

No. 792,246.

PATENTED JUNE 13, 1905.

P. I. ANDREWS & B. F. WYMAN.

TRUNK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

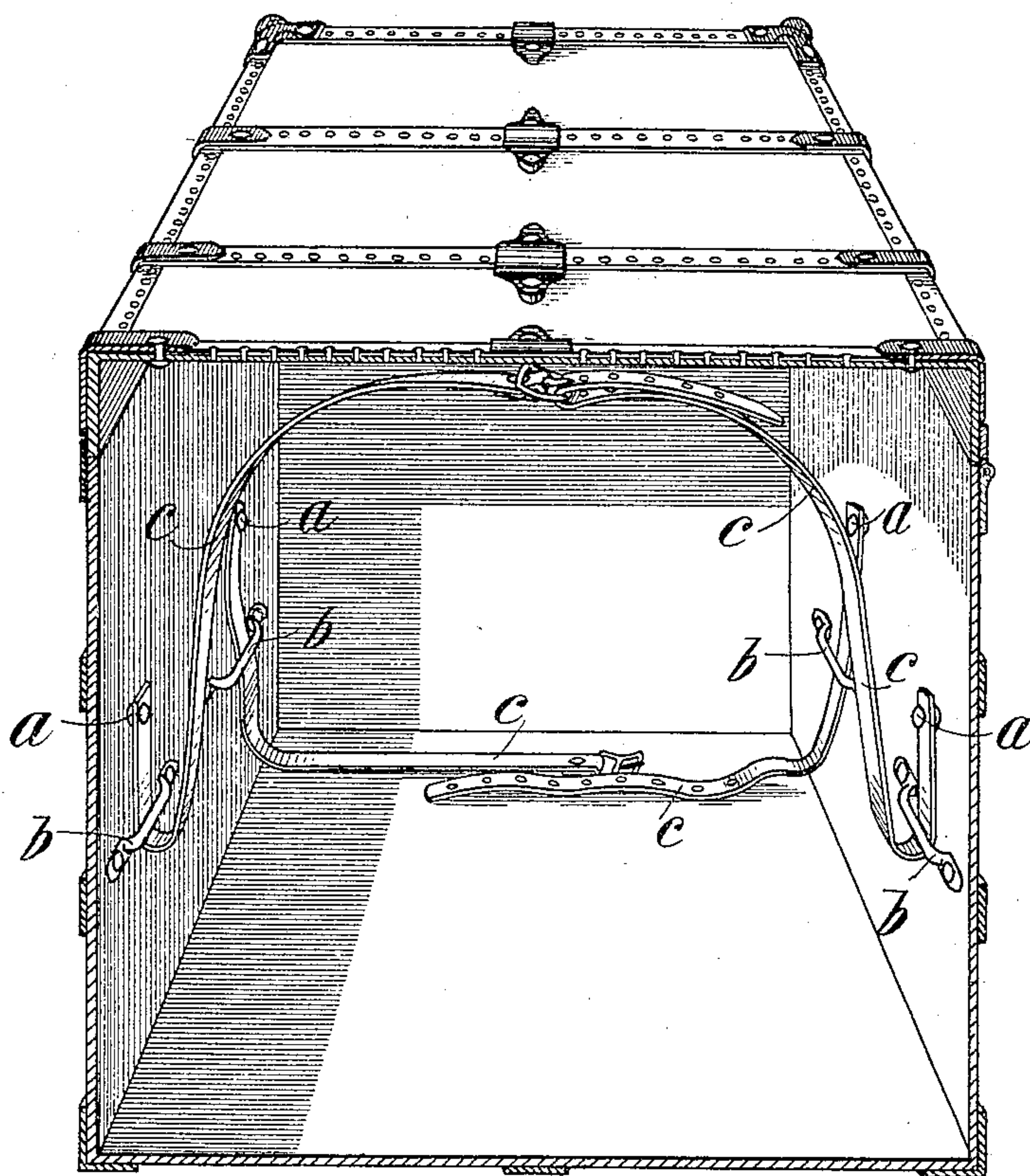


Fig. 1

