

(No Model.)

J. M. WOLBRECHT.
TRUNK.

No. 412,870.

Patented Oct. 15, 1889.

Fig. 1.

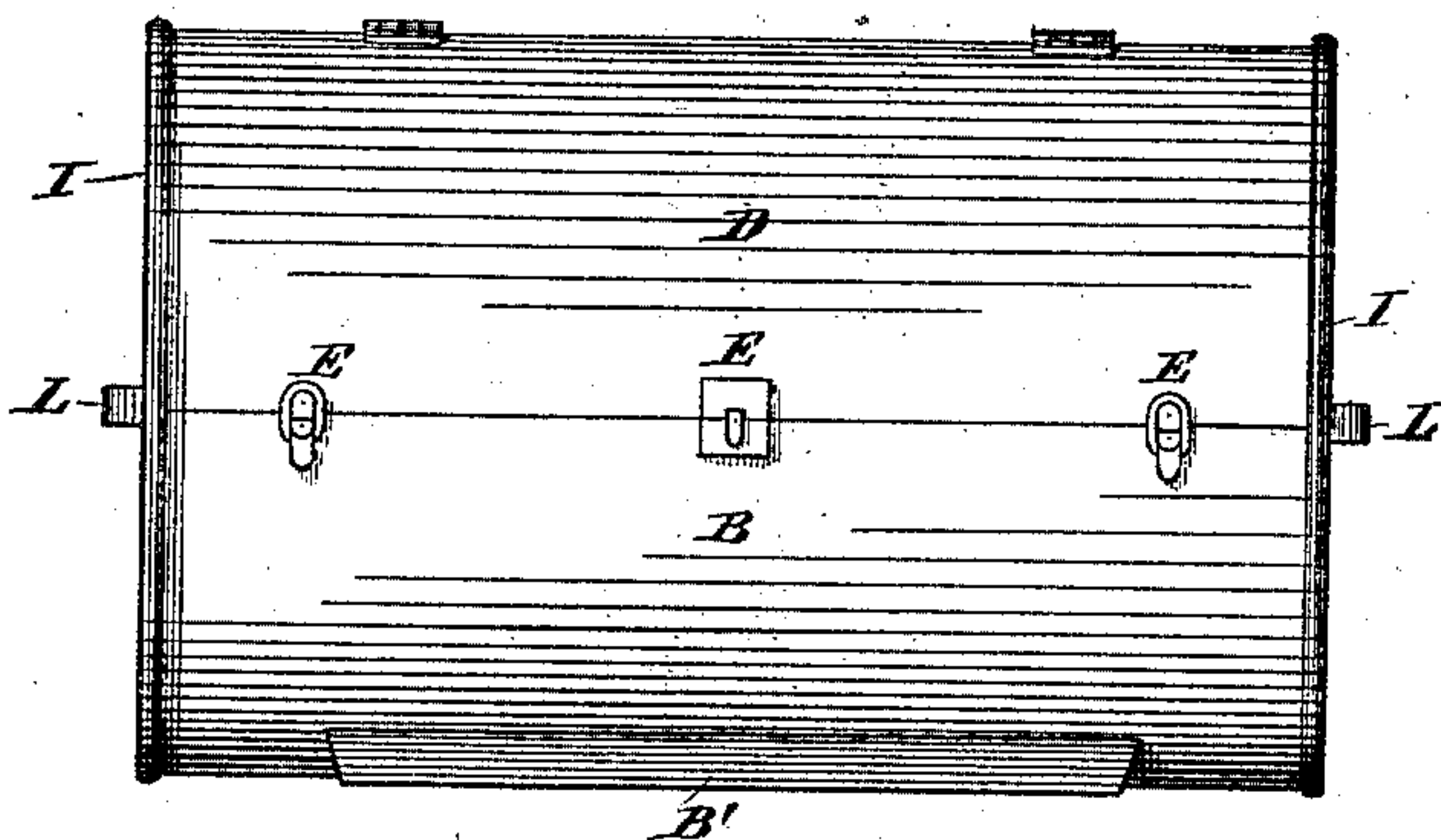


Fig. 2.

