

No. 664,676.

Patented Dec. 25, 1900.

W. J. PIERPONT.
BINDING STRIP FOR BOX CORNERS.

(Application filed Aug. 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)

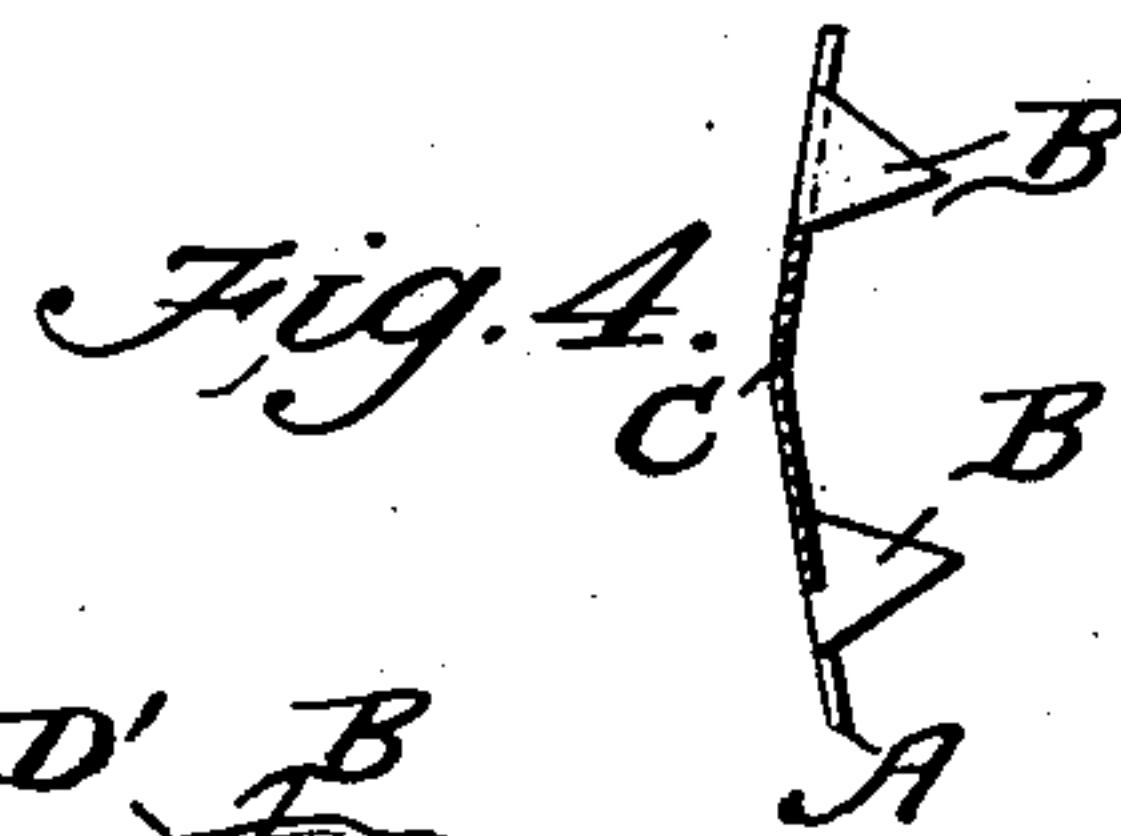
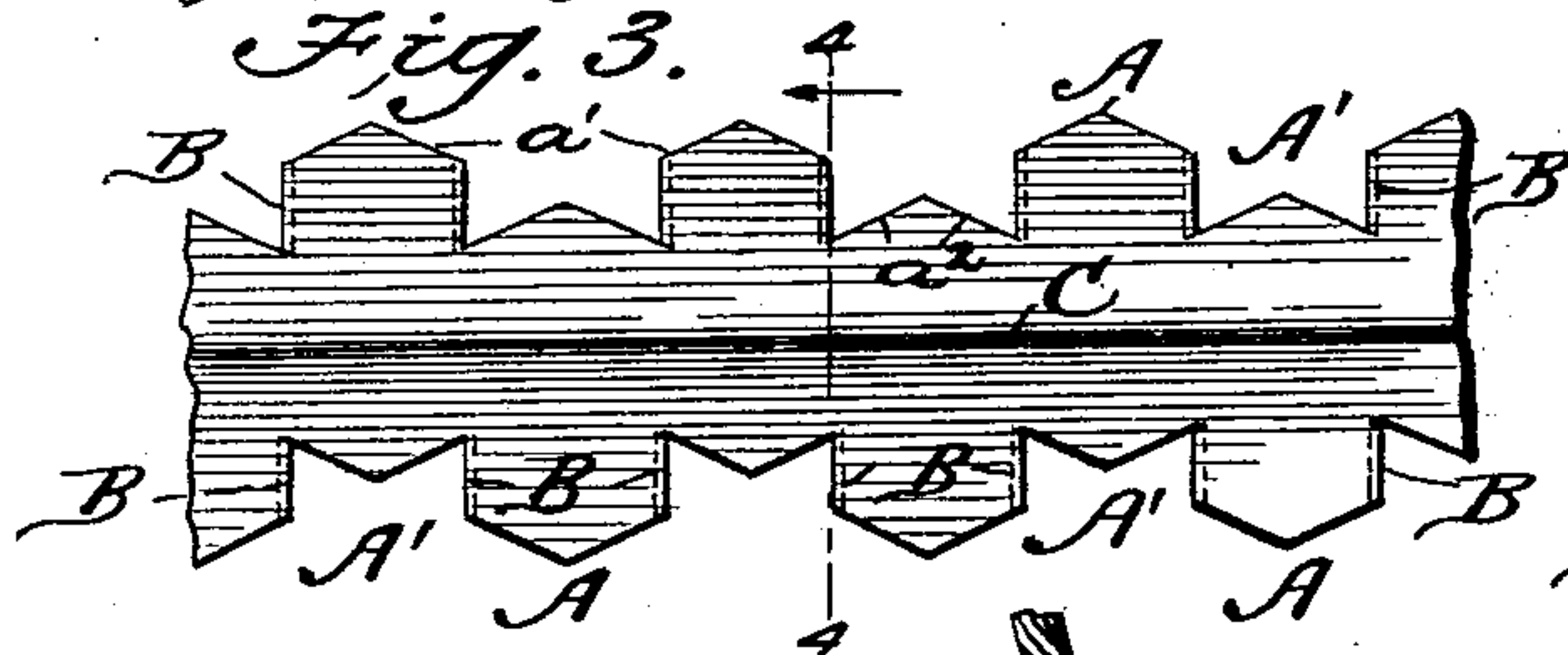
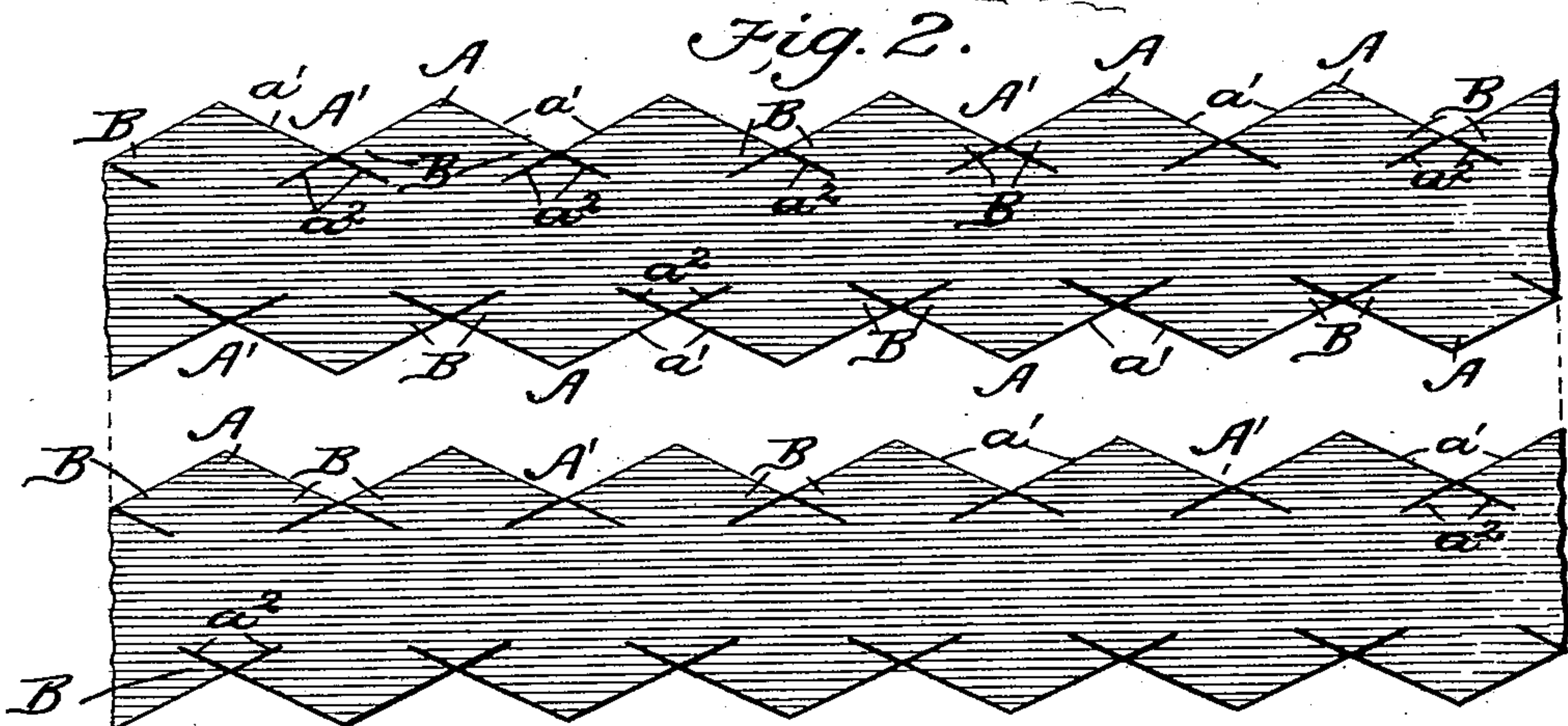
