

No. 743,537.

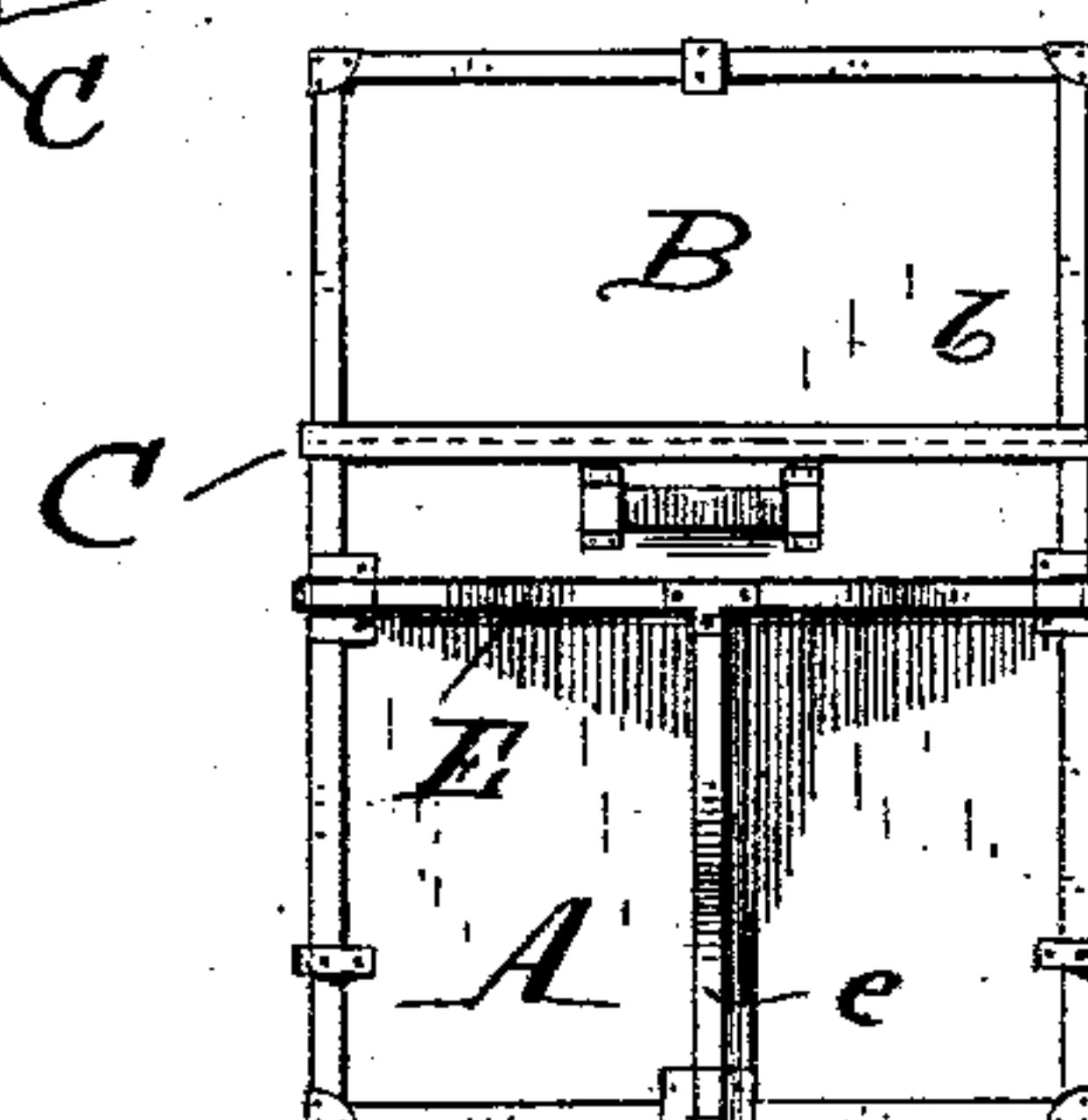
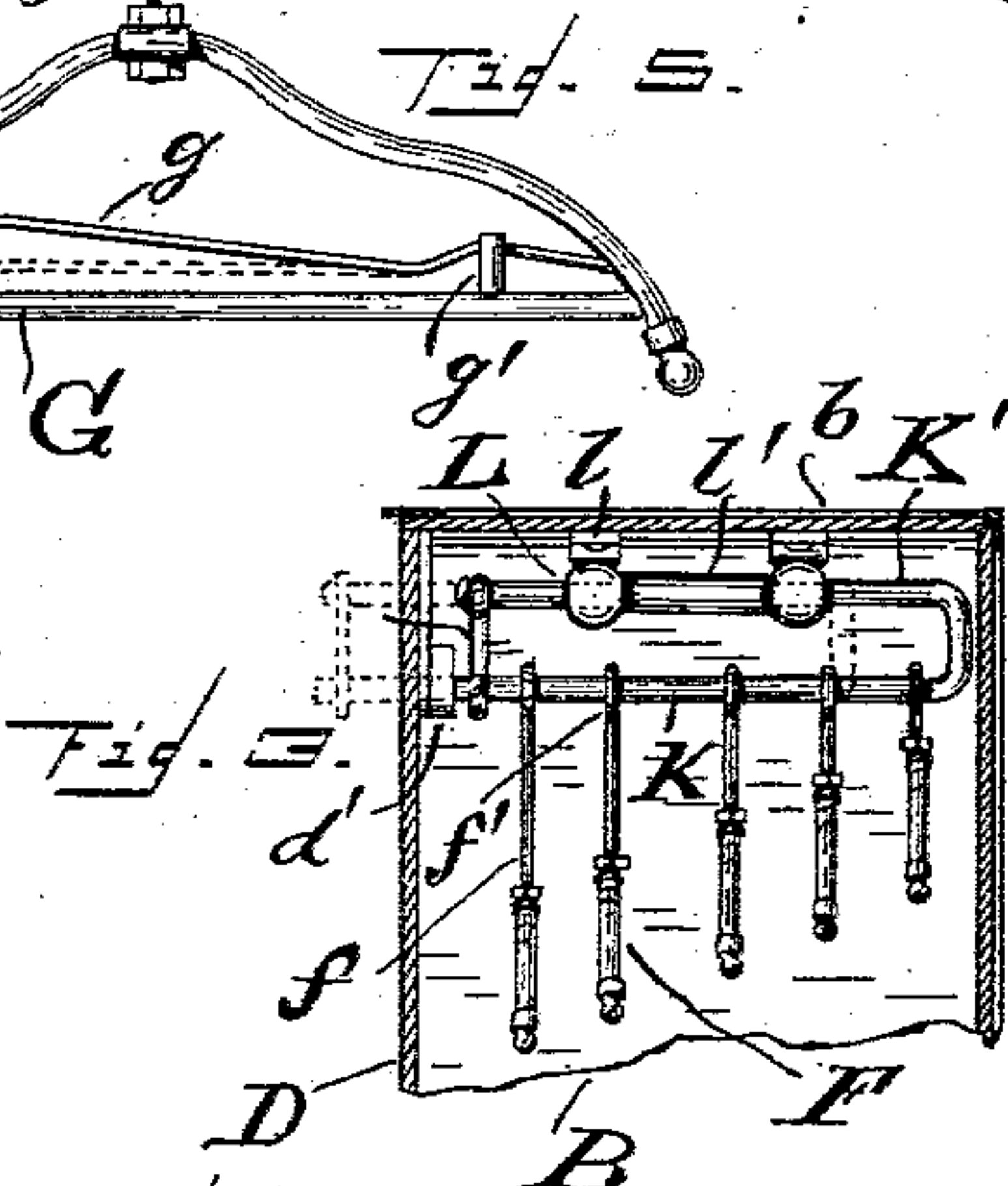