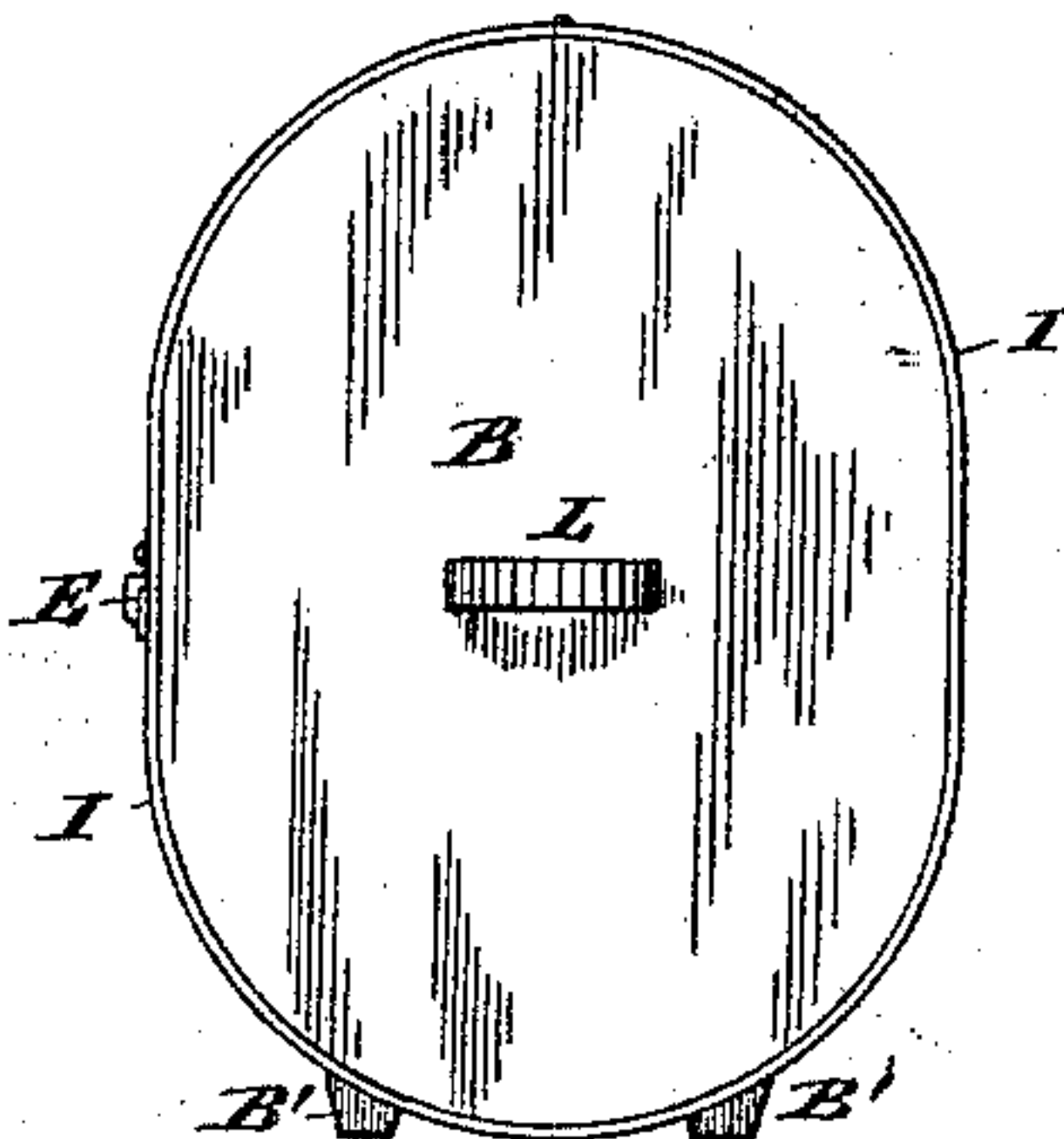


Fig. 4.

