F. W. GOEDEKE.

CORNER IRONS FOR BASKETS, BOXES, &c.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1921.

1,398,371.

Patented Nov. 29, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

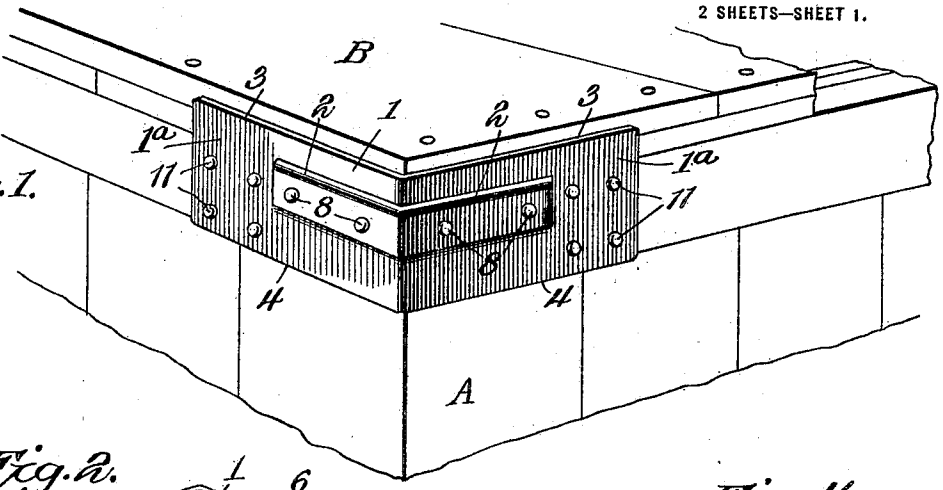


Fig. 2.

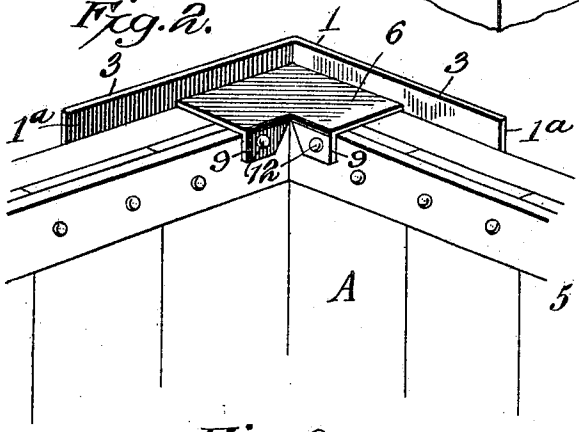


Fig. 4.

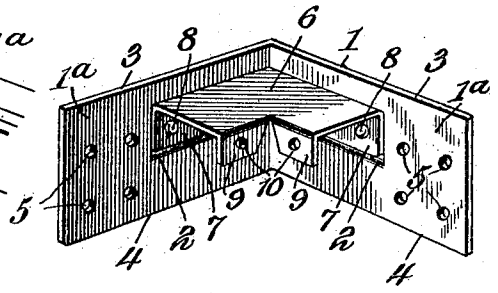


Fig. 3.

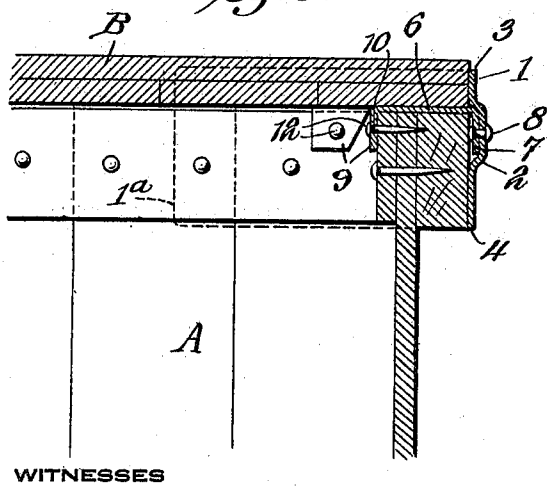
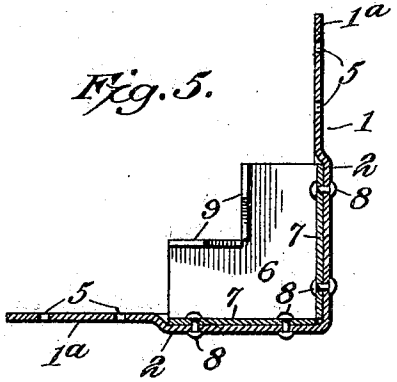