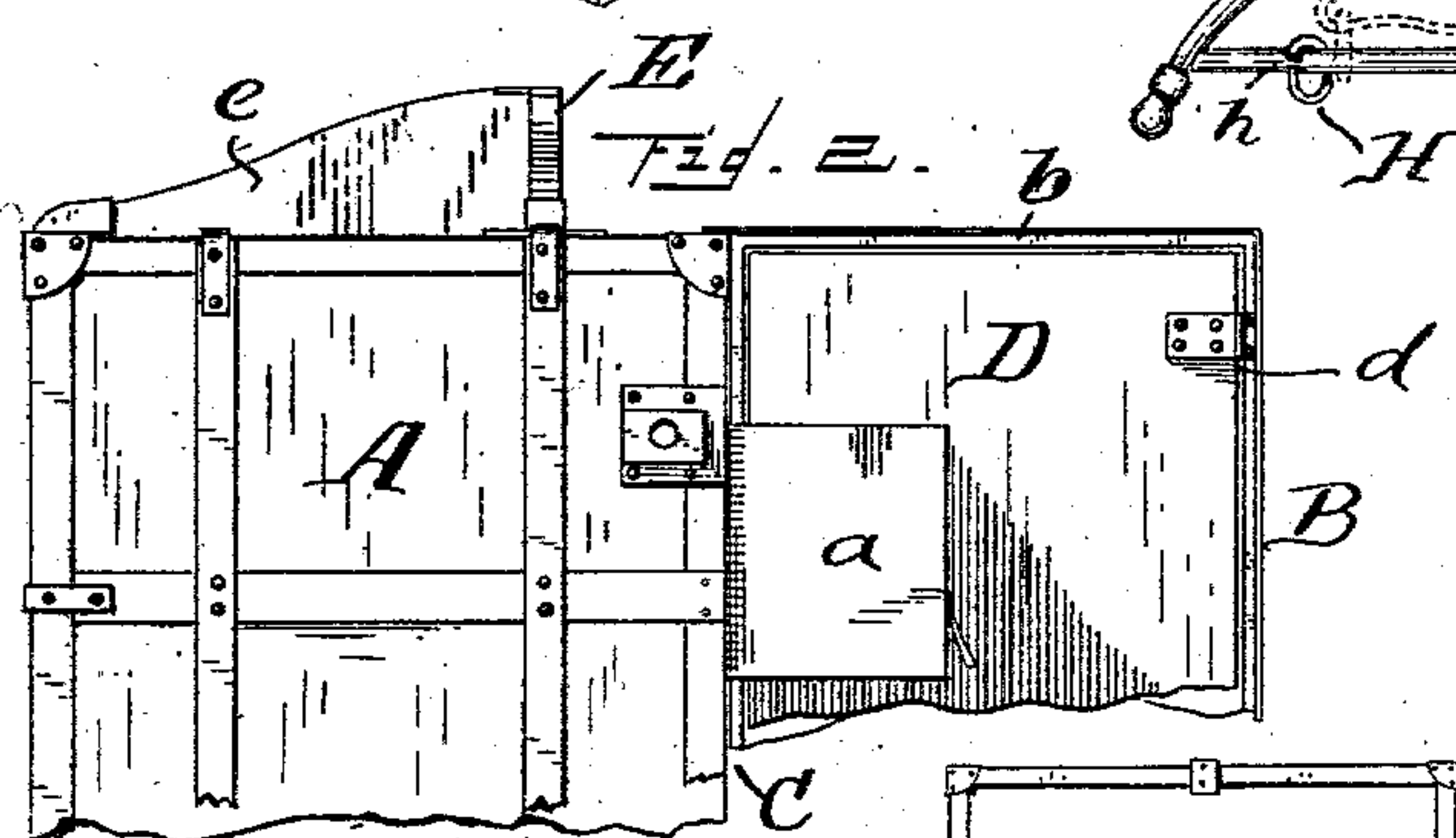
