

(No Model.)

P. H. KEENE.

TRUNK.

No. 390,234.

Patented Oct. 2, 1888.

Fig. 1.

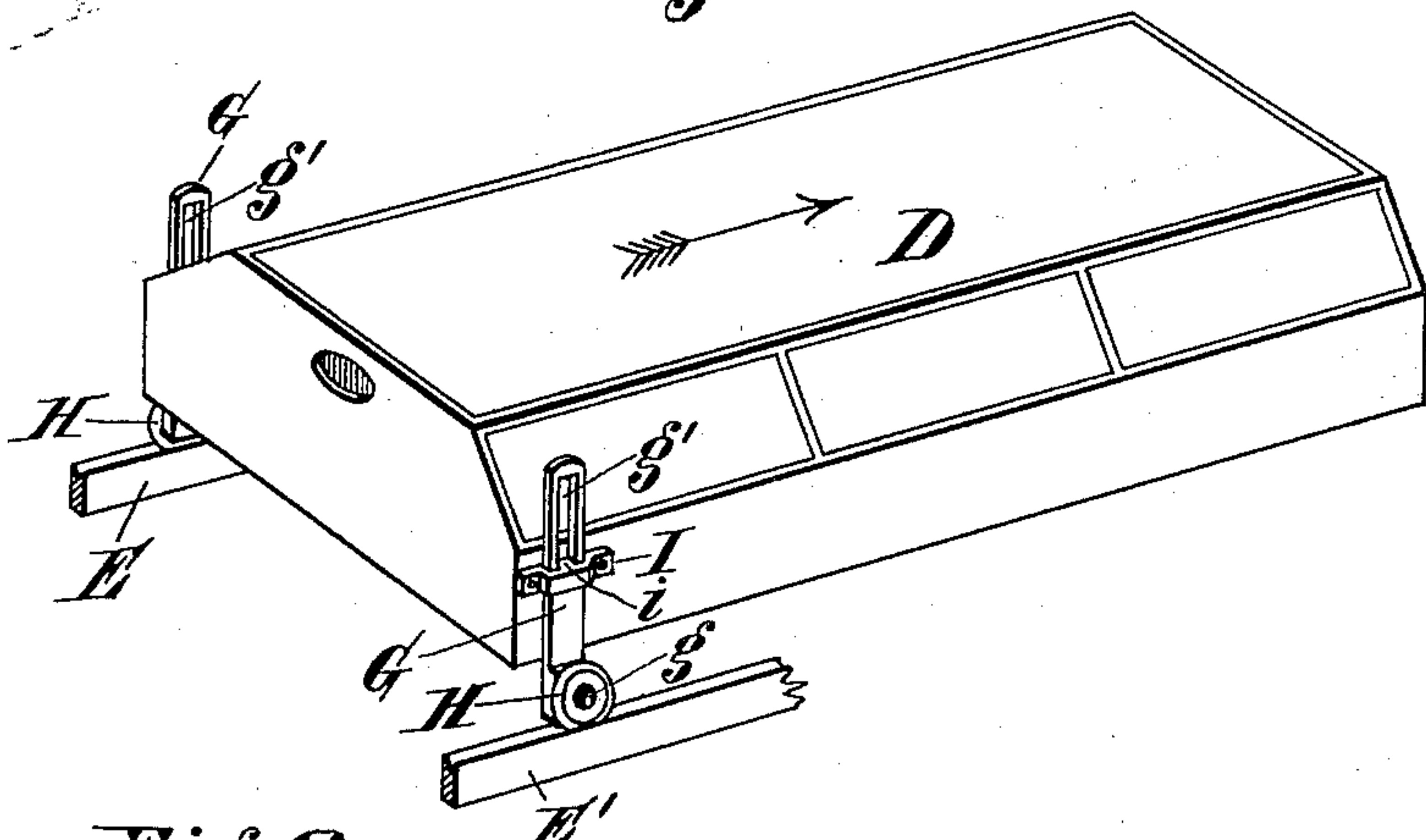


Fig. 2.

