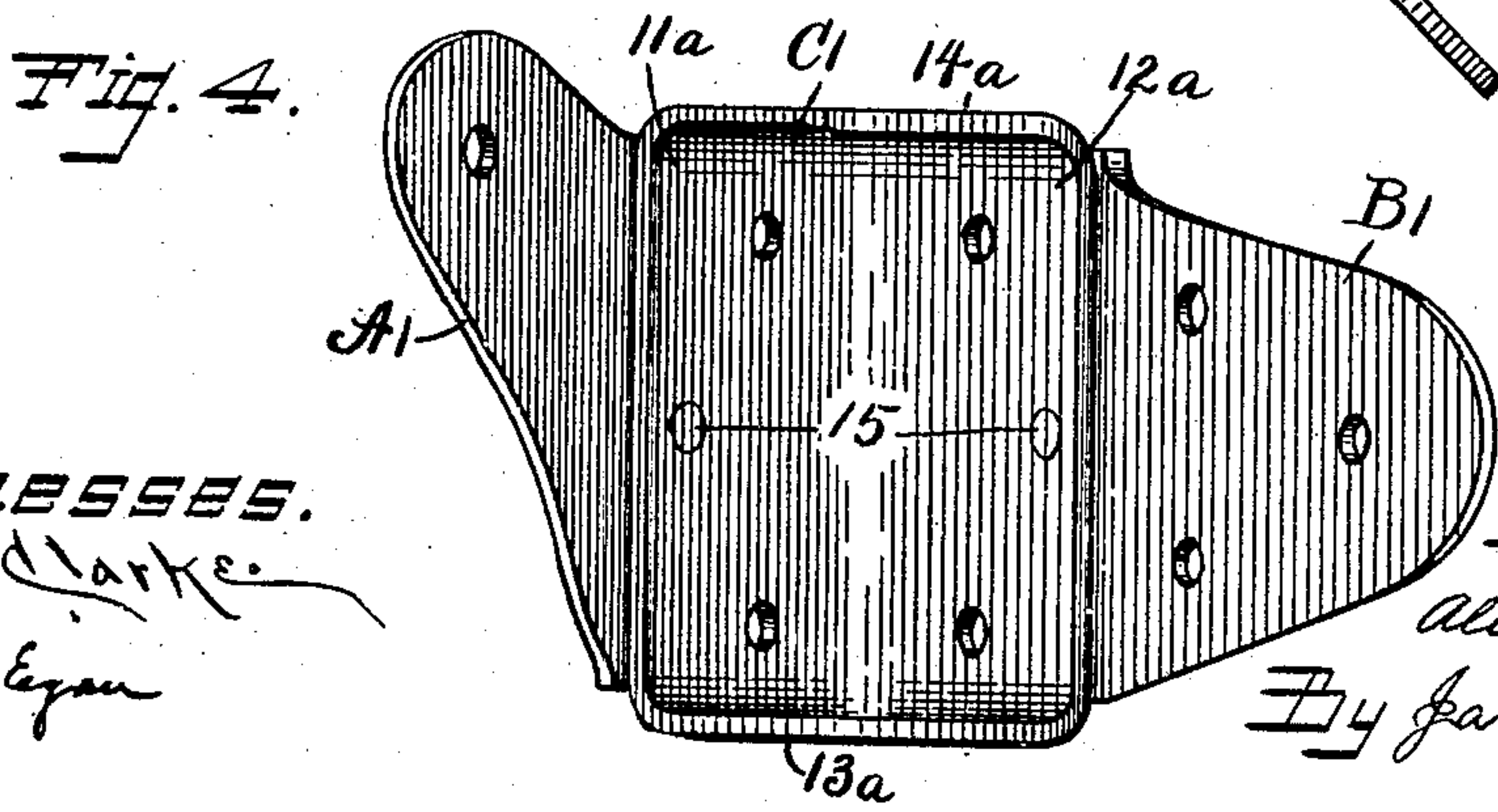