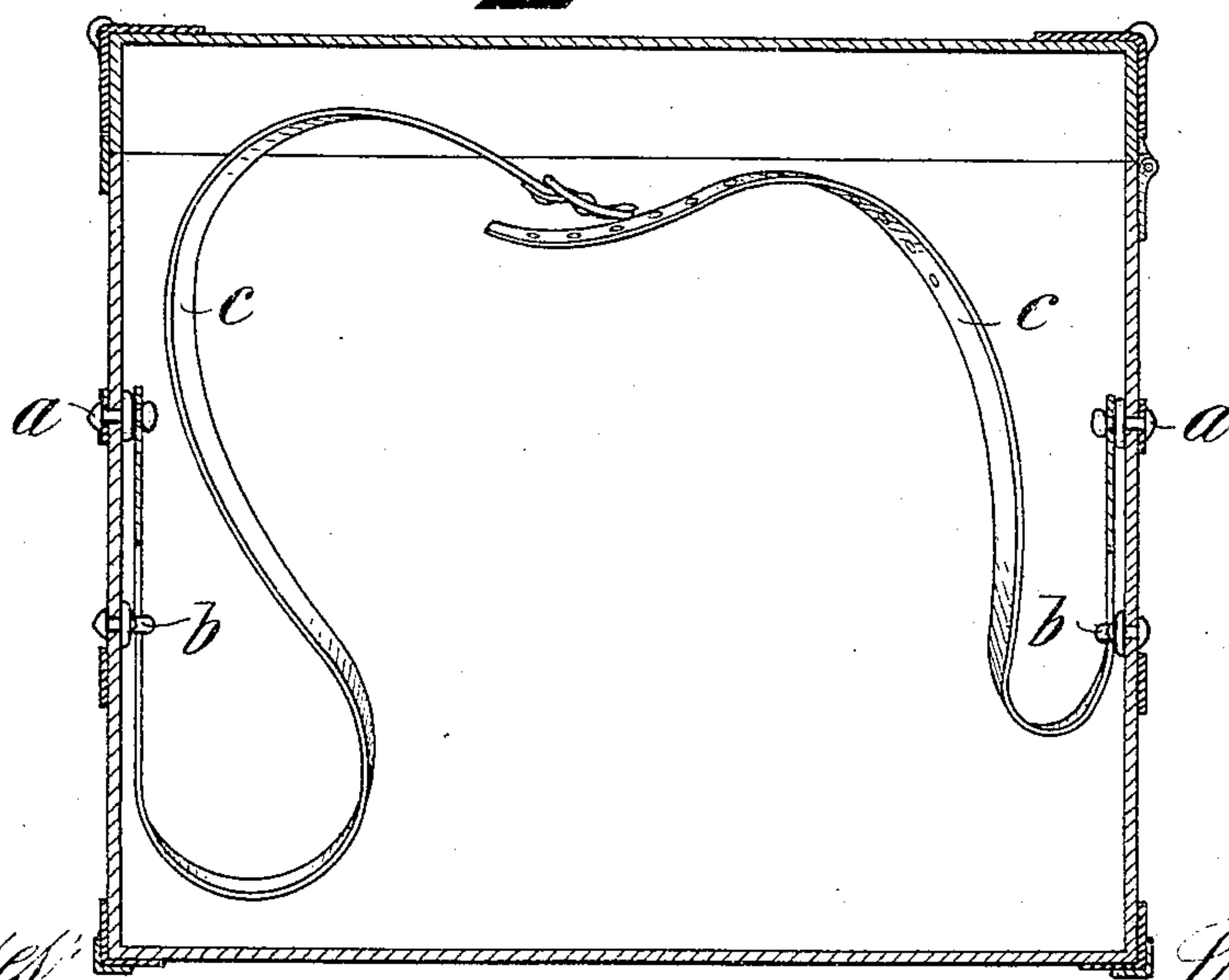


Fig. 2

Witnesses:
Albert L. J. Maradame
Clarence V. Moore

Inventors
Paul I. Andrews
Benjamin F. Wyman
by Stephen Moore atty.

No. 792,246.

PATENTED JUNE 13, 1905.

