

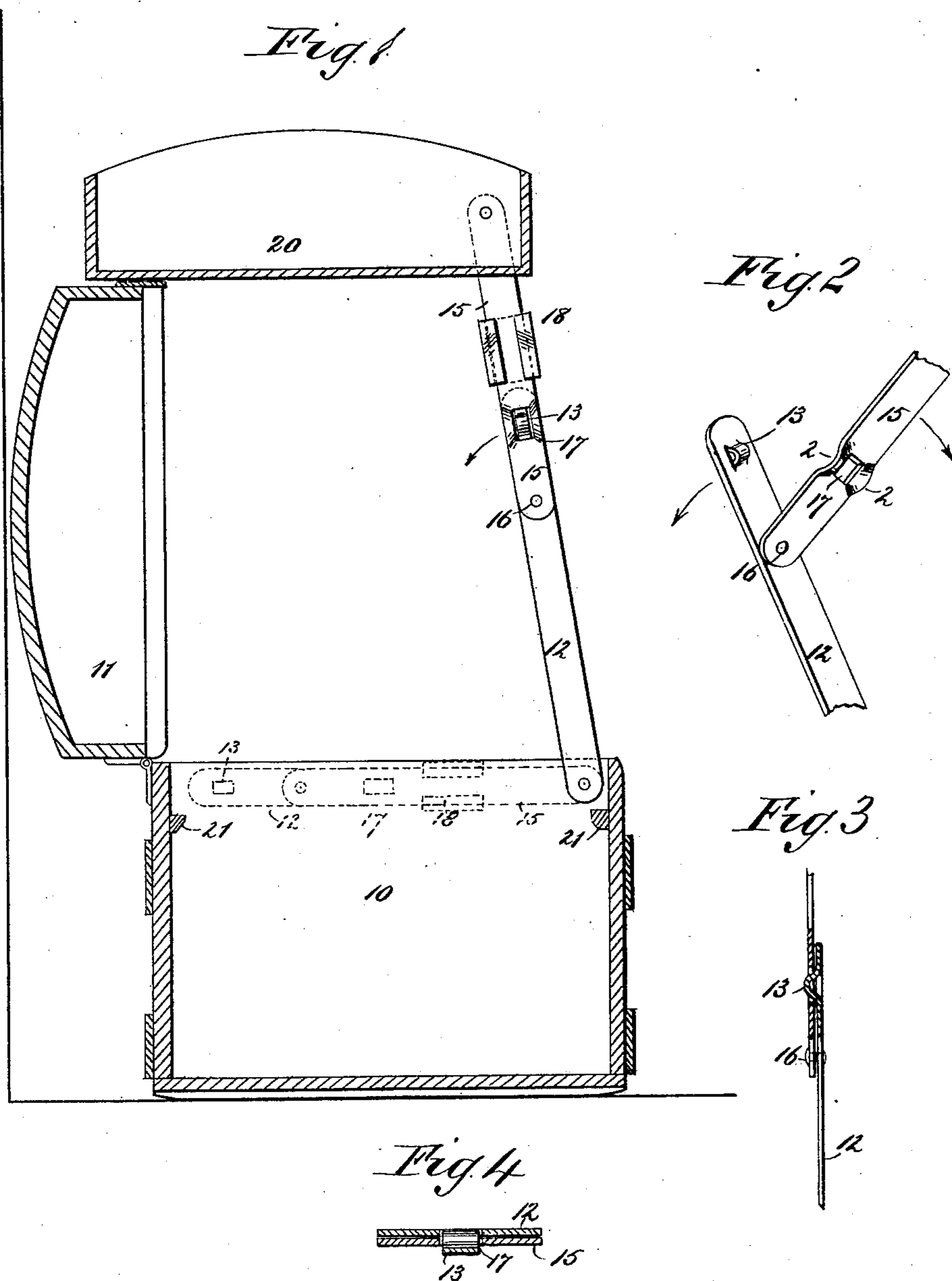
(No Model.)

J. E. McDOWELL & T. MEDFORD.

TRUNK ATTACHMENT.

No. 360,606.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. McDOWELL AND THOMAS MEDFORD, OF HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

TRUNK ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,606, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed October 23, 1886. Serial No. 217,461. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES E. McDOWELL and THOMAS MEDFORD, both of Huntington, in the county of Cabell and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and Improved Trunk Attachment, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to the construction of an improved attachment for trunks, the attachment being of the class illustrated, described, and claimed in our application No. 214,564, filed in the United States Patent Office on the 25th day of September, 1886.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a trunk provided with our improved attachment, the trunk being represented as it appears when open and the tray as in the position in which it is designed to be supported by our attachment. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detailed view of the central portion of the attachment. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the attachment, the two lengths of the attachment being shown in partial central section; and Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal section of a portion of the attachment.

In the drawings, 10 represents the body of a trunk, to which the lid 11 is connected in the ordinary well-known manner, which lid is represented in Fig. 1 in the position it assumes when the trunk is open.

To each end of the trunk there is pivotally connected a link, 12, in the upper ends of which links there are formed two cuts, between which cuts the metal is bent inward to form a projection, 13. A link, 15, is pivotally connected to the link 12 at a point below the projection 13, connection between the two links being established by a rivet, 16. This link 15 is formed with an aperture, 17, upon either side of which the metal of which the link is formed is bent upward, as shown at 2. The opening 17 is so placed that when the links are moved so that they will be parallel the projection 13 will enter the opening 17, said projection striking against the under inclined face of the bent-up portion 2 of the link 15 as the two links are moved to the positions in which they are shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4.

The upper end of the link is pivotally connected to the end of the trunk-tray 20, connection being established at a point near the forward edge of the tray.

If desired, the link 15 may be provided with a sleeve, 18, which may be pushed downward over the upper end of the link 12 after the parts have been adjusted to the position in which they are shown in Fig. 1—that is, after the tray has been raised so that its rear edge will rest upon the upper face of the lid 11 when said lid is in the position in which it is shown in Fig. 1, and after the two links 12 and 15 have been moved to a position so that the projection 13 of the link 12 will enter the aperture 17 of the link 15. When the parts are so adjusted, the attachments will serve to support the forward edge of the tray 20; but when it is desired to return the tray, so that it will rest upon the cleats 21, that are secured in the usual manner to the trunk-body 10, each attachment is simply pressed outward—that is to say, toward the ends of the trunk—after which the attachments may be shoved inward toward the back in the direction of the arrows shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the attachment being folded downward to the position in which it is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, it being of course understood that if the sleeves 18 are employed in connection with this style of attachment such sleeves would be moved upward to the position in which the sleeve is shown in Fig. 1 prior to the buckling of the two links of each attachment.

We are aware that the upper member of a trunk-stay has been pivoted to the lower member below the end thereof, the projecting end of the lower member having a recess, into which a projection on the adjacent side of the upper member was adapted to snap, and we do not claim the same as of our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a trunk attachment for connecting the body and tray, comprising the link 12, having a projection, 13, near its upper end, and the link 15, pivoted at its lower end to the link 12 below projection 13, and on the same side, and having an aperture, 17, to receive the said projection, and bent outwardly, as at 2 2, to form opposite

inclines, extending from the opposite sides of said aperture to the opposite edges of the link, to allow the projection to ride up either incline and snap into the aperture, substantially as set forth.

5 2. The combination, with a trunk-body, of links 12, pivotally connected thereto and formed with projections 13, links 15, connected to the links 12 by rivets 16, and formed with apertures

17 and bent-up portions 2, and a trunk-tray, 20, to which the upper ends of the links 15 are pivotally connected, all substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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