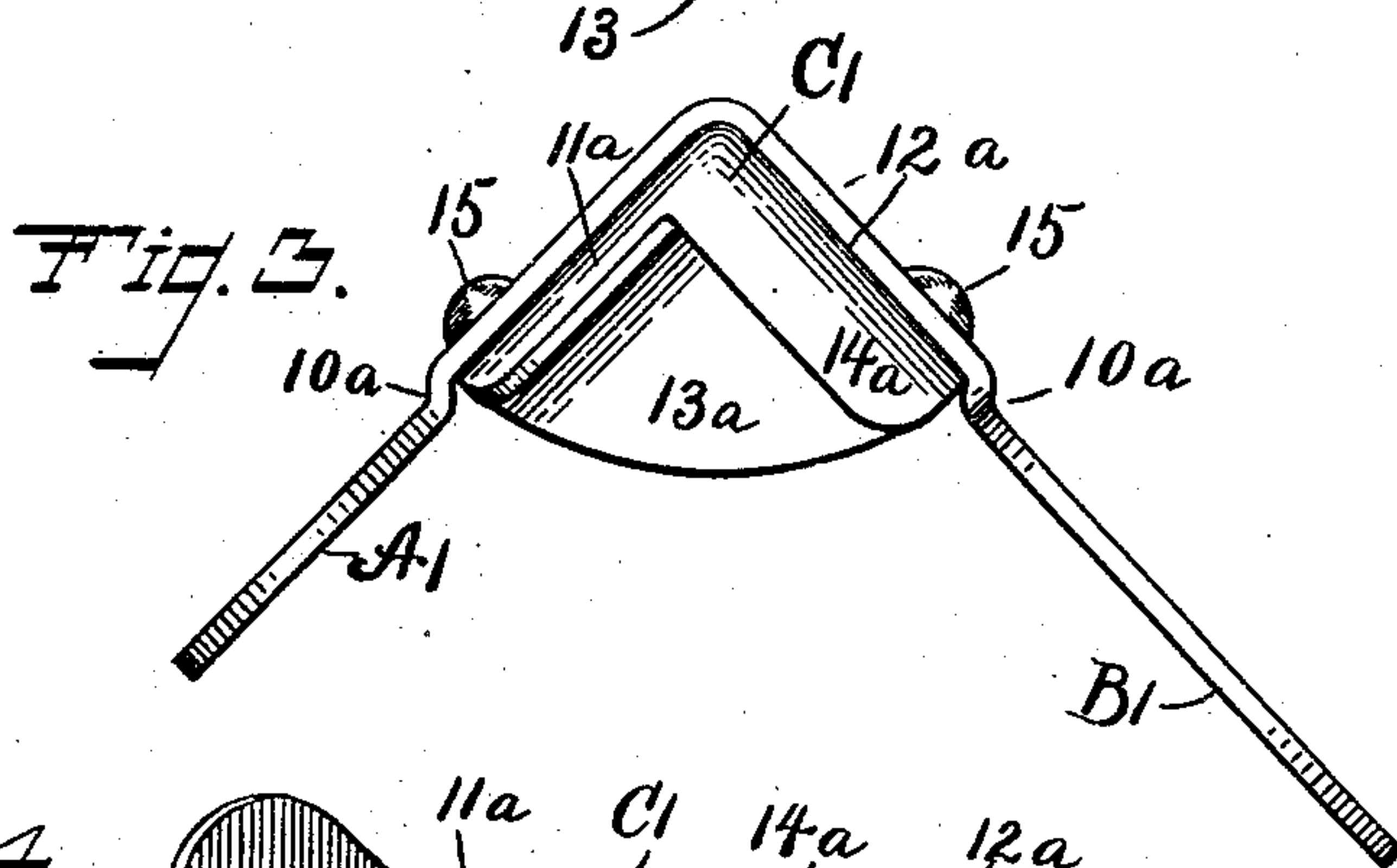
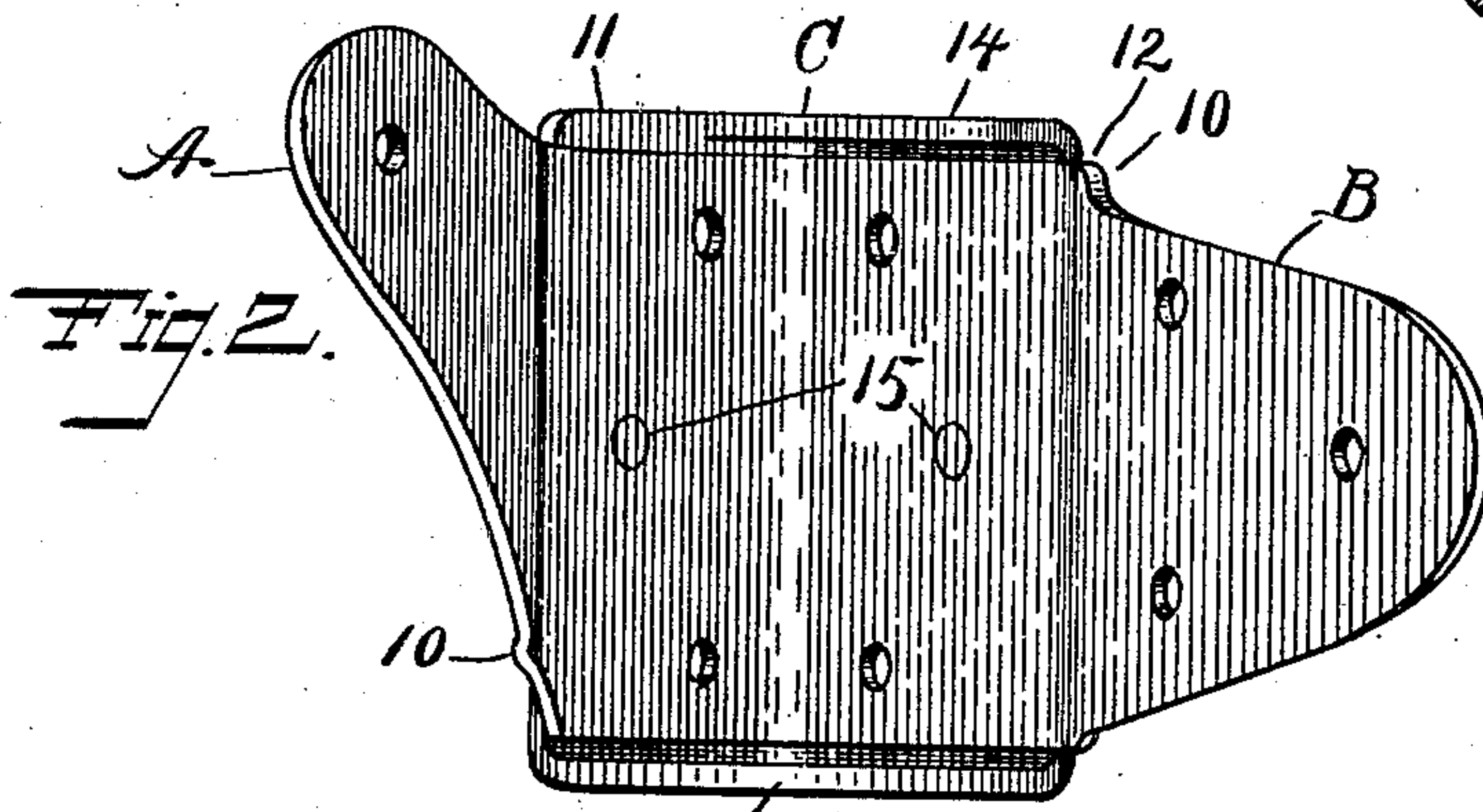
