(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. DENHARD, Jr.

TRUNK.

No. 489,732. Patented Jan. 10, 1893.

Fig. 1

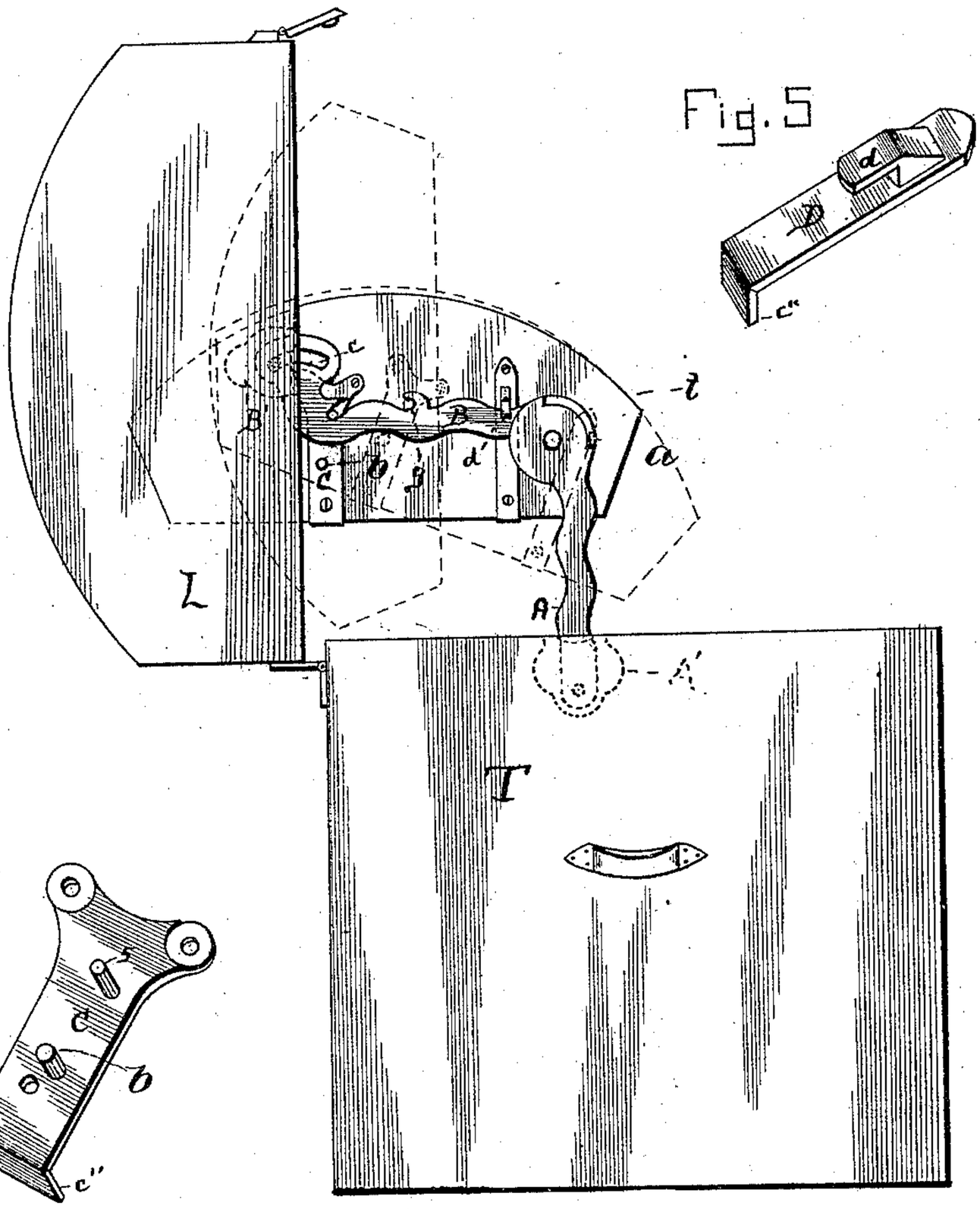


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

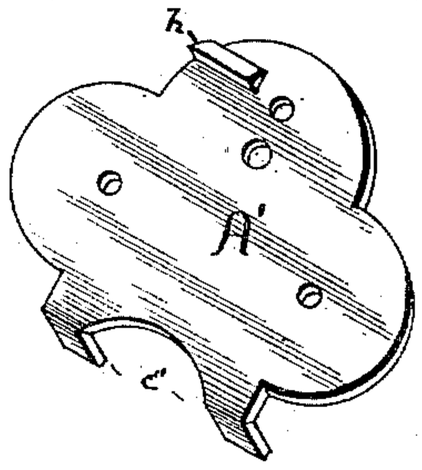
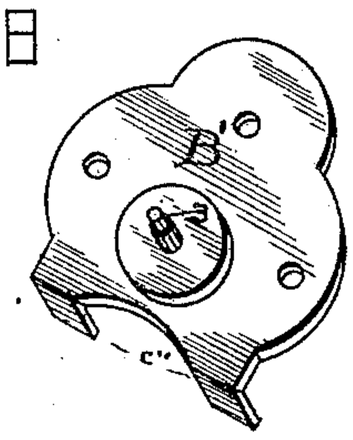


Fig. 8



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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TRUNK.