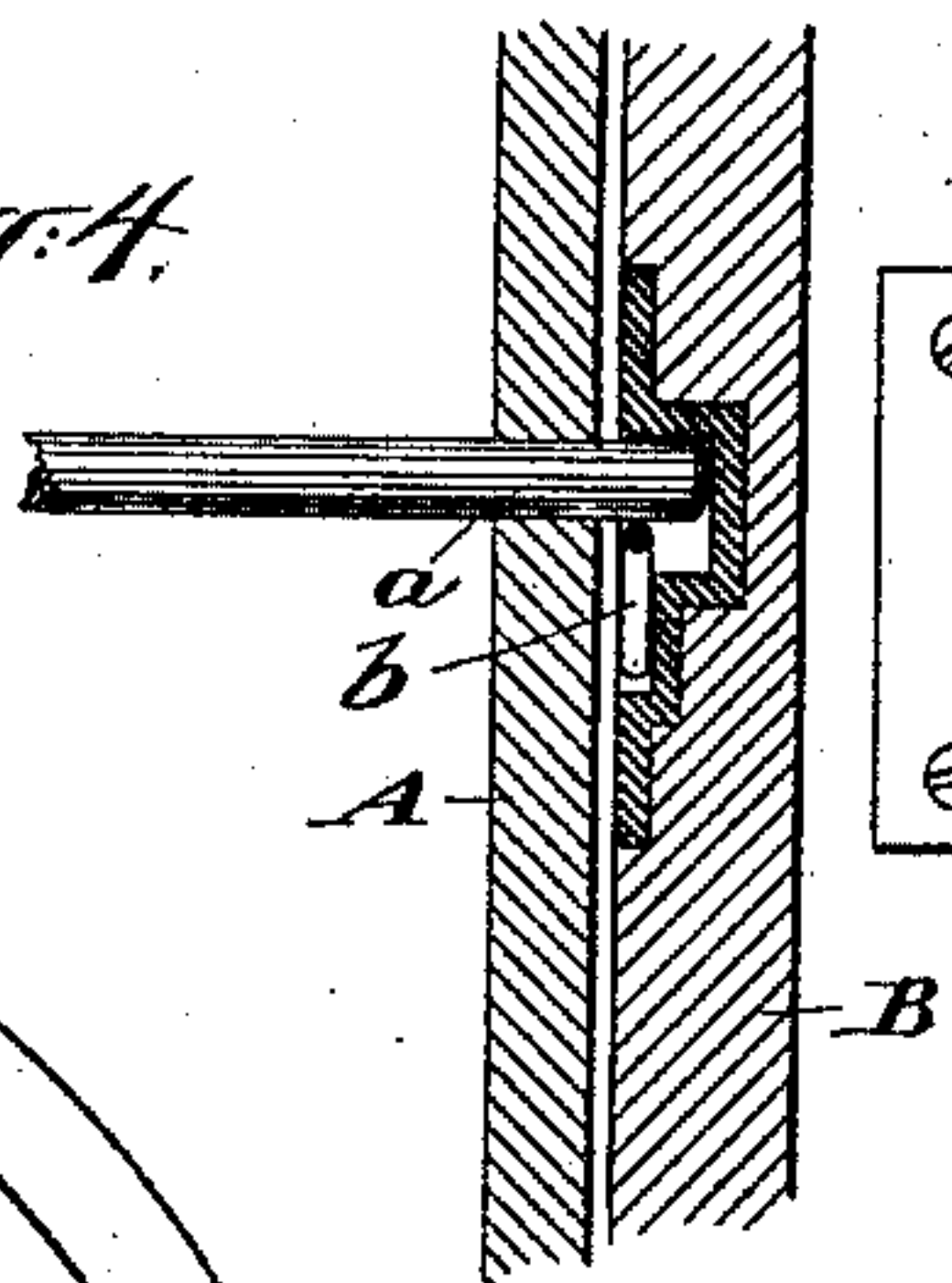


Fig. 5.