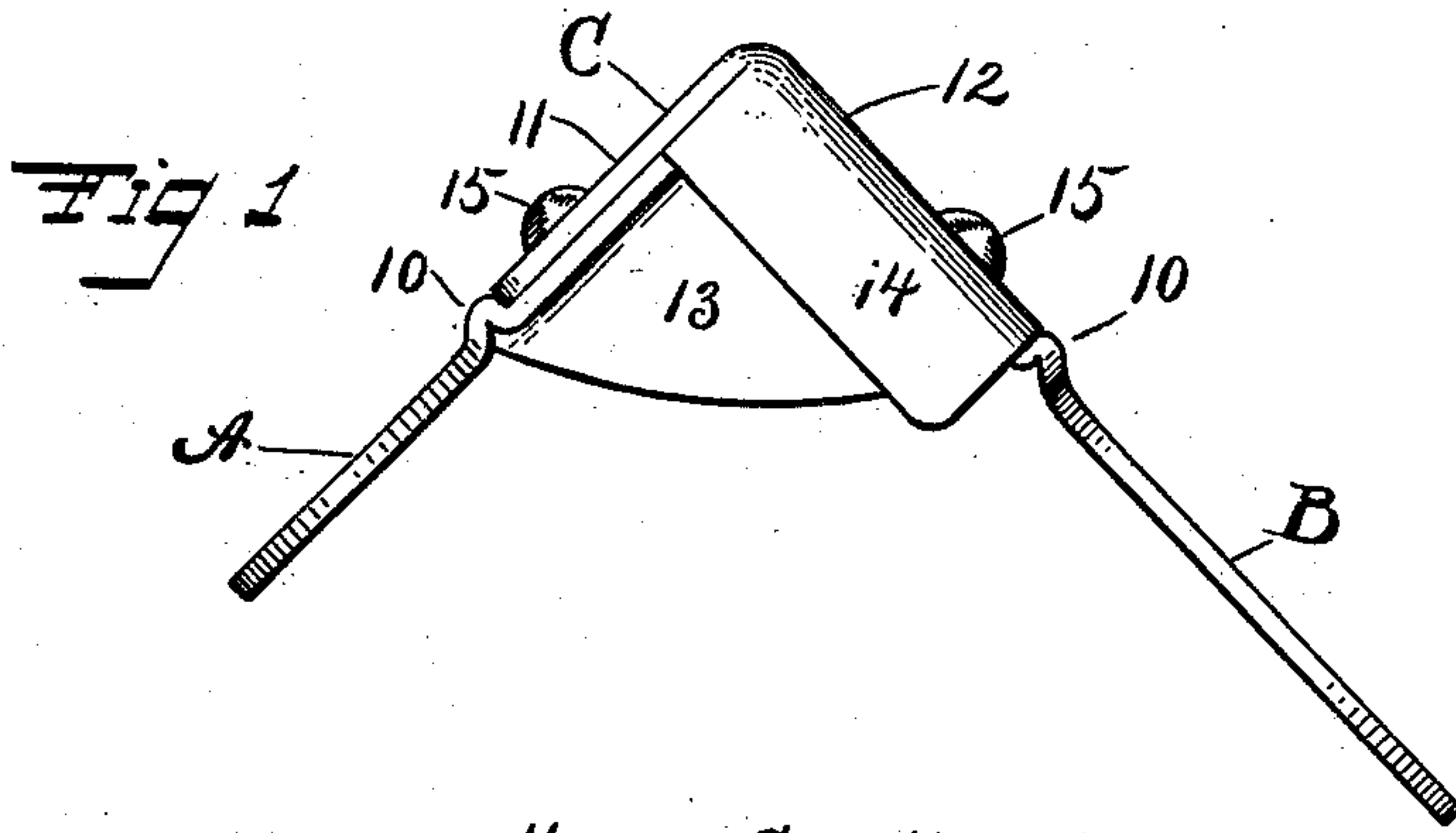