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

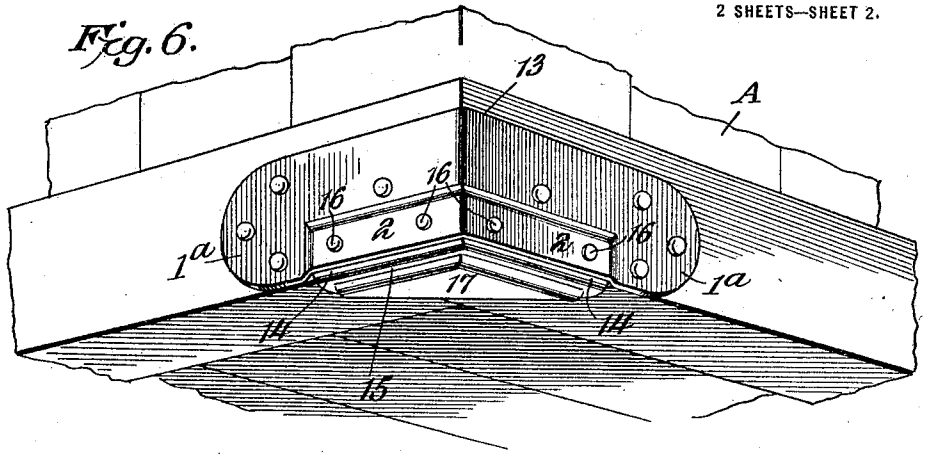


Fig. 7.

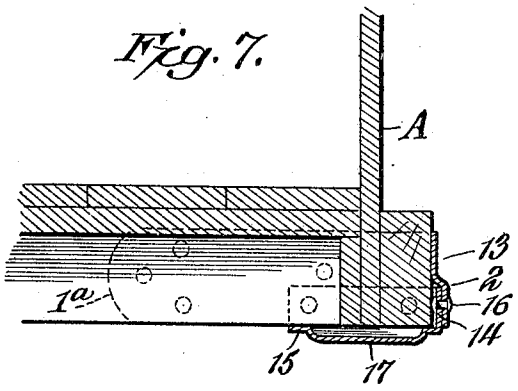


Fig. 8.

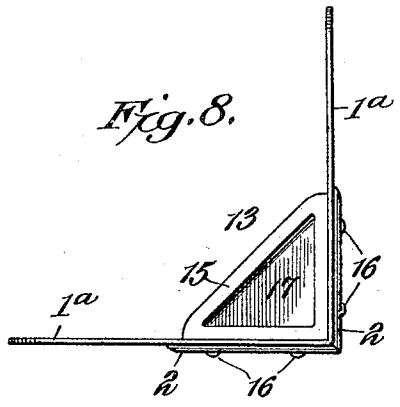
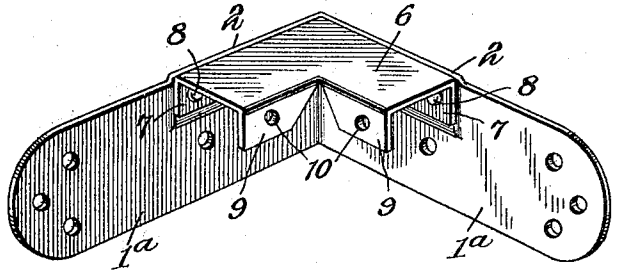


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. GOEDEKE, OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

CORNER-IRONS FOR BASKETS, BOXES, &c.

1,398,371. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 29, 1921.

Application filed March 31, 1921. Serial No. 457,401.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. GOEDEKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Corner-Iron for Baskets, Boxes, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to corner irons for boxes, baskets or other receptacles.

The object is to provide corner irons for use at the top and bottom corners of bread or laundry baskets or boxes, fruit crates or other light receptacles of this character, for strengthening the same and prolonging the life thereof, by taking the wear and the strain of the rough usage to which such carriers are subjected, the said irons being so formed as to be readily stamped from sheet metal, such as steel, the associated parts being readily assembled and secured together in such simple manner as to be cheaply manufactured and sold at a low cost.

