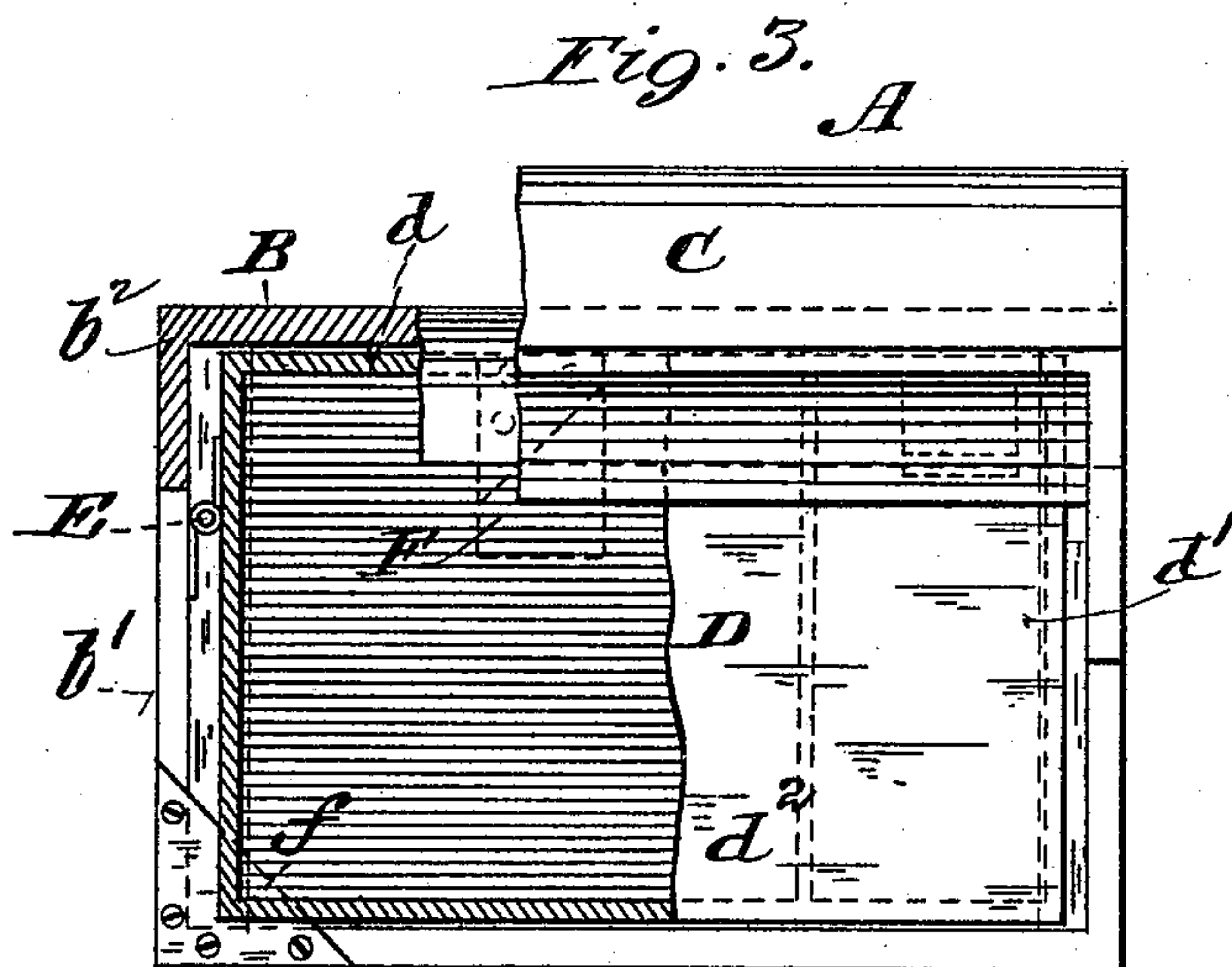