P. I. ANDREWS & B. F. WYMAN.

TRUNK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

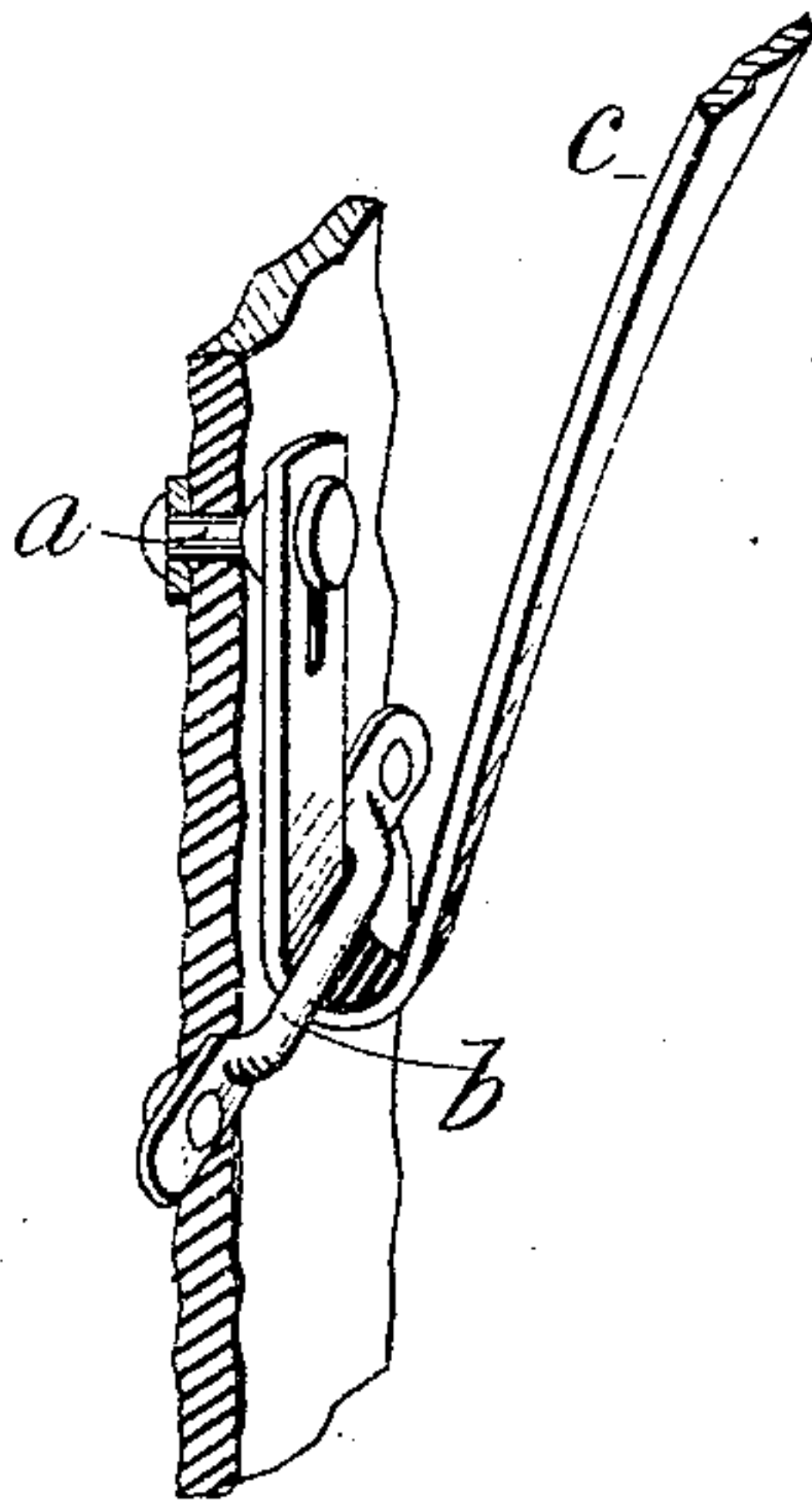


Fig. 3

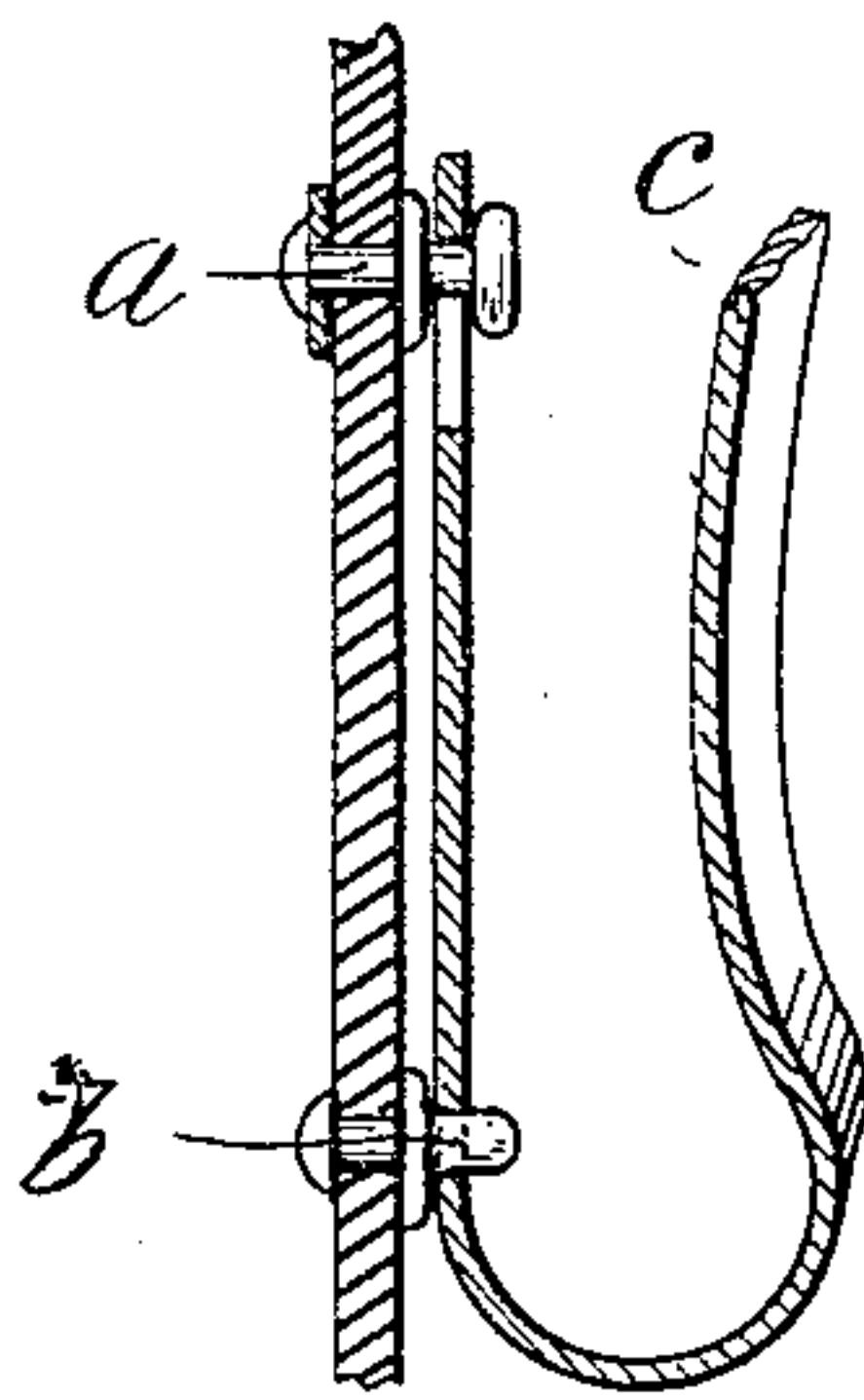


Fig. 4

Witnesses:
Albert L. Macadam
Havill G. Kyle

Inventors
Paul I. Andrews
Bryan F. Wyman
by Stephen Moore Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL I. ANDREWS, OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE, AND BENJAMIN F. WYMAN, OF LANCASTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO THE LEATHEROID MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 792,246, dated June 13, 1905.

Application filed January 27, 1905. Serial No. 242,826.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PAUL I. ANDREWS, of Kennebunk, in the county of York and State of Maine, and BENJAMIN F. WYMAN, of Lancaster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trunks; and its object is to provide an improved method of attaching straps to the inside of such trunks as are required to be so supplied; and it consists in a trunk provided with strap attachments whereby the straps may be easily detached or changed when desired and are less liable to give way under the strain to which they are subjected in use.

In what are known as "drummers'" trunks used by commercial travelers for carrying samples of clothing and cloths it is customary to attach leather straps to each side of the trunk near the bottom and buckle them together across the trunk and over a portion of the goods. As these straps are simply riveted to the side of the trunk, the strain is against the head of the rivet and not sidewise against its shank, which latter is preferable.

