

No. 622,734.

Patented Apr. 11, 1899.

H. M. TURNER.
TRUNK.

(Application filed Aug. 25, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

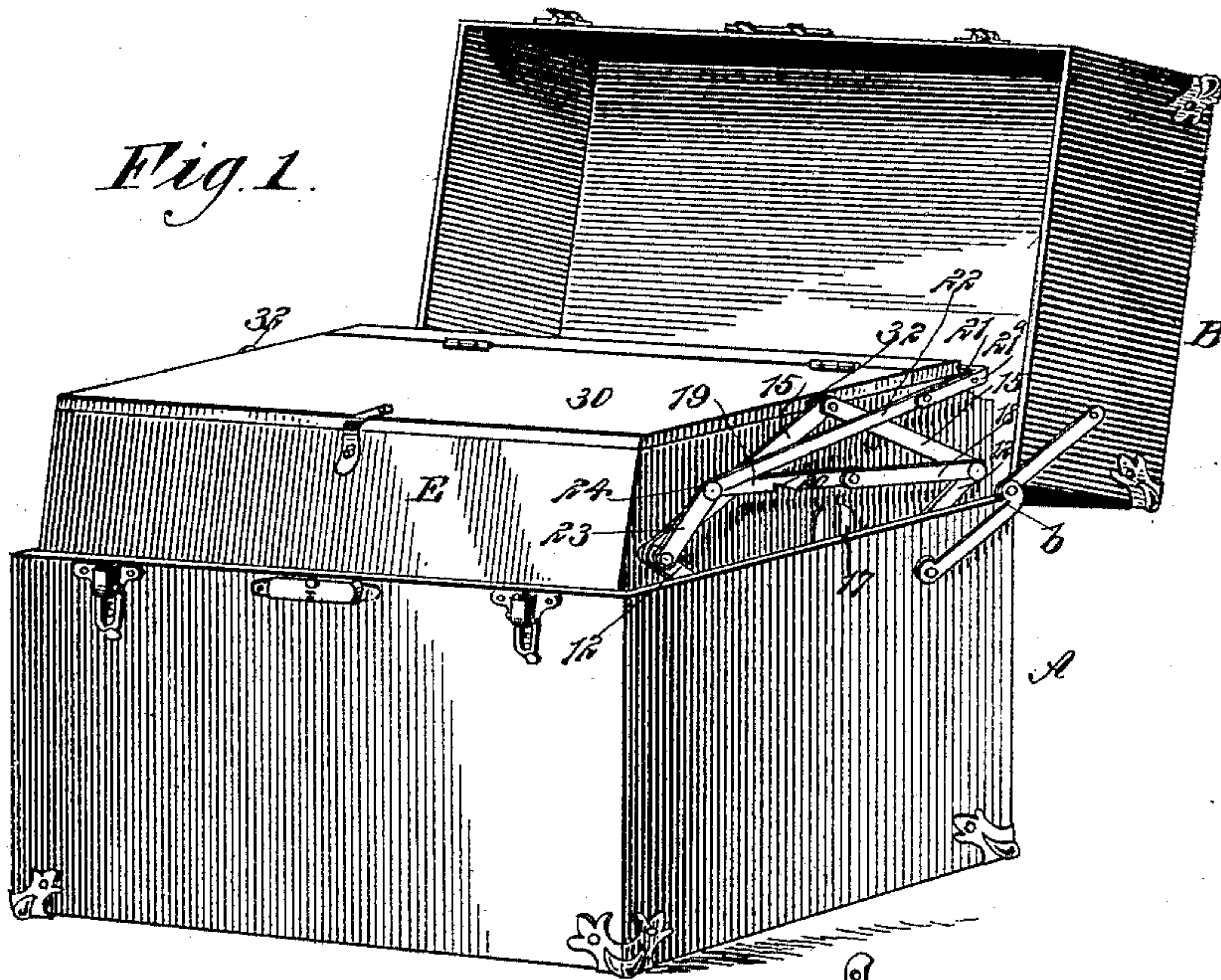


Fig. 2.