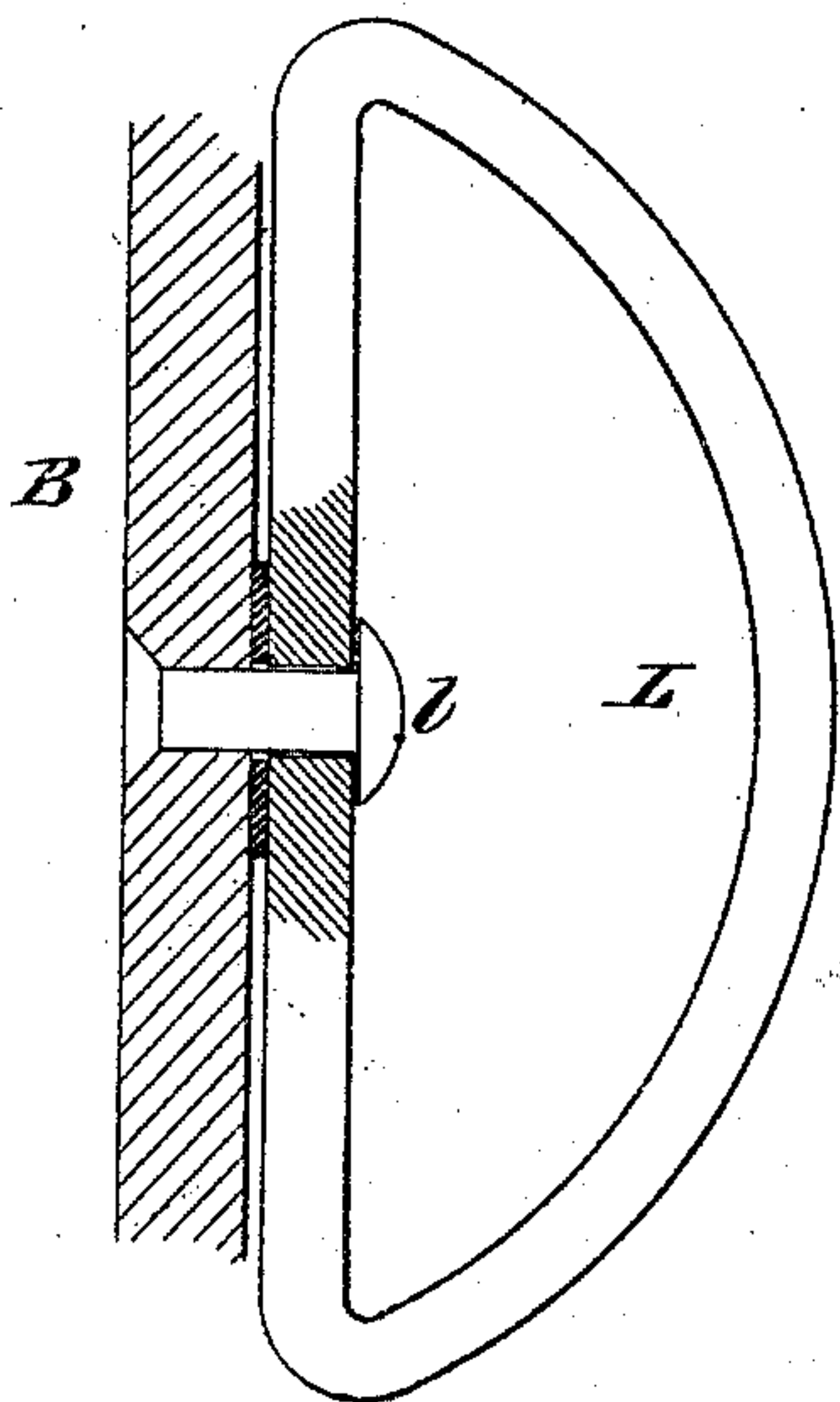
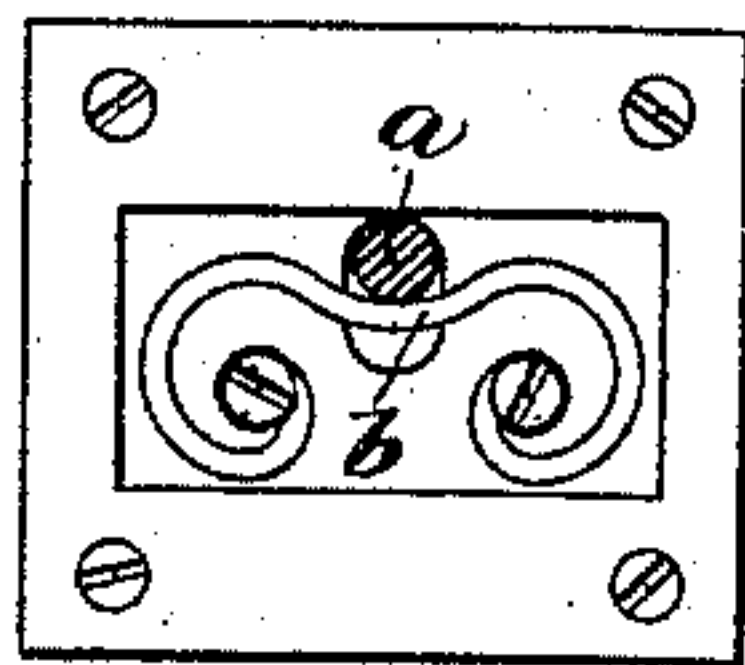