910,324.

A. L. SESSIONS.
CORNER IRON.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 13, 1907.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.

S. H. Clarke.

R. J. Egan

Inventor.

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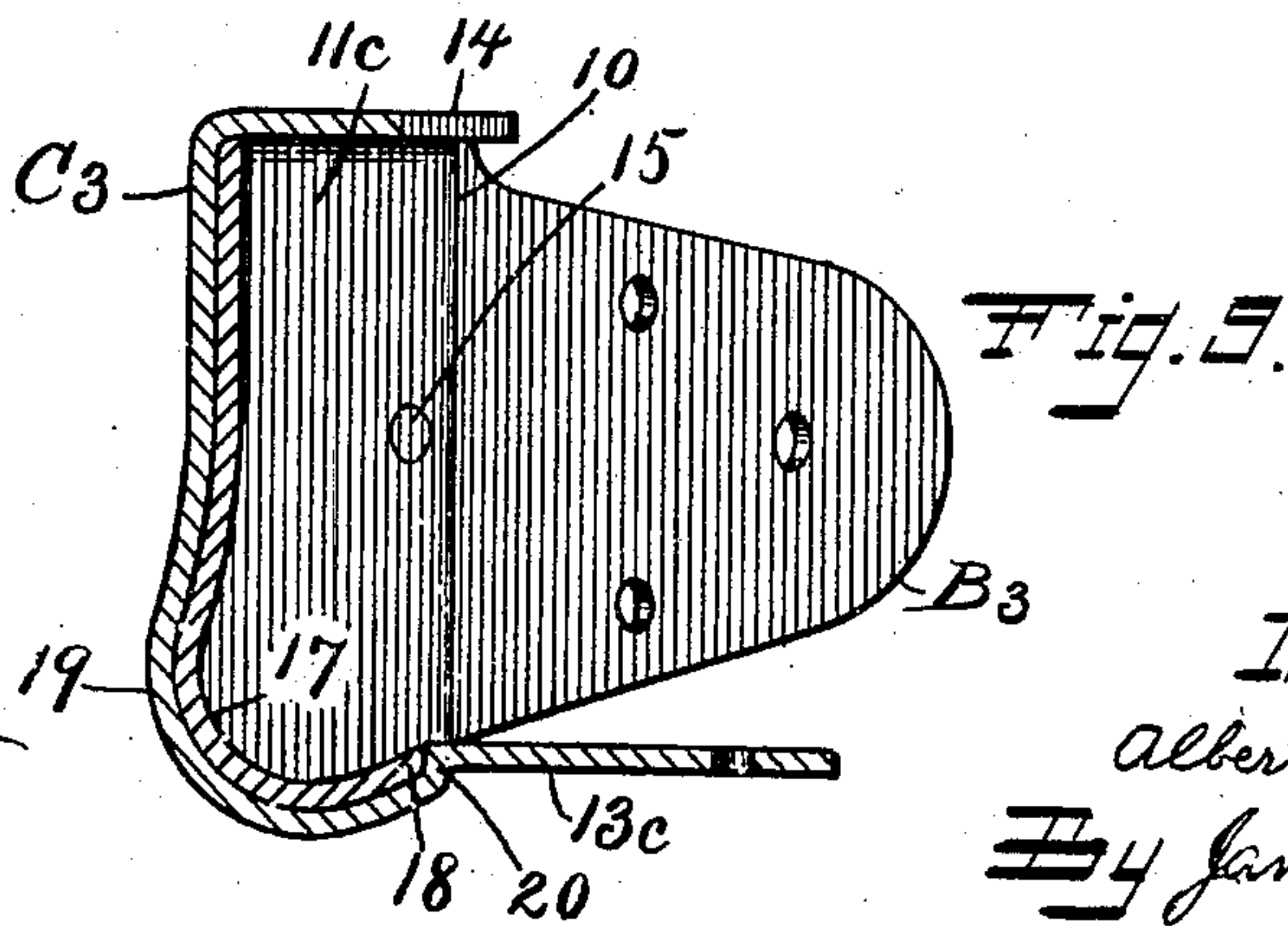
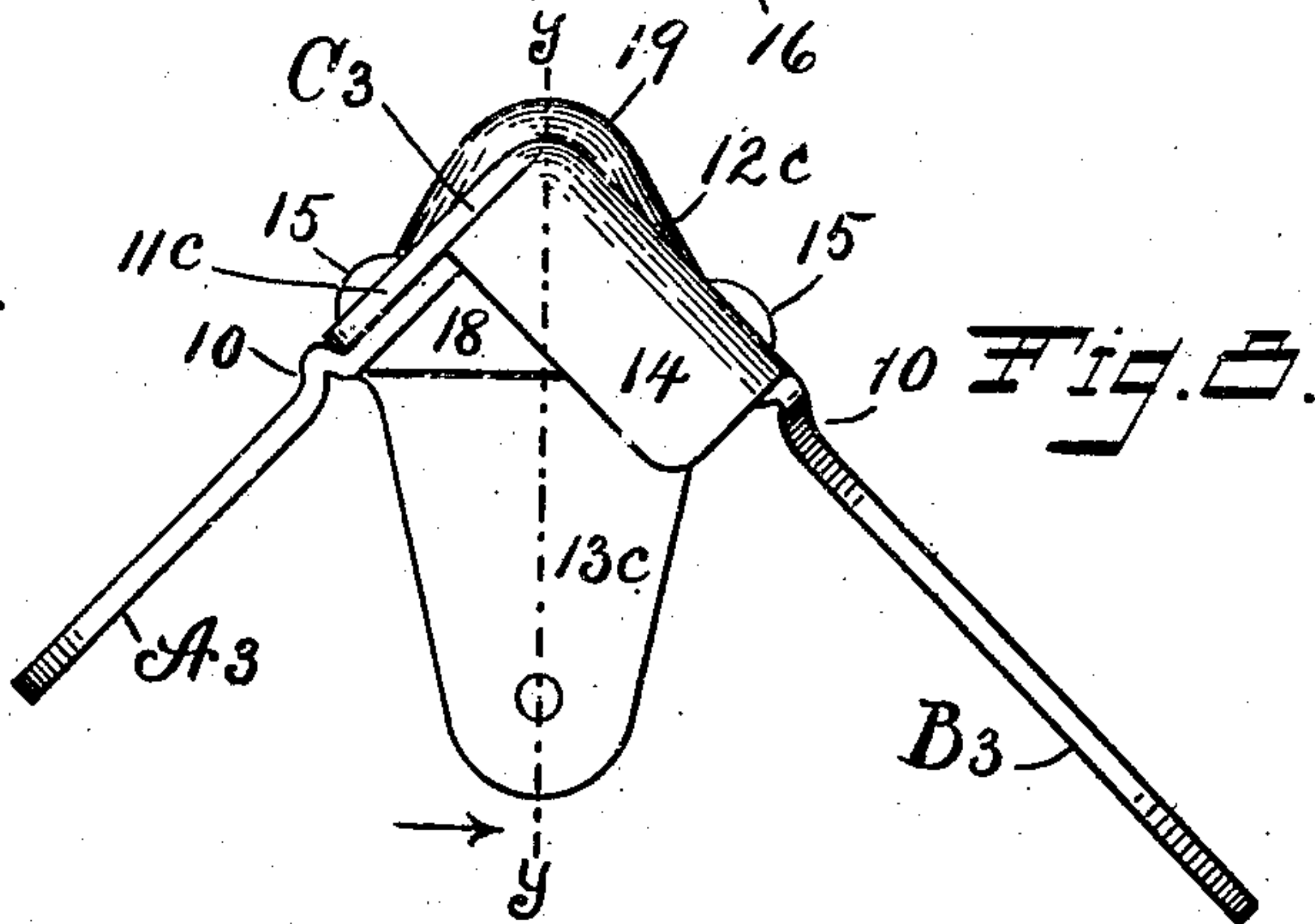
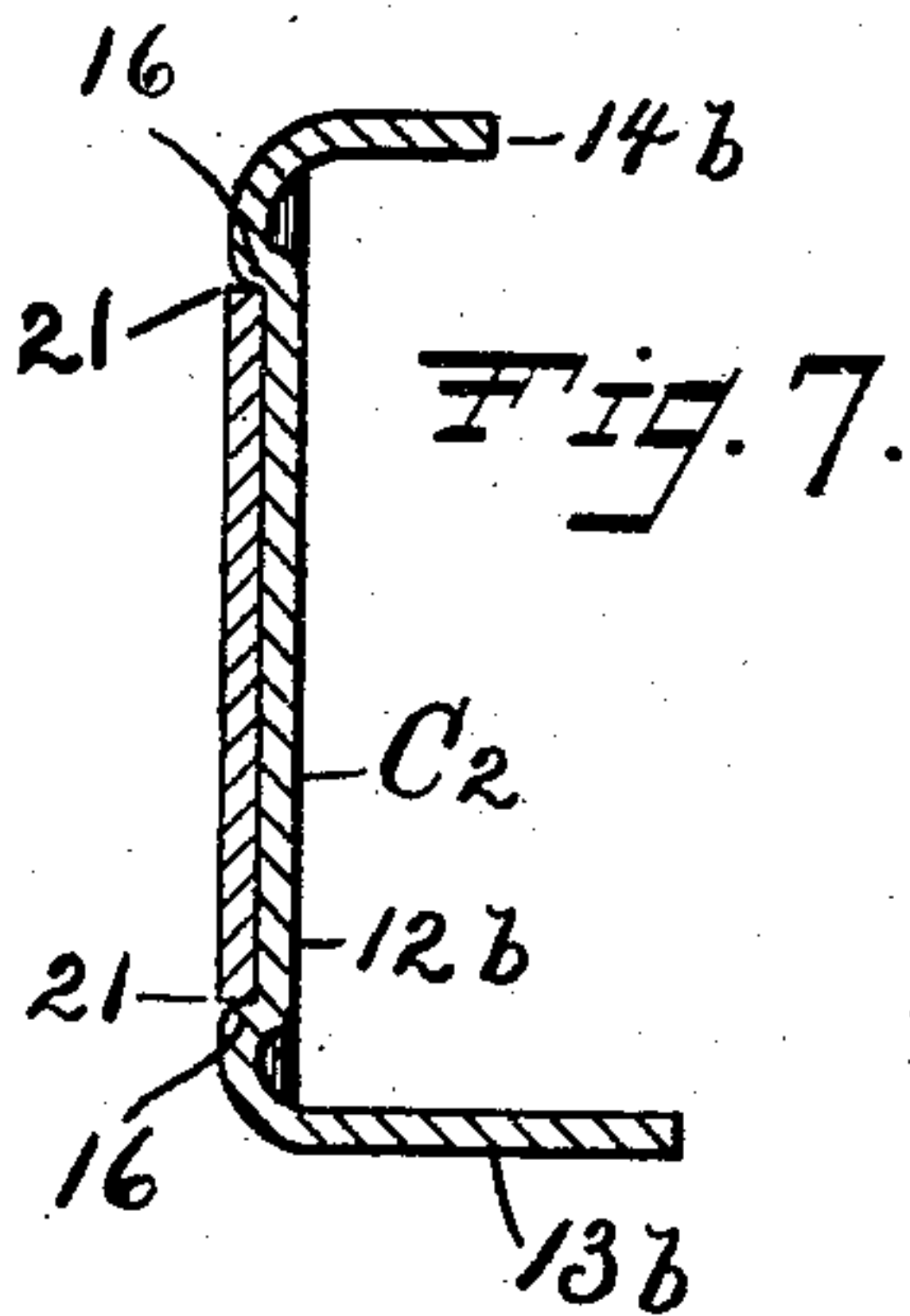
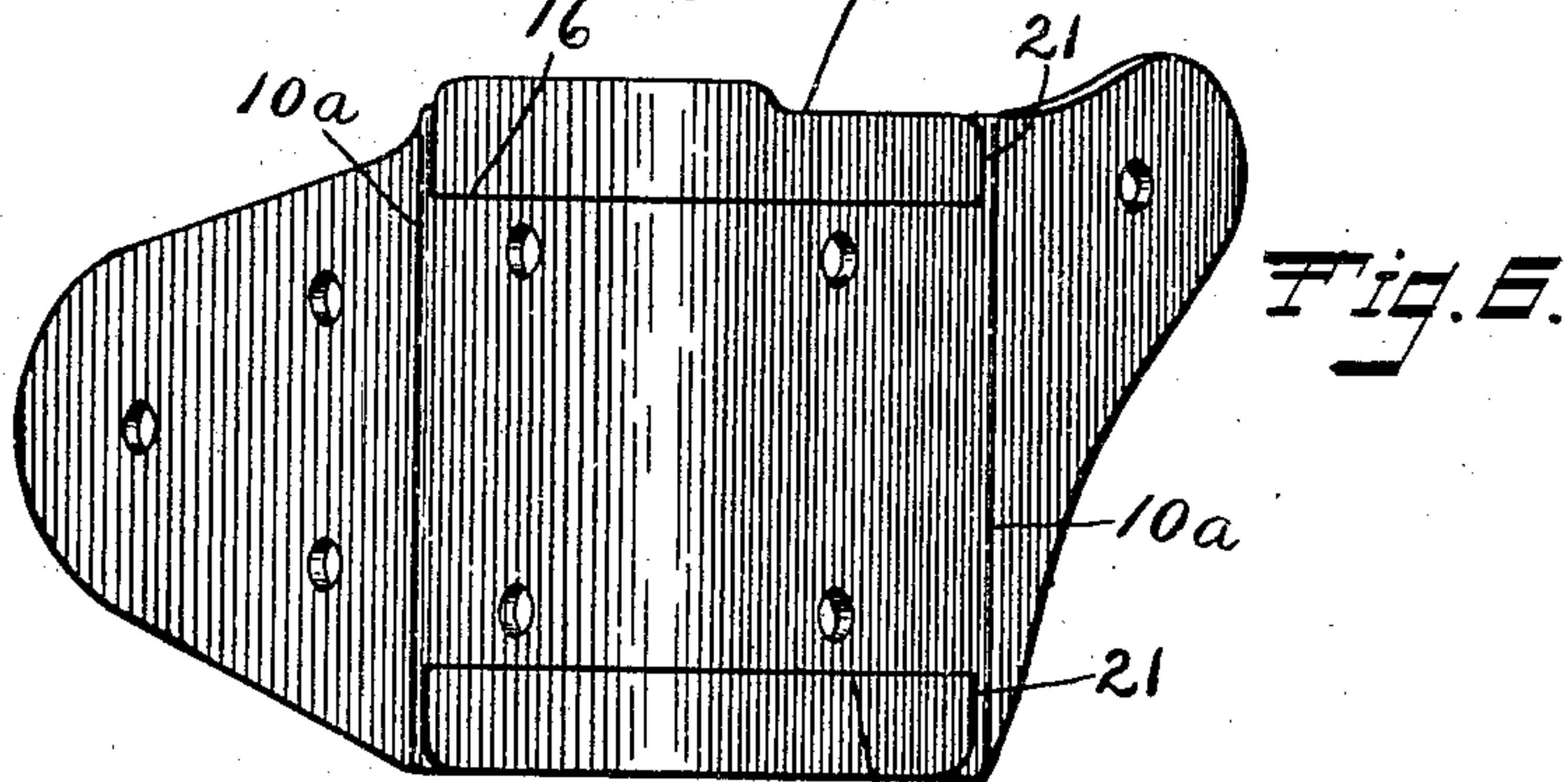
