

No. 760,356.

PATENTED MAY 17, 1904.

L. B. TAYLOR.
TRUNK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

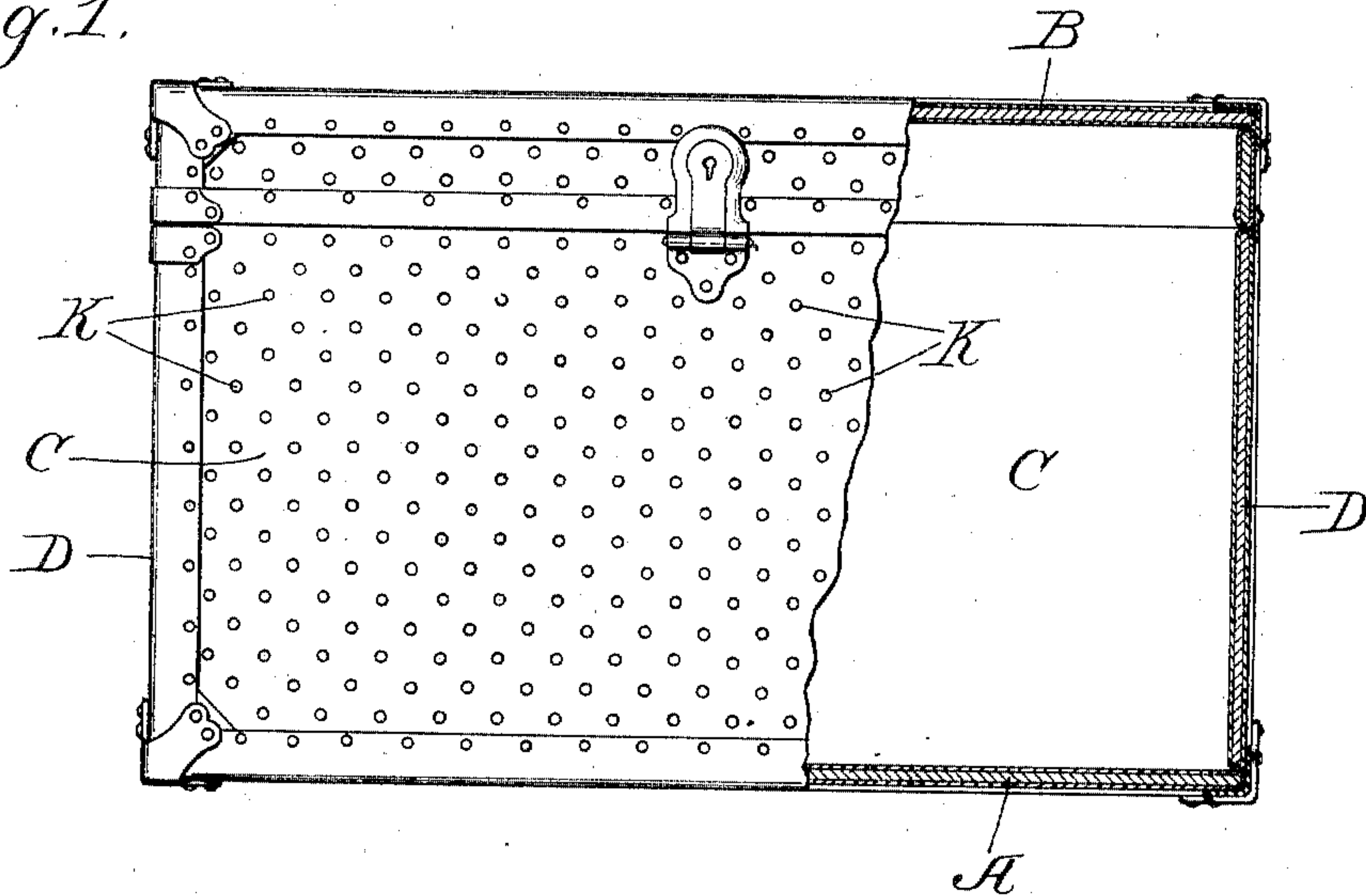


Fig. 2.

