

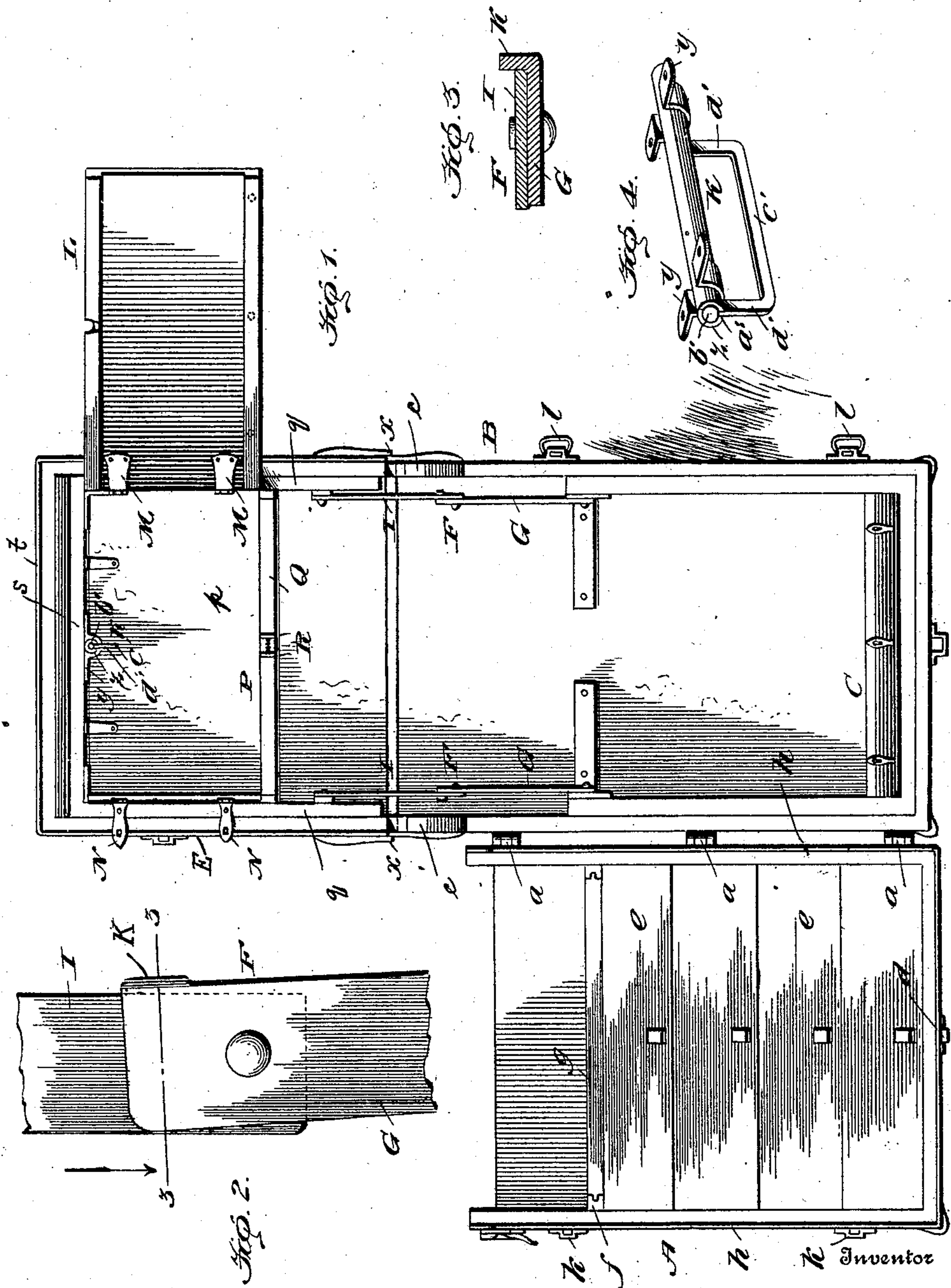
No. 860,018.

PATENTED JULY 16, 1907.

