(No Model.)

J. W. HAYDEN, Jr.

CORNER BUFFER FOR TRUNKS.

No. 601,831. Patented Apr. 5, 1898.

Fig. 1.

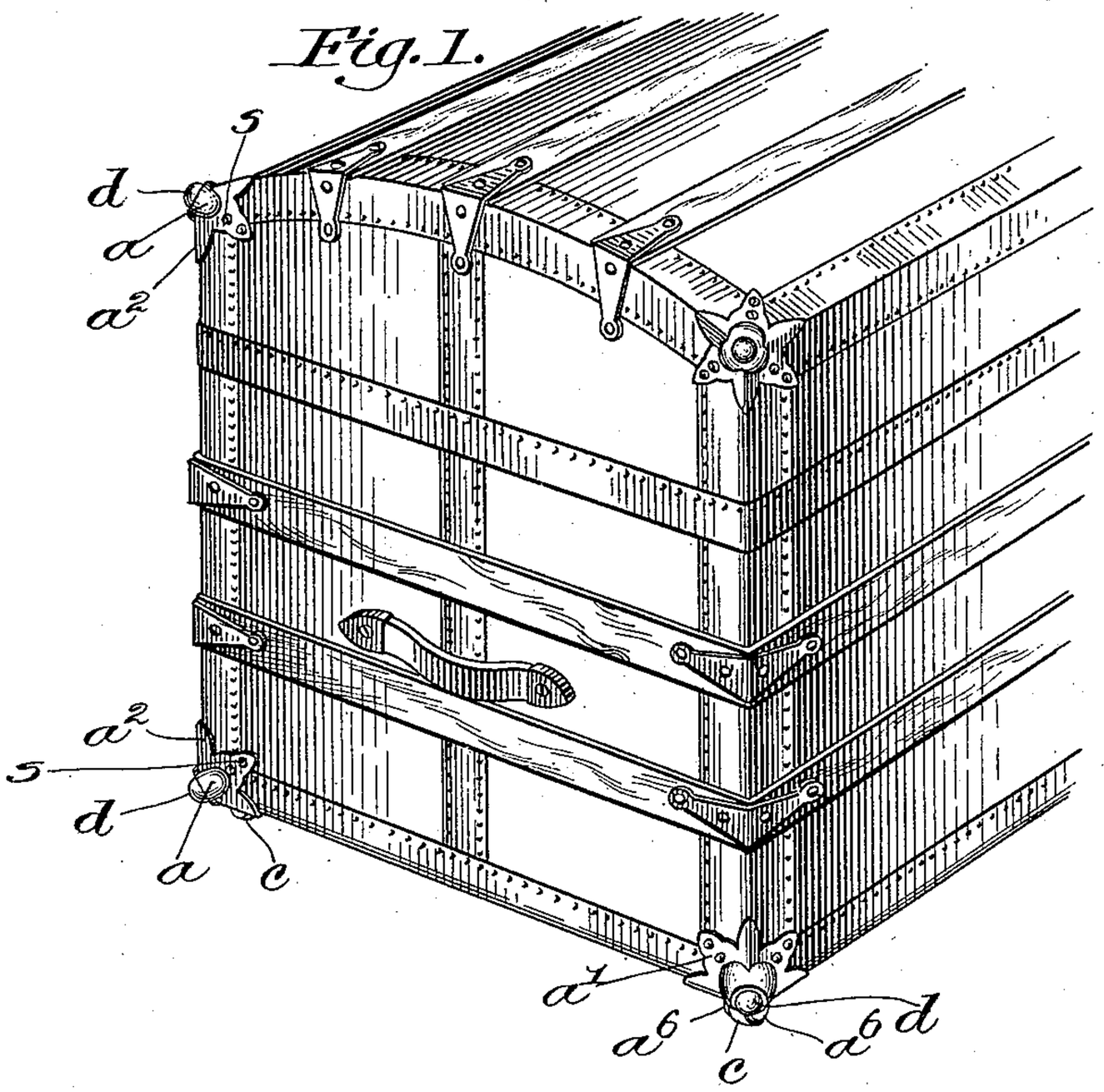


Fig. 2.

