

No. 680,296.

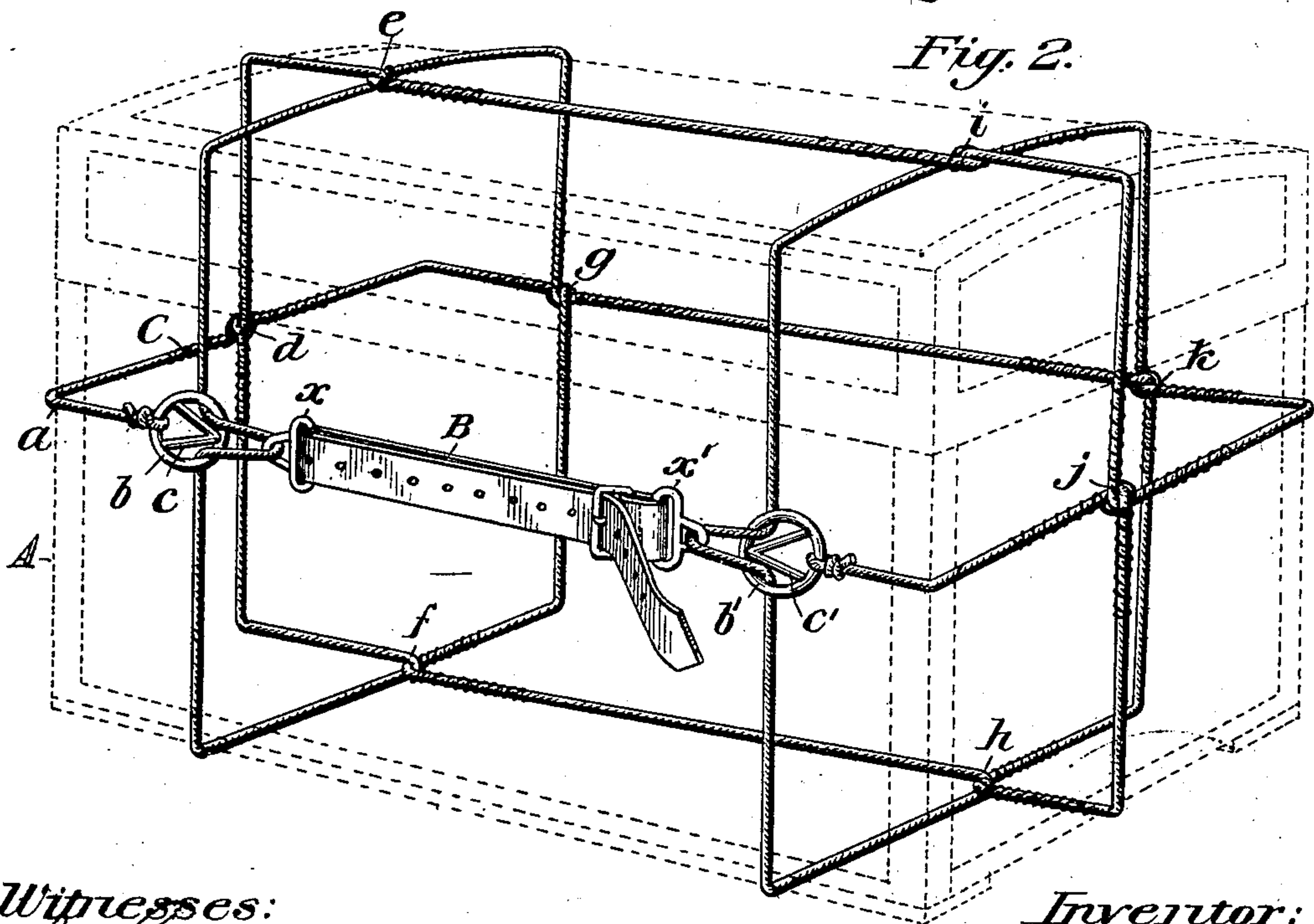