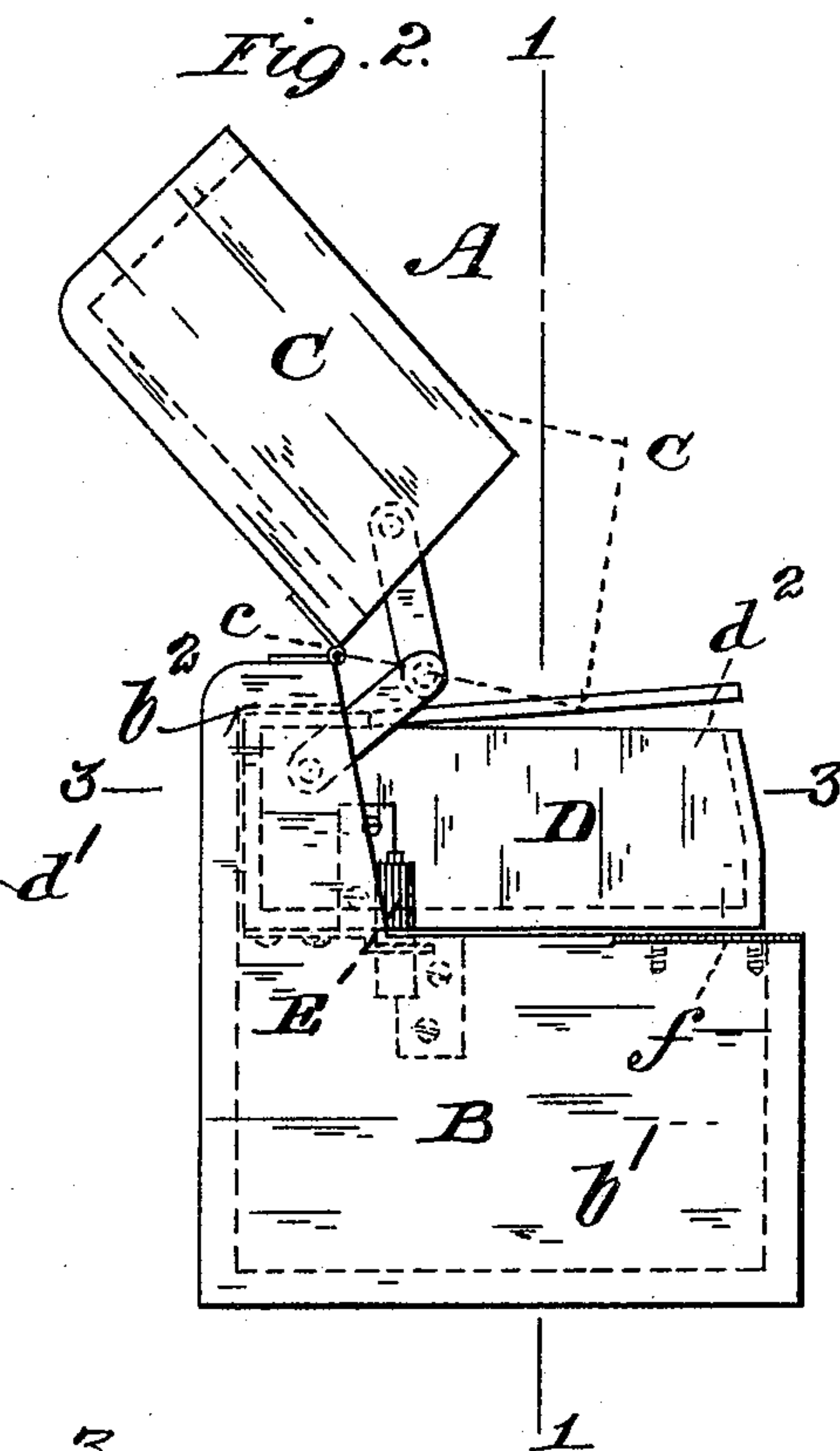