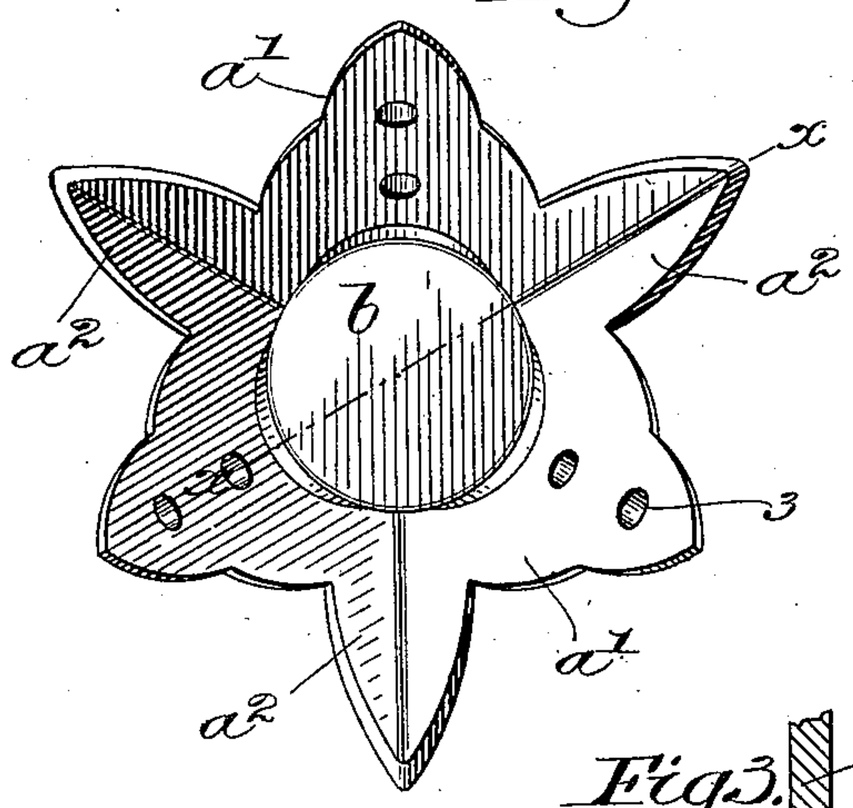


Fig. 4.

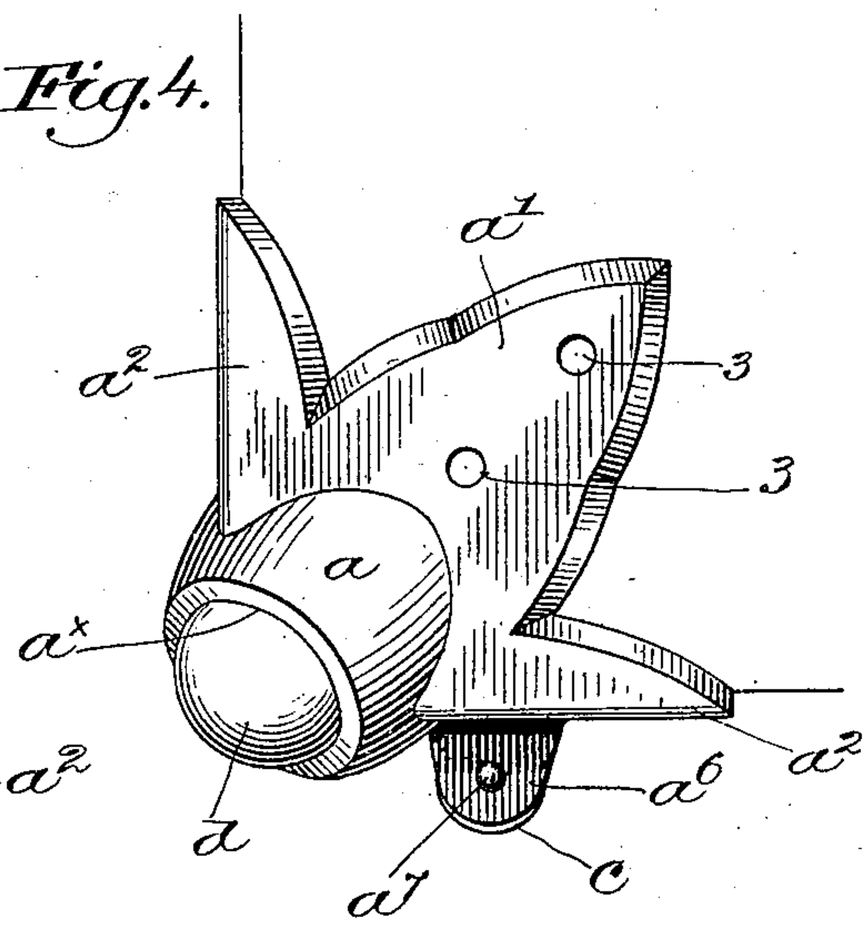
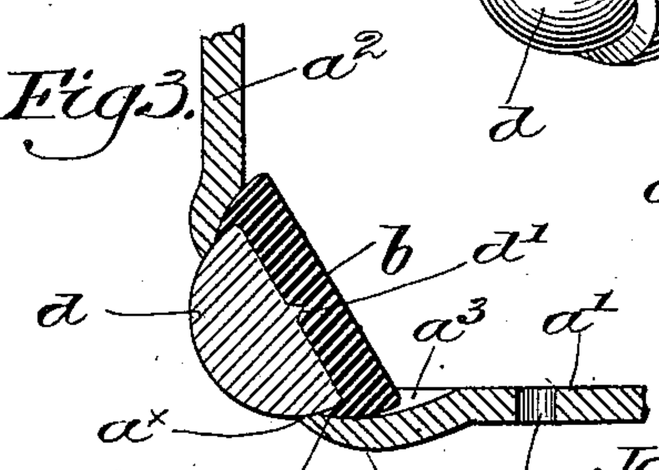


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CORNER-BUFFER FOR TRUNKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,831, dated April 5, 1898.