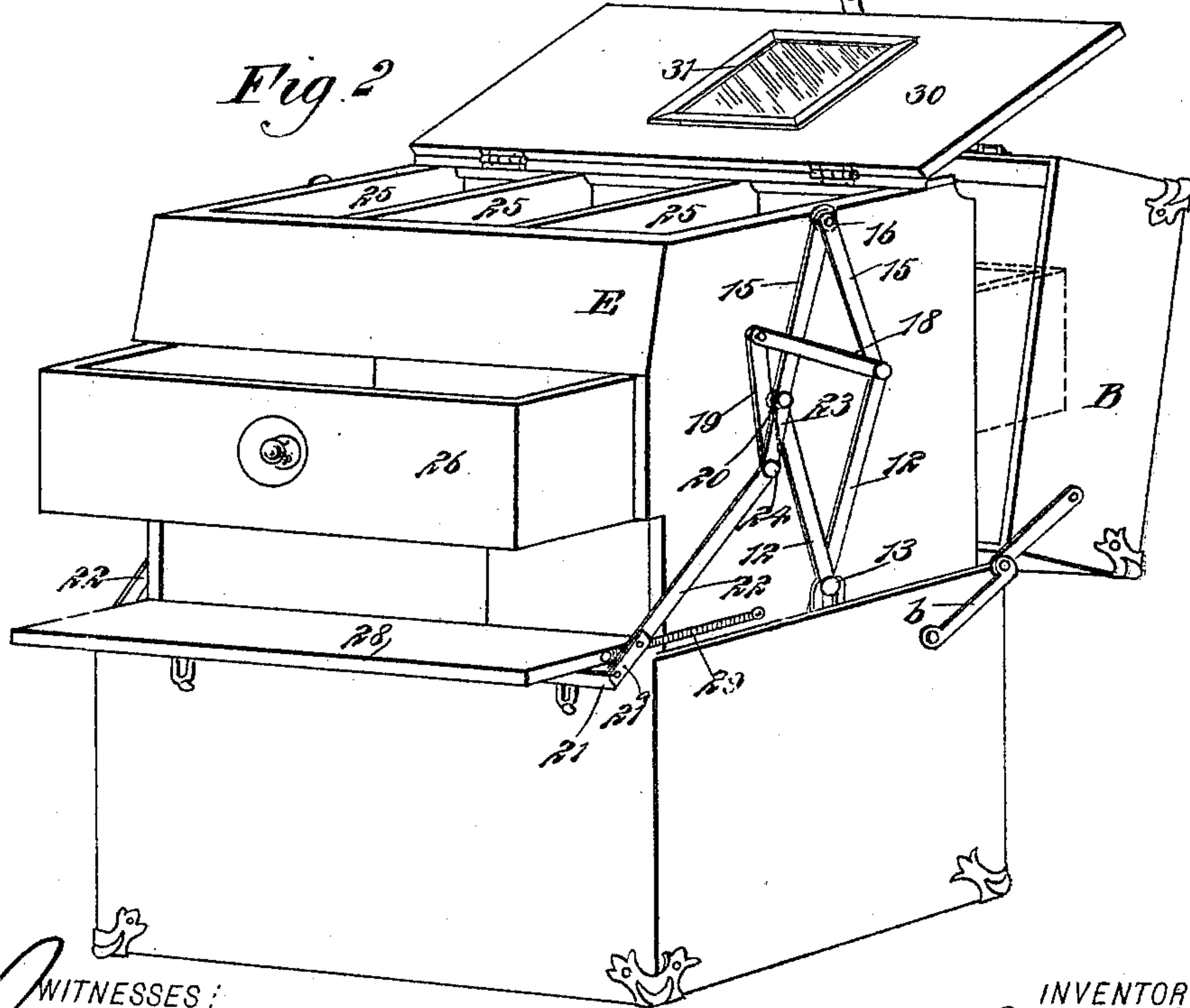


Fig. 12.