Another object is to provide irons for use in conjunction with receptacles or carriers of this character, which are easily applied to the upper and lower corners of the same, the irons being supplied in sets, four identical irons being attached to the upper corners, the former having means for receiving, bracing and protecting the corners of the lid of the receptacle, and having attaching means at both the outside and the inside of the top edge of the same, and the latter having means for extending beneath the lower corners of the receptacle, said extension being provided with a depressed or embossed area to bear upon the floor or other support to support the receptacle in spaced relation thereto and take the wear.

A full and complete understanding of the invention may be obtained from a consideration of the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, it being understood that while the drawings show practical forms of the invention, the latter is not confined to strict conformity therewith, but may be changed or modified, so long as such changes or modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention, as specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one upper corner of a box, basket, crate or other receptacle showing one of the improved upper corner irons applied thereto and its relation to the lid of the same.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, looking from the reverse direction and showing the interior of the receptacle and the interior attaching means of the upper iron, the lid being omitted.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the subject matter illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the upper corner iron removed from the receptacle and viewed as in Fig. 2.

Fig 5 is an inverted plan view, partly in section, of the upper corner iron removed from the receptacle.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one lower corner of the receptacle with one of the improved lower corner irons applied thereto, the same being tilted to view the under side thereof.

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view of the subject matter illustrated in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the lower corner iron removed from the receptacle.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a somewhat modified form of upper corner iron, wherein no provision is made for the reception and protection of the lid of the receptacle.

The devices of the present invention contemplate improvements over the structures shown and described in prior patents issued to me and numbered 939,005 and 1,245,456. Certain defects have been successfully overcome in the present structures, the principal aim being simplicity of construction and the improved method of securing the associated parts together, whereby a minimum amount of sheet material may be employed to form such parts, which are fitted together in a manner to allow of the irons being placed

flat against the wooden corners of the receptacle without any interposed rivet heads interfering therewith, thus rendering the irons more secure in their attachment to the said receptacle.

The upper irons, illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, in which the preferred embodiment is shown, consists of a right-angular strip 1 of sheet metal, preferably steel which may be of any width, length and thickness desired, depending upon the size of the receptacle to which the irons are to be applied. The angular strip constitutes a bracket having arms 1ª of equal length, the latter being provided intermediate their long edges with a shallow channel 2, formed on what may be termed their inner faces. This channel extends substantially half the length of the arms 1ª from the angle thereto, and is located somewhat closer to what may be termed the upper edge 3 of the bracket than the lower edge 4 of the same, the said channel being of a width somewhat less than half the width of the arms 1ª, and is formed by pressing the metal of the latter outwardly from the inside to form, in effect, an embossed band or strip around the outside of the angle, which greatly strengthens the same and possesses other functions. The two sections of the embossed band or strip are provided with suitable rivet holes for the reception of rivets, as will be explained, and that portion of each arm 1ª extending beyond the ends of the channel sections 2 is further provided with suitably spaced nail holes 5 which are located closer to the lower edge 4 than the upper edge.

An angular, horizontally-disposed plate 6 is adapted to be secured to the bracket in such manner as to rest upon the upper edge of the receptacle and, in conjunction with the arms 1ª of the bracket, to reinforce the corner of the same at its upper end. The plate 6 is formed of sheet steel preferably, and is provided along its outer angular edges with a downwardly extending marginal flange 7, which is of a depth and thickness to fit within the channel 2, and the said flange 7, together with the arms constituting the angular plate 6 are substantially coextensive with the length of the said channel.

The two angularly-disposed portions of the marginal flange 7 are each provided with suitable, spaced perforations adapted to register with the perforations provided, as aforesaid, in the channels 2, for the reception of rivets 8, which are suitably headed over, in the usual manner, the inner heads lying substantially flush with the inner faces of the arms 1ª of the bracket, by reason of the depth of the channel 2, as will be seen.

At their inner, shorter, right-angular edges, the plates are provided with downwardly-extending flanges 9 in substantial parallel relation to the flanges 7, and having perforations 10 for a purpose to be explained.

The device is applied to the corner of a receptacle A and at the top edge thereof, the latter fitting snugly between the flanges 7 and the inner faces of the arms 1ª of the bracket, the inner heads of the rivets not interfering in the least with such relation, and the plate 6 resting upon the top edge of the receptacle A, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing.

