No. 769,501. PATENTED SEPT. 6, 1904.

J. SIMPSON.

CORNER IRON FOR SIDING JOINTS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 18, 1904.

NO MODEL.

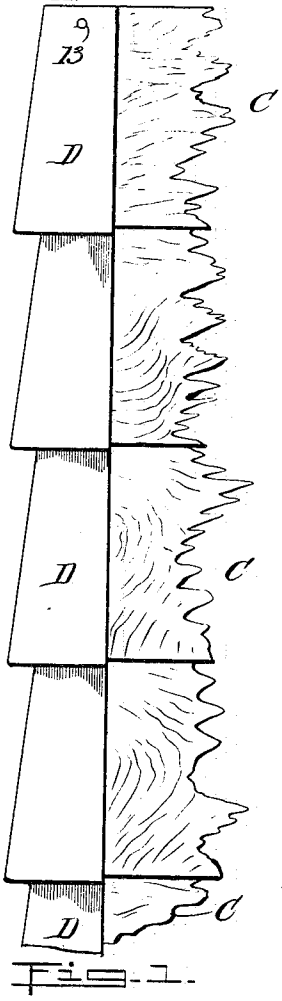


Fig. 1.

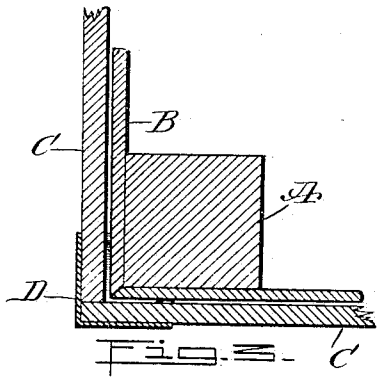


Fig. 3.

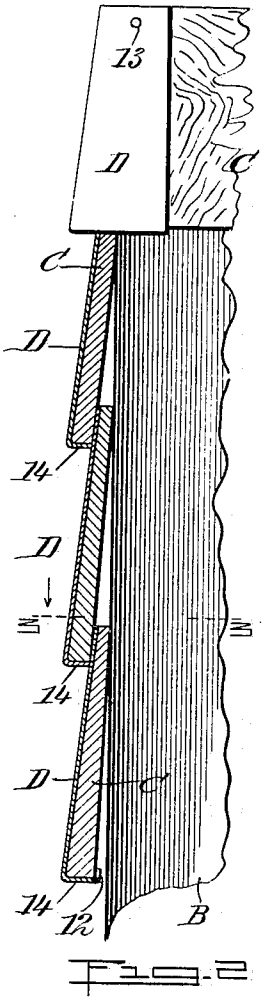


Fig. 2.

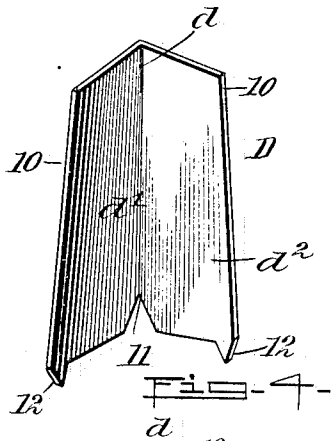


Fig. 4.

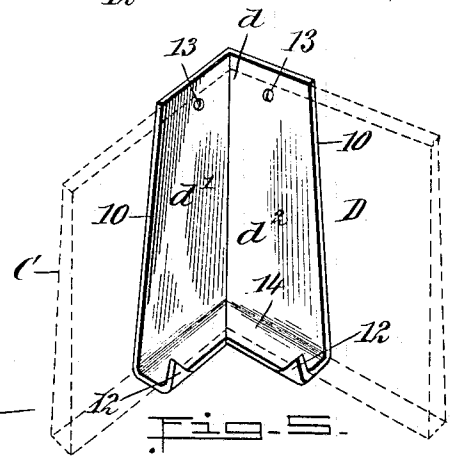


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SIMPSON, OF VEEDERSBURG, INDIANA.

CORNER-IRON FOR SIDING-JOINTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,501, dated September 6, 1904.

Application filed June 18, 1904. Serial No. 213,109. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES SIMPSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Corner-Irons for Siding-Joints, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide corner irons or plates for the siding-joints of frame buildings, which corner-irons will render the joints impervious to water at the corners of the house, particularly such houses as are sided with shingles or clapboards.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide a construction of corner-irons wherein the fastening devices are concealed when the irons are in place and the various corner-irons at each corner appear as being made from a single piece of material.

Another purpose of the invention is to provide protective corner-irons of the type mentioned made of sheet metal and of simple construction and capable of being quickly and conveniently placed and secured in position.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a part of a corner of a building having the improved corner-irons applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through a part of the corner portion of the building shown in Fig. 1 and through sundry of the applied corner-irons. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken practically on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a corner-iron in blank form; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a corner-iron in complete form, the shingles or clapboards being shown by dotted lines in the position they occupy relative to a corner-iron.

A represents a corner-post of a building, B the sheathing, and C the clapboards or shingles, whichever are employed, arranged to overlap each other in vertical series, and D represents the corner-irons, all of which are of the same construction. These corner-irons D are made of sheet metal, usually galvanized iron, and the side edges 10 of each corner-iron are inclined from the top downward and outward, so that the bottom portion of a corner-iron is of greater width than the top, as is clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Each corner-iron is provided with a central, vertical, or longitudinal crease or score-line d, on which the material is bent, thus providing two opposing members d' and d^2, which are at angles to each other, as is also shown in Figs. 4 and 5. At the bottom portion of the crease or score-line d a preferably **V**-shaped recess 11 is made, as is shown at Fig. 4, and at the bottom portion of each side edge 10 of a corner-iron a spur 12 is formed. At the upper portion of each member d' and d^2 of the angle-iron an aperture 13 is provided, through which a nail, screw, or equivalent fastening device may be passed. In completing the formation of a corner-iron D, the bottom portion of the corner-iron is bent upon itself, forming a bottom horizontal flange 14, (shown best in Fig. 5,) and finally the spurs 12 are bent upward on the flange 14, as is also shown in Fig. 5.

When a corner-iron is applied, it is made to fit to the outer faces of the shingles or clapboards where they intersect at the corner of a building, and at such time the flange 14 of the corner-iron placed in position will engage with the bottom edges of the said intersecting clapboards or shingles, as is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5 and shown by positive lines in Fig. 2, and the spurs 12 as the corner-iron is set will pass up at the inner face of the shingles or clapboards and will practically bury themselves in the said inner faces of the said parts, thus serving to retain the iron in position. Finally, screws, nails, or the like are passed through the upper apertures 13 into the said shingles or clapboards C, and when the next series of shingles or clapboards are laid and a corner-iron is applied the upper corner-iron will conceal the upper attaching device for the corner-iron last placed in position, and when the various corner-irons are applied the irons at each corner will appear to the observer as having been made of one

piece of material. It is obvious that when these corner-irons are applied they effectually prevent any moisture from penetrating to the interior of the building through the joints where the clapboards come together at the corners and that when the building is exteriorly decorated the corner-irons are not noticeable.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A protective corner-iron for frame structures, comprising two main members at angles to each other, a bottom horizontal flange, and attaching mediums at the top and bottom of the members.

2. A protective corner-iron for frame structures, comprising two main connected members at angles to each other, a horizontal flange at the bottom of the members, and retaining devices carried by the flange.

3. A protective corner-iron for frame structures, comprising two main members, one at an angle to the other, a bottom horizontal flange, and spurs extending upwardly from the flange.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES SIMPSON.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH BEGGS,
ED VAN DORN.