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Fig. 2

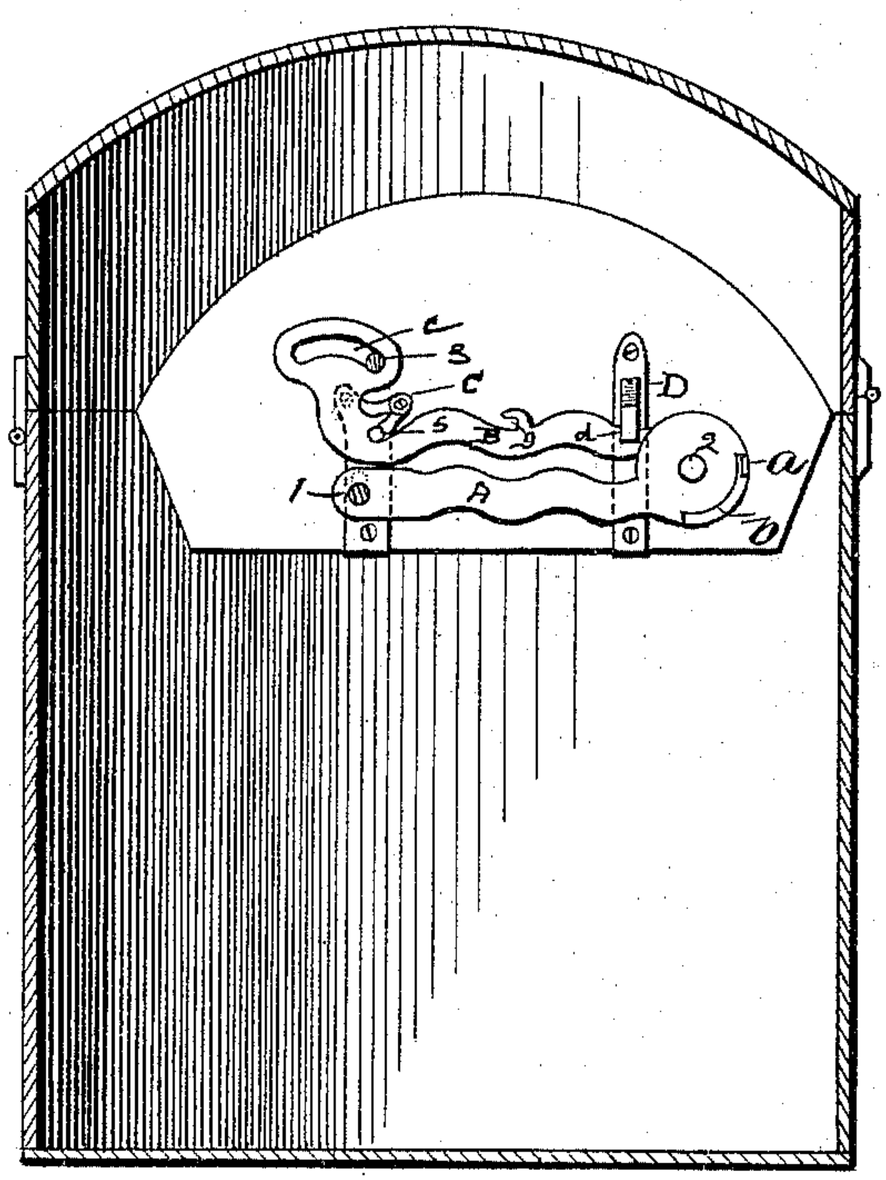


Fig. 3

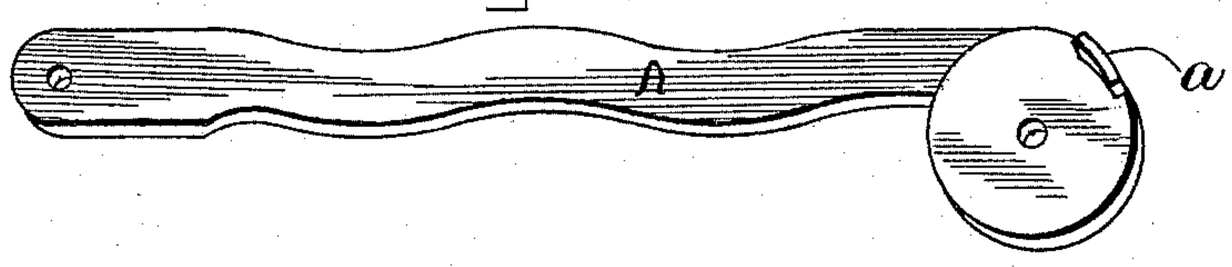
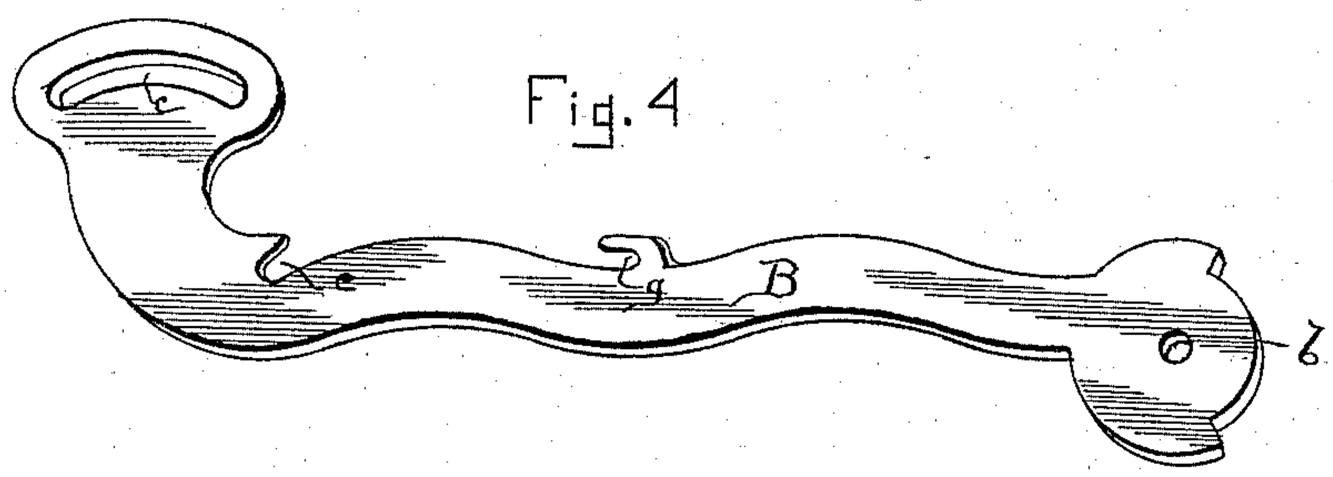


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DENHARD, JR., OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,732, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed April 30, 1892. Serial No. 431,384. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DENHARD, Jr., of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trunks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in trunks and particularly to means for raising and supporting the lids and trays thereof, and consists in certain features of novelty hereinafter more particularly pointed out and specifically set forth in the claim.

In the annexed drawings similar letters and figures of reference denote corresponding parts in all views, in which

Figure 1 is an end elevation of a trunk provided with my improvements, the lid being shown open; Fig. 2. is a sectional end view with the end piece of the trunk removed, and shows the improvements attached and in position with the tray down in the trunk; Fig. 3 is a detail view of the brace which is secured to the body of the trunk; Fig. 4 is a detail view of its companion brace which is to be attached to the lid at one end and pivotally connected to the part shown in Fig. 3; Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are details of securing devices used in connection with the braces to hold the parts in operative position.