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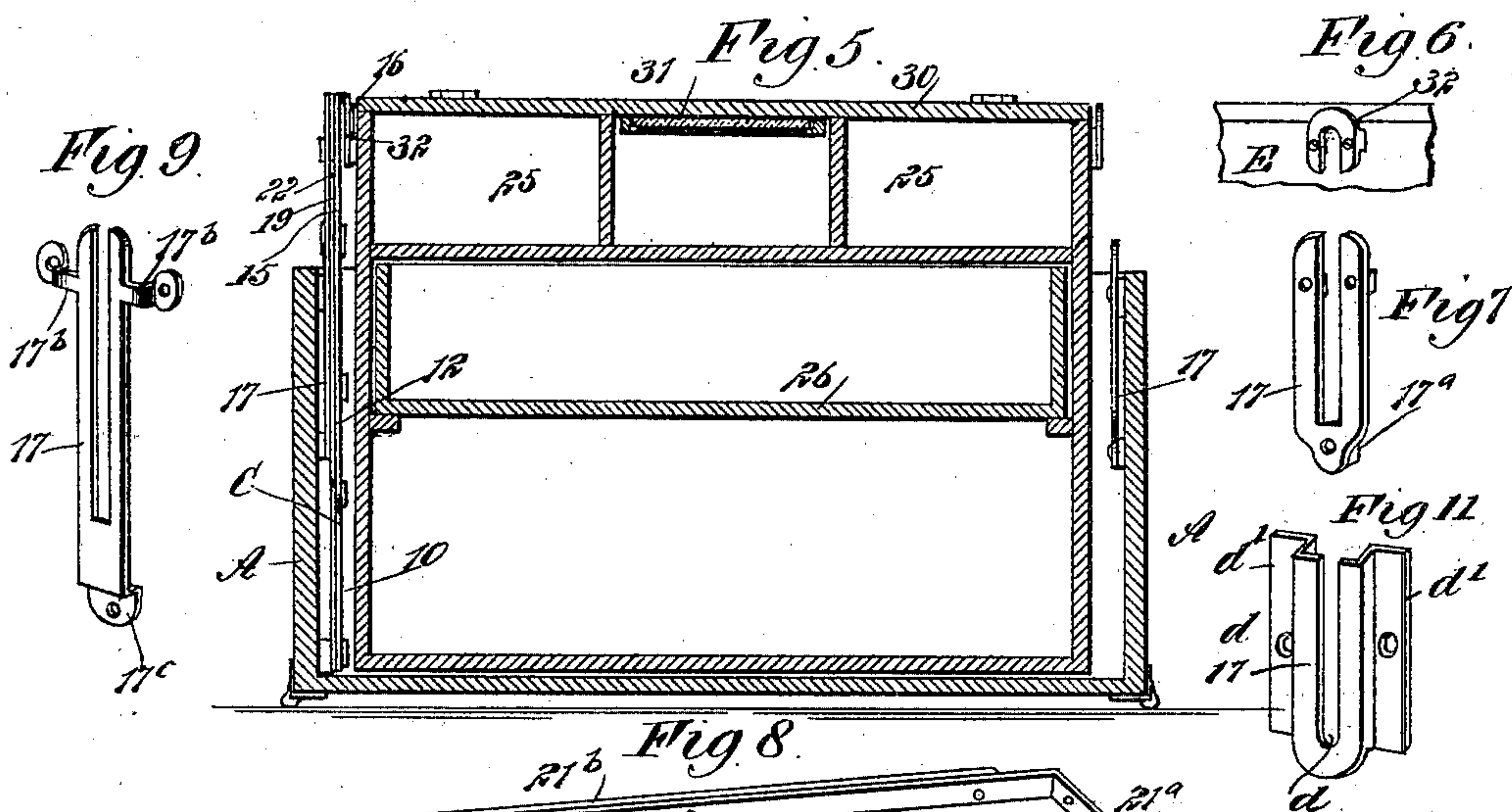
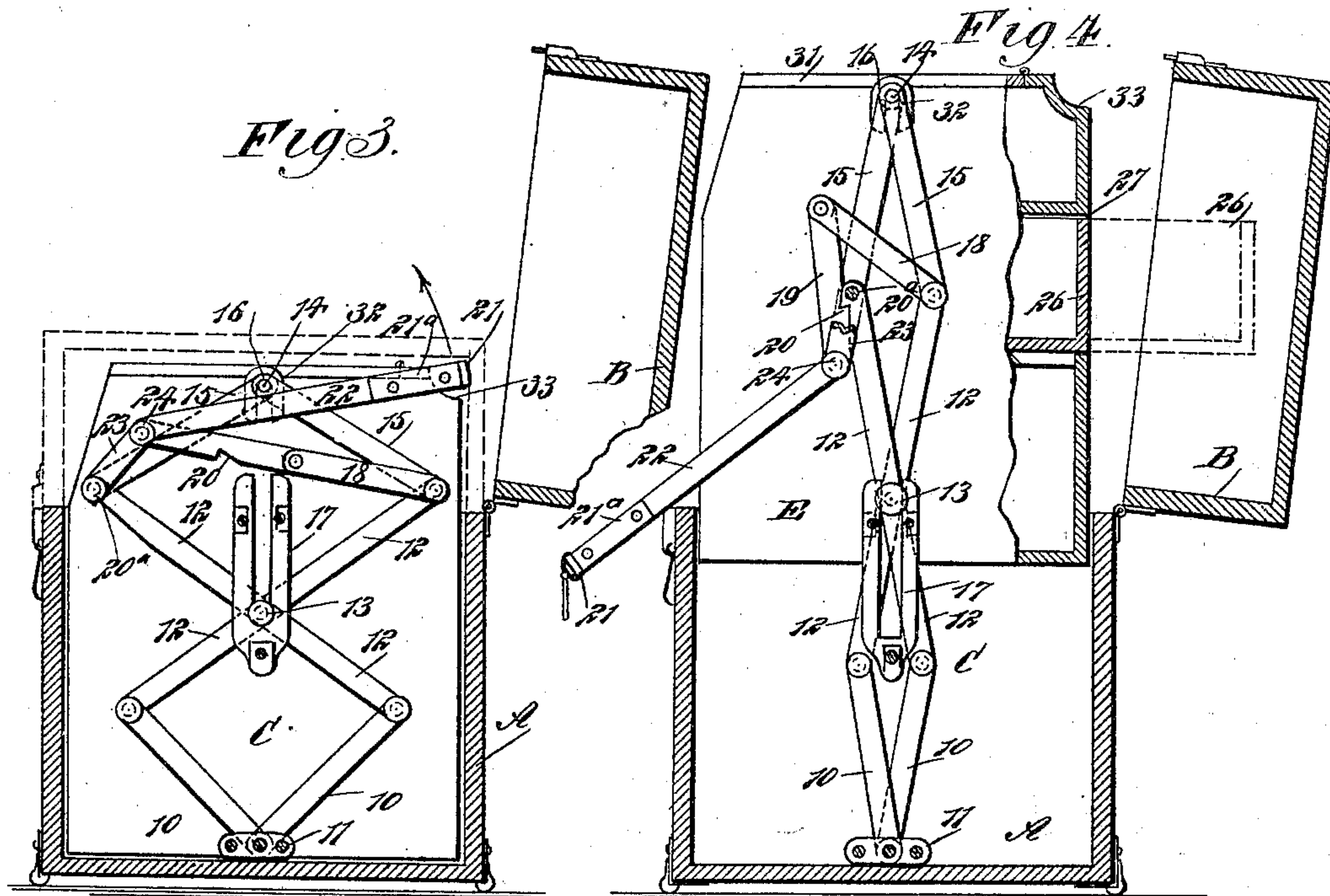
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