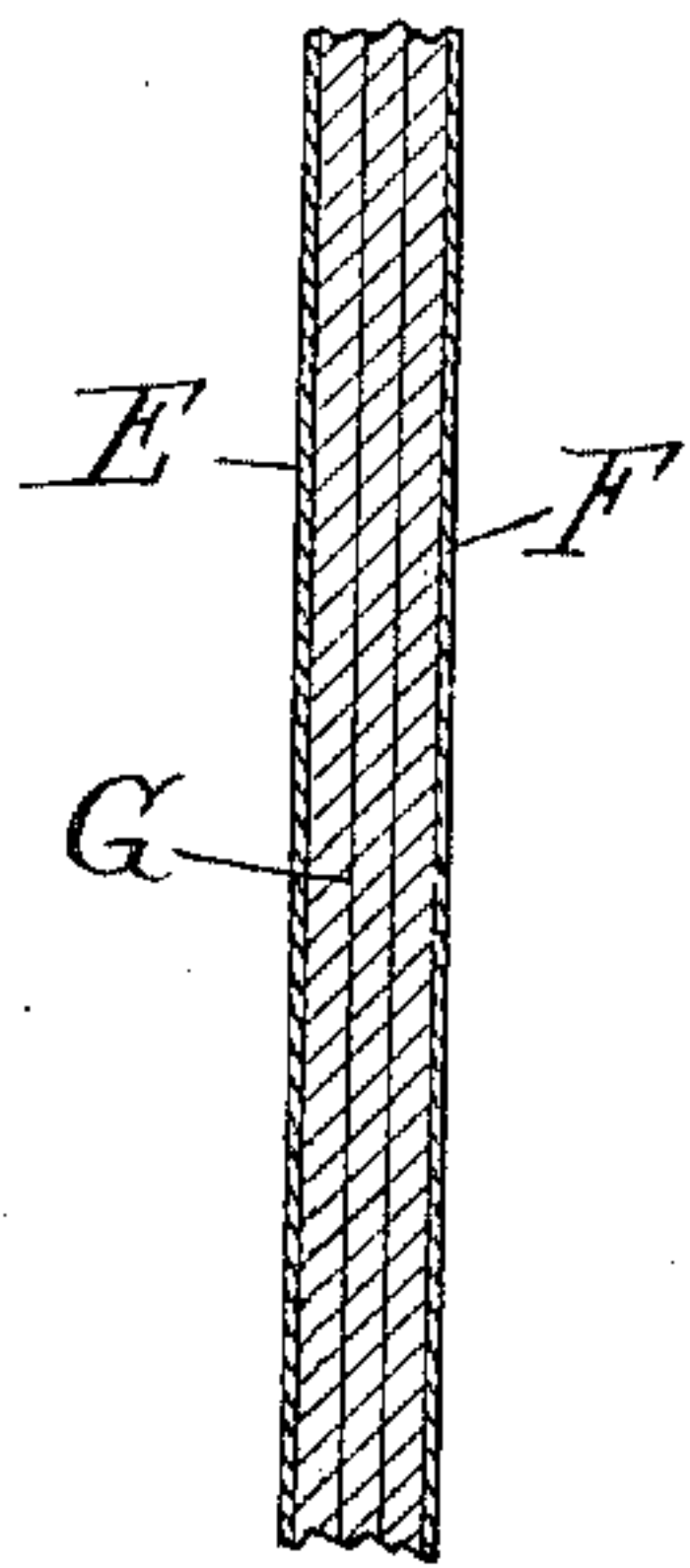


Fig. 3.

