G. W. SESSIONS.

CORNER FASTENING.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1917.

1,322,962. Patented Nov. 25, 1919.

Fig. 1.

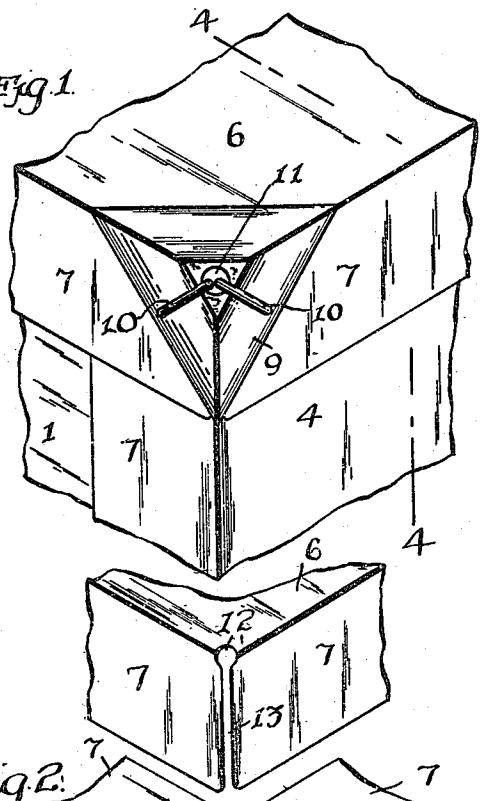


Fig. 3.

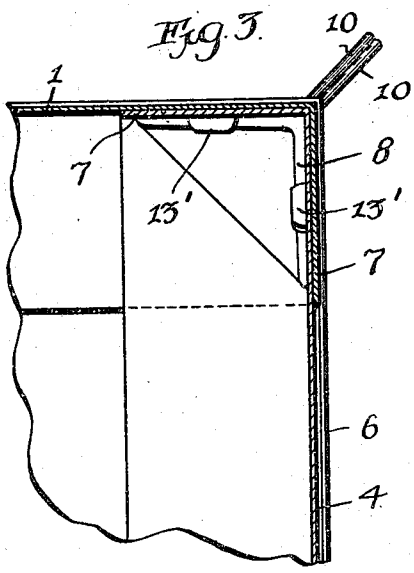


Fig. 2.

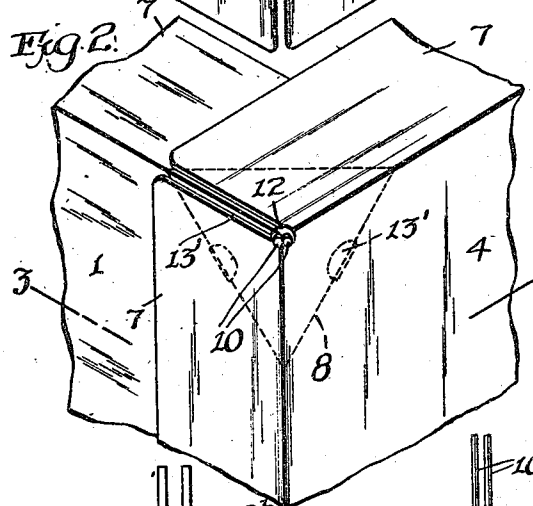


Fig. 4.

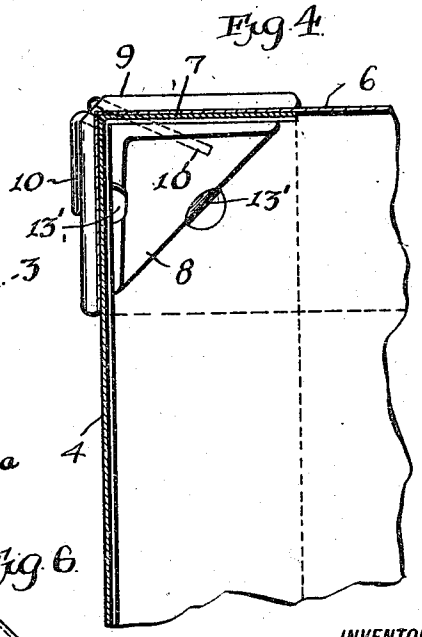


Fig. 5.

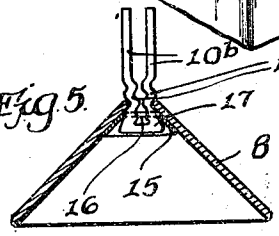
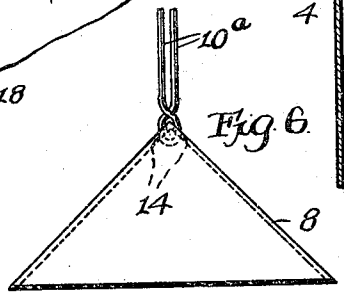


Fig. 6.



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CORNER-FASTENING.

1,322,962. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 25, 1919.

