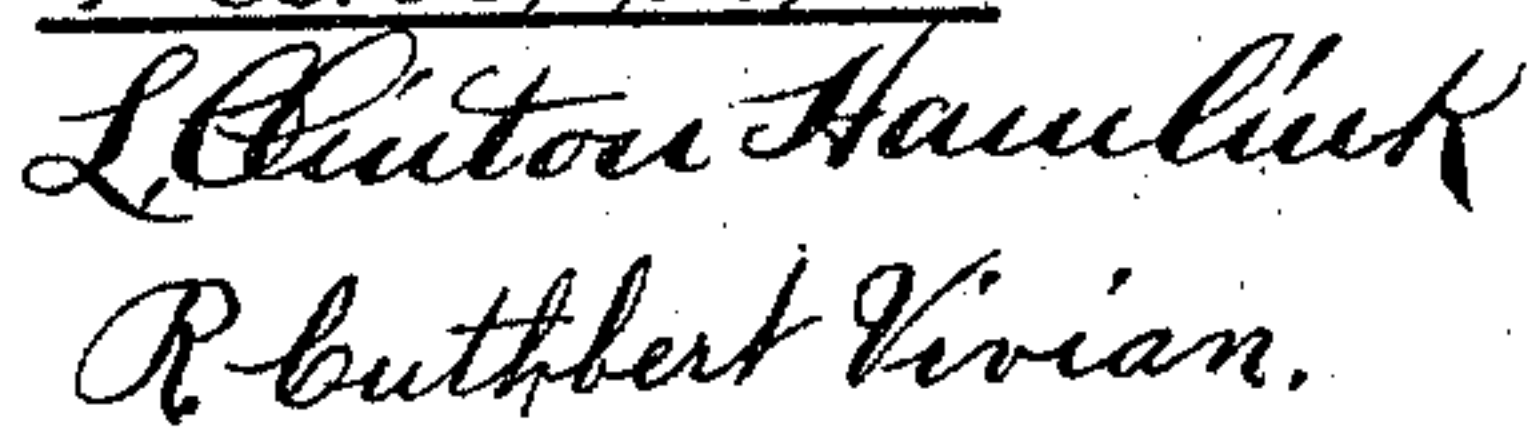


C. T. WILT, Jr.
TRUNK.

Patented May 4, 1897.



Look & Brown
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. WILT, JR., OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,950, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed May 23, 1896. Serial No. 592,713. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. WILT, JR., of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings; and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in trunks, and refers more particularly to improvements in the construction of metal protected or trimmed trunks.

The object of the invention is to provide an economical construction wherein the edges or exterior angles of the several side and end walls of the trunk will be protected and prevented from becoming jammed, disfigured, or injured and at the same time provide that the finish and appearance of the trunk as a whole will be greatly enhanced.

The invention consists in providing metal filling or protecting rods at the exterior edges of the trunk-body, arranged and supported in such manner as to protect the said edges and at the same time form a finish for the joints at these points.

The invention may be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rectangular trunk constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of one of the corners of a trunk of slightly-modified construction. Fig. 4 is an outside perspective view of the corner of still another construction. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing another modification.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A designates as a whole a trunk of rectangular form having front and rear side walls A^1 A^2 , end walls A^3 A^4 , and top and bottom walls A^5 , respectively. In the present instance the top wall A^4 and bottom wall A^5 are each shown as being provided with three longitudinally-extending slats or protecting-strips a a^2 and a^3 . It may be stated, however, in this connection that said top and bottom walls may be provided with a plurality of intermediate

strips a^1 a^3 , which strips may be arranged to extend parallel with or transversely with relation to the strips a a^2 and a^3 , as found convenient or desired. It may be further noted that the side and end walls may be provided with similar protecting-strips, if desired. In the construction shown the upper edges of the side walls A^1 A^2 are arranged to terminate flush with the under surface of the top side A^4 , the latter being arranged to overlie the side walls, as indicated clearly in sectional view, Fig. 2. Likewise the lower edges of said side walls terminate in a line with the inner surface of the bottom A^5 , which latter is extended out at its edges flush with the outer surface of said side walls A^1 A^2 . Each of the strips a a^2 and a^3 is arranged to extend parallel with the respective side edges of the top and bottom walls A^4 A^5 , but at a distance therefrom equal approximately to the thickness of the said strip or slat, so as to provide a right-angled corner or rabbet a^4 exteriorly to the side margin of the latter.