When the bracket is thus applied to the body of the box or receptacle, suitable nails or other fasteners 11 are driven from the outside through the perforations 5 and into the upper cleat of the receptacle A, and other fasteners 12 are driven from the inside through the perforations 10 of the inner flanges 9 into the body of the box or receptacle, and the corner iron is securely held in place to brace the upper corner of the same.

The upper edges of the arms 1ª of the bracket or iron, by reason of their spaced relation to the plate 6 which rests upon the top edge of the receptacle, extend upwardly a sufficient distance to receive the adjacent corner of the lid B of the box and to brace and protect the same, as will be readily understood.

In Fig. 9 of the drawings, there is illustrated a somewhat modified form of upper corner iron, wherein the channel 2 is located at the upper edge of the angular arms 1ª, and the flat surface of the plate 6 is flush with the upper edges of said arms, thus eliminating the aforesaid extension as provided by the upper edges 3 of the first described form and affording no protection for the lid of the receptacle.

In Figs. 6, 7 and 8, a bottom bracket or corner iron 13 is illustrated, comprising an angularly bent plate having the arms 1ª, and wherein the channel 2 is located at the lower edge of the said arms 1ª. Into this channel is fitted the upwardly-extending flanges 14 of a triangular plate 15, rivets 16 being employed to hold the two members together, the inner heads of the latter being sufficiently countersunk to allow the inner faces of the arms 1ª to lie flat against the bottom strip of the box *a*, as clearly shown in Fig. 7.

The plate 15, which may be formed of somewhat heavier metal than the bracket proper, has a central depression 17, which is adapted to rest upon the floor or other supporting surface and to elevate the box above the same, thus providing a smooth sliding surface for the free movement of the box without any projecting, nails, rivets or other points to catch and hold the same.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that a simple and cheaply manufactured upper or lower corner iron for bread, laundry or

other boxes or baskets has been provided, which may be readily stamped out of sheet metal, to form the bracket proper, and the connecting part thereof with practically no waste, and by reason of the embossed channel and manner of connecting the parts therein, the corner iron is greatly strengthened, and the life of the box or crate materially lengthened.

Instead of employing rivets for securing the plate to the bracket, the flanges of said plate may be welded in the channel.

What is claimed is:—

1. A corner iron for boxes, baskets or the like, comprising a right-angle bracket adapted to fit against and be secured to the outside of the corner of the box and having longitudinally-disposed channels on the inner faces of the arms of the angle-bracket formed by pressing out the metal thereof, said channels joining at the angle of the bracket, and forming an embossed housing, and a horizontally-disposed plate adapted to bridge across the space between the arms of the bracket at the inside thereof, said plate being adapted to bear against the top or the bottom edge of the corner of the box or basket, and having at its outer edges perpendicular flanges adapted to fit and be secured within the channels and to be housed therein to permit the arms of the bracket to be flat against the box.

2. A corner iron for boxes, baskets or the like, comprising a right-angle bracket formed of two arms, each arm having a longitudinal channel formed therein by pressing the metal outwardly, and a horizontally-disposed plate having its outer edges bent outwardly to form flanges, said flanges being substantially coextensive in length, width and thickness with said channels and fitting within the same, and means for securing said flanges in the channels in fixed relation thereto.

3. A corner iron for boxes, baskets or the like, comprising a right-angle bracket formed of two arms, each arm having a longitudinal channel formed therein by pressing the metal outwardly, said channels being located at a point between the top and bottom edges of said arms, and a horizontally-disposed plate having its outer edges bent outwardly to form flanges, said flanges being substantially coextensive in length, width and thickness with said channels and fitting within the same, and means for securing said flanges in the channels in fixed relation thereto, the portion of said arms extending above the channel constituting a protection for the lid of the box or basket.

4. A corner iron for boxes, baskets or the like, comprising a right-angle bracket formed of two arms, each arm having a longitudinal channel formed therein by pressing the metal outwardly, and a horizontally-disposed plate having its outer edges bent outwardly to form flanges, said flanges being substantially coextensive in length, width and thickness with said channels and fitting within the same, means for securing said flanges in the channels in fixed relation thereto, and other flanges provided on the inner edges of said plate, said other flanges having perforations therein for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

FREDERICK W. GOEDEKE.