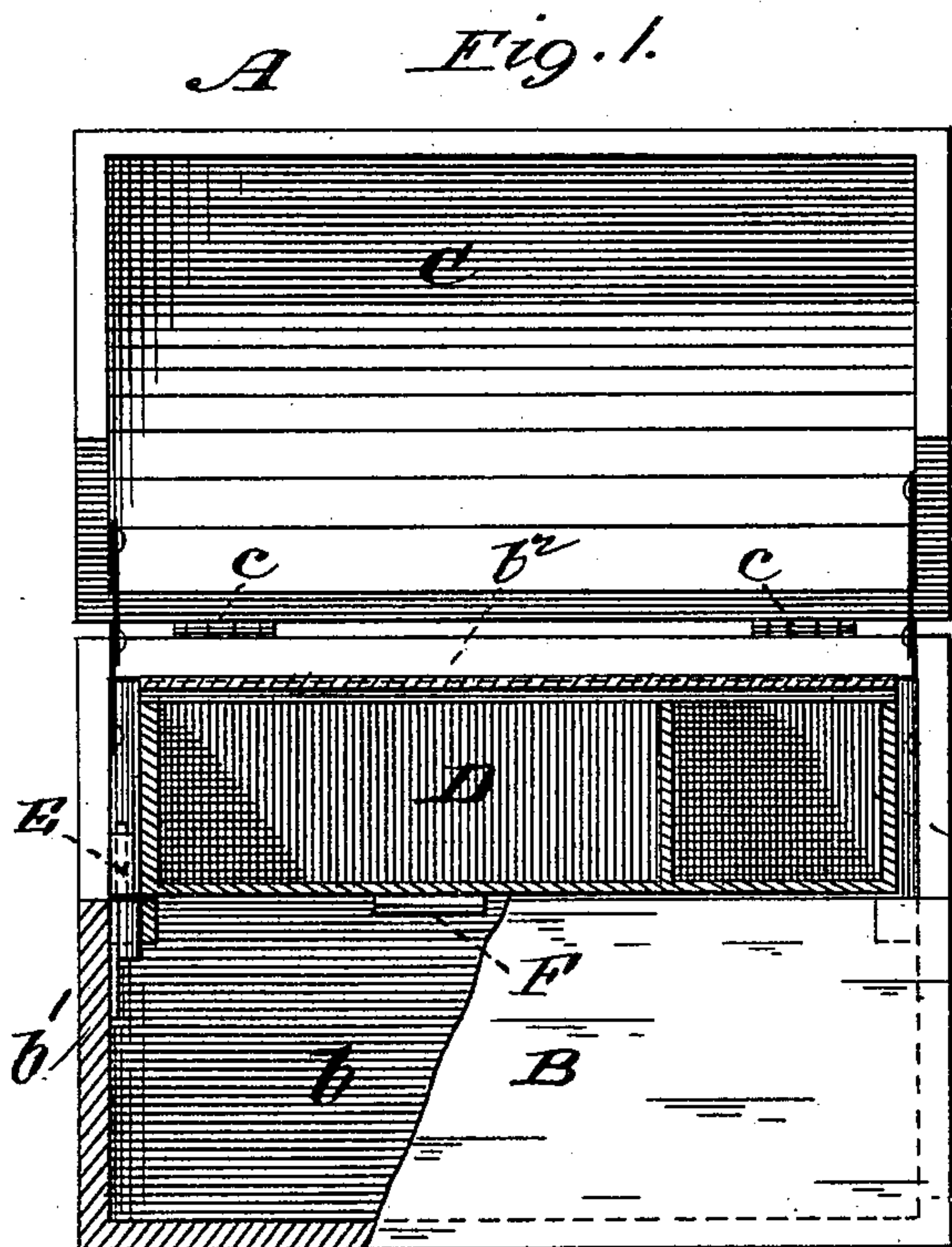