B B designate protecting or filling rods (shown in the present instance as of cylindric form) equal in diameter to the thickness of the several slats a a^2 and arranged to lie within the angle or rabbet a^4 , thus substantially filling said rabbet and forming a metal protection to prevent the edges of the slat and trunk-body from being injured. Said rods are preferably, and as shown in the present instance, arranged to extend almost the full length of the trunk.

Each of the several longitudinally-extending slats of the trunk is arranged to terminate at each end at a distance from the outer plane of the end wall of the trunk equal to the thickness of the said slat or the diameter of the protecting-rods, and similar protecting-rods B^1 B^2 and B^3 B^4 are arranged to lie within the rabbets thus formed, each of said protecting-rods being also preferably of a length nearly equal to the full width of the trunk.

C C and C' C' designate corner-bumpers or protecting-pieces arranged to overlie the corners of the trunk and the ends of the several protecting-rods, said corner-pieces being shown in the present instance as made of sheet metal and secured in position by means of rivets, as usual.

Preferably, and as shown in the present in-

stance, a plurality of securing-straps D D will be arranged to extend transversely over the several protecting-rods at suitable intervals throughout the length of the latter, said securing-straps being fastened to the longitudinal strips and to the sides of the body of the trunk by rivets $d\ d$ or otherwise.

In other respects the trunk illustrated is of common construction, the cover being arranged to rest at its lower edges $a^5\ a^5$ directly upon the upper edges $a^6\ a^6$ of the trunk-body proper, said cover being provided with the usual sheet-metal valance-strip a^7 to cover the joint at this point. Said cover is provided with the usual strap-hinges $a^8\ a^8$ and is adapted to be secured at its front by means of a hasp-lock of the usual construction, designated as a whole by E, the strap e of the upper member of which is preferably and as herein shown arranged to extend up over the protecting-rod B and is secured to the securing-slat A.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the trunk-body is unprovided with protecting-rods for its vertical edges. In Figs. 3 and 4 are shown constructions wherein such protection is provided for said vertical edges as well as the top and bottom edges. In Fig. 3 the rabbet a^9 for the reception of the protecting-rod B³ is shown as formed by means of two protecting strips or slats $a^{10}\ a^{10}$, the outer side edges of which are each arranged flush with the outer plane of the meeting side body, thereby forming a right-angled corner or recess between said side edges.

In Fig. 4 rabbets or angles are provided for holding the vertical edge of the protecting-rod B⁴ in position by means of horizontal slats or straps $a^{11}\ a^{11}$ and $a^{12}\ a^{12}$, which terminate at their ends flush with the outer planes of the meeting side bodies. Corner-protecting pieces C² C³ are arranged to overlie the corners of the trunk-body and the ends of the protecting-rod B⁴ in a manner substantially similar to those hereinbefore described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2.

While I have shown what I deem to be preferred embodiments of the invention, yet it

will be obvious that the details of construction are not essential and that the invention may be applied to trunks of other form and construction and the protecting-rods secured in position by other means than those herein shown. I do not therefore wish to be limited to the precise details illustrated herein. For example, in addition to the modifications above referred to the rod may be of other configuration from that hereinabove described. It may be quarter-round, as illustrated in Fig. 5, or other shape, if desired.

I claim as my invention—

1. A trunk-body provided with a rabbet formed along the exterior angle of the junction of two of its side walls from corner to corner thereof, a metal protecting-rod located in said rabbet, and means for securing said rod in place comprising one or more straps overlying said rod and secured to the adjacent walls of the trunk.

2. A trunk-body provided with a metal protecting-rod arranged to extend longitudinally along the exterior angle formed at the junction of two of its side walls from corner to corner thereof, corner-bumpers arranged to overlie the ends of said protecting-rod and one or more intermediate overlying straps secured to the meeting side walls.

3. A trunk-body provided upon one of its sides with a protecting-slat one of the marginal edges of which is arranged to extend parallel with the side edge of the side body and at a distance within the outer plane of the meeting side equal approximately to the thickness of said slat, a protecting-rod arranged to lie within the rabbet thus formed and means for securing it permanently in position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES T. WILT, JR.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,
W. L. HALL.