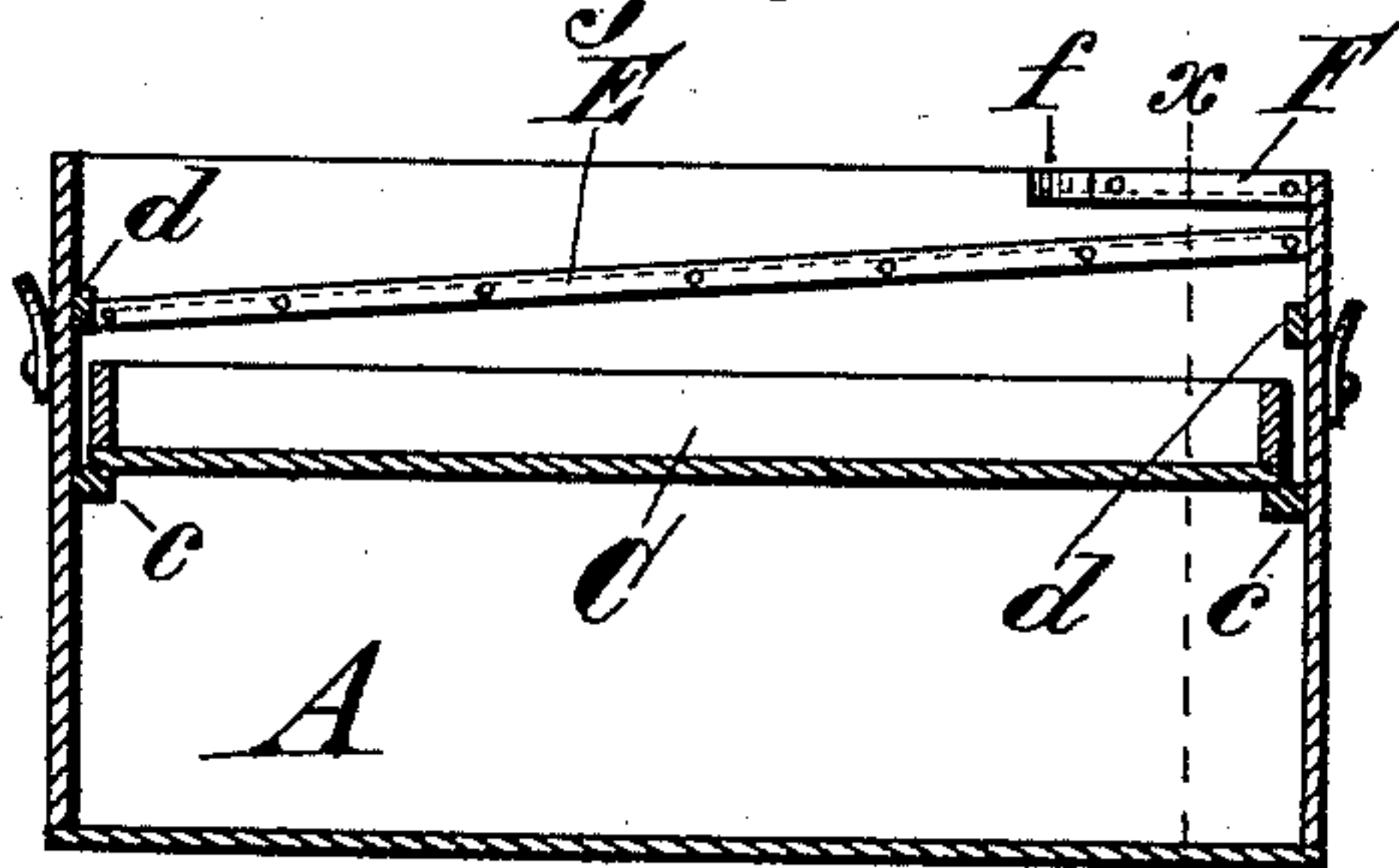


Fig. 3.