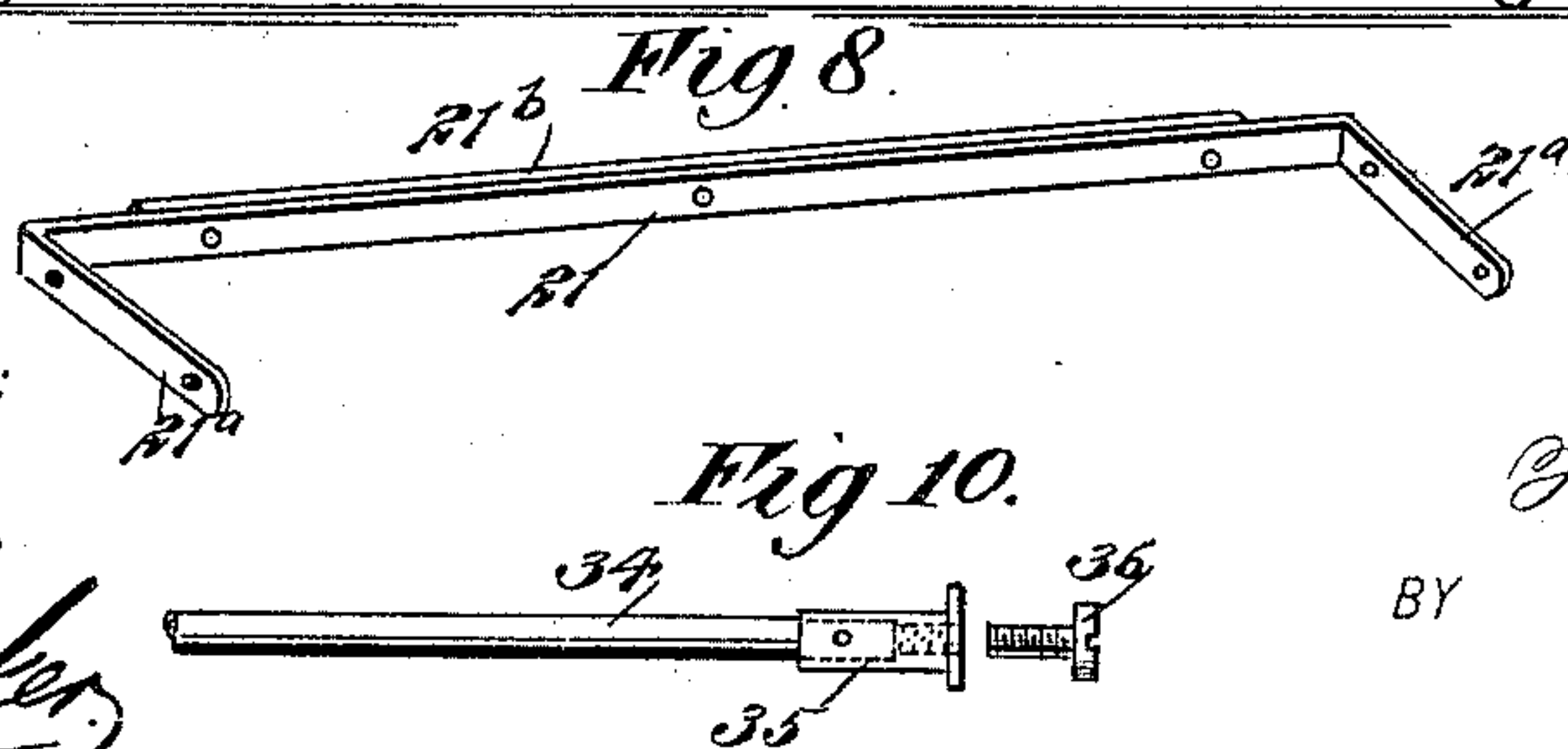
(Application filed Aug. 25, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,734, dated April 11, 1899.

