F. W. GOEDEKE.

CORNER IRON.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1916.

1,245,456. Patented Nov. 6, 1917.

Fig. 1.

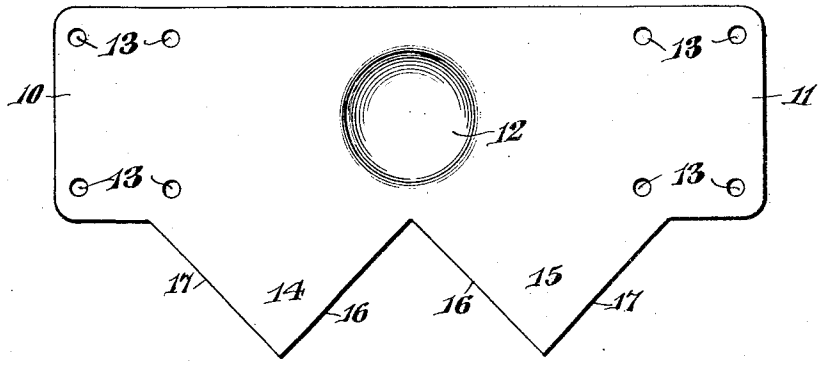


Fig. 2.

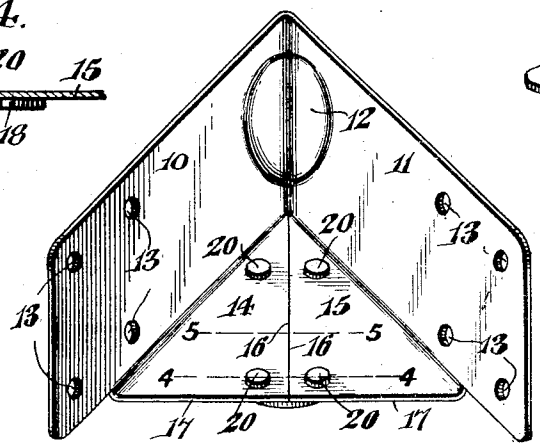


Fig. 6.

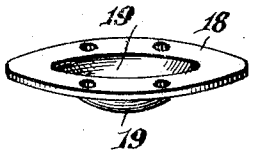


Fig. 4.

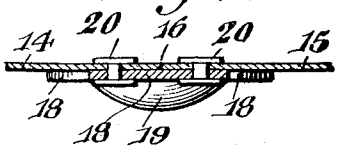


Fig. 5.

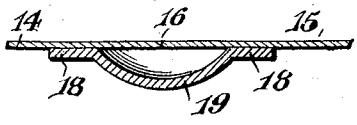
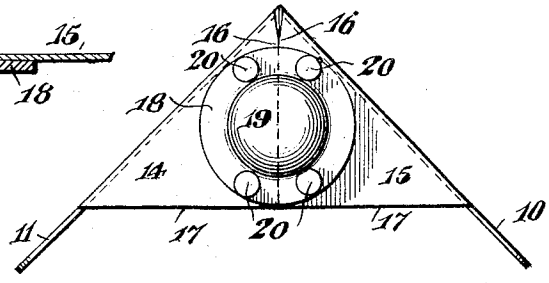


Fig. 3.



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CORNER-IRON.

1,245,456. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 6, 1917.

Application filed February 19, 1916. Serial No. 79,388.

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, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an improvement in corner irons, and has for an object to provide an improved structure of corner iron, which is particularly adaptable to baskets, boxes, trunks, and the like, for not only reinforcing the corners thereof, but to also provide runners, or downwardly extending parts, to support the object and admit of its being shifted around by sliding over the floor or ground.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a structure of corner iron, in which a relatively small amount of material is used, which is of increased strength over prior structures, and which admits of the provision of a runner which may be formed of relatively heavy, hard material for supporting the corner iron and the object to which the iron is secured. This feature of the invention also contemplates the peculiar construction or arrangement of parts of the corner iron and the runner, whereby the runner serves as a means for securing and rigidly holding the parts of the corner iron in position.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a corner iron, which possesses the required strength and durability for reinforcing the corners of the object to which it is applied, and which may be of relatively thin sheet metal, and to provide this thin sheet metal structure with a relatively heavy or thick disk, which is offset downwardly or depressed to provide a spherical bearing stud or support; to thus provide a relatively thin body with a relatively heavy runner.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a structure of runner embracing all of the above novel features, and which at the same time presents a neat and attractive appearance, and which eliminates projecting edges or corners, which not only catch upon surrounding objects coming in contact with the corner iron, but which also destroy the symmetrical appearance of the device.

The above and other objects and advantages of this invention will be more fully brought out in the following specific description of the present preferred embodiment of this invention, the same being illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the major portion or body of the device is made.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the complete corner iron, looking into the interior of the same.

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the corner iron, showing the runner in position.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view, enlarged, taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, and showing one means of attaching the runner to the body.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged transverse sectional view, taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2, and showing the construction and curvature of the runner.

Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the runner.

