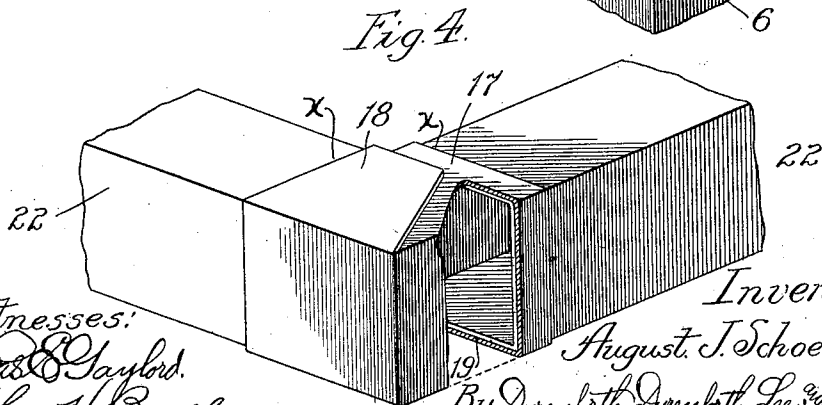
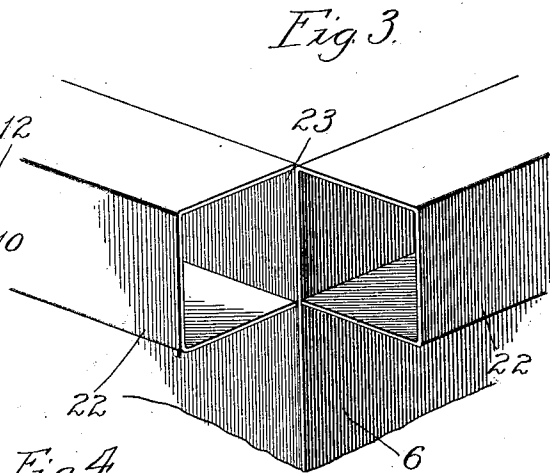
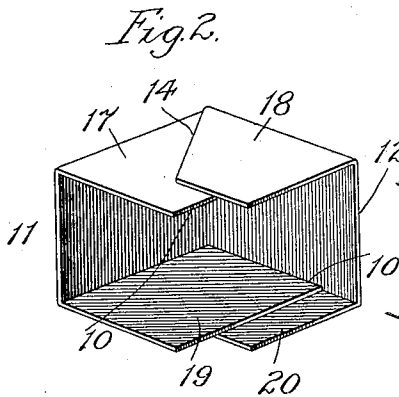
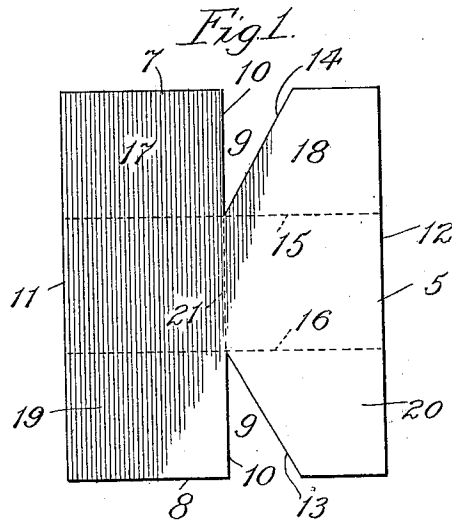


A. J. SCHOENECKE.
CORNER PIECE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1907.

925,601.

Patented June 22, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORNER-PIECE.

No. 925,601.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 22, 1909.

Application filed February 4, 1907. Serial No. 355,689.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST J. SCHOENECKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Corner-Pieces, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in corner-pieces, and more especially in corner-pieces for forming and reinforcing the recessed corners of end-abutting flanges, rectangular in cross-section, provided on the outside surfaces of boxes, or other structures of sheet-metal, cardboard or other flexible material.

It has hitherto been the practice, so far as I am aware, in constructing bodies with flanges of sheet material about their sides, to miter the adjacent ends of the flanges for joining them together and thereby produce a continuous flange about the body. This mitering operation not only requires a high degree of skill and an expenditure of much time for producing a satisfactory joint, but involves, in the cutting of the material, a large amount of waste of the latter. Furthermore, unless the mitering of the ends of the flanges is accurately performed, the structure will be rendered unsymmetrical and therefore not true.

My primary object is to provide a construction of corner-piece which shall render unnecessary the objectionable mitering of the abutting ends of the flanges, whereby the cost of construction is greatly cheapened, corners of the desired angles are produced, rendering the construction true and symmetrical, and the time involved for constructing a body with the continuous flange about it is materially reduced.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank from which a corner-piece embodying my invention may be formed; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the corner-piece formed by bending the blank of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a broken, perspective view of the corner of a box formed of sheet material having flanges formed integrally about its upper edges, but spaced apart at their ends from each other to form V-shaped recesses; and Fig. 4, an enlarged perspective view of the flanges illustrated in Fig. 3, showing the corner-piece for uniting the flange-ends, in

position on the flanges, but broken away to better illustrate its position relative to the flange-surfaces.