Fig. 7.

Fig. 3.

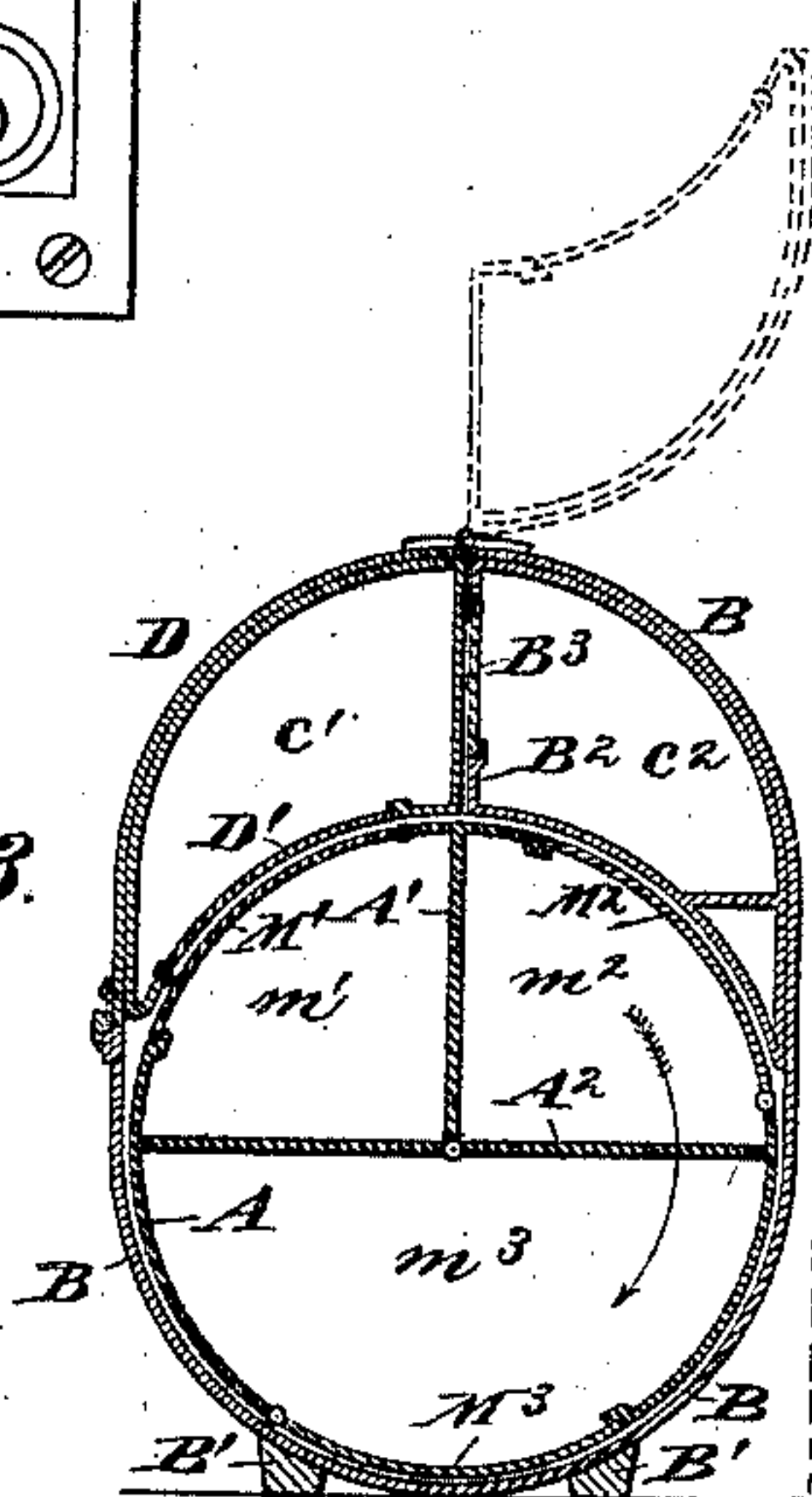