H. DAVIS.
TRUNK.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 17, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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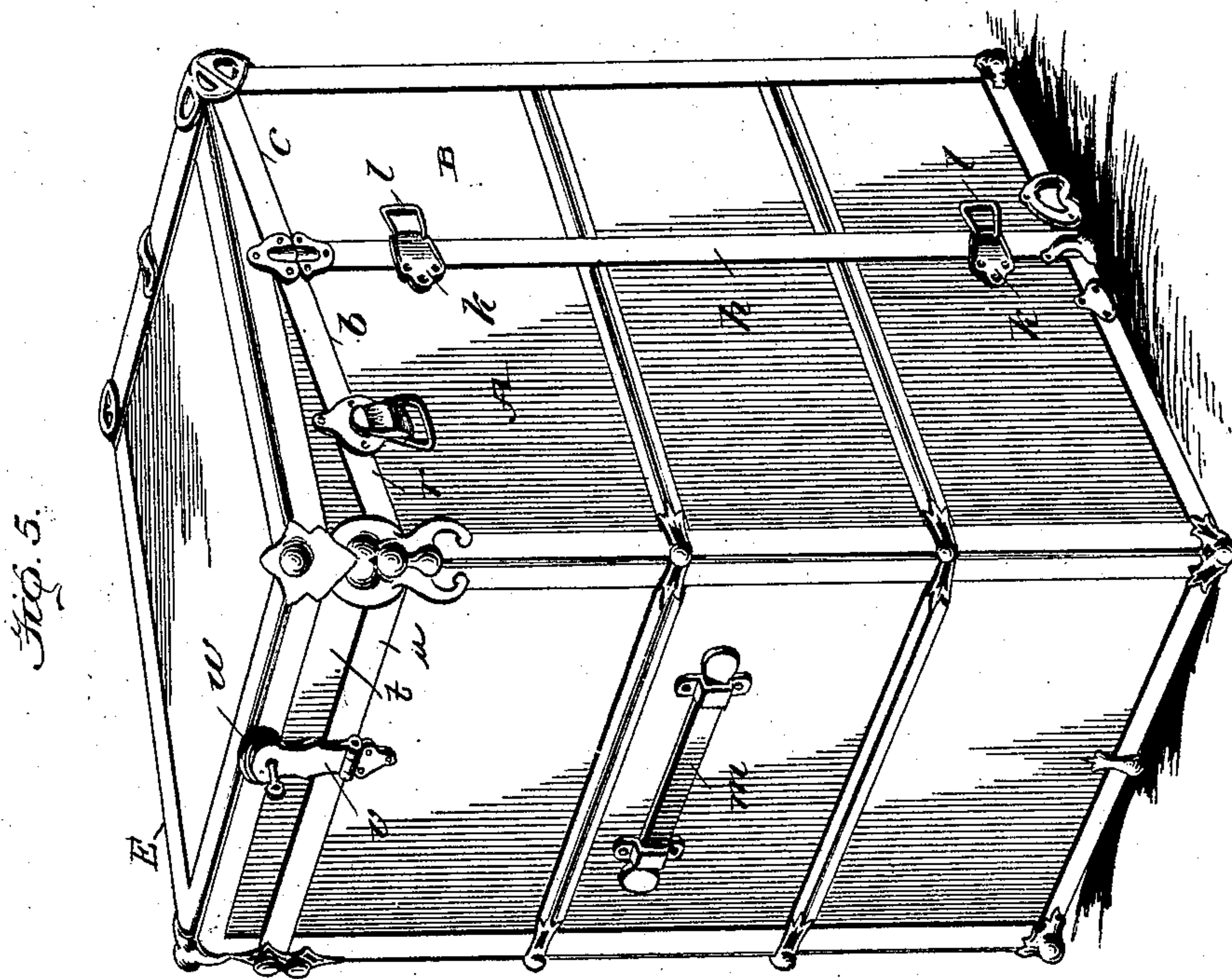
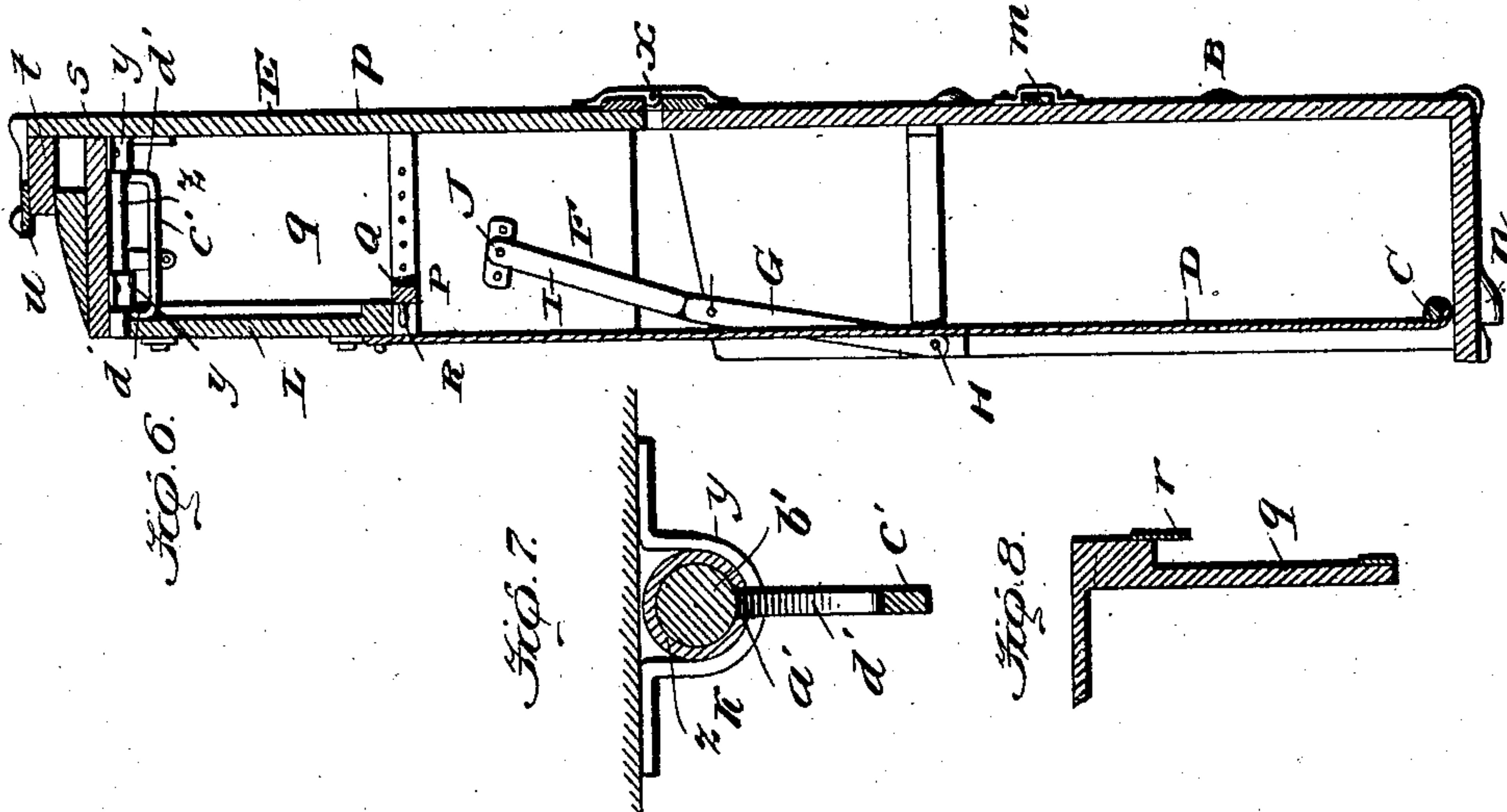
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRUNK.