C. W. LEWIS.
TRUNK.

No. 464,828.

Patented Dec. 8, 1891.



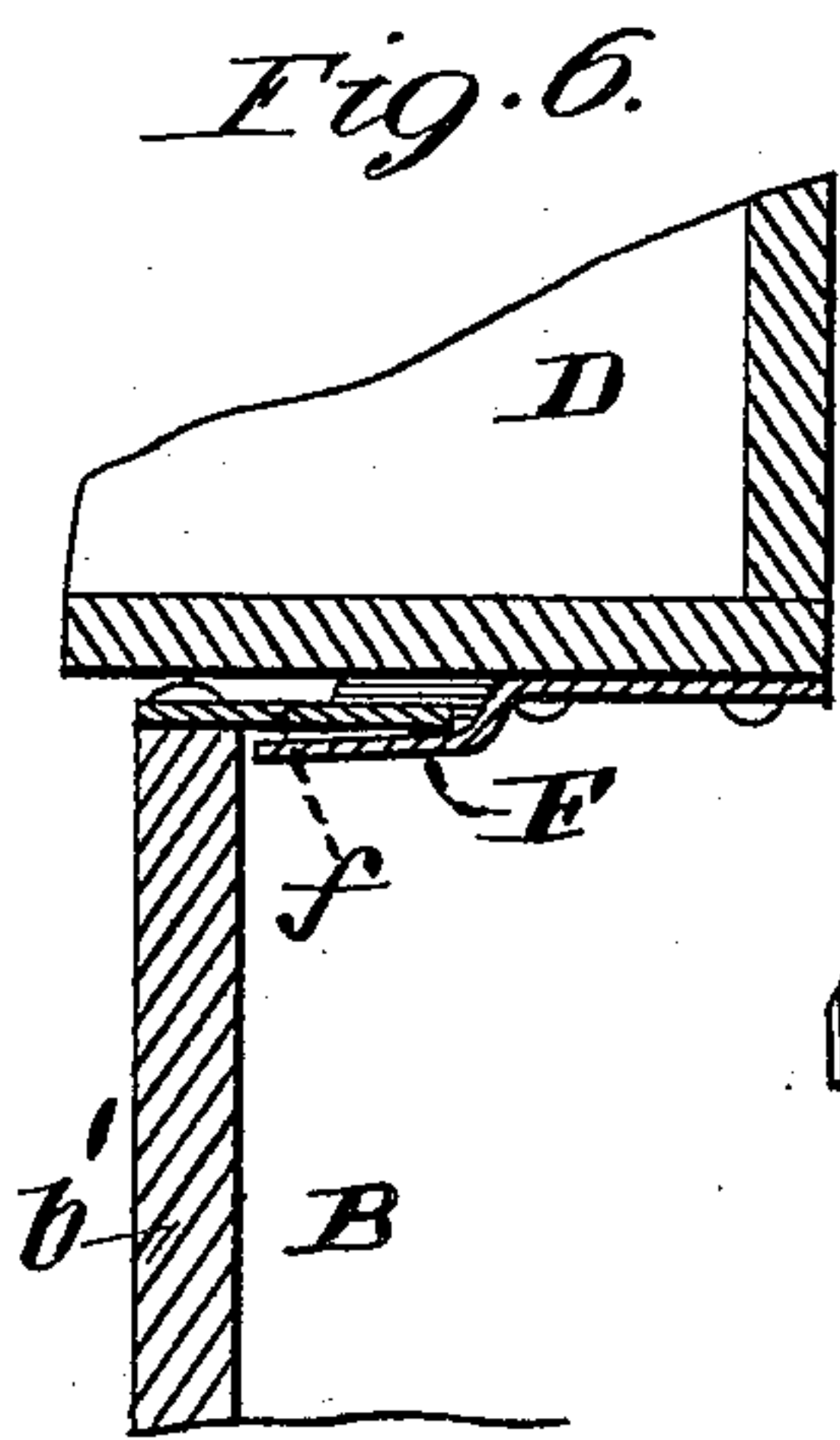