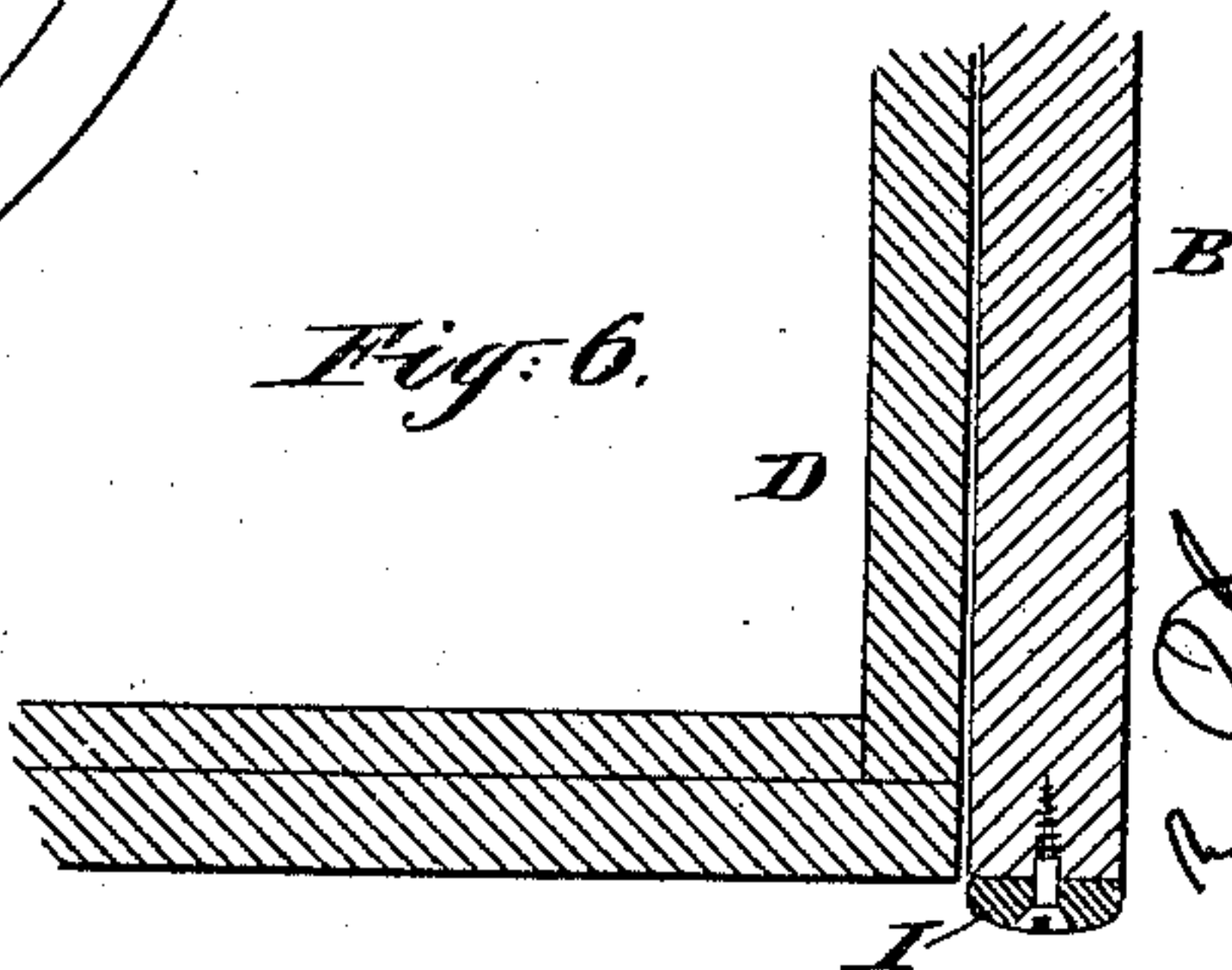