Referring to the drawings —A— is a brace which is connected by means of the piece —A′— to the body of the trunk.

—B— is a brace which is pivotally connected at its outer end to the brace —A—, and is connected by the attaching piece —B′— to the lid of the trunk.

C— is a supporting piece which is attached to the tray by suitable screws or other fastenings, and is provided with the flange —*c″*— which lies beneath and assists in supporting the tray of the trunk. This piece —C— is provided with two studs —5— and —6—, the former of which rests on the brace —B—, and, in connection with the hooked piece —D— serves to support the tray in position within the trunk body.

It will be noted that the stud —6— lies beneath the lower edge of the brace —B— in such position that the tray may be tilted either back or forward only for a limited degree, and when it has been tilted to the predetermined position the lower stud —6— will abut against the lower edge of the brace —B— and be there stopped against further movement. In the drawings at Fig. 1 I have shown the tray tilted forward for the purpose of illustrating the purpose of the stud —6— but it will be evident that it will also act as a stop when the tray is tilted backward as well, and the position of the stud —6— fixes the degree of back or forward tilting permissible.

The supporting pieces —C —D— being properly secured in position on the side of the tray, and the two braces —A—B— being connected respectively together and to the trunk body and lid as shown the tray is set in position as shown in full lines in Fig. 1 with the hook —*d*— grasping the brace —B— and the stud —5— lying on the upper edge of the brace —B— in which position it is usually held during inspection of the body of the trunk, but, if it is desirable to secure more freedom of access to the tray, proper, the tray may be slid forward on the brace —B—, the stud —5— and hook —*d*— supporting it in position, and the tray may be tilted or not as may be desired, though any excessive forward movement of the tray on the brace —B— will be checked by the stud —5— coming into contact with the recessed part —*g*— of the brace —B— where it will be held against such movement, at the same time be in such position that the tray may be tilted back, if necessary, to permit ready access to the interior of the trunk body.

An inspection of the parts —A′—, —B′— and —C— of Figs. 6, 7, and 8, as well as —D— of Fig. 6 will disclose the fact that all these pieces are provided with flanges —*c″*— at their ends which act in conjunction with the screws to hold the parts in position and prevent wear of the parts of the trunk and lid while in use and are especially serviceable in the case of light trunks, where large securing screws or rivets may not be used to advantage in holding these parts in position. The part —A′— is also provided with a projection —*h*— which serves as a stop to limit the downward thrust of the braces —A—B— when the lid is closed down and the trunk closed,

the brace —A— striking against such stud or projection in its descent and being there held. This feature obviates the necessity of providing tray supporting strips, and permits two or more trays being used in the same trunk if desired, at the same time relieving the braces —A—B— of the extra weight of the tray and contents.

At the meeting ends of the braces —A—B— are provided suitable means which serve to stop the same in opening the lid, and I prefer to use the devices shown, which consist merely of a stud —*a*— on one lever working in a cut out portion of the other lever so that said stud will abut against shoulders at the upper and lower sides of the pivotal point and tend to stop the lid against excessive movement. It will also be noticed that the brace —B— is provided with the curved slot —*c*— at its point of attachment to the lid, which slot is provided so as to allow for the rocking of the tray, and at the same time hold the brace —B— securely joined to the lid, where it is held in place by means of the stud —5— on the piece —B′—, over the free end of which a washer is slipped, and the stud upset to hold the parts united.

In use it is sometimes desirable to remove the tray from the trunk entirely, and in cases where my improved devices are used this is readily accomplished by raising the forward side of the tray to free the hook —*d*— from engagement with the brace —B— and then slightly spring out the brace —B— so as to permit the lower stud —6— to clear the same and raise the tray from its engagement with said brace.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

In a device of the character described, a pair of braces pivotally connected together and to the lid and body of a trunk, a stop formed at the pivotal point of said braces, fastening devices connected to the tray and consisting of a pair of studs projecting therefrom lying respectively above and below one of said braces, and a supplemental hook-shaped piece secured to the tray and engaging with said brace to support the tray, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of April, 1892.

WILLIAM DENHARD, JR.

Witnesses:
FREDERICK H. GIBBS,
H. H. SENG.