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G. W. DYARMAN.

CORNER STAY FOR TRUNKS, &c.

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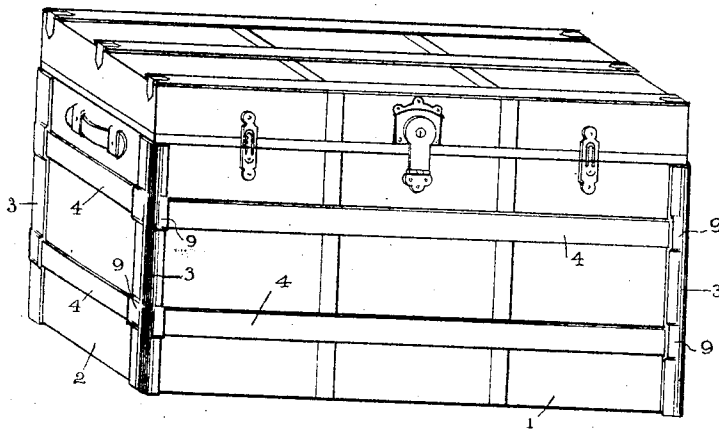


Fig. 1.

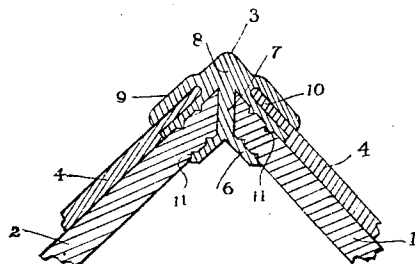


Fig. 2.

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CORNER-STAY FOR TRUNKS, &c.

No. 803,527.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1905.

Original application filed May 17, 1901, Serial No. 60,657. Divided and this application filed October 18, 1902. Renewed April 3, 1905. Serial No. 253,627.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. DYARMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Corner-Stays for Trunks and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates in general to trunks, and refers particularly to the peculiar form of corner-stay employed and to the sockets in said stay for receiving the ends of the strengthening strips or cleats.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, which is a division of my former application, Serial No. 60,657, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a trunk in the construction of which my corner-stay has been employed; and Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the corner of the trunk and also through the stay, showing the ends of the cleats inserted into their respective sockets.

The object of this invention is the production of a trunk that can be substantially, quickly, and economically constructed and which when completed presents an attractive appearance.

In the drawings, in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts in both views, 1 represents the sides of a trunk, and 2 the ends thereof, these parts being firmly held at right angles by the corner-stays 3. While in the general construction of trunks the sides and ends are joined at right angles, yet I do not wish to limit my invention to that particular form of stay, it being obvious that the same may be made so that these parts may form any angle desired.

As shown in Fig. 2, the corner-stay consists of an inner portion 6, which is connected by means of a web 7 to the outer portion 8, the said portions and web forming a single rigid structure.

As is common in most trunks, cleats or strips extend across the sides and ends, and in order to form a strong and convenient means for attaching the same I cast or otherwise form on the outer portion 8 at the proper points lugs 9, containing sockets into which the ends 10 of the cleats are adapted to be inserted. As many of these sockets may be employed as may be deemed necessary, this

depending largely upon the size of the trunk and the usage it is expected to receive.

In building a trunk with my improved stays the cleats are first placed in position and then the sides and ends are forced between the outer and the inner portions, and in order to hold the same more securely in place I form tongues or ridges 11 on the inner faces of the said portions, which indent or groove the ends and sides of the trunks as they are forced into position. These tongues extend throughout the length of the stay and are preferably "staggered," so that those on the inner portion will not be directly opposite those on the outer portion. This arrangement is adopted so as to prevent the tongues from unduly weakening the structure by cutting the ends and sides, although the said tongues are small and are shown considerably exaggerated in Fig. 2.

While I have particularly described my device as a trunk-stay, it is obvious that it is of general application to receptacles when strengthening-strips are employed.

The stay may be made of any suitable material and may be either painted or enameled to correspond with the color of the receptacle to which they are applied, or they may be plated or polished to give a bright metallic finish.

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

1. In a corner-stay for trunks and the like, an outer portion overlapping the corner of the trunk, tongues or ridges on the inner surface of said portion, said ridges extending continuously throughout the length of the stay, and a lug containing a socket on said portion, said socket being formed in the edge of the stay without cutting away the said ridges.

2. In a corner-stay for trunks and the like, an outer and an inner portion which are angular to conform to the shape of the corner, a web connecting said portions together, the space between said portions being adapted to receive the walls of the trunk, tongues or ridges on the adjacent faces of said portions, and a lug containing a socket on the outer portion, said socket being formed in the edge of the stay without cutting away the said ridges.

3. In a corner-stay for trunks and the like,

an outer and an inner portion which are angular to conform to the shape of the corner, tongues or ridges on the adjacent faces of said portions to hold the walls of the trunk in position as described, the ridges on one portion being staggered with those on the other portion, a web connecting said portions together, the space between said portions being adapted to receive the walls of the trunk, and a lug

on said outer portion containing a socket said socket opening horizontally for the reception of the end of the trunk strip or cleat.

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

GEORGE W. DYARMAN.

Witnesses:

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