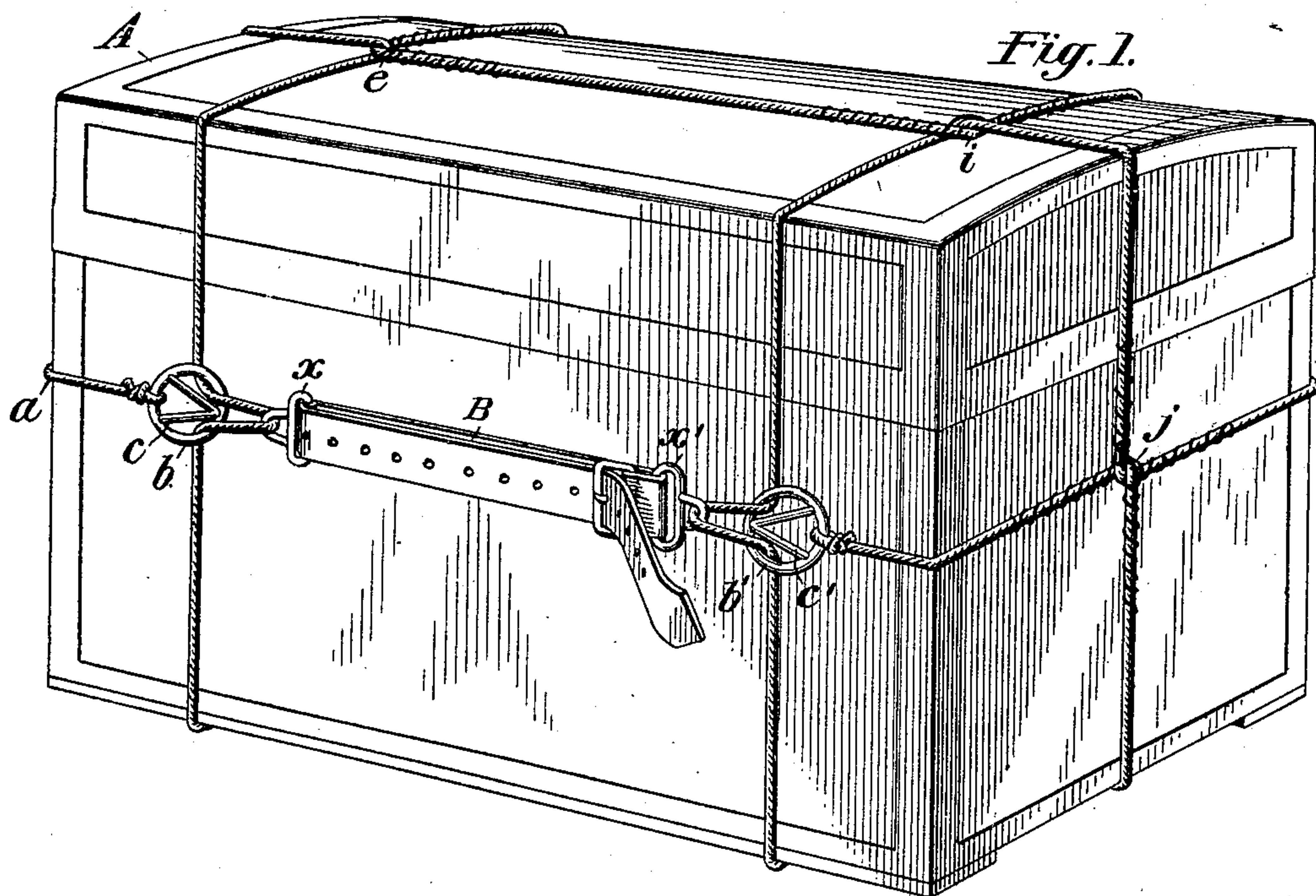
Patented Aug. 13, 1901.

