a curb, the bar, by reason of its angular cross-section, covering the corner, and thereby protecting the same from damage. The bar is embedded in the concrete or other plastic material of which the curb is formed, flush therewith. The tongues 7 are also embedded in the material and thus serve to firmly anchor the bar.

Fig. 3 shows the bar applied to concrete pavement expansion joints. The wings 5 are at the top and are shown grooved to prevent slipping.

Fig. 4 shows the bars applied to stair or step treads, and in Fig. 5 is shown a column, door jamb or similar structure having its corners protected by the bars.

The bars can be bent to any curve on the job, they can be easily and cheaply produced, and they effectually serve the purpose for which they are designed.

I claim:

A corner bar which is angular in cross-section to form two wings arranged at an angle to one another, one of said wings having slits extending from its edge and terminating at the angle, said slits being in pairs, the members of said pairs of slits converging in the direction of the angle, and the material between said pairs being bent to form tongues which project from the inner angle of the bar.

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

HUGH J. FIXMER.

Witnesses:

ROSE M. MINNEGEN,

H. G. BATCHELOR.