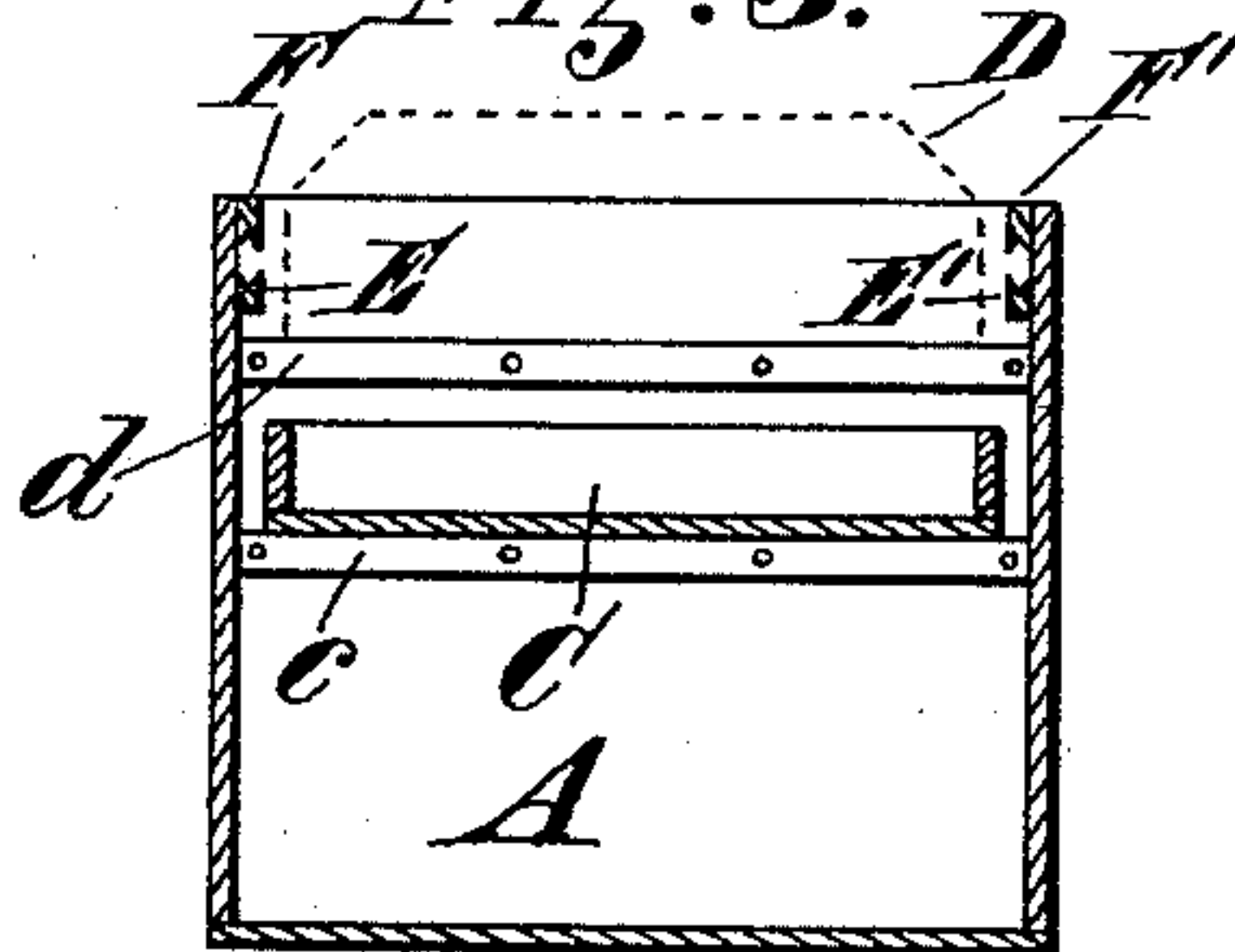


Fig. 4.