Application filed July 24, 1917. Serial No. 182,428.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. SESSIONS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Corner-Fastening, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is an improvement in corner fastenings for containers or hollow structures, and the object is to provide a fastening, operated from the outside, which is particularly simple and inexpensive, easy to apply and remove, and economical of space in the container. A further object is to provide improved means for retaining the inner member of the fastening in place during assembling. The invention is particularly applicable to containers of the type covered by the Cochrane Reissue Patent No. 14,294, dated May 1, 1917, which discloses a structure built up of separate flanged wall or side sections united and stayed at the apical corners by pyramidal or virtually pyramidal locking fasteners.

In the drawings illustrating the invention:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of a container or hollow structure equipped with the novel corner fastening;

Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating parts in the act of being assembled;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a section of a particular form of the inner member of the fastening; and

Fig. 6 is an elevation of an alternative form of the same.

The drawings illustrate fragmentary portions of a container such as contemplated by the said Cochrane Reissue Patent. Each of the six sides or walls of the container is a separate section. The drawings show a top corner, and represent portions of a top or cover wall 6, a side wall 4, and an end wall 1. Part or all of the sections are formed at the edges, and more especially adjacent the apical corners of the container, with flanges or inturned abutments 7, whereby they overlap and mutually support each other. The flanges are preferably portions of the sheet material of the sections, bent at right angles to the planes of the respective sides, so that the sections bearing these flanges have the form of trays, which trays may be suitably graduated so that the whole may be nested together in compact form when the container is knocked down. At the extreme corners openings 12 are cut in the sections, and in addition there may be slots or slits 13 between the ends of the flanges 7 leading to the openings 12. In the particular arrangement shown the end sections 1 are received within the side sections 4, and the top section 6 fits over both.

The corner fastener comprises an outer member 9 which engages the three exterior planes meeting at the apical corner, and which may be termed a virtually pyramidal cap. In the apex of this cap is an opening 11. The inner member 8, also virtually pyramidal to meet the three interior faces and hollow to save room in the container, is provided in accordance with this invention with one or more, and preferably with a pair of, wire prongs 10 extending diagonally outward from its apex. In putting the container together these prongs are passed outward through the openings 12 and 11, and are then separated and bent over in suitable manner on the outer faces of the cap 9, so as to lock the whole firmly together. In order to hold the inner members in place, and more especially those at the upper corners, lugs 13′ are cut from the material of the side or end sections of the container in position to be bent around the edges of the inner member.

The members 8 and 9 may be made either as castings or of sheet metal. If the inner member is a casting the prongs 10 may consist of two lengths of wire embedded at their inner ends in the casting. Fig. 6 illustrates a desirable construction for use with a sheet metal inner member. In such instance the said member may be provided with a pair of openings 14 adjacent its apex, and the prongs 10^a constitute the limbs of a cotter-pin-like member which are passed through these openings from within, the prongs being then twisted or otherwise suitably secured to keep them from slipping inward.

Fig. 5 illustrates another construction wherein the inner pyramid has an opening of substantial size which is guarded by a washer 15 having a slotted or oblong opening 16 receiving the limbs of a cotter-pin-

like member 10^b. The base of the member 10^b may be expanded as indicated at 17 to form abutment shoulders bearing against the inner side of the washer while the limbs may be provided with one or more bends or corrugations 18 to retain them against being displaced inward. Numerous other modifications may be devised.

What I claim as new is:

1. A corner fastening for containers or the like comprising outer and inner hollow virtually pyramidal members, the outer member having an apical opening, and a plurality of bending prongs projecting from the apex of the inner member and adapted to pass through the apical opening of the outer member and to be bent over thereon.

2. In combination with a container or the like comprising separate wall sections having overlapping flanges and formed with openings at the apical corners, a corner fastening comprising a virtually pyramidal outer member or cap having an opening at its apex, an inner member, and a plurality of bending prongs projecting from its apex to pass through the openings in the wall sections and cap and to be bent over thereon.

3. In combination with a container or the like comprising separate wall sections having overlapping flanges and formed with openings at the apical corners, corner pieces comprising each an outer member or cap having an opening at its apex and an inner member having fastening means projecting from its apex to pass through the openings in the wall sections and cap, and lugs cut from the wall sections coöperative with the inner corner members to retain said members during assembling.

4. In a corner fastening for containers or the like, the combination of a virtually pyramidal cap or outer member having an apical opening, a hollow virtually pyramidal inner member, and a wire projecting from the apex of the inner member to pass through and be bent over outside the cap.

5. In a corner fastening for containers or the like, the combination with a virtually pyramidal cap having an apical opening, of a hollow virtually pyramidal inner member, and a cotter-pin-like connecting member passed outward through said inner member and retained therein and adapted to pass through the apical opening of the cap and to be bent over thereon.

6. In a corner fastening for containers or the like, the combination with a virtually pyramidal cap having an apical opening, of a hollow virtually pyramidal inner member also having an apical opening, an internal washer guarding said opening, and a cotter-pin-like connecting member passed outward through said washer and adapted to pass through the apical opening of the cap and to be bent over thereon.

GEORGE W. SESSIONS.