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
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H. J. Johnston.

Inventor:
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by his attorney
James D. Stetson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. WOLBRECHT, OF TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 412,870, dated October 15, 1889.

Application filed January 25, 1889. Serial No. 297,529. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. WOLBRECHT, of Tarrytown, Westchester county, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

The main part of my trunk is cylindrical, provided with one or more cross-partitions dividing it into compartments, each provided with a door. By revolving this any door can be brought to the top, and, being opened, affords access to that compartment, while the other compartments remain undisturbed. This revolving part is mounted in an exterior casing of a generally-rounded form. It is provided at the mid-length with a sufficiently-broad bearing at the bottom to allow it to stand reliably in the correct position. A portion of the top is fixed and is provided with a fixed door. Another portion, also affording a considerable cavity in which to store clothing or other goods, is hinged to the fixed part. The trunk is opened by unlocking and turning back this movable part of the top. The movable part of the top is hinged so far forward that it may be turned back while the trunk stands touching the wall. When the movable part is thus turned upward and backward, access may be obtained to it or to the other—the fixed portion of the top—and by properly turning the revolving part and opening the proper door access may be obtained to any desired compartment therein.

The invention greatly lessens the trouble of reaching the contents of a trunk, and reduces the chances of the trunk or its contents being injured during transportation. Each compartment being perfectly independent of the other, any one may be packed or unpacked without disturbing any other part of the trunk. By having the lid of the trunk open independently of the two ends of the trunk I avoid injury to the hinges and locks while the trunk is being rolled on end.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the trunk closed. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section showing the lid raised and one of the compartments open.

The remaining figures show details on a larger scale. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 5 is an interior face view of a portion of the end. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section of a portion. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the handle, with a section of a portion of the adjacent end of the trunk.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they occur.