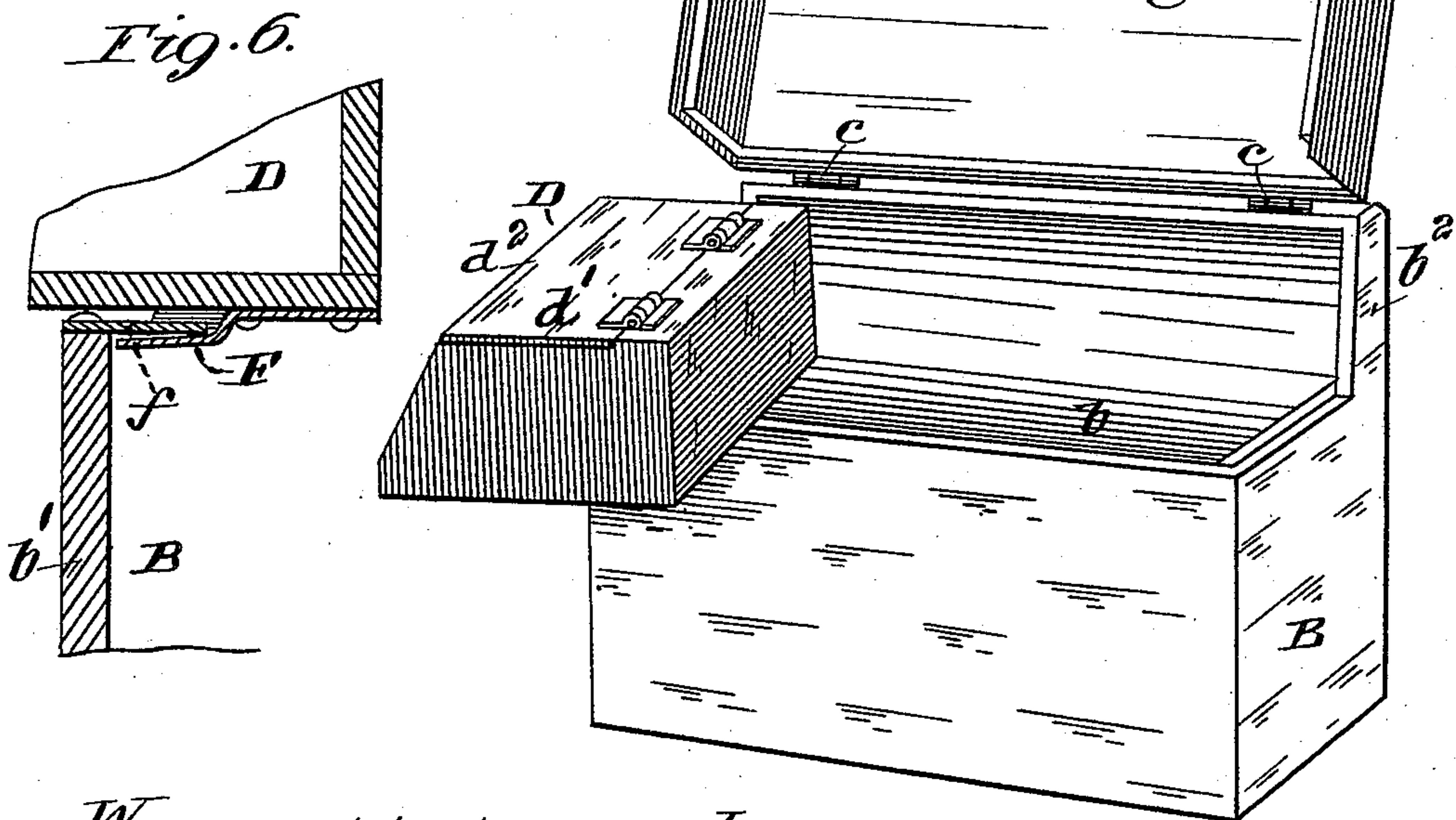
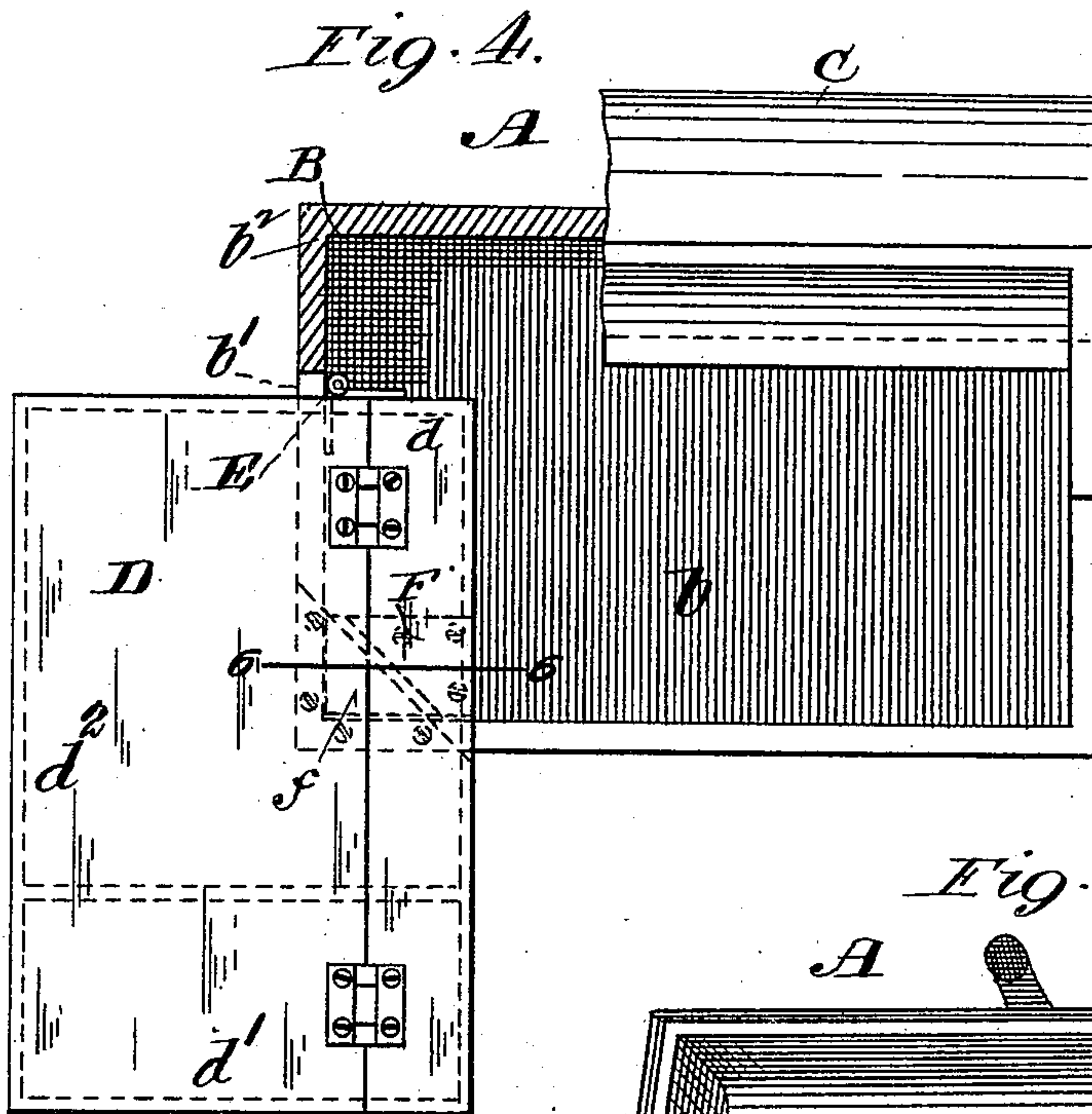
WITNESSES
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A. Bonville

