March 10, 1931. F. A. HOHLER 1,796,024

RECEPTACLE

Filed Feb. 20, 1929

Fig. 1

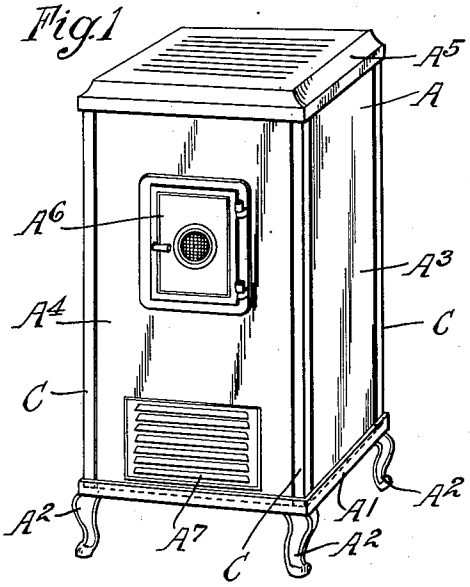


Fig. 2

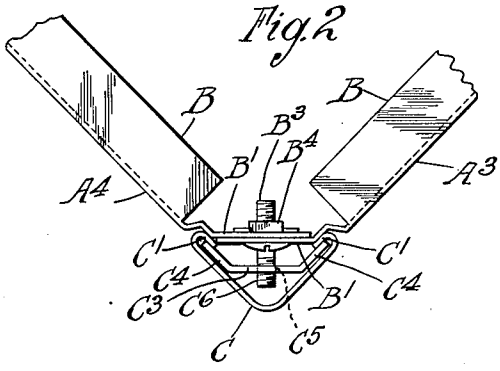


Fig. 3

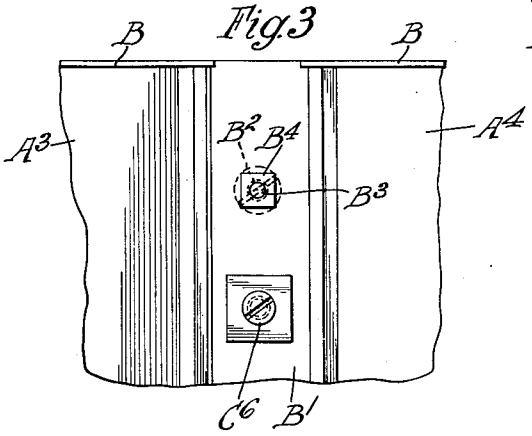


Fig. 4

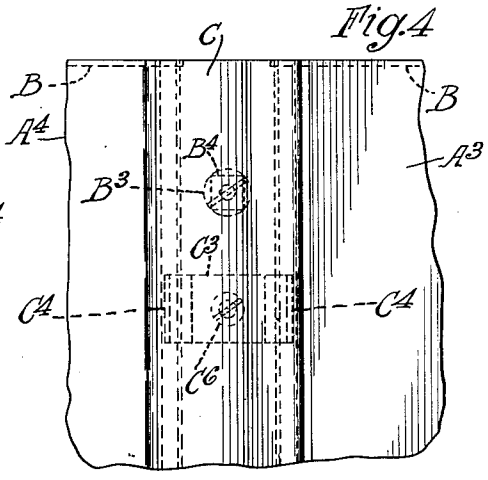


Fig. 5

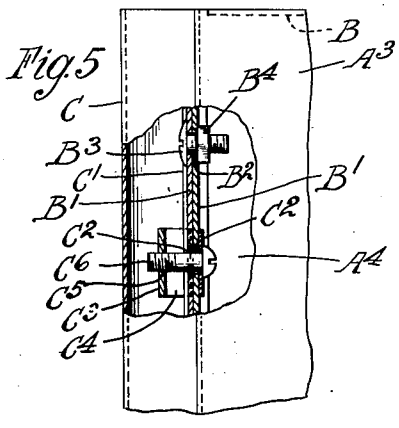
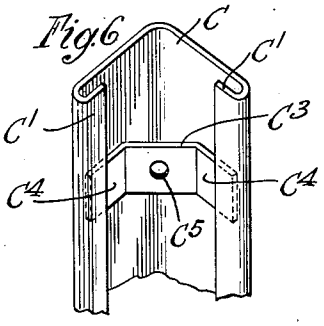


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RECEPTACLE

Application filed February 20, 1929. Serial No. 341,341.

My invention relates to improvements in receptacles and has for one object to provide a new and improved joint or corner for joining and finishing the metallic sheets used to form the housing for oil heaters and the like. Another object of my invention is to provide a new and improved finishing corner for angularly joined sheets of material. Another object is to provide improved finish corner which may be used in connection with metallic sheets joined at the edges and covered with baked enamel or other material which cannot be bent or distorted without destruction of the finish. Other objects of my invention will appear from time to time in the specifications.

My invention is illustrated more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings wherein Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stove housing embodying my invention. Figure 2 is an enlarged plan view of one corner of the housing. Figure 3 is a side elevation of the inside corner of the housing. Figure 4 is a side elevation of the outside corner of the housing. Figure 5 an edge elevation of the outside corner of the housing. Figure 6 a perspective of the finish corner.