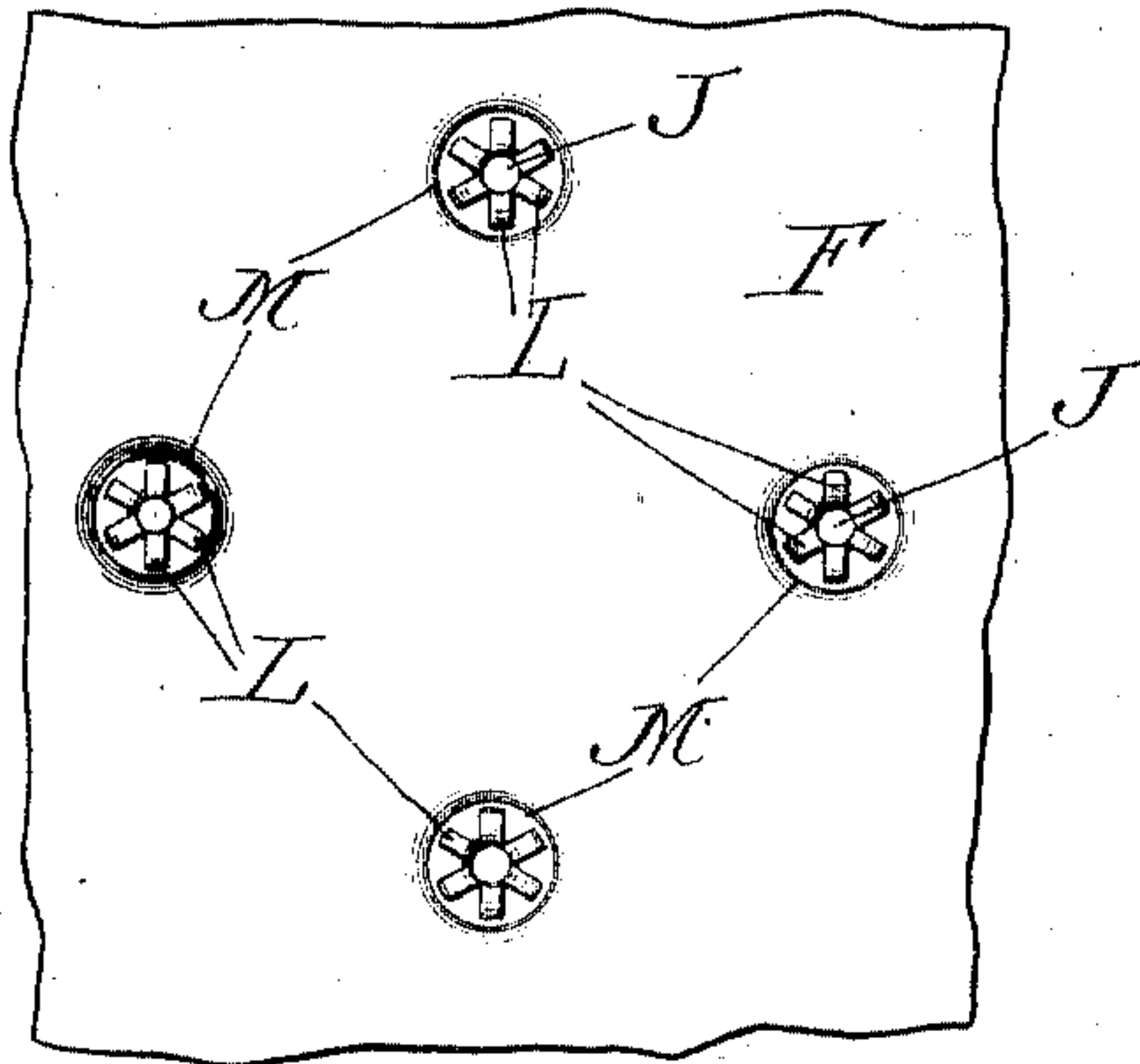


Fig. 4.