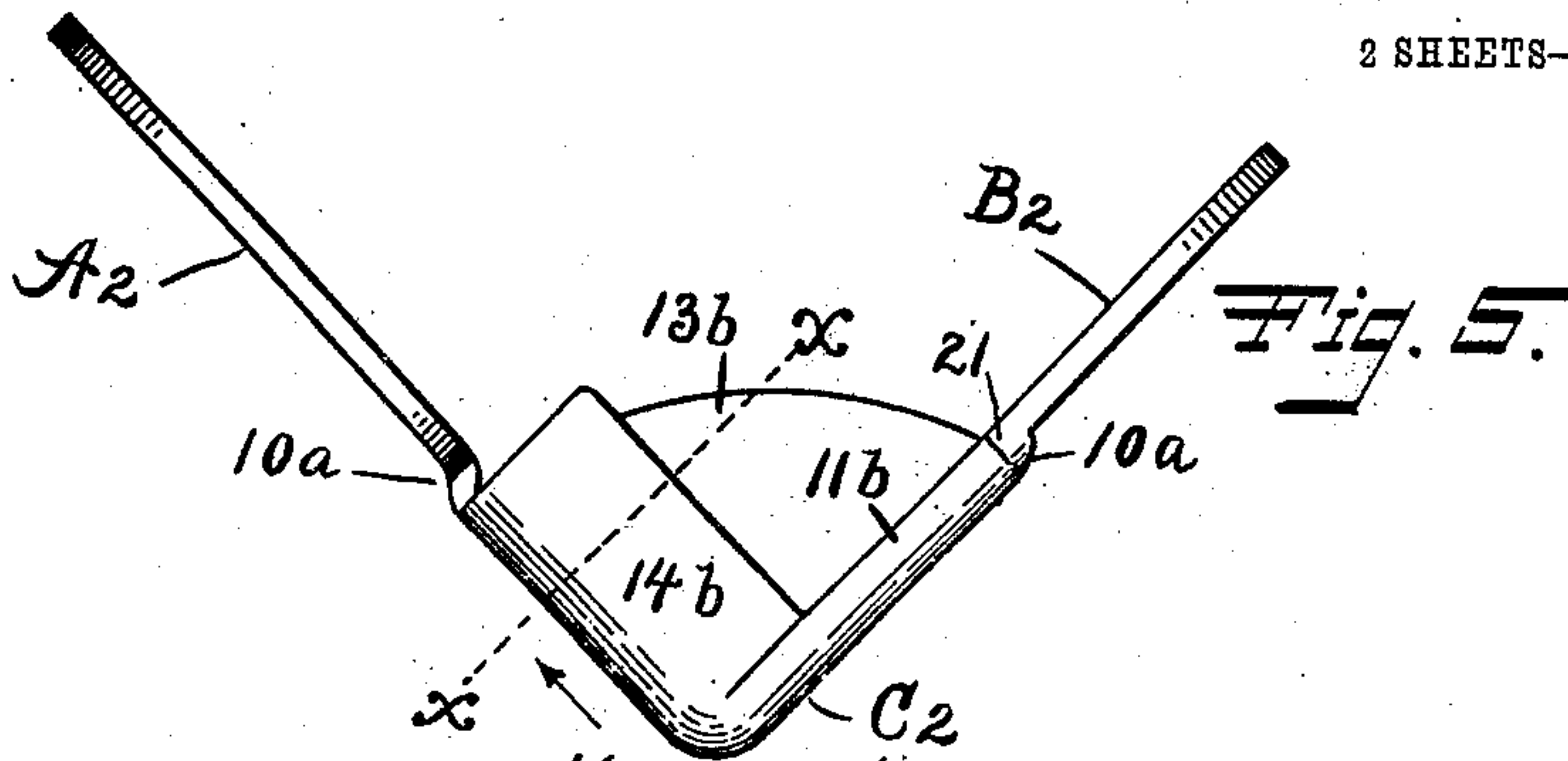
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses.
S. H. Clarke.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT L. SESSIONS, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