Application filed August 25, 1898. Serial No. 689,510. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRISON MILLER TURNER, of Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide means whereby a series of trays, drawers, or other compartments for holding personal effects or samples may be arranged within the body of a trunk, sample-case, or other casing in such manner that the same may be lifted easily and compactly to the top of the trunk, sample-case, or casing and held in such position, so as to be conveniently accessible and to provide a ready means for accomplishing such movements.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the adjustable section of the trunk that it may be provided with drawers, lockers, and other compartments accessible only when the said inner section of the trunk is raised to a predetermined height and whereby, further, after the inner section has been raised it will be automatically locked in its elevated position.

Another object of the invention is to provide an inner section for a trunk which will serve all the purposes of a bureau, enabling a person to complete a toilet at the trunk as satisfactorily as at a dressing-case, thus enabling a person in traveling to utilize the trunk as a dressing-case when ordinary conveniences for that purpose are not at hand.

Another object of the invention is to construct a trunk in the manner above described, so that it will be simple, durable, and economic and whereby the inner section of the trunk will not be affected by shocks that are incident to trunks when being handled as baggage.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the trunk with the cover opened and the adjustable sec-

tion in its normal or closed position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the trunk open, the inner section being elevated and locked in its elevated position, the cover of one section being also open. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the end portion of the trunk, showing the inner section in end view and the adjusting mechanism for the said inner section in front elevation. Fig. 4 is a section similar to Fig. 3, the inner section of the trunk being elevated and locked in the elevated position. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section through the trunk, the cover being open and the inner section in its lower position, the adjusting device at one end of the trunk having been omitted. Fig. 6 is a detail view of a guide adapted for attachment to the inner section of the trunk. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of a guide adapted for attachment to the inner face of the casing or body of the trunk. Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view of a slight modification of the handle employed for manipulating the adjusting mechanism for the inner section of the trunk. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective view of a modification of the guide shown in Fig. 7, and Fig. 10 is a side elevation of a portion of a further modification of the handle for the adjusting devices. Figs. 11 and 12 are detail views of modifications in the construction of the guides for the lazy-tongs and the locking-link carried by the tongs.