No. 860,018.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1907.

Application filed September 17, 1906. Serial No. 334,929.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to trunks such as are adapted to be converted into combined bureaus and wardrobes; and it contemplates the provision of a trunk of the type mentioned embodying such a construction that its sections coöperate when the trunk is closed in lending stiffness and strength one to another, and one which in proportion to its size is possessed of large capacity and is adapted to carry a large quantity of clothes without creasing or otherwise deteriorating the same and in such a neatly arranged manner that any particular garment desired may be readily removed from the trunk and as readily replaced therein.

The invention also contemplates the provision in a trunk of the kind stated, of an improved slide bracket through the medium of which all of the garments hung in the wardrobe portion of the trunk may be readily moved outward or inward; and it further contemplates the provision in combination with the hinged sections of the wardrobe portion, of fasteners calculated when properly adjusted to hold the upper section in a strong and rigid manner above and in vertical alinement with the lower section.

Other advantageous features peculiar to my invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when the same are read in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved trunk as the same appears when fully opened. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail side elevation illustrating the intermediate or joint portion of one of the braces for fixing the upper wardrobe section above and in vertical alinement with the lower section. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line 3--3 of Fig. 2, looking downwardly. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the slide bracket of the trunk, removed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the trunk as the same appears when closed and ready for transportation. Fig. 6 is a vertical central section taken through the wardrobe portion of the trunk and illustrating the sections making up said portion as supported or arranged one on the other, and also illustrating the curtain and the door of said portion as closed. Fig. 7 is an enlarged transverse section illustrative of the before-mentioned slide bracket. Fig. 8 is a detail transverse section illustrating one of the side walls of the combined wardrobe and closure section of the trunk.

