

No. 728,688.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1903.

G. W. DYARMAN.
CORNER STAY FOR BOXES OR OTHER RECEPTACLES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1901.

NO MODEL.

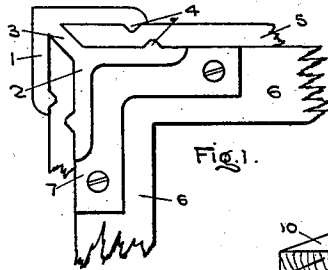


Fig. 1.

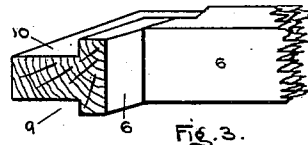


Fig. 3.

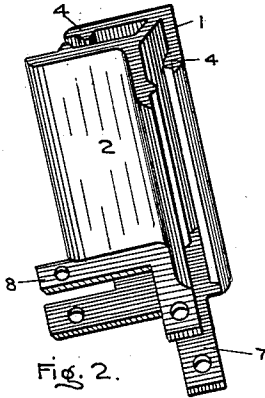


Fig. 2.

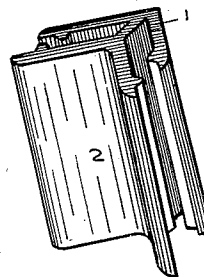


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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By his Attorney N. E. Foulke

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. DYARMAN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS
TO COLONEL E. BRIGHT, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND HENRY H. DEWEY,
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CORNER-STAY FOR BOXES OR OTHER RECEPTACLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,688, dated May 19, 1903.

Application filed May 17, 1901. Serial No. 60,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. DYARMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Corner-Stays for Boxes or other Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to corner-stays for boxes or other receptacles, and has for its objects the production of a device of this character which is neat in appearance, simple and strong in construction, and which is convenient in application.

In order to make my invention more readily understood, I shall describe the same by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a top plan view of my improved stay as it appears when applied to the corner of a carriage box or body. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of this form of stay. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the sills for the carriage box or body, showing the rabbeted corners to fit the angles on the corner-stay, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of my improved stay in the form in which it is generally applied to the corners of ordinary boxes.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

As will be readily understood, it is very desirable for manufacturers of receptacles, and especially of carriage-bodies, trunks, and the like, to have a corner-stay which can be easily and quickly applied and which will when in place present a neat appearance and will at the same time render the receptacle firm and strong. Great difficulty has been experienced by carriage manufacturers, for example, in forming the corners of their buggy-boxes so that they will not open as the wood shrinks. This immediately gives the carriage an unsightly appearance and also weakens the structure. Furthermore, in order to produce a neat-appearing and substantial corner careful and high-class workmen must be employed, which adds very materially to the cost of manufacture. My invention makes it impossible for the box to open

at the corner, for the reason that it constitutes the corner itself, the ends of the side pieces being hidden from view.

In the drawings, 1 represents the outer portion of the main body of the stay, and 2 the inner portion of the same. These two portions are each angular in section to fit the outer and inner corners of the box or other receptacle to which it is applied. As most receptacles have right-angled corners, the stays will generally be made with that angle, although that is by no means necessary. The outer and inner portions 1 and 2 are connected together at their centers by a web 3, which preferably extends throughout their length, the distance between the two portions being substantially equal to the thickness of the sides or ends of the box. Formed upon the adjacent faces of these two portions, near each edge thereof, are angular tongues or ridges 4, the same being shown considerably exaggerated in the drawings. These ridges, of which there may be any desired number, extend throughout the length of the stay and are preferably staggered, so that those on the outer portion will not be exactly opposite those on the inner portion.

When it is desired to make up a plain box, corner-stays like that shown in Fig. 4, having the proper length and with a width between the portions 1 and 2 substantially equal to the thickness of the material to be used, are selected. This material forming the sides 5, which may be wood, papier-mâché, soft metal, or anything else that is suitable, is driven or otherwise forced downwardly between the portions 1 and 2, the tongues 4 grooving or indenting the same as it enters. When it is forced into the stay as described, the tongues will be tightly wedged in the grooves or indentures, which will make it impossible for the stay and the side piece to pull apart. The adjacent side piece of the box is similarly driven between the other branches of the portions 1 and 2, when the corner is complete.

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 show my improved corner-stay as adapted to the corner of carriage boxes or bodies. These boxes require great strength, and for this reason they are provided with sill-

pieces extending about the interior of the same, said sills being shown at 6. Secured to or cast with the outer and inner portions 1 and 2 of the stay are angular extensions 7 and 8, which preferably fit into rabbets 9 and 10, formed in the corners of the sills 5, so as to make a neat-appearing and at the same time a very strong joint, the angles being secured to the sills. As appears in Fig. 1 the side pieces 5 extend down alongside the sills 6, to which they are also suitably secured. Thus with the side pieces closely wedged between the outer and inner portions of the stay, the stay secured to the sills 6 by means of the angle-pieces 7 and 8, and the sides 5 further secured to the sills a remarkably strong box must be the result.

As will be understood, the stays may be made of any suitable material and may be either painted or enameled to correspond with the color of the receptacle to which they are applied, or they may be plated or polished to give a bright metallic finish.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stay for receptacles and the like, an outer and an inner portion connected together between which the side of the receptacle is adapted to be forced, and means on the inner surfaces of said portions for engaging with the side piece to hold it in position, said means cooperating with both sides of the side piece.

2. In a stay for receptacles and the like, an outer and an inner portion connected together between which the side of the receptacle is adapted to be forced, and tongues or ridges on the inner surfaces of the said portions and arranged some distance from the opening between the same to groove or indent the side piece on each of its sides and to hold it in position.

3. In a corner-stay for receptacles and the like, an outer and an inner portion which are angular to conform to the shape of the corner, a web connecting said portions together substantially at their corners, and tongues or

ridges on the inner surfaces of each of said portions on each side of the web, said tongues or ridges being so formed that as the side piece is driven between the outer and inner portions they will groove or indent the same to hold it in place.

4. In a stay for receptacles and the like, an outer and an inner portion connected together between which the side piece of the receptacle is adapted to be forced, tongues or ridges on the inner surface of each of said portions, said tongues being staggered and located some distance from the opening between said portions, and being of such a shape that when the side piece is driven into its position they will groove or indent the same, for the purpose specified.

5. In a corner-stay for carriage-bodies and the like, an outer and inner portion which are angular to conform to the shape of the corner, a web connecting said portions together substantially at their corners, angular extensions on said outer and inner portion by means of which they may be secured to the sills of the carriage-body, and tongues or ridges on the inner surfaces of said portions, said tongues being substantially at right angles to the said angular extensions.

6. In a corner-stay for carriage-bodies and the like, an outer and an inner portion which are angular to conform to the shape of the corner, a web connecting said portions together substantially at their corners, tongues or ridges on the adjacent faces of said portions to hold the sides of the carriage-body in position as described, and angular extensions on said outer and inner portions by means of which they may be secured to the sills of the carriage-body, said tongues or ridges being staggered on opposite sides of the side pieces to prevent undue weakening of the same.

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

GEORGE W. DYARMAN.

Witnesses:

S. E. FOUTS,

EDWARD A. KLINE.