CORNER-IRON.

No. 910,324.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Application filed August 13, 1907. Serial No. 388,394.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. SESSIONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Irons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in corner irons for trunks, boxes and the like, and the objects of my improvement are economy in construction and efficiency in the article, and particularly to make of sheet metal the style of corner irons that have heretofore been made of cast malleable metal.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a plan view of my corner iron in one form. Fig. 2 is a corner elevation of the same, showing the inner faces. Fig. 3 is a plan view of my corner iron in another form. Fig. 4 is a corner elevation of the same, showing the inner face. Fig. 5 is a plan view of my corner iron in another form. Fig. 6 is a corner elevation of the same, showing the outer faces. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the same on the line *xx* of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a plan view of my corner iron in another form. Fig. 9 is a sectional view of the same on the line *yy* of Fig. 8.

In each of the constructions shown, the corner iron is formed of a body portion consisting of a sheet of metal bent at or near its middle portion to form two leaves at right angles to each other, and a corner reinforcing piece applied to the corner portion of the body, and provided at its end or ends with such additional leaves or flanges as may be desired, according to the style of corner iron to be produced.

The leaves A and B which form the body portion of my corner iron, are cut from sheet metal by suitable dies and punches into a strip of the desired shape which strip is then bent near the middle of its length to make the said leaves stand at an angle to each other and form at their junction a right angular corner extending in a right line across the said body portion from edge to edge thereof. I also prefer to strike up the transverse ribs or bends 10 at suitable distances from the corner, to form shoulders for the edges of the corner reinforcing piece C when the said piece is applied on the outer surface of the body as in Figs. 1 and 2. This rib or bend 10 leaves the inner face of each leaf mainly in one plane, substantially the same as if the rib or bend was omitted. The cor-

ner piece C consists of two main leaves 11 and 12 standing at right angles to each other and of suitable dimensions to have their edges abut against the shoulders formed by the ribs 10, as shown in Fig. 1.

The lower end of the corner piece C, that is the part adjacent to the lower edge of the body portion, is provided with a bottom leaf or flange 13 in the form of a quadrant, the metal at the junction of the leaves 11 and 12 with the leaf 13, extending around the lower edge of the body leaves. The leaf B of the body portion is designed to rest upon a cleat on the side of the trunk or box instead of resting directly on the said side. The corner reinforcing piece is therefore provided at its upper end with the leaf or flange 14, to rest upon the upper edge of the said cleat. The metal at the junction of the leaves 14 and 12 extends over the top edge of the leaf B of the body portion. The two parts, the body portion and corner reinforcing piece thus formed, are secured directly together in any proper manner, as for example by means of rivets whereby the body and reinforce are connected as one piece independently of the means for securing the iron to a trunk or box. The corner iron shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is designed to be placed on the lower right hand corner of a trunk or the upper left hand corner of a cleated box, and it is evident that these irons can be made in rights and lefts without changing the construction. Corner irons formed in one piece of metal with the two main leaves and the minor leaves or flanges herein described, are older than my invention.

By my improvement I am enabled to construct these corner irons from sheet metal, and hence at less cost. At the same time I provide a corner reinforce where the iron is of a double thickness and the article is thereby very strong and efficient.