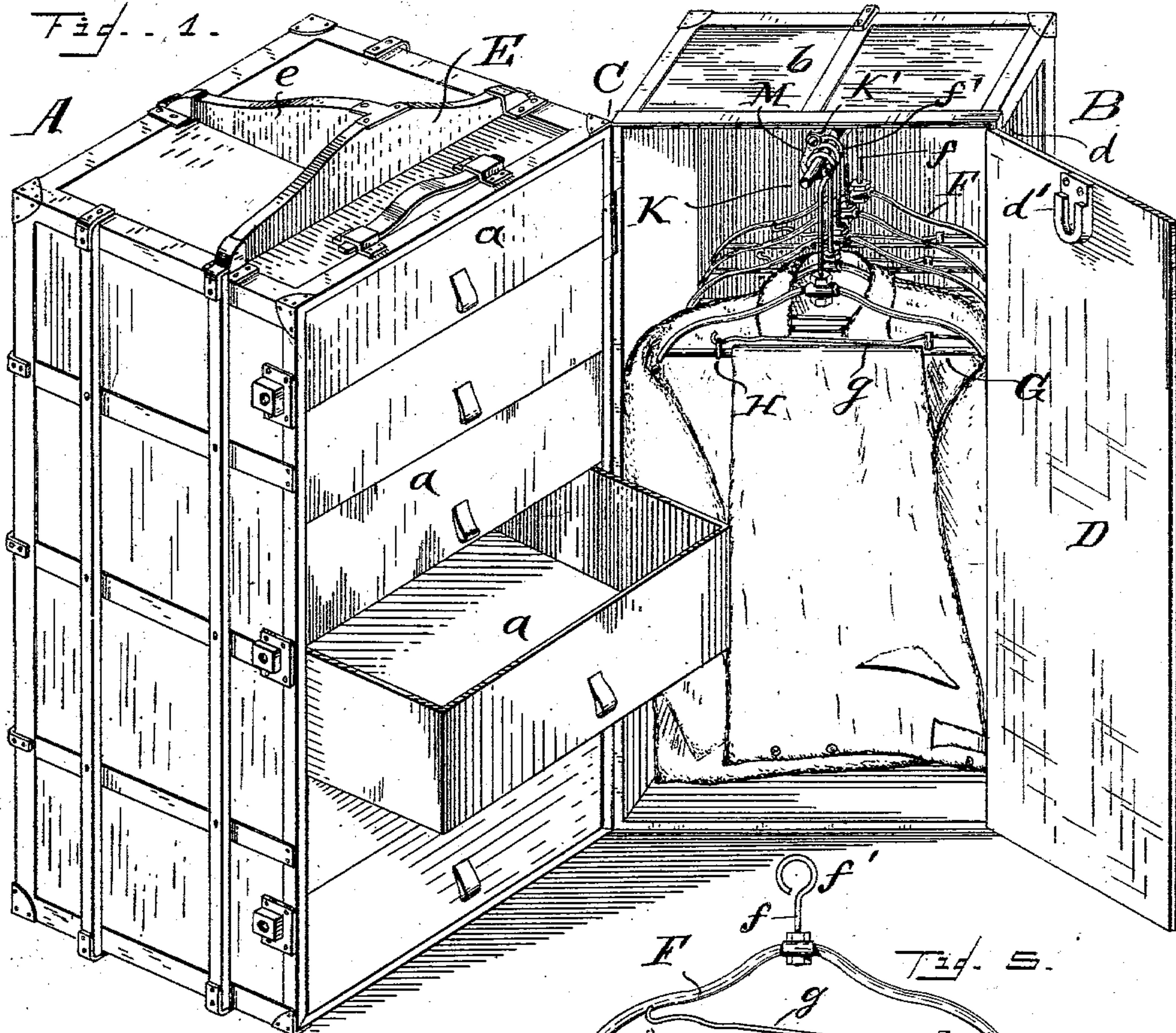
PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

