

J. COURVILLE.
CORNER BRACKET.
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1,045,815.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

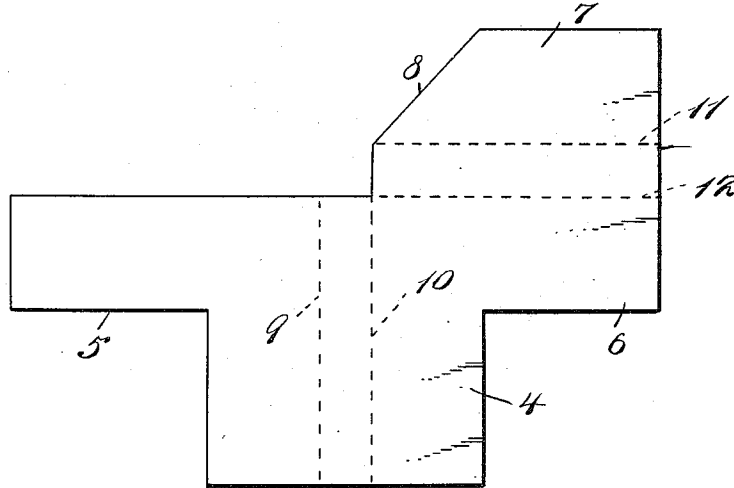


Fig. 1.

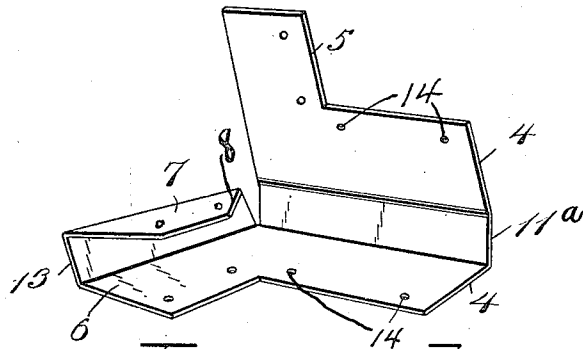


Fig. 2.

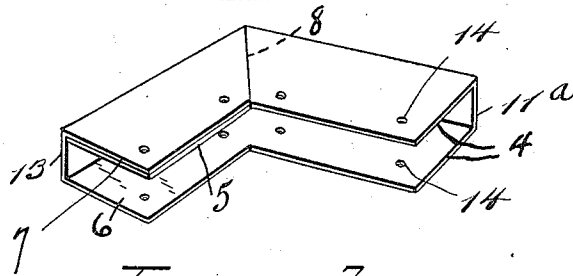


Fig. 3.

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JULIUS COURVILLE, OF FRANKFORT, MICHIGAN.

CORNER-BRACKET.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS COURVILLE, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Frankfort, in the county of Benzie, in the State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to packing and storage vessels and particularly to a brace for box covers and frames, the invention being directed particularly to a corner or brace for connecting the sides and ends of receptacles at their joints.

An object of this invention is to provide a corner brace preferably formed of sheet metal in order that the material from which the corner brace is formed may be stamped in the required shape at a single operation of the tool or machine carrying the die.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a corner brace comprising a strip or sheet of metal, foldable, so that portions thereof overlapped for the purpose of producing a strong durable and efficient metallic connecting device for the ends of the slats or strips of material forming frames.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and the combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of the specification in which like characters denote corresponding parts of the separate views and in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the corner strip or brace is formed: Fig. 2 illustrates a perspective view of the said brace in its partially completed state: and Fig. 3 illustrates a perspective view of the completed corner brace.

In these drawings I have shown the plate as being formed with irregular edges comprising a body portion 4 having a wing 5 approximately rectangular in plan, integral with one edge thereof and a second wing 6 extending beyond the general outline of the body 4 at the side and at the end thereof, that portion at the end thereof being indicated by the reference numeral 7. The portion 7 has one of its edges 8 beveled from the outer edge thereof to a point near the body 4, the space between the termination of

the beveled surface and the body 4 being substantially equal to the width of the socket to be formed in the said corner brace for the reception of the ends of the slots or material from which the frames are formed.

In producing the corner brace, the body 4 of the blank is bent on the two lines 9—10 and the material in the space therebetween forms one wall 11^a of the corner brace, whereas the wing 5 serves to interlock or engage with the portion 7 of the blank when the same has been bent to lie parallel with the portion 6, it being understood that the portion 7 is bent on the line 11 and that the blank is further bent on the line 12 and the material between the two lines 11 and 12 serves to form a wall 13 which stands at an angle to the wall 11^a when the blank is in its finished state to produce a corner brace.

The parallel portion of the corner braces, that is to say, the two side walls thereof have coinciding or alining apertures 14 designed to receive rivets or other fastening devices by which slots or material from which the frames are formed are secured to the said corner braces.

It has been found in practice that corner braces made according to the invention herein disclosed possess strength and durability and they are comparatively inexpensive to manufacture and can be made from sheet metal by the stamping or cutting process which in itself is an inexpensive operation.

In the formation of the trays the sequence of folding which has been found most desirable in the construction or manufacture of the said corner brackets, is to hold the blank on the line 10 to a right angle and then to fold on the line 9 to a right angle or nearly so. Thus folded, the flange 5 will be approximately parallel with the flange 6. The blank is then folded on the line 12 to approximately a right angle, and then is again folded on the line 11 until the flange 7 is approximately parallel with the flange 5 and directly over or on top of it; bringing the beveled end edge of the flange 7 to the mitered corner of the bracket, thus covering the flange 5 and protecting its edge.

I claim:

In a corner brace for trays, closures and the like, a blank comprising a body portion and a rectangular wing extending from one edge thereof, a wing extending from the opposite edge and from one end of the said body, the last mentioned wing having a

beveled portion extending from its outer
edge to a point near the edge of the body,
said blank having two folds or bends therein
extending longitudinally, the material be-
5 tween the folded portion forming an end
wall, and the second mentioned wing having
two folds or bends extending at right-angles
to the folds or bends in the body whereby
the first mentioned wing is caused to lie
10 parallel and in engagement with a portion
of the second mentioned wing for producing

a corner brace having portions extending at
right-angles to each other, the material be-
tween the folds or bends of the second men-
tioned wing forming a wall.

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

JULIUS COURVILLE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE WHITBECK,
B. W. SNIDER.

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