Referring to this drawing, wherein like parts are designated by similar numerals of reference throughout the several views, 10 and 11 designate the opposite walls or wings of the corner iron which are made in one piece from the blank shown in Fig. 1. This blank is bent transversely at its middle portion, as shown to advantage in Figs. 2 and 3, to provide these diverging wings or side walls 10 and 11, the latter lying at substantially right angles to each other to fit against the corner of a rectangular object, such as a box, a basket, a trunk, or the like. The bent or angle portion of the corner iron is reinforced by the provision of an outwardly pressed offset portion 12, which, as shown in the blank in Fig. 1, is of circular form, so as to project partially into the opposite wings 10 and 11 when the blank is bent transversely. The outer ends of the wings 10 and 11 are provided with a number of openings 13, through which nails, screws, or the like, are adapted to be passed to secure the corner iron in position. The bottom of the object to which the corner iron is secured is protected, and the wings 10 and 11 are held from spreading or collapsing, by a pair of extensions 14 and 15, which constitute the bottom wall of the corner iron. The extensions 14 and 15 are carried respectively upon the lower edges of the wings 10 and 11. Each extension is of triangular shape, and emerges from the lower edge of

its adjacent wing along one side, so as to present outwardly converging edges 16 and 17 upon each projection. The inner corners of the projections 14 and 15 meet at the intermediate bent portion of the body, as shown to advantage in Fig. 1, the inner edges 16 of the extensions flaring or diverging outwardly from the same.

As shown to advantage in Figs. 2 and 3, these extensions 14 and 15 are bent inwardly at right angles to their adjacent wings 10 and 11, and when so bent lie in the same horizontal plane. When the wings 10 and 11 are bent into rectangular relation with each other, the inner diverging edges 16 of the extensions are brought together, and abut in the central plane of the corner iron. As the extensions 14 and 15 are of the same size, and as their edges 16 and 17 extend substantially at 45 degrees outwardly from the adjacent wings 10 and 11, the extensions, when so bent, provide a closed continuous bottom to the corner iron, and their outer ges 17 provide a continuous transverse edge at the inner end of the device. It will be noted from the drawing that the wings 10 and 11 are of a length slightly greater than the length of the horizontal bottom. This provides for a more substantial purchase of the corner iron upon the object to which it is applied.

To take up wear and protect the bottom of the corner iron, and to admit of the easy shifting of the object to which the corner iron is applied, by sliding the same over the floor, the improved corner iron is provided with a runner. This runner is shown detached in Fig. 6. It comprises a disk 18 having a central spherical depressed portion 19 which projects downwardly and presents a bearing stud having an outer spherical surface adapted to engage with the floor or ground and to slide easily thereover. By reason of the peculiar formation of the stud, being spherically depressed, the same is reinforced in all directions against crushing, so that the stud 19 is capable of withstanding considerable pressure or weight, and by its outer rounded surface admits of the easy sliding or drawing of the objects over the ground or floor. This disk 18 is secured against the lower face of the bottom of the corner iron for the purpose not only of supporting the object and preventing undue wear upon the metal forming the corner iron, but also for the purpose of securing the extensions 14 and 15 in abutting relation. The disk 18 is, therefore, secured flat against the lower faces of the extensions 14 and 15, and laps half way beneath each of the extensions so as to position the meeting edges 16 of the extensions immediately over the vertical plane of the central portion of the runner. The disk 18 may be electric welded, or otherwise suitably secured to the extensions 14 and 15, one manner of securing the disk in position being shown in the present drawing, wherein rivets 20 are employed. When rivets are employed, it is preferred to position a pair of them at the outer edge of the disk 18, one in each of the extensions 14 and 15, as shown to advantage in Fig. 2. Another pair of the rivets 20 is positioned at the inner edge of the disk 18, one in each of the extensions 14 and 15. Fig. 4 shows the position of the rear pair of rivets 20. The rivets are headed at their upper ends upon the upper faces of the extensions 14 and 15, while the lower heads of the rivets bear against the under side or face of the disk 18. In Fig. 5 of the drawings the spherical contour of the stud or depression 19 is shown and wherein the disk 18 or runner supports the object upon substantially a single point, so that the frictional bearing surface between the floor and the object is reduced as much as is practically possible.

From the above description it will be noted that the corner iron of this invention provides a single blank which is stamped or cut with but a pair of relatively small extensions. The extensions are bent, and the blank is bent so as to abut the edges of these extensions to form the bottom for the corner iron. The corner iron may be made from metal of sufficient thickness and durability to properly reinforce the corner of the object to which the iron is applied. It is unnecessary to make the entire corner iron heavier than is required to reinforce the corner of the object, as the invention provides a reinforcing and supporting disk or runner which is made separately and independently, and is preferably made of much heavier and more durable material. This runner thus supports the object and takes up all frictional wear to which corner irons are usually subjected. It will also be noted that should the disk or runner wear through, a new disk or runner may be easily applied to the corner iron, without the necessity of discarding the entire device. The bottom of the device is made up of but the relatively small extensions, so that comparatively little material is required for the formation of the body of the device.

What is claimed is:—

A corner iron comprising opposite walls or wings arranged at an angle to each other, and triangular shaped flat extensions projecting inwardly at right angles from one of the edges of the said walls or wings, one extension being carried by each wall or wing, and the extensions abutting at their meeting edges midway between the walls or wings and on a line with the inner meeting point of the said walls or wings, and a plate having a flat peripheral portion and an inner depressed portion which forms a stud,

said plate being arranged against the underside of said flat extensions and spanning the meeting edges of the latter and secured thereto on opposite sides of said meeting edges, whereby the extensions are held from separating and a device to take up wear is provided.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK W. GOEDEKE.

Witnesses:

F. E. GORE,

SALLY HARRISON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."