Like parts are indicated by like characters in specification and drawing.

A is an ornamental housing or casing for an oil or similar heating stove or furnace which I have shown merely for the purpose of illustrating my invention as it will be obvious that the finish and the casing which I have invented might be used to contain other than heating elements. A^1 is a supporting base having legs, A^2. A^3 and A^4 are panels, some of them continuous and some perforated, joined together by means which will hereinafter appear and resting upon and supported by the base, A^1 to form the housing for an oil stove. This housing is covered by removable closure, A^5. A^6 is an inspection door through the panel A^4 and A^7 is a draft opening through the same panel.

Each panel as assembled to form the receptacle is provided with a horizontally inturned stiffening flange, B. Those flanges terminate short of the corners of the receptacle so also do the panels themselves. Each panel terminates in an inclined edge flange bent at an angle of approximately 45 degrees so that the two opposed flanges on adjacent panels may interlock. These flanges, B^1 are as indicated bent sharply inward then approach parallelism with the face of the panel and then are bent inward at an angle of 45 degrees as previously stated. In assembling these interlocking panel edges or flanges are brought together. They are provided with registering apertures, B^2, through which flat-headed bolts, B^3 are associated with nuts, B^4 on the inside of the frame to hold the adjacent panels together. By this arrangement, the broad, flat panel surfaces are joined by inclined flanges and any distortion of the panel which may accidentally take place in assembling and joining the panels is localized largely in the offset area between the 45 degree flange and the body of the panel, or in the flange itself, so that any breakage of the enamel or other coating on the panel is practically certain to take place in the area immediately adjacent the corner of the receptacle.

Such breakage or distortion and the relatively unsightly holding screws are hidden by a finish corner which comprises a right-angle strip, C. The two edges of the angle strip are bent inwardly at C^1 into general parallelism with the body of the strip and the angle is left of such dimensions that when it is placed upon the corner of the receptacle the inwardly bent portions, C^1 will rest upon that portion of the edge flange which is parallel with but below the plane of the front or visible face of the panel and the dimensions of the parts are such that when the parts are assembled, the finish corner makes a proper appearance in its relation with the remainder of the panel. This finish corner is locked in place by inserting the lower end of the strip into the triangular space left between the base and the inclined interlocking corner flanges. This holds the lower end of the angle or finish corner in position. At some place adjacent the upper edge of the panels a hole

C^2 is disposed through the two interlocking side flanges. Slidable longitudinally of the angle C is a traveling clamp block, C^3 inclined to both arms of the angle and having forwardly bent guide arms, C^4 which engage behind the bent portion, C^1. This clamp block is provided with threaded aperture, C^5 adapted to be engaged by the screw, C^6 which penetrates through the hole, C^2 and when tightened exerts a pressure on the clamp block to lock the corner firmly in place without any exteriorly visible holding means, thereby giving a very attractive finish. Furthermore, the assembly of the panels themselves is accomplished without manipulation of the corner and the finish corner may be placed after the assembly of the panels so that any breakage of the panel finish localized as it is at the corner is hidden by the finish corner.

It will be evident that while I have shown in my drawings an operative device, many changes might be made in the size, shape and arrangement of parts without departing materially from the spirit of my invention and I wish therefore that my drawings be regarded as, in a sense, diagrammatic. And further, it will be noted, that my form of corner finish is applicable for many different types of receptacles, such as tanks, buildings, air ducts and the like.

It will be noted especially that the slidingly mounted clamp block being free to move longitudinally of the corner as it is, until a pressure is applied, makes it very easy to attach the corner at any point by any number of clamp blocks and insures that the pressure brought to bear upon the corner through the clamp block is felt, so far as the corner itself is concerned, by the recurved and hidden parts of the corner. Further, the pressure exerted by the finish corner being a straight line pressure generally normal to the surface receiving the pressure, is to a minimum extent liable of itself to cause damage to the finish.

I claim:

1. A receptacle comprising a plurality of adjacent separate panels, flanges integral therewith, overlapping to join them, and means for holding the flanges in overlapped position, a finish strip having recurved edges overlying the flanges abutting the opposed edges of the panels, a clamp block slidable along the strip held in place by the recurved edges, means passing through the overlapped edges and the clamping block for compressing the recurved edges between the block and the receptacle and drawing the block toward the flanges to lock the parts together.

2. A receptacle comprising a plurality of generally perpendicular panels, each panel terminating in a flange inclined thereto, the inclined flanges being set back behind the outer faces of the panels and engaging one another, means for holding said panels together, a finish strip overlying said flanges having recurved edges and adapted to rest upon the flanges in such position that the finish strip lies in general prolongation of the outer faces of the panels, the flanges being perforate, holding blocks slidable in and held in position by the recurved edges of the finish strip and screws penetrating the holding blocks through the perforations in the flanges.

Signed at Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 16th day of February 1929.

FRANK A. HOHLER.