For forming the corner-piece, I provide a blank 5 of flexible material, such as sheet-metal, cardboard or the like, the form of blank shown in Fig. 1 being of a shape adapting it to be folded to form a corner-piece for the flange-portion of a rectangular body, such as the box 6 shown in Fig. 3. The blank 5 is of general rectangular shape, but preferably not square. Along its opposite shorter edges 7 and 8 the blank is slotted approximately one-third of the length of the blank from each edge, to form substantially V-shaped recesses, or slots, 9, 9, each having a side edge 10, parallel with and equi-distant from the long edges 11 and 12 of the blank, and oppositely divergent edges 13 and 14, respectively.

The blank is folded at the dotted lines 15 and 16, which are coincident with the innermost ends of the slots 9, to cause the flaps 17, 18, 19 and 20 to extend in the same direction and approximately parallel with relation to each other. The blank is then folded on the line 21 in a direction to cause the flaps 18 and 20 to overlap respectively the flaps 17 and 19 and the edges 10 to bear against the opposed portions of the blank adjacent to the corners formed by bending the blank on the lines 15 and 16, as shown in Fig. 2, in which folded condition the parts of the corner-piece are secured, in the case where sheet-metal is used, by soldering the flaps 18 and 20 to the flaps 17 and 19 respectively, or in the case where cardboard is used by pasting the flaps together in the same relation. Thus the blank may be bent quickly and accurately into the desired condition, the edges 10 which lie perpendicular to the opposed portion of the blank serving to permit accurate forming of the desired angle in the corner-piece.

The construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 is one example of the kind of article for use in connection with which I have devised my improved corner-piece, and it consists of a rectangular box 6 of sheet material, such as sheet-metal, cardboard or the like, having formed about the upper edge of each of its sides an integral flange 22, each of a length equal to the width of the side which

carries it, thereby affording a series of flanges about the box, separated at their adjacent ends, at each corner of the box, by V-shaped recesses, or spaces, 23.

5 To render the flanges 22 continuous about the box, I provide one corner-piece for each recessed corner, each being applied in a manner to cause the opposite marginal edges of the corner-piece to overlap the top, bottom 10 and outer side of the adjacent end-portions of the flanges 22, as shown in Fig. 4, in which position on the flanges the corner-pieces are secured as by soldering the marginal edges of the corner-pieces to the contiguous portions of the flanges as indicated 15 at *x, x*.

Thus the corner-pieces not only serve to render the flanges about the box continuous, but afford means for reinforcing the corners 20 of the flanges.

Where the flange to be rendered continuous is on a body the corners of which are not right angled, the slots 9 in the blanks should be formed to cause their edges 10 to extend 25 at the desired angle to the edges 11 and 12 of the blank for producing the corner-piece of the desired angle, the edges 10, 10 in their engagement with the opposed portion of the blank when folded, insuring the folding of 30 the blank into a corner-piece of the desired angle. This modification is too obvious to require illustration.

It is thus apparent that by forming the flanges integral with the sides by bending 35 the material into the proper shape, with each flange of a length corresponding to the width of the side carrying it, and filling out the recesses between the adjacent ends of the flanges by a corner-piece separately formed, 40 a great saving in the material and labor requisite for forming the body with its continuous flange is effected, over that re-

quired where the corners are formed by mitering.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure 45 by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a body having a series of flanges about its sides formed with recesses between their adjacent ends, corner-pieces overlapping and secured at their op- 50 posite ends to the top, bottom and outer sides of the adjacent ends of said flanges to render the latter continuous.

2. In combination with a body formed of flexible sheet material, each of its sides hav- 55 ing a flange formed integrally therewith and of a length corresponding to that of the side carrying it, and forming V-shaped recesses between the adjacent ends of said flanges, corner-pieces each formed of sheet material 60 with mutually overlapping portions at which the sections of the corner-piece are secured together, and each corner-piece overlapping and secured at its opposite ends to the top, bottom and outer sides of the adjacent ends 65 of said flanges to render them continuous.

3. In combination with a body formed of flexible sheet-metal, each of its sides having a flange formed integrally therewith and of a length corresponding approximately to 70 that of the side carrying it and having V-shaped recesses between the adjacent ends of said flanges, corner-pieces each integrally formed of sheet metal with mutually overlapping portions at which the sections of the 75 corner-pieces are secured together, and each corner-piece overlapping and secured at its opposite ends to the top, bottom and outer sides of the adjacent ends of said flanges to render them continuous.

AUGUST J. SCHOENECKE.

In presence of—

J. H. LANDES,

R. A. SCHAEFER.