Similar letters designate corresponding parts in all of the views of the drawings, referring to which:

A and B are the body sections of my novel trunk,

which are hinged together at *a*. The said sections A and B have correspondingly inclined upper ends *b* and *c*, respectively, as best shown in Fig. 5, and both sections are open at their upper ends, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6. The section A, however, is thicker than the section B, Fig. 5, and is provided at its lower end with a suitable number of anti-friction rollers *d* so as to permit of it being moved with facility on a floor and toward and from the body section B. The section A is also provided with a vertical series of sliding drawers *e*, and a shelf *f* disposed above the drawers and adapted to render the section A capable of use as a writing desk. When desirable the shelf *f* may have a slidable extension *g* designed to be conveniently drawn out so as to rest in front of the section A and form a convenient rest for paper and the like, and as readily replaced in the said shelf *f*.

As best shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the body section A is equipped with a flange *h* which serves when the trunk body is closed to overlap the section B and in that way assist in holding the said sections A and B against movement with respect to each other so as to contribute to the strength and durability of the trunk as a whole. When the section A is closed against the section B, as shown in Fig. 5, it will be observed that the two sections form a body substantially square in cross-section, and it will also be observed that in virtue of the said sections A and B being provided adjacent to their free edges and at points opposite to the hinges *a* with suitable coöperating fastener members *k* and *l*, the sections may be strongly connected together so as to render the trunk capable of withstanding the rough usage to which trunks are ordinarily subjected. The section A is provided on one side with a handle *m*, and at an opposite point the section B is provided with a similar handle, Figs. 5 and 6. From this it follows that the closed trunk may be easily carried by porters walking at opposite sides of the same.

As will be observed by reference to Figs. 1 and 6, the body section B is provided at its lower end with suitable feet or protuberances *n* which support it in such position as to assure the edges of its walls assuming positions inside the flange *h* of the section A when the trunk is closed.

C is a spring roller journaled in the side walls of the body section B adjacent to the lower end and front thereof, and D is a curtain of textile or other suitable flexible material connected to and arranged to be wound upon the roller C and also arranged to be moved upward and downward for a purpose presently set forth.

In addition to the body sections A and B, the trunk comprises a vertically swinging combined wardrobe and closure section E which constitutes an important feature of my present invention as will be presently understood. The said section E has a back wall *p*, false side walls *q*, Figs. 1 and 8, arranged when the trunk is

closed to rest at the inner sides of the side walls of sections A and B, side flanges *r* arranged to lap the side walls of the sections A and B when the trunk is closed and having their outer edges inclined in conformity with the upper ends *b* and *c* of the sections A and B so as to enable said edges to fit over the said sections when the section E is closed as shown in Fig. 5, a top or end wall *s*, a false top or end wall *t* and a flange *u* extending beyond said wall *t* and adapted to lap the upper end of the back wall of the section A. When the section E is swung down on the sections A and B, it will be seen that the said section E serves to close the trunk and hold said sections A and B together in closed relation, and when the section E is locked to the section A through the cooperating lock members *v* and *w*, Fig. 5, it will be apparent that all of the sections will be securely held in their closed positions; and it will also be apparent that in virtue of the flanges *r* and *u* of the section E overlapping the sections A and B, the said sections A and B will be held against casual movement away from each other, and in this way the strength and durability of the closed trunk will be materially enhanced. The section E is hinged at *x* to the back wall of the body section B to permit of the said section E being swung from the position shown in Fig. 6 to that shown in Fig. 5 and vice versa.

With a view of securing the section E in its upright position shown in Fig. 6, I provide the two braces F. These braces F are identical in construction, and therefore a detailed description of the one shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 6 will suffice to impart a definite understanding of both. The said brace, Figs. 2, 3 and 6, comprises a lower member G hinged or pivoted at H to the body section B, and an upper member I pivoted at J to the section E. The adjacent portions of the said members G and I are lapped and pivoted together as shown, and the member G is provided on its rear edge with a lateral lug K arranged to bring up against the rear edge of the member I when the members are moved forward beyond the center as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. When the members are thus positioned it will be apparent that the braces F will form a rigid and strong support for the section E on the section B, and one calculated to preclude casual forward movement of the section E irrespective of the weight of the clothes placed therein, which is an important desideratum. It will also be apparent that when the braces F are flexed rearward, the members G and I are free to move with respect to each other, and the section E may then be readily swung down into the position shown in Fig. 5. To fix the section E in its upright position, the user of the trunk has but to raise the said section E, and then draw the connected portions of the brace members G and I forward beyond the center or to the position shown in Figs. 2 and 6.