A represents the body of the trunk, which may be of any desired dimensions, B the cover for the said body, and b links that limit the movement of the cover when open. At each end of the body A of the trunk lazy-tongs C are located within said body. The lower members 10 of the lazy-tongs are pivoted at their lower ends to plates 11, adapted to be secured to the inner faces of the end portions of the trunk. The intermediate members 12 of the lazy-tongs where they cross one another are provided with studs 13, extending outwardly, the body portions of the studs forming a pivotal connection between the aforesaid intermediate members 12. The pivots 14 for the upper members 15 of the lazy-tongs are provided with heads 16, which face inwardly, the heads of the studs 13 facing outwardly. The heads of the pivot-studs 13 are adapted to slide in slots made in guide-

plates 17, one of which is shown in detail in Fig. 7. These guide-plates are attached to the inner faces of the ends of the trunk-body, being held a predetermined distance therefrom by lugs 17^a; but, if desired, the lugs 17^a may be omitted, and the guide-plates 17 may be constructed as shown in Fig. 9, in which the guide-plates are provided near their upper edges with angle-arms 17^b and with an offset 17^c at their lower ends. A link 18 is pivoted on the pin that connects one of the intermediate arms 12 of each lazy-tongs with the upper arms or members 15; and a second link 19 is pivotally attached to each link 18, the second links 19 being provided with notches 20, adapted to receive offsets 20^a, formed upon the opposite intermediate member 12 of the lazy-tongs, where it connects with the corresponding upper member 15, as shown in Fig. 4, such an engagement being made when the lazy-tongs are extended.

A handle 21 is provided to operate each of the lazy-tongs C. This handle is provided with arms 21^a, extending at right angles therefrom, and the arms 21^a are secured to angle-arms 22, the said angle-arms where their members diverge being connected by a pivot-pin 24 with the free ends of the links 19 of the lazy-tongs, as shown best in Fig. 2. The inner members of the angle-arms 22 are the shorter members and are designated as 23, the said members 23 of the angle-arms 22 being pivoted, preferably, on the same pins that serve as pivotal connections between the intermediate members 12 of the lazy-tongs having the extensions 20^a and the corresponding upper members 15, as is also best shown in Fig. 2.

A box or receptacle E is mounted to slide in the casing or body A of the trunk. This receptacle E is provided usually with compartments 25 in its upper portion and one or more drawers 26 below said compartments, in the ordinary trunk the drawers being capable of sliding through the back of the receptacle E, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, a suitable opening 27 being provided for such purpose; but the drawers 26 need not be made to slide rearward, as they may be entirely removed from the receptacle. The object of either removing the drawers 26 or sliding them rearward is to permit a table 28 to drop downward, which table is below the said drawers and constitutes a cover for the lowermost compartment in the said receptacle. Springs 29 are provided for the table 28, said springs tending to draw the table to a horizontal position, and the said table is held in such position by engagement with the handle 21 when the said handle has been manipulated to raise the said receptacle.

A cover 30 is provided for the receptacle E, and the said cover is usually provided upon its inner face with a mirror 31, as shown in Fig. 2, so that when the receptacle is raised from the body of the trunk access may be obtained not only to the compartments in said

receptacle, but the cover of said receptacle will support the mirror, so that a person dressing at the trunk will have all the conveniences he would possess were he standing at a bureau or a dressing-case.