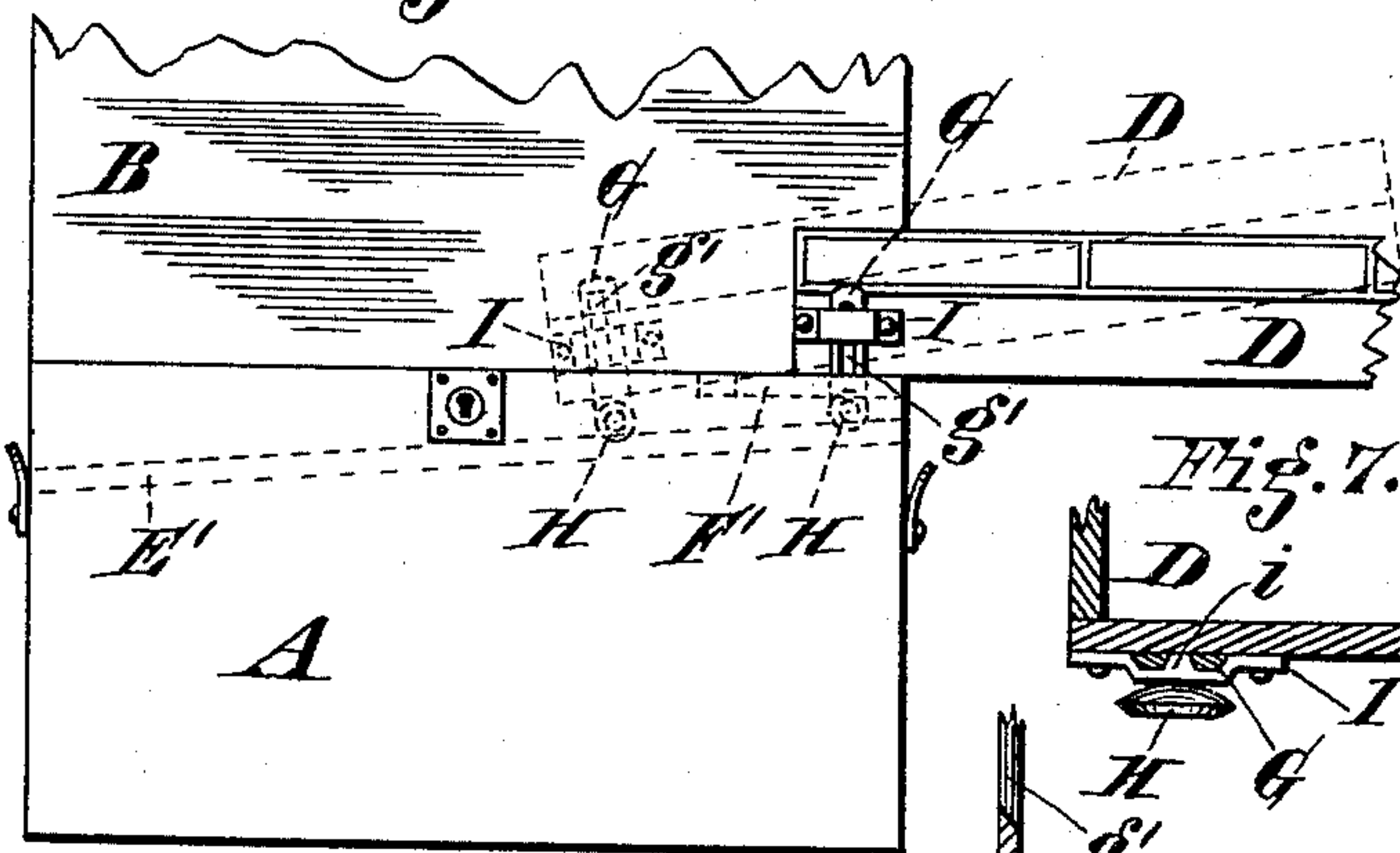


Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

