

(No Model.)

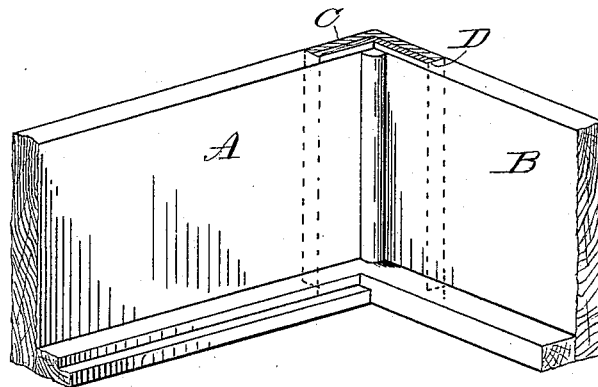
J. F. ROEKING.

ANGULAR CORNER FOR WAGON BODIES.

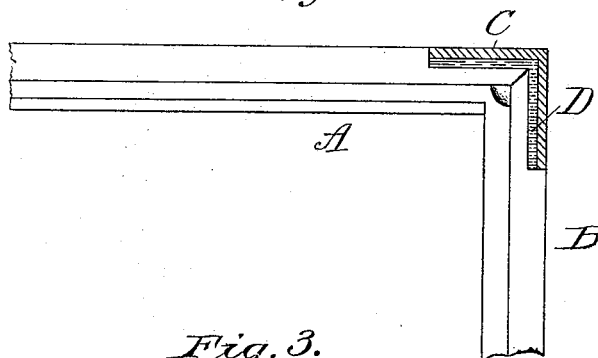
No. 343,067.

Patented June 1, 1886.

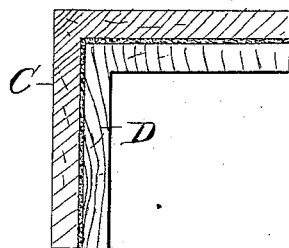
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES

George M. Candless, Jr.  
Samuel Masters

INVENTOR

John F. Roeking.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. ROE KING, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

## ANGULAR CORNER FOR WAGON-BODIES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,067, dated June 1, 1886.

Application filed September 4, 1885. Serial No. 176,145. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN F. ROE KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Angular Corners for Wagon-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.

This invention relates to an improved means of forming the angular corners of wagon-bodies and like structures, which, as ordinarily made with a corner seam or joint, are liable to open in use and cause the side and end pieces to check or crack.

I have in this specification described the invention as applied to a carriage box or body; but it will be understood that it may be used in connection with any structure or frame-work having angular corners—such, for instance, as some articles of furniture or picture-frames.

The invention consists of a corner-piece for carriage-bodies and the like, composed of two or more jointless angle-pieces secured together, the grain of the wood in one piece running across that of the adjacent piece or pieces.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the corner of a buggy-box, looking from the inside, showing the position of my corner-pieces. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of my corner-piece on a larger scale, showing the textile material interposed between the angle-pieces.

Similar reference-letters designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A and B represent the side and end pieces of a carriage or buggy box standing at right angles to each other and united at the meeting point by a miter-joint. The outer surfaces of the side and end pieces, A and B, are rabbeted near their meeting ends to receive the jointless angle-piece or corner. This angle-piece is composed of two or more independent angle-strips, C D, both of which are cut or sawed without a joint from a solid block, but in opposite directions, so that the grain of the wood in one piece will run across the grain of the other piece, or, in other words,

the grain of the piece D will lie longitudinally, while that in piece C will be arranged transversely, as shown in the drawings. These angle-pieces C D are of such thickness that when united and secured in the rabbets of the side and end pieces, A B, the face of the outer strip, C, will be flush with the faces of said side and end pieces.

The pieces C and D are glued together, a strip of textile material being interposed between them and secured in any preferred manner in the depressions or rabbets of the side and end pieces, as shown, the surfaces of the side and end pieces or the angle-piece being, if necessary, dressed down to make a flush finish after the corner-pieces are so secured.

It is evident that the pieces C and D may be shaped to make other than a right-angled corner without departing from the spirit of my invention.

It will be seen that in corners constructed in accordance with my invention there will be no liability to crack or open, as there is no joint at that point, and, owing to the arrangement of the pieces C and D with relation to each other, the grain of the wood in one running across that of the other, the corner is adapted to resist both direct and torsional strains, and will not be liable to warp.

I prefer to have the grain of the wood of the outer piece, C, run transversely rather than longitudinally, as this insures a more perfect matching with the grain of the side and end pieces, A and B.

I am aware that it is old to construct carriage-bodies, &c., of a material composed of two or more runners or laminae of wood glued together with the grain of the adjacent laminae running crosswise of each other, but in the instances that have come within my knowledge the corners were formed either by bending or by a seam; but I am not aware that an angular corner has ever before my invention been formed of seamless unbent laminae of wood.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A corner-piece for carriage-boxes and similar structures, consisting of two or more jointless unbent wooden angle-strips secured together with the grain of one strip running

across that of the other, substantially as described.

2. A corner-piece for angular joints, consisting of two or more jointless unbent wooden  
5 angle-strips secured together with the grain of one piece running across that of the other, and having a strip of textile material interposed between them, substantially as described.

10 3. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of a carriage-box or similar struct-

ure having its side and end pieces rabbeted at the corners, and the corner-pieces consisting of two or more jointless unbent wooden angle-strips secured together with the grain 15 of one strip running across that of the other.

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

JOHN F. ROEKING.

Witnesses:

HERMAN KESTER,

GEORGE F. McCANDLESS.