L. J. VANDERVOORT.

TRUNK HARNESS.

(Application filed Feb. 2, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOIS J. VANDERVOORT, OF GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

TRUNK-HARNESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 680,296, dated August 13, 1901.

Application filed February 2, 1901. Serial No. 45,773. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOIS J. VANDERVOORT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Guthrie, in the county of Logan and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Trunk-Harness, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in trunk-harness in which the elements thereof are arranged to apply pressure upon the trunk equally in all directions by drawing up and securing the single fastening-strap.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap, durable, and easily-adjustable harness for the protection of trunks, valises, and the like. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a trunk A with the harness secured in place. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a trunk-harness in position with the trunk shown in dotted lines.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The harness consists of a single rope or other suitable material having a ring securely fastened at each end and a strap having suitable connections with the rope, whereby the portions passing transversely about the trunk may be drawn through the rings, taking up the slack in the entire rope and bringing it firmly upon the trunk.

The members of the harness may be assembled in the following manner: The rope *a* is fastened in any well-known manner to the ring *b* at a point, as between the open ends of the V-shaped bar *c*. It is then placed upon the front of the trunk and passed, approximately, to the center of the end thereof and bent upwardly at a right angle, as at *d*. A stay *C*, consisting of copper wire or other suitable material, is firmly secured to the rope at a point several inches from the angle *d*. It is then wrapped upon the rope to a distance a little greater than the thickness of the rope from the angle *d* and secured there. From that point it is passed across the angle *d* to a similar distance on the other side of said angle and firmly secured, whence the wrapping is continued as before, and the other end of the wire is then fastened to the rope. The

stay preserves the angle in the rope when not in use and, as will be seen later, holds the portions of the rope in their proper positions. The wire may be wound in the groove between the strands of the rope, thus partially concealing it. From the angle *d* the rope is passed to the top of the trunk and again bent at a right angle *e* and passed over the side of the trunk, through the eye of the loop *x* after passing through the ring *b*, then over the bar *c* and back through the ring, whence it is carried to the bottom of the trunk and bent at a right angle at *f*, then passed through the angle *d*, and at this point a similar stay is affixed upon the rope, which locks the two portions together, preventing movement in either direction. The rope is then carried to the back of the trunk and bent at a right angle at *g*, where a stay is affixed, as previously described. From there it is passed through the angle *f*, at which point another stay is affixed, whence it is carried to the other end of the trunk and bent at the angle *h*. Thence it is carried again to the front, passed through the ring *b'*, through the eye of the loop *x'*, over the bar *c'*, and back through the ring to the top of the trunk. Another angle is formed at *i* and the rope passed over the end of the trunk, where a stay is secured about the angle *j*. Thence the rope is carried to the back of the trunk, a stay secured at the angle *k* and on through the angle *i*, where another stay is secured, whence the rope passes back through the angle *e* and is provided there with a stay. Passing through the angle *g* another stay is affixed, and likewise at *k*. From *k* the rope passes through the angle *h*, where a stay is affixed, thence through *j*, where another stay is affixed, and thence through the ring *b'*, where it is firmly secured.

It will be noted that a stay is affixed to each member of the rope at the angles *d*, *g*, *j*, and *k*, so that there is no relative movement of the rope at those points, while at the angles *e*, *f*, *h*, and *i* the stay is affixed to but one member, thus permitting free movement of the other, which has the effect of a rope-and-pulley arrangement, whereby an equal strain is brought to bear on the trunk throughout the length of the rope.

By use of the strap B, secured in the loops x and x' , the harness is fastened upon the trunk and binds it with great force.

As the rope is drawn through the rings b and b' it is doubled upon itself, which takes up the slack very rapidly and provides a means for adjusting the same harness to trunks or other articles of various sizes.

The bar c' prevents the rope with the loop x from coming out of the ring when the strap is unbuckled.

When the harness is not in use, the stay tends to preserve its form and to prevent tangling.

The adjustment of the harness may be facilitated by making the longitudinal portions of the rope of one color and the transverse portions of another.

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

1. In a trunk-harness, a rope adapted to embrace the top, bottom, ends and sides of a trunk, and having a ring at each end, and means adapted to draw the transverse portion of the rope at each end of the harness through its corresponding ring and to fasten the harness on the trunk, substantially as specified.

2. In a trunk-harness, a rope adapted to embrace the top, bottom, ends and sides of a trunk, or the like, and having means to preserve its form, a ring secured at each end of said rope, and means adapted to draw the portion of the rope embracing the ends of the trunk through its corresponding ring, to take up the slack and to fasten the harness, substantially as specified.

3. In a trunk-harness, the combination of the rope a with the stays C, the rings b and b' each attached to one end of the rope and each having a cross-bar, over which a portion of the rope passes, and the loops x and x' in which the strap B operates, substantially as specified.

4. In a trunk-harness, a rope having a ring attached to each end, and means adapted to draw a portion of said rope through each ring, and to fasten the harness in place, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOIS J. VANDERVOORT.

Witnesses:

TEAGUE RAY,
DELIA DAVIS.