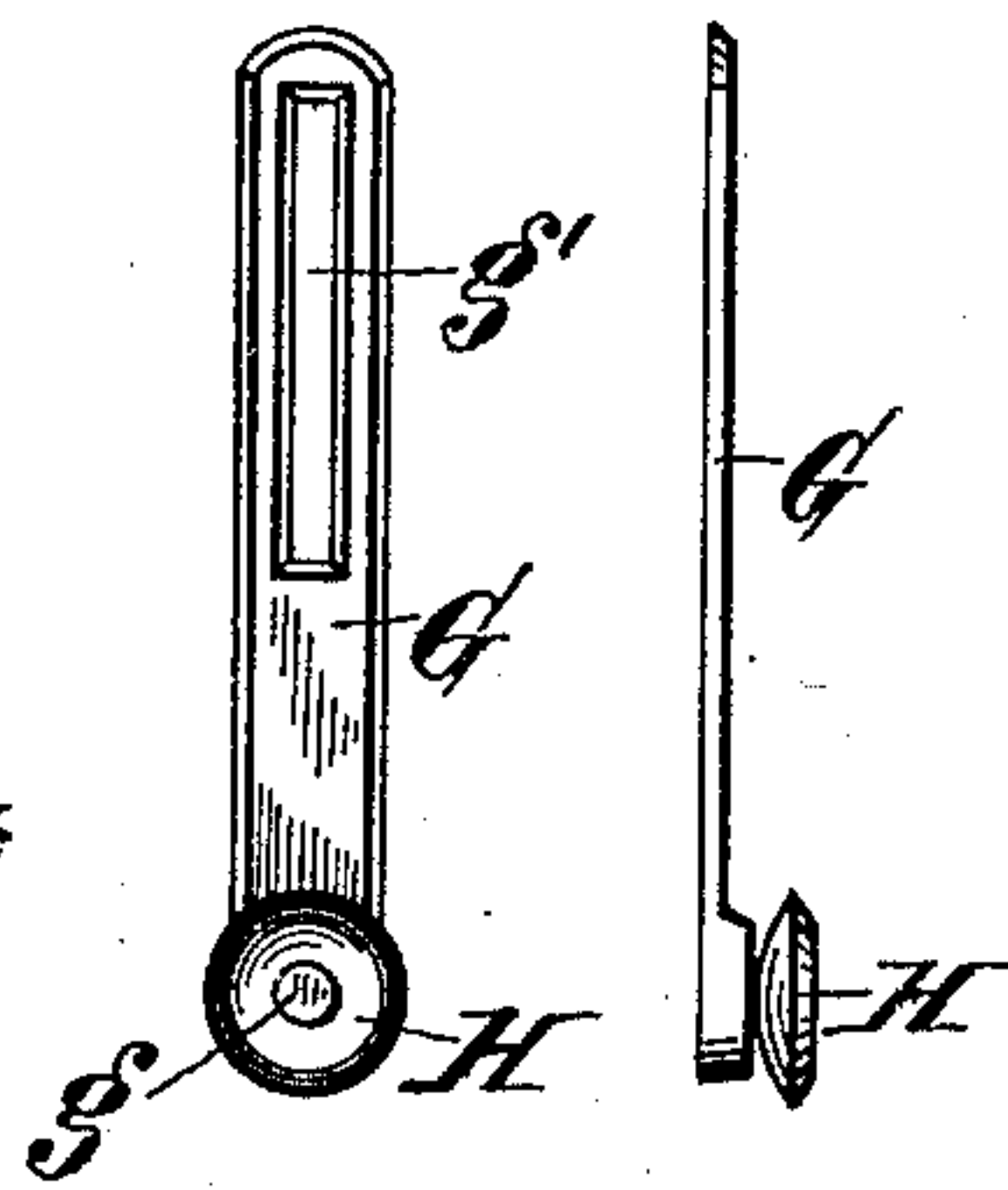
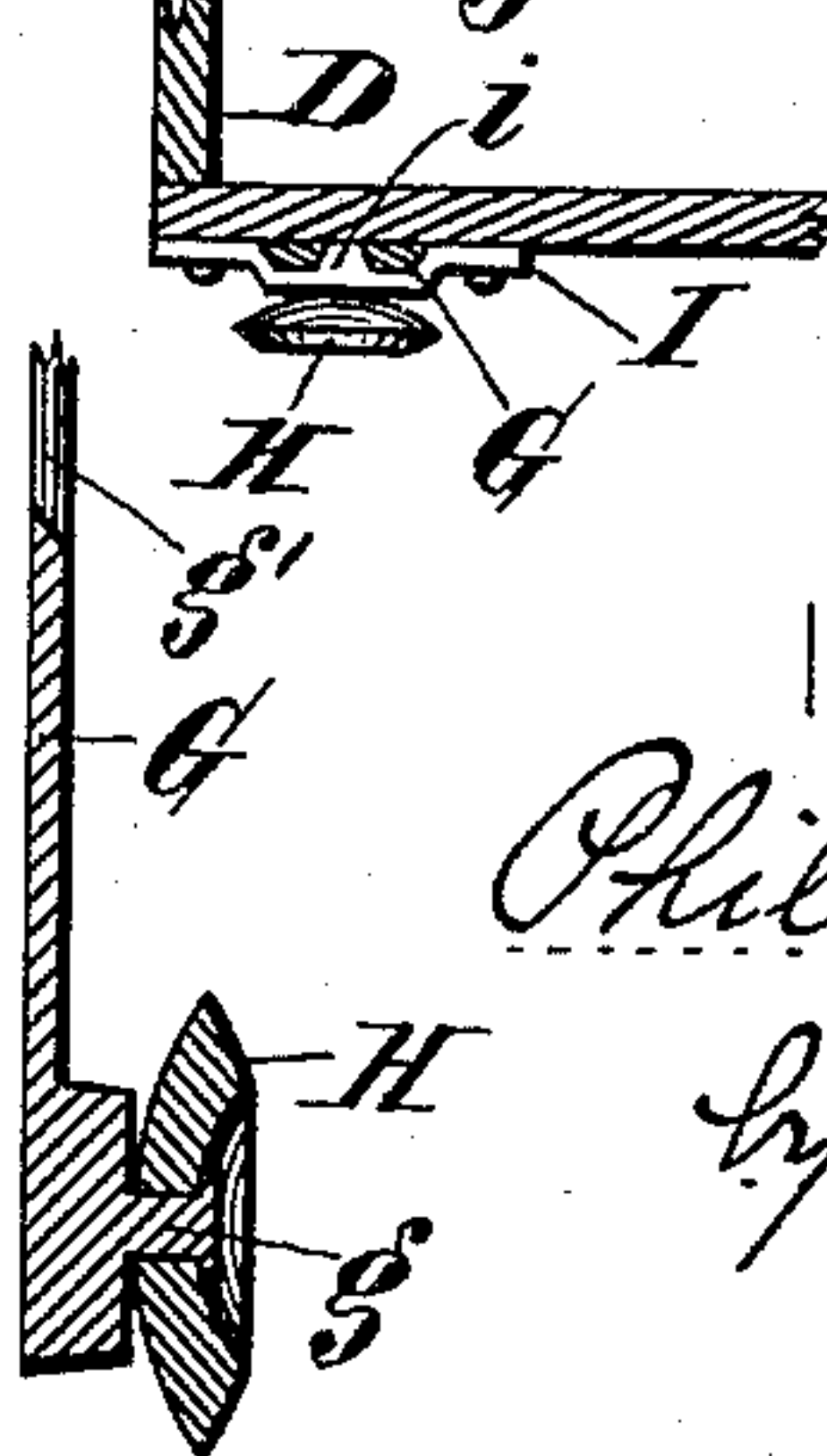