A is a cylindrical portion, having its axis prolonged by pivots a . Its interior is divided into three compartments m' m^2 m^3 by partitions A' and A^2 . Access is obtained to the several compartments through doors M' M^2 M^3 , each hinged to the revolving part A at one edge and secured at the other by one or more buttons or other convenient fastenings. The bearings a are supported in corresponding holes extending part way through the ovoid ends of an exterior casing B. The bottom of this exterior casing B is semi-cylindrical in the interior and allows the cylinder A to revolve freely in it. The exterior is provided with short feet B' B' , which enable it to stand reliably on a flat surface, as a floor. The casing B extends considerably above the cylinder and affords room at the top for additional clothing or other goods beyond what is packed in the revolving part.

B^2 is a vertical partition. A large portion of the area of this partition is a door B^3 , hinged at the upper edge and fastened by buttons or other convenient fastenings at the lower edge. This partition B^2 divides the considerable space in the trunk above the cylinder A into two equal compartments c' c^2 .

D is a movable portion. It is hinged to the stationary part at the upper edge, and when closed may be secured by locks E E at the lower and front edge. Access is obtained to the compartment c' through a door D' , equipped with hinges and buttons. The other compartment c^2 is inclosed by a stationary portion of the casing B. Access may be obtained to this compartment through the door B^3 when the movable part D is raised.

The articles stored in each compartment may be removed and restored or exchanged without disturbing the articles in the other compartments. The movable portion or cover D holds itself open by gravity. Opening the

trunk by lifting and turning back this movable part D causes the latter to extend backward only to the same extent as the trunk-body. The trunk can be opened without moving it away from the wall against which it may be standing. When the movable portion is turned down and fastened, the locks secure all the compartments. The ovoid form of the ends greatly facilitates the handling of the trunk by rolling on the edge. There may be one or more straps around the whole, and loops may be provided to insure the retention of the straps. A coiled spring *b* in each end presses upward against the corresponding pivot *a* of the revolving cylinder. The pivots *a* are each held in a slot to allow a little vertical motion. When the lid is closed, it presses the cylinder down, forming a close contact between the lower half of the cylinder and the inside of the bottom of the trunk. On opening the lid the springs *b* react, lift the pivots *a*, and consequently the entire cylinder, and leave play enough between the cylinder and the trunk to allow easy revolution of the cylinder. There is no space wasted for the sake of easy movement of the mechanism.

The handles *L* are each fitted to revolve on a pivot *l*. The handle can be firmly held in one hand while the trunk is being rolled on its edge by the other hand.

I is a binding or tire, of iron or steel, applied around the edge of each end to increase the strength and also to enable it to endure wear in being rolled on the end.

The top *c' c²* of my trunk performs two functions—storing clothing or other articles and protecting the revolving part below from pressure when other trunks or other heavy articles are piled upon it.

I attach importance to the fact that the movable part D is inclosed between the fixed end pieces, so that the fixed binders or tires

I efficiently protect the hinges or lock when the trunk is rolled.

Modifications may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. There may be a greater or less number of the compartments *m' m² m³*. The proportion of the compartments *c' c²* to the other compartments may be varied.

I claim as my invention—

1. The revolving cylindrical case A, having one or more partitions *A' A²*, and doors *M' M²*, adapted to revolve within a trunk-casing, in combination with a top containing compartments *c' c²*, performing the double function of storing articles and protecting the revolving part, as herein specified.

2. The ovoidal casing B, having fixed end pieces extending up so as to protect the movable top, in combination with the latter, having compartments, one of which is movable by turning upward and backward from the center of the top, and with the cylindrical case A, capable of revolving in the lower portion and having two or more doors *M' M²* and compartments *m' m²*, as herein specified.

3. The trunk described, having the spring *b*, acting under the pivots to raise the cylinder for free motion and to allow it to be depressed and held, in combination with the revolving casing A, divided into compartments and equipped with doors, and with the ovoid casing B, having a portion movable, all arranged to serve substantially as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Tarrytown, New York, this 17th day of January, 1889, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M. WOLBRECHT.

Witnesses:

C. K. GRACIE,

DAVID S. MERRITT.