Application filed October 13, 1897. Serial No. 655,035. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH W. HAYDEN, Jr., of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Corner-Buffers for Trunks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters and figures on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of an improved corner-protector for trunks and the like whereby the corners of the trunk will be protected from injury by shock in handling, the construction being such that the edges of the trunk adjacent the corner are also protected, the whole device being at the same time more firmly and securely held in place.

Various novel features of my invention will be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one end of a trunk with my improved corner-protector applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged inner end view of the corner-protector, showing the yielding disk therein and the seat for said disk. Fig. 3 is a sectional view thereof on the line $x\,x$, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the corner-protector provided with a caster for use on the lower corners of the trunk.

The corner-protector, as herein shown, consists of a metallic frame of substantially pyramidal form having a hollow boss a at the apex, three attaching portions or wings a', which are adapted to rest against the flat faces of the trunk adjacent the corner and having holes 3 for the reception of the attaching-screws s, Fig. 1.

Between the extensions a' I have shown guide portions a^2, substantially L-shaped in cross-section and located at right angles to each other. These guide extensions embrace the edges of the trunk adjacent the corner and not only accurately position the protector, relieving the attaching devices somewhat, but they also serve to guard and protect the edges of the trunk adjacent the corner.

The outer end of the boss a is reduced, as at $a^\times$, Fig. 3, and the interior of the frame and boss is recessed to form a concave seat a^3, in which is placed a yielding disk b, of rubber or other suitable material. The periphery of the disk is rounded, as shown in Fig. 3, to fit into the seat, the flat inner face of the disk abutting against the corner of the trunk, said corner being beveled off correspondingly by a chisel or other suitable tool.

An annular flange or lip b' is formed on the outer face of the disk, leaving a socket or recess in which is mounted a substantially hemispherical buffer d, which may be made of hardened steel. The flange b' retains the buffer in position on the disk, so that when a side blow is imparted to the buffer it will not be twisted out of place.

The diameter of the reduced end $a^\times$ of the boss a is less than the diameter of the buffer, so that the latter is prevented from falling out of the boss without hindering the proper action of the buffer when the trunk is moved about.

When the buffer is pressed inward, the yielding disk takes up the shock, and the life of the trunk protected with my invention is greatly prolonged.

In Fig. 4 I have shown one of the protectors adapted for use on the bottom corners of the trunk and provided with a caster which is so located relatively to the buffer as to be guarded and protected from injury.

One of the guide extensions a^2 has depending ears a^6 extended therefrom at the base of the boss a and provided with a cross-pin a^7, on which is mounted a rotatable caster c of suitable or usual construction. The caster projects below the boss only far enough to enable it to operate properly, the location of the caster back of the buffer serving to protect the caster when the trunk is thrown down on one of the lower corners thereof.

It will be observed that the caster is entirely independent of the buffer and that the function of one is not interfered with or shared in by the other, it being very important that the caster shall not act as a buffer in the handling of the trunk.

From an inspection of Fig. 1, in which the top of the trunk is shown as somewhat convexed, it will be obvious that the corner-protector can be readily applied thereto by merely changing the angle of the inner guide portion a^2 and the attaching-ear a' to correspond to the curvature of the trunk-top.

The flat inner face of the disk b is adapted

to bear against the beveled corner of the trunk, and by making the concave seat a^3 I am enabled to increase the size of the yielding disk, so that a greater spring action for the buffer is attained.

Referring to Fig. 3, I have shown the flat base of the buffer *d* as provided with a sharp teat or projection *d'*, which enters the material of the disk *b* and serves to prevent any displacement of the buffer by an unusually severe side or glancing blow.

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

1. A corner-buffer for trunks, comprising a pyramidal frame having attaching extensions and intermediate guide portions to embrace the corner edges of the trunk, said frame having an opening at the apex and an adjacent enlarged internal seat, a yielding disk located in said seat and provided with an outer recessed face, and a substantially hemispherical metal buffer mounted in the disk and extended through the apex-opening of the frame, substantially as described.

2. A corner-buffer for trunks, comprising a pyramidal frame having attaching extensions and intermediate guide portions to embrace the corner edges of the trunk, said frame having an opening at the apex and an adjacent enlarged internal concaved seat, a yielding disk having a convex periphery, and a recessed outer face, and a hemispherical metal buffer mounted in the outer face of the disk and with its convex surface extended partially through the apex-opening of the frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSIAH W. HAYDEN, JR.

Witnesses:

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