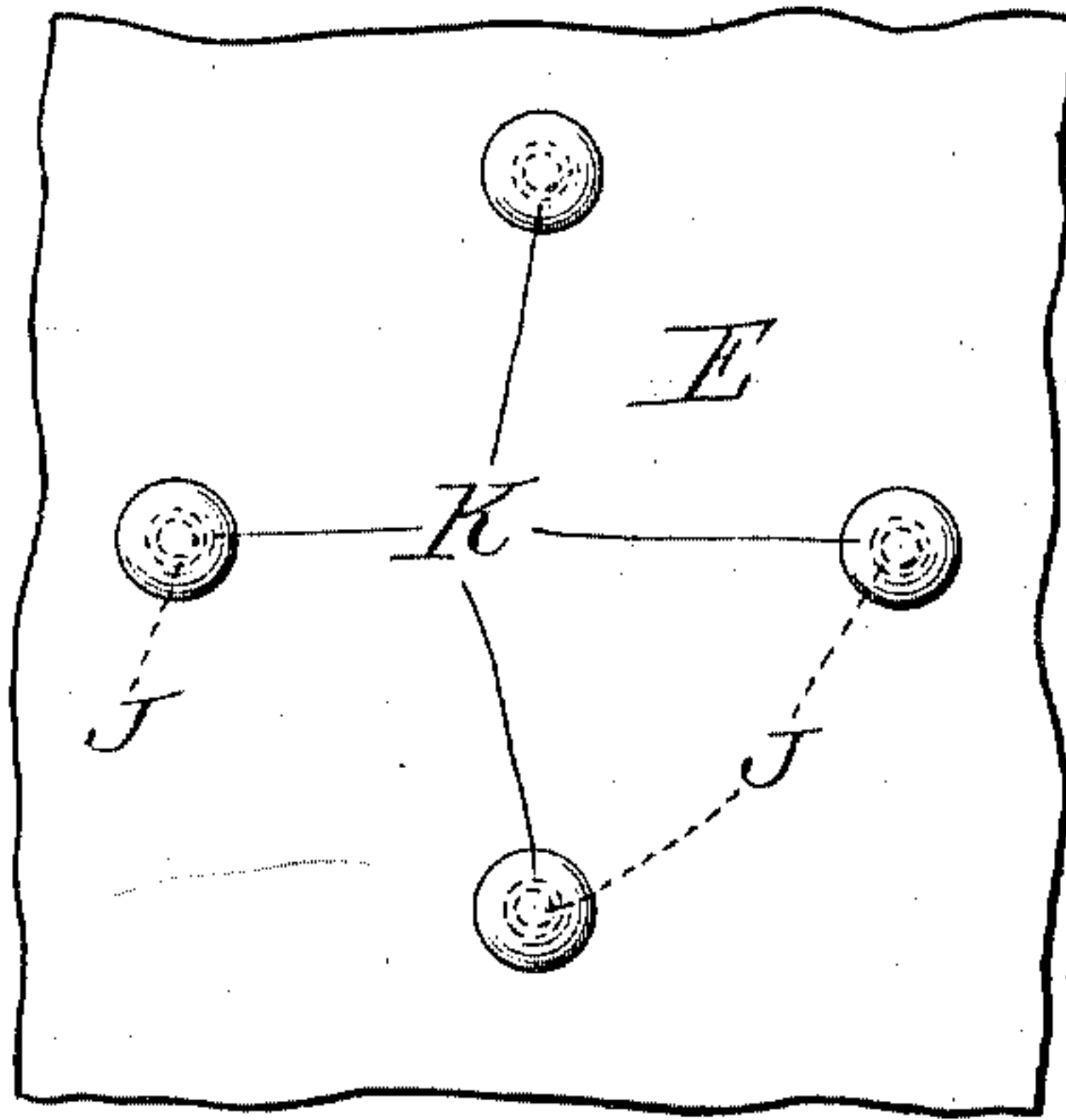
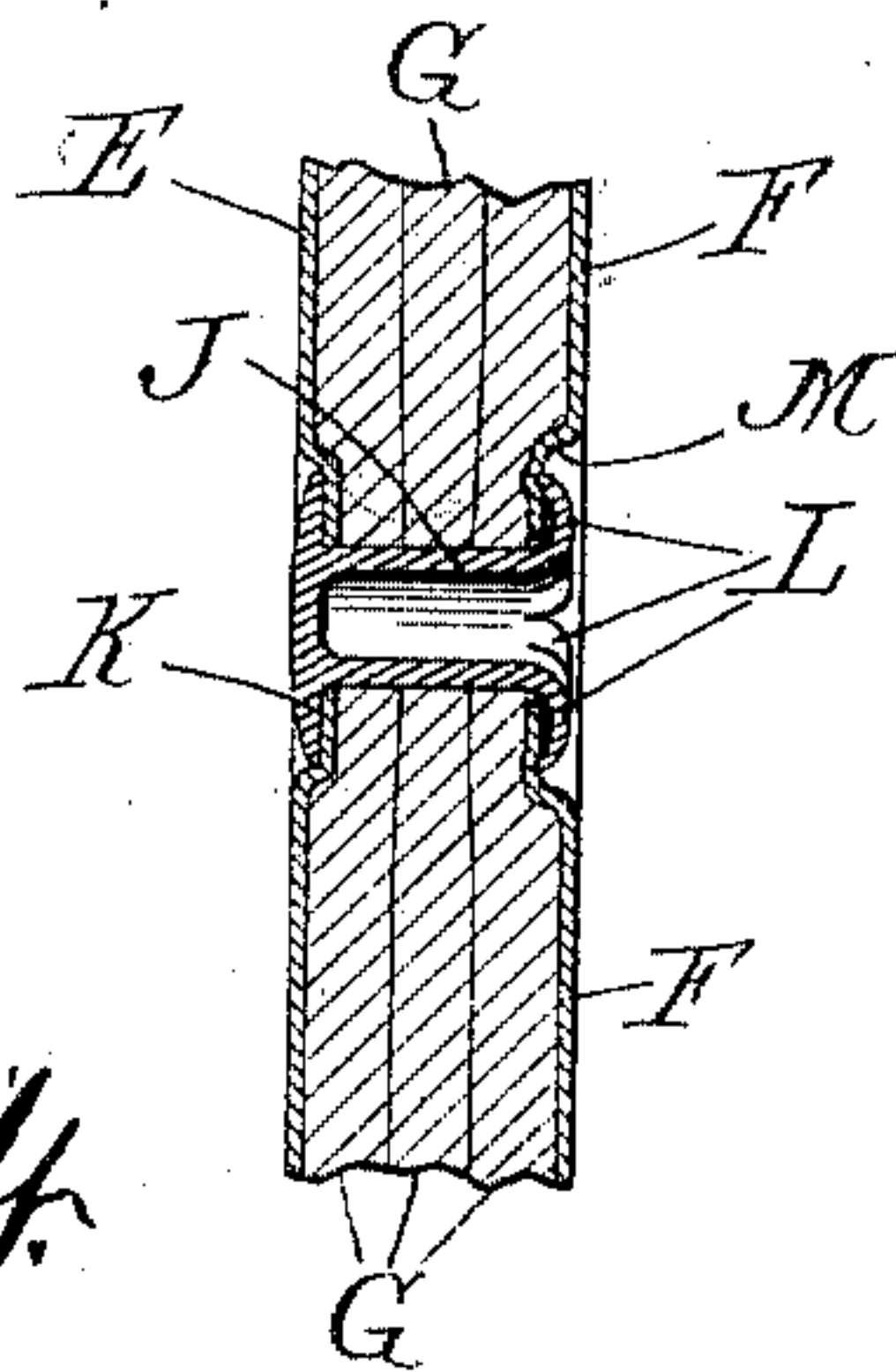