Fig. 7.



ATTEST

Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,234, dated October 2, 1888.

Application filed July 19, 1888. Serial No. 280,426. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILLIP H. KEENE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in trunks, or, more particularly speaking, to that class of trunks in which the upper movable compartment or tray is mounted so as to be drawn longitudinally from its resting-place in the body of the trunk and temporarily held in a horizontal position at one of its ends to one end of said trunk-body, all as hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a trunk-tray with my invention applied thereto, the tracks or ways upon which the tray-mounting devices roll or reciprocate being shown broken off and in section; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of a trunk-body, (with lid removed,) showing in elevation the back wall of said body with one of the tracks or ways upon which the tray rides attached thereto; Fig. 3, a vertical transverse section on line *x x* of Fig. 2, showing the tray in dotted lines on its customary supports within the trunk; Fig. 4, a front elevation of a trunk, (with its lid or top raised and broken off,) showing my improved tray attachment in place and the tray drawn outward and supported to permit access to the lower tray or the bottom of the trunk-body, the dotted lines showing the position the tray assumes while being drawn outward from its place within the trunk; Fig. 5, a front elevation of one of the roller devices upon which one end of the tray is mounted; Fig. 6, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 7, a sectional plan of one corner of the trunk-tray, showing the roller device in place thereon, its slotted bar being shown in cross-section; and Fig. 8, a vertical central section of the roller device shown in Figs. 5 and 6, with the upper portion of the slide-bar broken off.