I. MENDEL & S. NEWMAN.
WARDROBE TRUNK AND FITTINGS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISIDOR MENDEL AND SAMUEL NEWMAN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNORS
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WARDROBE-TRUNK AND FITTINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,537, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed April 24, 1903. Serial No. 154,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ISIDOR MENDEL and SAMUEL NEWMAN, both citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobe-Trunks and Fittings for the Same; and we do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description thereof, attention being called to the accompanying drawings, with the reference characters marked thereon, which form also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in wardrobe-trunks, and comprises two features, one being certain means applied to the trunk to adapt it better for its purpose and the other relating to interior appliances and fittings to be used for the purpose of supporting and holding some of the contents in position.

In the following specification, and particularly pointed out in the claims, is found a full description of the invention, together with its manner of use, parts, and construction, the latter being also illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the trunk with all its parts opened out. Fig. 2 is a side view of the upper part of the trunk, the same being open. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the upper part of the wardrobe-section. Fig. 4, at reduced scale, shows an end view of the trunk. Fig. 5 shows one of the interior fittings used to support garments.

The trunk consists of two sections, a drawer-section A and a wardrobe-section B, hinged to each other at one of their longer edges C. The drawer-section contains the drawers *a*, constructed in any suitable manner. The wardrobe-section is provided with the door D, hinged at *d*, and serves to close this section, after which when the two sections A and B of the trunk are closed one against the other it also serves to hold the drawers in their closed position.