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LLOYD B. TAYLOR, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,356, dated May 17, 1904.

Application filed April 11, 1903. Serial No. 152,167. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LLOYD B. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to trunks, and has for its object particularly to provide a very light, thin, and yet strong and non-elastic trunk.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a trunk with parts shown in cross-section. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section of a portion of the material from which the sides, bottom, or top of the trunk may be made with the details not shown. Fig. 3 is an interior view of a section of a trunk-wall. Fig. 4 is an exterior view of the same section. Fig. 5 is a cross-section through one of the rivets, showing the detail of construction.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters throughout all the figures.

A is the bottom, B the top, C C the sides, and D D the ends of the trunk, which may be of any form, size, or shape, with any desired thickness of its surrounding walls. It may of course have any number of trays and the lid be connected in any desired manner.

E is an exterior coating of steel or like material. F is an interior coating of aluminium or the like, and G is an intermediate sheet of fiber or wood. The relative thicknesses of these several parts may be varied; but the parts E and F are made of very thin sheet material, and the part G is preferably made of a series of thin sheets of wood secured together.

J is a hollow rivet having the thin flat head K and the inner inwardly-turned parts L L, which lie within a deep depression M, formed in the aluminium sheet. When this rivet is put in position to hold the three members of the wall portion together, the head K, being flat and thin, makes a slight depression in the exterior steel sheet, and the result is a comparatively

smooth exterior, so that the heads of the rivets on the outside are not easily engaged by other things, so as to tend to break off or pull out the rivets. The inner end of the rivet in the process of drawing the parts together is upset, and its several portions have their points inwardly turned, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 5, and they all lie in a deep depression M in the aluminium sheet F and have their points forced into that material, so that it is very difficult for the rivet to come out or be drawn out from the outside. By this means I produce an exceedingly firm, strong, and light trunk. I wish it to be understood that I may greatly vary the materials in size, form, shape, arrangement, and proportion of the several parts.

It is of the greatest importance that a trunk shall be rigid and strong and yet be able to receive blows without becoming permanently dented or bent out of shape. When steel is used, for example, as an inner lining, the trunk when given a blow so as to bend the wall inwardly remains bent and there is a dent left in the trunk or it is otherwise permanently mutilated or misshapen.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide an inner lining which shall be made, for example, of resilient material and which shall be so arranged that when the trunk is given a blow so as to bend the wall inwardly there is a resilient effect which causes the wall to instantly spring back to its original and proper position, thus preventing the trunk from being dented and misshapen by the ordinary blows it receives in handling. By using the three-ply wall herein described with the inner wall made of aluminium I have found by experiment that the wall is given this resilient quality or property so desirable to produce a satisfactory trunk. I have also found that when this inner wall is made of aluminium the trunk may be given severe blows, such blows as would permanently dent a trunk having a steel interior wall, and yet the parts will instantly spring back to their original position.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a trunk provided with walls made up of an exterior metallic sheet, an interior sheet of aluminium, an intermediate sheet of wood, and binding or fastening devices fastening the several sheets together, so that the entire wall is given a re-

silient quality so as to spring back into shape when displaced.

LLOYD B. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

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