INVENTOR
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,828, dated December 8, 1891.

Application filed August 3, 1891. Serial No. 401,502. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. LEWIS, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Trunks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The leading features of the improved construction are a swinging tray, which, when opened out, is so interlocked with the trunk-body as to be sustained against strains upon its outer end, and the construction of the cover and the upper portion of the trunk-body with relation to the tray to enable the tray to uphold the cover when the cover is raised and the tray swung out, all substantially as is hereinafter described and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings making part of this specification, and exhibiting the most desirable mode of carrying out the improvement, and in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the improved trunk, the section being on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2 and the front of the trunk-body being partly in front elevation; Fig. 2, an end elevation of the trunk, its cover being raised; Fig. 3, a sectional plan of the trunk opened, the section being on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2 and a portion of the cover being broken away; Fig. 4, a view similar to that of Fig. 3, the tray being opened out; Fig. 5, a view in perspective of the trunk, the tray being opened out; and Fig. 6, a detail showing the tray fixture, being a section on line 6 6, Fig. 4.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The trunk A is of any of the ordinary constructions which are consistent with the nature of the improvement under consideration, and, saving as it is modified or supplemented by the improvement, the trunk is of the usual form.

B represents the body of the trunk, and C the trunk top or cover.

D represents a tray. This part of the construction also may be modified at will so long as the tray is adapted to swing horizontally—that is to say, to reach the interior *b* of the trunk-body the tray is swung from its closed position represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, horizontally outward into its opened position shown substantially in Figs. 4 and 5.

E represents the pivot upon which the tray swings. It is of any suitable construction for

the purpose in question. Its location, however, is a matter of importance. Instead of arranging the pivot, say, at the inner corner of the tray, it is arranged at some distance therefrom, and preferably about one-fourth or one-third of the width of the tray from said inner corner, and the pivot is supported directly upon or in the vicinity of the end *b'* of the trunk-body. Owing to this arrangement, the tray, when opened out, is in a position to be supported by the trunk-body, not only at its inner edge *d*, but also more or less across its width, substantially as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and owing to this any downward strain coming upon the end *d'* of the tray is more advantageously sustained by the trunk-body beneath than would be the case if the tray were pivoted immediately at its inner corner. Strains coming upon the outer portion *d''* of the tray, when opened out, are provided against as follows: The tray, on its underside, is provided with a projection F, which, as the tray is opened out, passes beneath and against a shoulder *f*, attached to the trunk-body, and in such a manner that when any force (for instance, due to any articles piled upon the tray) tends to twist the tray upon its pivot the projection bears against the shoulder and the tray is prevented from turning. Said projection and shoulder may be of any suitable shape and arrangement to the end in view.

While it is practicable to carry out the improvement as thus far described in a trunk whose top or cover C is variously constructed and hinged, the improvement is more fully carried out when the trunk-body is extended upward at the back, substantially as shown at *b''*, and the cover C is hinged to said extension, substantially as shown, for, owing to this mode of construction, the trunk-cover, when the tray is opened out, can rest upon the tray, substantially as indicated in broken lines in Fig. 2, and thereby be upheld in an open position. The tray therefore can be employed to sustain the cover in the position described without the aid of any additional support. Said extension *b''* may also be carried in the direction of the front of the trunk sufficiently, and substantially as shown in Fig. 2, to enable the cover, when upturned upon its hinges *c*, to be inclined backward without overhanging the trunk-body rearwardly to

the extent which becomes necessary when the trunk-cover is hinged immediately at the back of the trunk.

I claim—

5 1. The combination of the trunk-body, the shoulder upon said body, the horizontally-swinging tray, and the projection upon said tray, said projection engaging with said shoulder when said tray is opened out, substantially as described.

10 2. The combination of the trunk-body having the upward extension, the cover hinged to said extension, the tray pivoted to swing hori-

zontally, the tray projection and the shoulder upon the trunk-body, said projection engaging with said shoulder when said tray is opened out, and said tray being adapted to sustain said cover when the cover is raised and the tray swung out, substantially as described.

Witness my hand this 29th day of July, 1891.

CHARLES W. LEWIS.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,

A. BONVILLE.