K is a slide bracket connected to the top wall *s* of the section E and designed for the connection of coat and dress hangers which I have deemed it unnecessary to illustrate. The said slide bracket comprises U-shaped fixtures *y* connected to the wall *s*, a tube *z* fixed in the said fixtures *y* and having a longitudinal slot *a'* in its under side, a rod *b'* movable endwise in the tube *z*, and a depending bail *c'* having its end arms *d'* fixed to the rod *b'* and movable in the slot *a'*, and also having its said arms arranged at the outer sides of the two fix-

tures *y*. The bail *c'* is designed for the connection of the garment hangers, and by virtue of the construction described it will be seen that the said bail may be conveniently drawn outward from the position shown in Fig. 6 and as readily pushed back into the said position; and it will also be seen that when the bail is drawn outward its inner arm *d'* will bring up against the outer fixture *y* and in that way prevent disconnection of the rod *b'* and bail *c'* from the tube *z*.

From the foregoing it will be gathered that the slide bracket is strong and durable, and is adapted without danger of impairment to hold a considerable number of heavy garments.

L is a horizontally swinging door hinged at M to one side wall of the section E and designed to be fastened at N to the other side wall of section E in a detachable manner. The said door L serves when closed to retain the bail *c'* and the garments hung thereon in the section E; and it also serves, by preference, for the detachable connection of the upper end of the curtain D, the office of which is to retain the garments in neat arrangement in the section B and the lower portion of the section E. I desire it understood, however, that the upper end of the curtain D may be detachably connected to either the door L or the side walls of the section E and in any suitable manner without involving departure from the scope of my invention as claimed.

P is a garment retainer which is movable forward and backward in the section E and has for its office to assist in retaining the garments in a neatly arranged manner in the said section. The said retainer may be of any approved construction, though I prefer to have it comprise spring-pressed rods Q normally engaged with apertures in bars connected to the side walls of the section E and guided on the said bars and having finger-pieces R at their inner ends whereby they may be disengaged from the bars when it is desired to move the retainer inward or outward.

As shown in Fig. 1 my novel trunk is entirely open, and hence it will be understood that any one of the drawers *e* may be readily opened, and one or more garments may be readily placed in the wardrobe portion and as conveniently removed therefrom. When it is desired to close the trunk, the door L is closed and fastened, the curtain D is raised and fastened in its closed position, and the body section A is swung against and fastened to the face of the body section B, after which the braces F are flexed rearward, and the section E is swung down on the sections A and B and locked to the section A. With this done it will be seen that the trunk presents a body of cubical form and one that is well adapted to withstand the rough usage generally accorded by baggage handlers to trunks. To open the trunk the operation described in the foregoing is reversed, and when the trunk is fully opened as shown in Fig. 1 it obviously constitutes a convenient combined bureau and wardrobe.

The construction shown and described constitutes the preferred embodiment of my invention, but I desire it understood that in practice such changes in the form, construction and relative arrangement of parts may be made as fairly fall within the scope of my invention as claimed.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

1. A trunk comprising body sections hinged together
and capable of horizontal swinging movements toward and
from each other; one of the said body sections being open
at its upper end, and a vertically swinging section hinged
5 to the last mentioned body section and arranged when in
an upright position to form an upright continuation of
said body section and also arranged when swung down-
ward to form one end of the completely closed trunk and
to lap over the other body section and thereby hold the
10 body sections together in closed relation.

2. A trunk comprising body sections hinged together
and having inclined upper ends; one of said body sections
being open at its upper end, and a vertically swinging sec-
tion hinged to the last mentioned body section and ar-

ranged when in an upright position to form an upward 15
continuation thereof and also arranged when swung down
into a horizontal position and on the other body section to
form one end of the closed trunk; said vertically swinging
section having false side walls arranged to rest at the
inner sides of the side walls of the body sections and also 20
having flanges the edges of which are inclined and ar-
ranged to lap the upper ends of the body sections.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in
presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HERMAN DAVIS.

Witnesses:

C. METZGER,

JEROME P. DAVIS.