During transportation or when not in use the trunk may rest on its bottom, as shown in Fig. 4. When to be used and prior to being opened, it is set upon one of its ends. To insure that it is always set upon the proper one of these ends to prevent spilling and dis-

arrangement of the contents, we provide projections at one of these ends, the one upon which the trunk should not stand, and which projections in case it should be raised upon such end would prevent the trunk from assuming and maintaining a proper upright position. These projections consist of two flanges, one, E, disposed across the width of the trunk and the other one, *e*, midway of the former and at right angles thereto. Flange E projects farthest midway its ends and decreases as to projection toward these latter.

For supporting garments like coats and trousers there is a series of hangers, each consisting of a curved bar F and a straight bar G, secured between the ends of the former. The curved bar is adapted to support garments like coats, while trousers may be hung upon the straight bar, the manner of supporting these articles being most plainly shown in Fig. 1. The trousers are held to their supporting-bar by a locking-rod *g*, of spring metal, which near its attached end is bent upwardly and passed over a post *g'*, the object being to increase the spring action of this rod, and which action consists of a normal tendency to move away from bar G, so as to increase the space between the two, as shown by Fig. 5, and facilitate the insertion or removal of the trousers. When the latter are in position, this rod is forced down and engaged and held by a locking-ring H, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5. This ring has an opening *h*, through which, when this ring is accordingly turned and manipulated, the locking-rod may pass in and out to be released or locked, all as shown in Fig. 5. From between the ends of bar F there extends upwardly a suspender-rod *f*, having at its upper end an eye *f'*, fitted so it may be passed over and onto an arm K of a bracket, which consists of two parallel arms integrally formed by bending and doubling a rod, one being the arm mentioned and another one, K', by which said bracket is held to the means supporting it on the inner side of the upper end *b* of the wardrobe-section B. This support is by two perforated lugs L, having attaching-flanges *l* and connected by a sleeve *l'*, through which this upper arm K' of the bracket passes with a sliding fit. There is a series of these garment-

hangers, and the suspender-rods *f* of such series are of graduated length, so that from front to rear each succeeding hanger is supported higher, as shown in Fig. 3, whereby
 5 access to the garments hanging thereon is facilitated and the position of any particular garment readily ascertained. This access may be further facilitated by sliding the bracket outwardly, as shown in dotted lines
 10 in Fig. 3, upper arm *K'* moving in sleeve *l'*. To prevent sagging of the lower arm *K* of the bracket, there is a hook *M*, pivoted to the end of the upper arm, and which, when all the hangers are in place, may be turned around
 15 the end of the lower arm, thereby supporting the same. For further support when the trunk is closed there is a socket *d'* on the inner side of the door *D*, into which when said door is closed the end of the lower arm *K*
 20 passes.

Having described our invention, we claim as new—

1. A wardrobe-trunk consisting of connected drawer and wardrobe sections and having
 25 projections on one of its ends to prevent said end from being used as a base for the trunk to rest upon.

2. A wardrobe-trunk consisting of connected drawer and wardrobe sections and having
 30 projecting flanges at one of its ends, arranged at right angles to each other and diminishing in width toward their ends, thus presenting an irregular surface which prevents the trunk, after being raised upon said particular end,
 35 from assuming an upright position.

3. A wardrobe-trunk consisting of two con-

nected sections, one being occupied by drawers and the other having garment-supporting hangers, a door between the two sections to close them against each other, a bracket se-
 40 cured to the inside of one of the ends of the particular section to support the garment-supporting hangers and a member *d* forming a socket at the upper end of the door adapted to receive the outer end of this bracket
 45 when said door is closed.

4. A garment-hanger outfit consisting of a series of hangers adapted to support garments, a bracket consisting of two parallel arms permanently connected at their inner ends, a
 50 suspender-rod on each hanger, each adapted to be attached to the lower arm of the bracket, and a hook *M* pivotally attached to the upper arm of the bracket to close the open space between the outer ends of these two arms after
 55 all the hangers are attached.

5. A wardrobe-trunk consisting of a drawer-section and a wardrobe-section, both hingedly connected, a hollow sleeve attached to the inside of one of the ends of the wardrobe-section,
 60 a bracket consisting of two parallel arms integrally formed by bending and doubling a rod and one of which arms occupies the hollow sleeve with a sliding fit and garment-supporting hangers supported on the other arm.
 65

In testimony whereof we hereunto set our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ISIDOR MENDEL.
 SAMUEL NEWMAN.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,
 ALBERT A. MOEBUS.