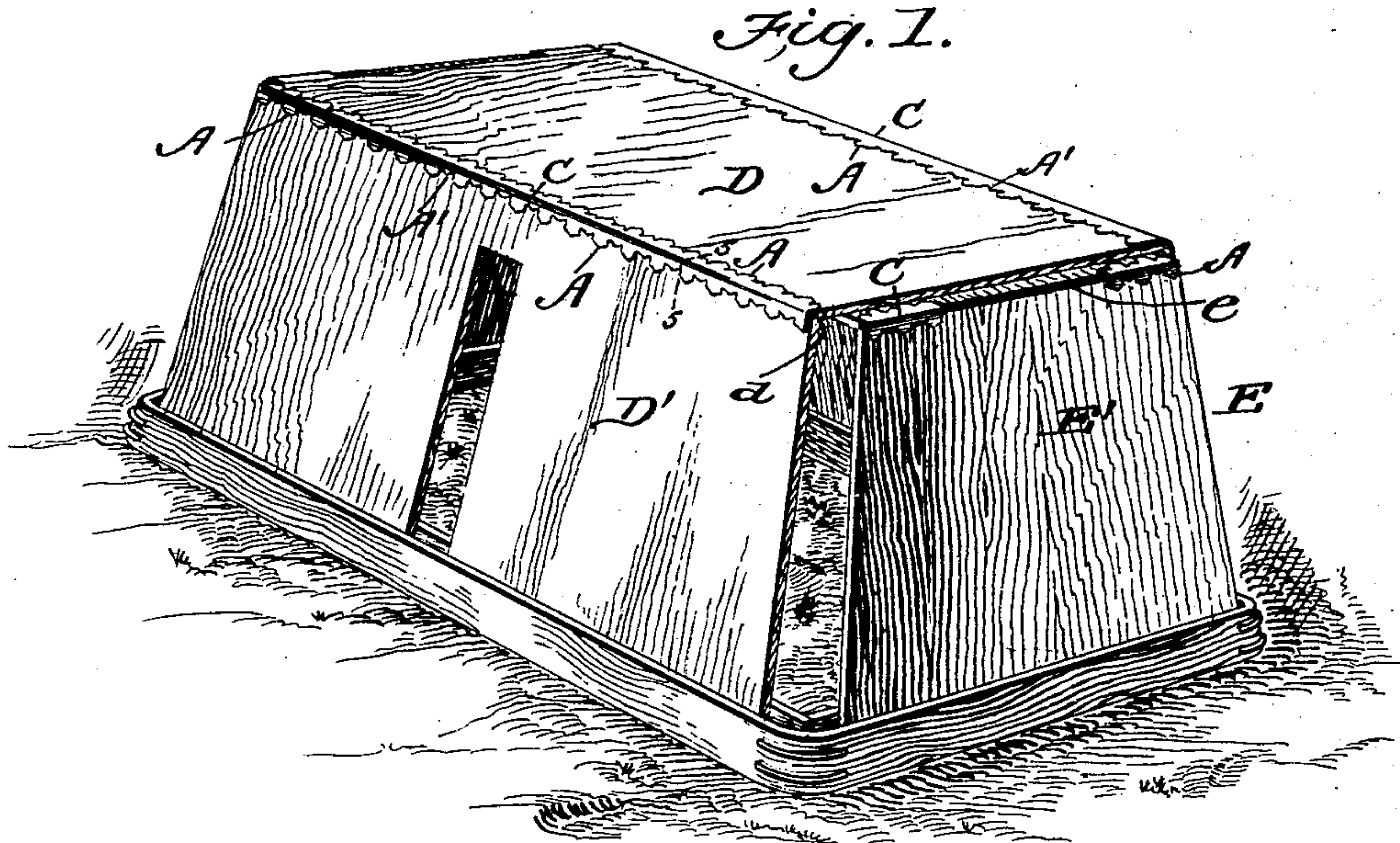
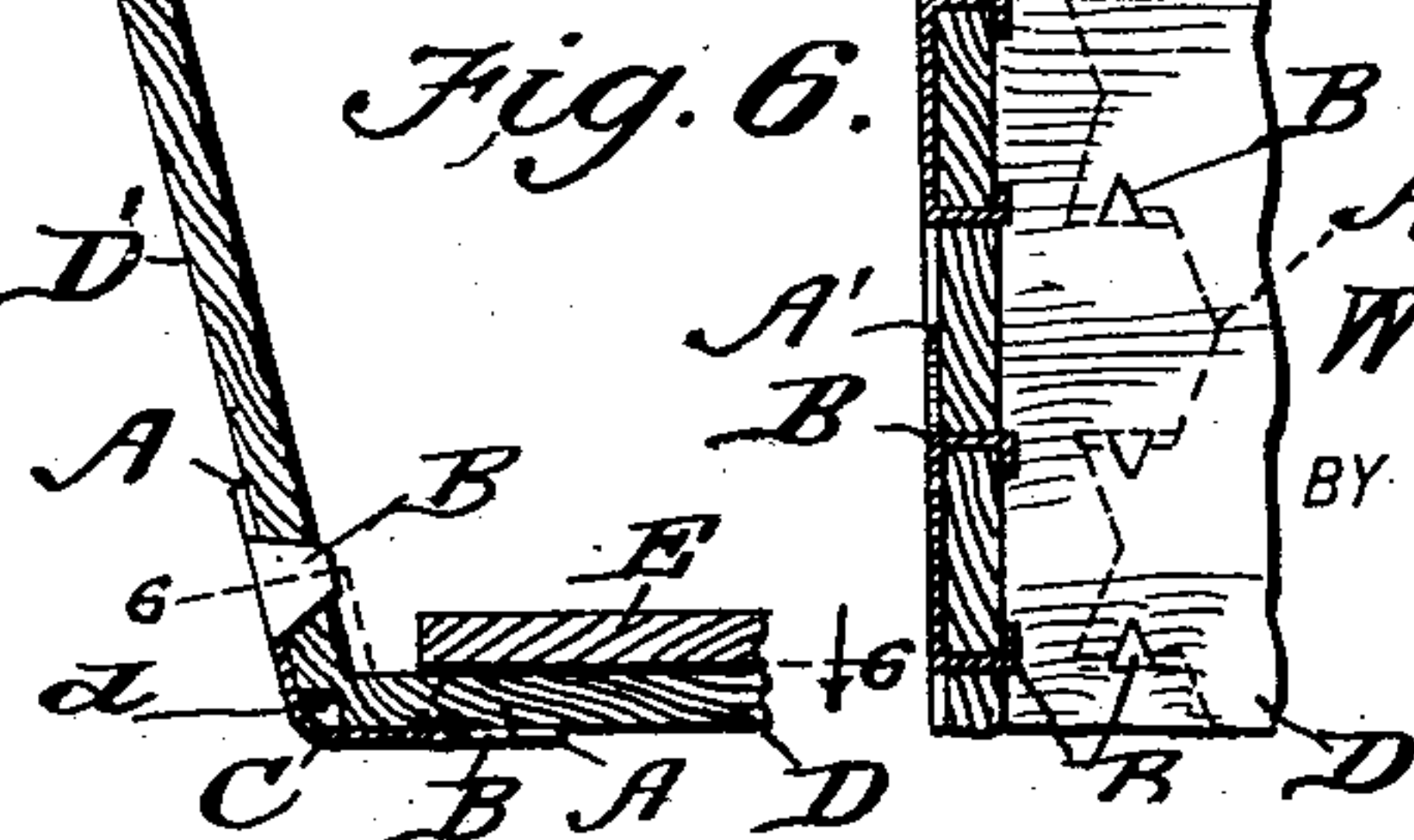