In the drawings attached to and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 shows a trunk with the end cut away, so as to show the arrangement of the straps inside; Fig. 2, a cross-section of the same; Figs. 3 and 4, enlarged details of the studs, loops, and straps.

Similar letters refer to like parts in all the drawings.

a a a a represent studs securely fastened in the walls of the trunk and adapted to enter

holes near the ends of the straps which may be slipped over them.

b b b b represent loops fastened to the walls of the trunk below the studs in each case. These straps are usually placed in pairs, each member of which is opposite the other. It will be readily seen that when the members of each pair of straps are drawn forcibly together over the goods in the trunk the loops accomplish two purposes: First, they bring the strain on the stud at a right angle to its axis, and hence have no tendency to pull off the stud or in case of a rivet being substituted for the stud no tendency to pull over the head of the rivet; second, the friction of the strap, bent, as it is, sharply around the loop, relieves to a large degree the strain on the stud. Another advantage of the stud instead of a rivet is that the stud allows the straps to be readily removed. The frequent giving way of these straps is a source of constant annoyance, which this invention is intended to remove.

We claim—

A trunk provided with studs attached to and projecting from its inner walls and with loops also attached to the inner walls of the trunk below said studs and straps, each attached near its end to one of the said studs, and passing thence through one of the said loops, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

PAUL I. ANDREWS.

BENJAMIN F. WYMAN.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN MOORE,

ALBERT C. Y. MACADAM.