A represents the bottom or body of an ordinary traveling trunk or chest; B, the top or lid thereof; C, the lower tray, and D the upper

or main tray. Trays C and D, when at rest within the trunk, are supported at their ends, in the usual manner, by means of transverse strips *c c* and *d d*, respectively.

E and E' represent inclined tracks or ways, secured, as shown in Fig. 2, to the front and back walls, respectively, of the trunk-body. Both strips or tracks E and E' are counterparts, one of the other, and are preferably channeled or grooved along their upper faces, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

F and F' are short strips attached to the said front and rear walls of the trunk-body above the upper or highest end of the track-strips E E', with an intervening space between them and said track-strips, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. Both strips F and F' are preferably channeled or grooved on their lower edges, in a manner similar to the grooved upper faces of the strips E E', but on their lower faces, the purpose for which will be presently described.

G represents a vertical bar or plate, having at its lower end a stud, *g*, upon which is mounted a roller or wheel, H, to turn freely thereon, the outer end of said stud being riveted or hammered down to form a fastening for the roller, as clearly shown in Fig. 8.

g' is a vertical slot in bar G, its lower end terminating at a point about midway between the upper and lower ends of said bar.

I represents a horizontal fastening plate or clip attached to trunk-tray D and embracing the bar G, which slides vertically therein, with the lug or rib *i* on the inner face of said clip engaging the slot *g'* of said bar. Bar G and its roller and clip I are attached in duplicate upon the trunk-tray D, a set of each being on either side, near one end thereof, as shown in Fig. 1.

The operation of manipulating the upper tray, D, is as follows: That end of the tray upon which there is no roller device is first raised sufficient to clear its adjacent end of the trunk-body. Then the hand of the operator draws the tray outward longitudinally by said end in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, and as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 4, the rollers H at the other end resting upon and engaging the grooved tracks E E'. When the tray has been drawn out almost its entire length, the

rollers H enter the space between the upper short strips, F F', and the track-strips E E', which is sufficiently wide to permit the said rollers to turn freely therein, and then the
5 outer end of said tray is lowered, thereby causing said rollers to bear against the grooved edges of said upper strips, and at the same time the inner end of said tray to rise to a horizontal line with the outer end. While the
10 tray is being drawn outward, or, in fact, in either direction, the lug or rib on the inner face of both clips I bears against the lower end or bottom of the slots in bars G, and while the tray is in its outward position, projecting
15 horizontally from one end of the trunk, the said lug or rib bears against the upper end or top of said slot in both of said bars. One end of each of the short strips F F' is beveled, as shown in Fig. 2, at f, to obviate contact or
20 collision of the roller attachments on the tray therewith in the outward movement of said tray.

The rollers H are preferably made concavo-convex in cross-section, as more clearly shown
25 in Fig. 8, to reduce the friction to a minimum on their inner faces, where they abut the lower thickened ends of the slotted bars G, and at the same time provide chambers h on their outer faces for the reception of the riveted
30 heads of the studs g, upon which they are mounted. The riveted heads of said studs g are thus confined within the thickness of the

wheels, and are thereby prevented from coming into frictional or other contact with the walls of the trunk.

35 It will be seen that in drawing the tray D in either direction within or without the trunk none of its contents will be disturbed in the least, as the angle of inclination is very slight and the operation is performed with very little
40 difficulty, as the bulk of the weight is upon the rollers, and there is but little, if any, friction in the engagement of the rollers and their supporting grooved tracks or ways. The lower tray, C, is lifted out of the trunk and
45 handled in the usual manner.

I claim—

In a trunk, a movable tray or compartment, D, having at one end thereof a vertically-adjustable mounting device composed of a pair
50 of vertically-slotted bars, G g', and rollers H, in combination with grooved tracks or ways E E' and stop bars F F' on the inner faces of the front and rear walls of said trunk, whereby said tray may be drawn outward longitudi-
55 nally and held in a horizontal position projecting from one end of said trunk, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand.

PHILLIP H. KEENE.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. JONES,

ARTHUR J. SMITH.