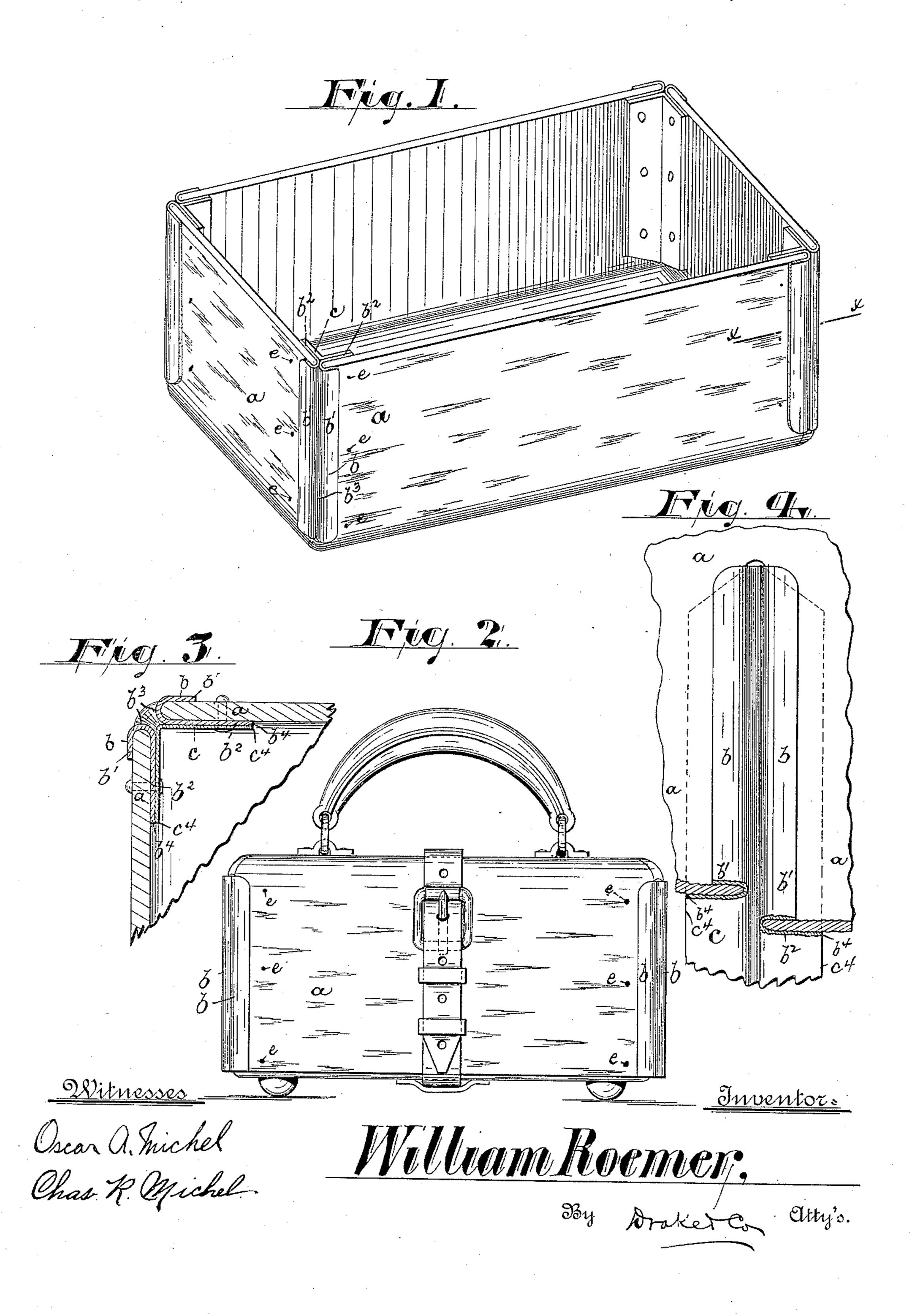
(No Model.)

W. ROEMER.

CORNER PIECE FOR TRAVELING BAGS, BOXES, &c.

No. 466,966.

Patented Jan. 12, 1892.



United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM ROEMER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CORNER-PIECE FOR TRAVELING-BAGS, BOXES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,966, dated January 12, 1892.

Application filed October 17, 1891. Serial No. 409,017. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ROEMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Pieces for Traveling-Bags, Boxes, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in metallic corner-pieces for traveling-bags, boxes, trunks, trays, sample-cases for salesmens' use, and other similar receptacles, the object being to reduce the cost of construction, secure a more perfect finish at the corners of the receptacle, to facilitate the operation of assembling parts, and to secure other advantages and results, some of which will be hereinafter set forth in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved corner-piece and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, substantially as will be specified, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tray or case embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side view of a satchel or valise having the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line x x, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view showing more clearly the relation of the sections of the corner-pieces to one another and to the material which forms the body of the receptacle.

In the drawings, a indicates the body of the box, tray, case, bag, or receptacle, which is preferably of heavy paper or straw-board or other stiff and durable composition fabric of a similar nature. The said body is cut out in the form of a blank by means of suitable dies or cutters, and is bent up, so that open corners are formed which are to be united by the corner-pieces. The said corner-pieces are in sections b b c, adapted to be independently

placed in position in connection with the body material, and then united so that the sides of the receptacle are held in position and the 55 edges at the angles are protected. Of the said corner-pieces c indicates a simple angle-iron, which may be of cheap material, as it lies wholly within the receptacle, and is thus concealed from view. The flanges of said angle-60 iron lie one at right angles to the other, and thus provide bearings or seats to receive the edge supports and protectors b and hold the same at right angles, as will be understood upon reference to Fig. 3.

The outer sections b b, which directly engage the sides and support and protect the edges thereof, are bent to provide wide and narrow flanges b' b^2 , and are preferably of better material than the inner section c and 70 capable of taking a higher polish or a more perfect finish. The inner wider flanges b^2 are

of substantially the same width as the flanges of the angle-irons or inner sections c, and thus when they are brought into proper relative 75 positions the bends b^3 are brought together or nearly together at the angles of the receptacle at the outside thereof, while at the inside the edges b^4 c^4 coincide, and thus present a

finished appearance on the said inside.

The parts thus described being assembled, the same are held together by rivets e, which pass through the body material away from the edges of the outer finished flanges b', and thence into and through perforations in the inner 85 flanges b^2 and angle-irons c. The greater width of the inner flanges enables the firm and durable union of parts without indenting, perforating, or otherwise detracting from the finish of the exposed flanges, which are thus 90 more ornamental and are only of sufficient width to properly support and protect the edges of the body material, and thus present a more ornamental and finished appearance for this reason also.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The improved angle-piece consisting of an angle-iron c and two outer sections b, having outer and inner flanges b' b^2 , said outer 100 sections being independent of one another to admit of separate assembling, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination, an angular section c and

two outer sections b b, each provided with wide and narrow flanges adapted to receive the edges of the body material between, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In combination with the body of the receptacle, corner-sections b b c, the former receiving the adjacent edges of the sides forming the angle and having wide and narrow flanges, and rivets or pins uniting the said body with said wide flange and angle-iron,

substantially as set forth.

4. The improved corner-pieces for boxes, bags, and similar receptacles, consisting, es-

sentially, of wide and narrow flanges b' b^2 , adapted to receive the edges of the body ma-

terial between, as described, the wider flanges being held at right angles to one another by an angular portion c, and means, as described, for fastening the body material to the wider flanges without perforating, indenting, or 20 otherwise interfering with the narrow flanges, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of

October, 1891.

WM. ROEMER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL, OSCAR A. MICHEL.