Fig. 5.

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WALLACE J. PIERPONT, OF CRESCENT CITY, FLORIDA.

BINDING-STRIP FOR BOX-CORNERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 664,676, dated December 25, 1900.

Application filed August 2, 1900. Serial No. 25,664. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALLACE J. PIERPONT, residing at Crescent City, in the county of Putnam and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Binding-Strips for Box-Corners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in binding-strips for box-corners; and it consists in the special construction of the strip, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a carrier-crate embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a face view of a number of the blanks from which the binding-strips are made, illustrating the cutting of same from a plate of metal. Fig. 3 is a face view of the strip with the spurs bent to position for use. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on about line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail cross-section view on about line 5 5 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a detail cross-section on about line 6 6 of Fig. 5.

The strip is of suitable sheet metal and is provided in its edges with projections A and between the same with recesses A', which taper inwardly on both edges at the same angle, and the edges a' of the recesses A' are prolonged by incisions a^2 , extending into the strip and separating or freeing the spurs or projections B from the body of the strip, so such spurs B can be bent to a right angle with the plane of the body of the strip.

The strip A is bent on a central line at C, forming the wings at an angle and adapting the strip to fit the corner of a box, as shown.

By the special construction of the strip it will be noticed the spurs or projections are brought to a point and their opposite edges are formed on the same angle, and that an acute one, so the points or spurs will drive easily into any kind of wood without splitting the same. By making the opposite edges of the spurs on the same angle the strip is caused to draw tightly over the corner of the box or crate when driven in place and will so operate to form a tight secure corner on the box. Also by the special construction of the strip as described, the points of the spurs which are clenched on the inside of the box are at the greatest distance possible from the center

of the strip with the equal-angle formation of the spurs, thus giving the greatest strength to the corner. By constructing the spurs with the same angle on both edges they can be readily driven through veneer stuff in line with the grain, and the strip can thus be made of comparatively thin metal and easily driven to place, forming a strong joint when the points of the spurs are clenched.

It will be noticed that the projections A of the strip between every other pair of spurs on the same edge of the strip form lateral extensions, operating as braces and supports for the corner to which the strip is applied.

The improved construction as shown provides a box-corner strip the opposite edges of which are formed with alternating projections and recesses, the recesses and projections being of the same form so a number of the corner-strips can be cut from a plate of metal without any loss of material, the projections of one strip being formed in cutting the recesses of the adjoining strips, as will be understood from Fig. 2. The strips also are preferably made with the projections A on one edge opposite the recesses A' on the opposite edge, thus securing the full width of the plate at all points throughout its length.

In Fig. 1 I show a box with my corner-strip applied. The application of the corner-piece makes it possible to manufacture a crate, box, or basket of two pieces D and E of veneered stock by scoring across the grain of such pieces at d and e at proper points to turn up the stock to form the sides D' and ends E' of the box. Along the scored and bent lines the box would be too weak if unbraced, but when supported by my corner-strip, applied as shown, possesses ample strength.

As shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the spurs B are driven through the stock in line with the grain and may be clenched at their inner ends.

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

1. A metallic strip for box-corners having in its edges inwardly-tapering recesses, and having incisions in line with and forming prolongations of the inwardly-tapering walls of said recesses, whereby there are freed the op-

posite edges of spurs or projections, both edges of the spurs or projections having the same angle substantially as set forth.

2. A metallic box-corner strip having at its
5 opposite edges inwardly-tapering recesses and intervening projections of the same form as said recesses and having at the inner edges of said recesses incisions in alinement with the opposite walls of the recesses forming
10 spurs which may be turned at right angles to the plane of the strip, the similar alternating recesses and projections at the opposite edges of the strip permitting the cutting of a number of such strips from a plate of metal without
15 loss of material substantially as set forth.

3. A metallic strip for box-corners having in its opposite edges inwardly-tapering recesses, the tapering walls of which meet or intersect at their inner ends, and having beyond
20 such inner meeting ends, incisions in

line with and forming prolongations of the tapering walls of such recesses whereby there are freed the opposite edges of spurs or projections having the same angle on both edges,
substantially as set forth. 25

4. A box-corner strip provided in its opposite edges with inwardly-tapering recesses and alternating tapering projections of the same form and size as said recesses the projections on one edge of the strip being opposite the
30 recesses on the other edge thereof and the lines of the tapering walls of the recesses being prolonged or extended at their inner edges forming incisions freeing spurs which may be bent at right angles to the plane of the strip
35 substantially as set forth.

WALLACE J. PIERPONT.

Witnesses:

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