At each end of the receptacle E, preferably as close as possible to the top, a slotted guide 32 is secured, placed a suitable distance from the receptacle, as shown in Fig. 6, and when the receptacle is placed in the body A of the trunk the heads 16 of the pivots for the upper members of the lazy-tongs enter the slot in the guides 32, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

In operation when the receptacle E is in its lower position in the body of the trunk, as shown in Fig. 1, the handle 21 will be located in a recess 33, made longitudinally in the upper back portion of the said receptacle. In order to raise the receptacle, it is simply necessary to draw the handle 21 forward, whereupon the lazy-tongs will be extended upward, carrying with them the receptacle, and when the handle is forced to its lowest position (shown in Fig. 2) a locking engagement will occur, as stated, between the links 19, connected with the handle, and the lazy-tongs, thus holding the lazy-tongs, and likewise the receptacle, in their upper position. When it is desired to lower the receptacle, the handle 21 is raised, and the inner ends of the links 19 will engage with one of the upper members 15 of each of the lazy-tongs, causing a separation of the lower ends of the said upper members, and by carrying the handle farther rearward the lazy-tongs are dropped to their lower position, and likewise the receptacle.

In Fig. 8 I have illustrated the handle 21 as reinforced by a strip 21^b; but such reinforcement is not absolutely necessary. The handle may be of different construction from that shown in Figs. 2 and 8 and may be constructed as shown in Fig. 10, in which the handle consists of a rod 34, reinforced at its ends by ferrules 35, interiorly threaded to receive screws 36, which are to be passed through the side arms of the handle.

In Fig. 11 I have illustrated a further modification in the construction of the guides for the lazy-tongs, in which a box-body 17^d is provided, open at the top and provided with a vertical slot *d*, extending through the upper portion at the top. A flange *d* is located at each side of the body, being adapted for attachment to the outer casing A of the trunk.

In Fig. 12 I have illustrated a lock-link 19 for a lazy-tongs corresponding to the link 19 in Fig. 3. The link 19^a is made quite wide between its ends, and in the under longitudinal edge a notch 20^a is made, while the said edge near the ends is curved in order that the link may readily pass obstructions.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a trunk the combination with a body or casing, and a receptacle adjustable therein, of lazy-tongs attached to the body and de-

tachably connected with the said receptacle, a handle provided with angle-arms connected with the lazy-tongs for raising and lowering the same, and a locking device for the said lazy-tongs when in their extended position, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a trunk, the combination with the body of the trunk, of a receptacle, mechanism for raising and lowering said receptacle from and into the said body, the said mechanism being provided with an operating-handle, and a table connected with said receptacle and adapted to assume a horizontal position when the receptacle is elevated, the said table being held in said horizontal position by engagement with the said handle, substantially as specified.

3. In a trunk, the combination with the body of the trunk, of a receptacle having a longitudinal recess in its upper back portion, lazy-tongs secured to the body and connected with the receptacle, and a handle for raising and lowering the lazy-tongs, the said handle being located in the said recess in the receptacle when the receptacle is in its lower position in the body of the trunk, substantially as set forth.

4. In a trunk, the combination, with a body or casing, a receptacle adjustable in the said body or casing, lazy-tongs attached to the said body or casing, having guided movement therein, and a detachable connection between the lazy-tongs and the said receptacle, of links connected with the lazy-tongs, a handle provided with crank sides pivoted to the lazy-tongs and pivotally connected with said links, and means for locking the links to the lazy-tongs when the latter are extended, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination, with the casing or body of a trunk and a receptacle held to slide in

the said body or casing, said receptacle being provided with a drawer and lockers, and covers for the said lockers, of lazy-tongs attached to the casing or body of the trunk and having detachable connection with the said receptacle at its ends, links pivotally attached to the said lazy-tongs, one of the said links for each lazy-tongs being provided with a notch, and one member of each lazy-tongs with an offset to engage with the said notches, and a handle having crank sides, the sides of the handle being pivoted to the lazy-tongs and to the links provided with the notches, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a trunk or the like, the combination with the body, of a receptacle adjustable therein, mechanism located at each end of the body and adapted when actuated to raise and lower the receptacle, an operating-handle extending longitudinally of the said trunk and provided at each end with an arm extending at an angle therefrom and connected with the said mechanism whereby when the said handle is moved rearwardly over the top of the receptacle the latter is lowered into the body of the trunk, and when the handle is drawn forward the receptacle is raised, substantially as specified.

7. In a trunk or the like, the combination with the body of the trunk, of a receptacle adjustable therein, lazy-tongs attached to the body and connected with the receptacle, guides for said lazy-tongs, and a handle provided with side arms, connected with the lazy-tongs to raise and lower the same, as and for the purpose specified.

HARRISON MILLER TURNER.

Witnesses:

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