If desired, instead of placing the corner reinforce on the outer side of the body portion, it may be placed on the inner side thereof, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The body portion consists of the leaves A¹ and B¹ and instead of the rib 10 of Figs. 1 and 2, these are provided with an offset 10^a to form an inner shoulder for the edges of the corner reinforcing piece C¹ to abut, and so as to bring the inner faces of the projecting portion of the leaves A¹ and B¹ in the plane of the inner faces of the leaves 11^a and 12^a of the corner piece. The corner piece is provided at its

upper and lower ends with the flanges or leaves 13^a and 14^a, which correspond with the flanges or leaves 13 and 14 of Figs. 1 and 2. The same general construction of an inside corner reinforce is shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, with additional features whereby the two parts will stay together without the employment of the rivets 15, shown in the preceding figures. The leaves A² and B² are notched or recessed on each edge from the corner to the offsets 10^a as shown at 21, Figs. 6 and 7, and the corner reinforcing piece C² is swaged up to form shoulders or projections 16 on the outer faces of the leaves 11^b and 12^b that fit into the notches 21 and hold the two parts together. This corner piece has the leaves or flanges 13^b and 14^b corresponding to the like leaves or flanges in the preceding views.

The construction shown in Figs. 8 and 9 is in general the same as in Figs. 1 and 2, but has in addition thereto a rounded and outwardly projecting lower corner 17 at the junction of its main leaves 11^c and 12^c and the leaf or flange 13^c at the lower end of the corner piece C³ is extended in the form of a strap leaf instead of a quadrant. The leaf or flange 14 at the upper end is the same as in Figs. 1 and 2. The swell or rounded corner 17 of the leaves A³ and B³ can be swaged or struck up in dies at the same time that the said leaves are bent into their right angular position and stock enough may be left at the lower edge of the metal to form the bridge 18 at the junction of the said leaves. The corner reinforce is also provided with an angular corner and a corner swell 19 that fits over the outside of the corner swell or projection 17 of the body portion, and with an offset 20 to form an inner shoulder for the edge of the bridge 18 to abut against, as best shown in Fig. 9.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A corner iron for trunks and boxes consisting of a body portion composed of two leaves formed of sheet metal and disposed at right angles to each other, and a corner reinforcing piece applied and secured thereto and provided at one end with a leaf or flange projecting inwardly from the said body portion.

2. A corner iron for trunks and boxes, consisting of a body portion composed of two leaves formed of sheet metal and disposed at right angles to each other, and a corner reinforce applied and secured thereto and having at its ends, flanges or leaves that project inwardly from the said body portion.

3. A corner iron for trunks and boxes consisting of a body portion composed of a strip of sheet metal bent near the middle of its length into the form of two leaves with a corner at their junction extending in a right line across the said body portion from edge to edge thereof, each of the said leaves having

a rib formed on its outer face between the said corner and its other end, which rib extends across the said leaves from edge to edge thereof, and a metallic corner reinforce applied and secured to the outer corner of the said body with its end edges abutting against the said ribs.

4. A corner iron for trunks and boxes consisting of a body portion composed of a strip of sheet metal bent near the middle of its length into the form of two leaves disposed at right angles to each other with a corner at their junction extending in a right line across the said body portion from edge to edge thereof, the said body portion having a rounded projection and bridge at the junction of the said leaves, the outer edge of the said bridge extending obliquely from leaf to leaf near the inner ends thereof, and a metallic corner reinforce applied and secured directly to the said body portion, and having an angular corner with a rounded projection and inner shoulder at its lower end, the said corner piece having its corner, rounded projection and shoulder, fitted to the corner, rounded projection and edge of the bridge of the said body portion, substantially as described.

5. A corner iron for trunks and boxes, consisting of a body portion composed of two metallic leaves disposed at right angles to each other, and a metallic corner reinforce applied and secured directly thereto, the said body portion and reinforce having the rounded projections or swells at the lower corner, fitting one within the other, and the said reinforce having the strap leaf at its lower end and a cleat leaf or flange at its upper end which leaves of the said reinforce project inwardly from the lower and upper edges of the said body portion.

6. A corner iron for trunks and boxes consisting of a body portion composed of a strip of sheet metal bent near the middle of its length into the form of two leaves disposed at right angles to each other, a rib on the outer face of each of the said leaves, which rib extends transversely from edge to edge of the said strip, and a corner reinforce applied to the outer surface of the said leaves and extending from the rib on one of the said leaves to the rib on the other leaf while the end portions of the corner iron outside of the said ribs each consist of a single thickness of sheet metal.

7. A corner iron for trunks and boxes consisting of a strip of sheet metal bent near the middle of its length into the form of two leaves disposed at right angles to each other, each leaf having at a distance from the angle of the said leaves a transverse bend in the form of a rib one side of which constitutes a shoulder on the outer face of each leaf, the inner face of each leaf being mainly in one plane, and a corner reinforcing piece applied

to the outer surface of the said strip of metal between the said ribs, with the ends of the said reinforce abutting against the shoulder of the said ribs.

- 5 8. A corner iron for trunks and boxes consisting of a strip of sheet metal bent near the middle of its length into the form of two leaves disposed at right angles to each other, each leaf having at a distance from the angle
10 of the said leaves a transverse bend in the form of a rib one side of which constituting

a shoulder, and a corner reinforcing piece comprising two leaves disposed at right angles to each other and applied to the corner of the said strip of metal between the said ribs, with the ends of the said corner reinforcing piece abutting against the ribs of the said strip of metal. 15

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Witnesses:

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WILLIAM L. NEUBAUER.