

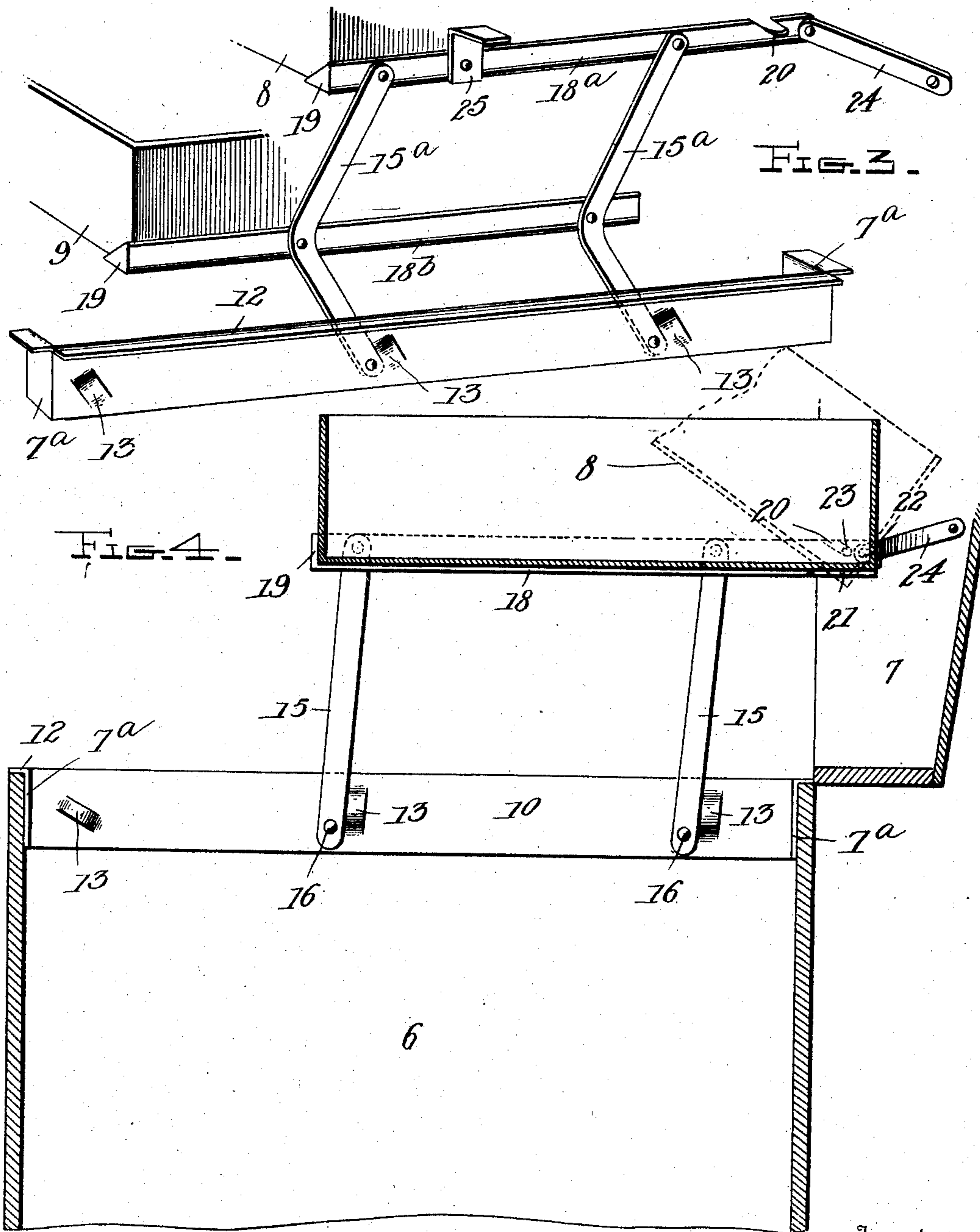
No. 865,322.

C. C. WIGINGTON.
TRUNK.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor

Charles C. Wigington

Witnesses

Jas. A. Kachl.
Geo. E. Tew

By

Milo B. Sturges
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. WIGINGTON, OF MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE.

TRUNK.

No. 865,322.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. WIGINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morristown, in the county of Hamblen and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to tray lifters and supporters for trunks, and especially to that class thereof having trays which are raised and lowered by the operation of the lid.

The object of the invention is to provide improved devices of the kind referred to, including means whereby the tray is pivoted to swing up within the lid of the trunk when desired.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the tray lifting devices removed from the trunk, this device being one of the kind used for a single tray. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modified form used for double trays. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through a trunk containing the improvement, the upper tray being swung up.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates the trunk box and 7 the lid hinged thereto.

8 is the main or upper tray, and 9 the lower or so-called skirt tray. These trays are carried by the lifting and supporting devices now to be described.

10 indicates a supporting plate which fits along the inside of the upper edge of the wall of the trunk box, and it is bent at the ends as indicated at 7 to fit in the corners and form corner pieces which materially strengthen the connection between the sides of the box. The plate has a flange 12 at the top which rests upon the upper edges of the box, and also has stops 13 struck up therefrom which limit the up and down swing of the links.

In the construction suitable for a single tray, straight links 15 are allowable. These extend and swing parallel to each other and are pivoted at their lower ends, as indicated at 16, to the plate 10. At their upper ends they are pivotally connected as at 17, to angle bars or irons 18 on which the tray 8 is supported. The tray sets upon the lower flanges of the angle bars, and at the front end said bars have stops 19 formed by bending or up-setting the ends of the flanges of the bar, and these stops retain the tray in position at that end and prevent the same from slipping out forwardly.

At the rear end each bar 18 has a notch 20, and below the same the lower flange of the bar is cut away as at 21, for a portion of its length. Secured to the back and side walls of the tray, and at the corners thereof,

are angle brackets 22 which have laterally projecting headed studs 23, which fit within the notches 20 and form pivots for the swing of the tray. The heads of the studs prevent the bars from spreading and allowing the studs to pull out of the notches. It will be understood that these parts are duplicated at the opposite ends of the trunk. The bars 18 are connected at their rear ends to the ends of the lid 7 by means of swinging links 24.

When the lid is down, the links 15 swing forwardly and drop the tray into the trunk so that it is inclosed and covered by the lid. When the lid is lifted the pull on the links 24 causes the links 15 to swing up and raise the bars 18 and the tray. Then, the tray itself may be swung up into the lid, turning on its pivots 23. In this way free access to the inside of the trunk may be had, the tray being swung up and back out of the way. The bottom flanges of the bars 18 are cut away at the rear ends, as at 21, for the purpose of allowing the rear end of the tray to swing down beyond the pivot. As stated, the stops 19 at the front of the bars 18, prevent the tray from sliding forward, and the pivot studs 23 fitting in the notches 20 prevent any backward swing of the tray, consequently the tray is held securely in position and may be lifted or lowered without danger of sliding off or falling.

In the construction having double trays, supported by grooved links in the manner shown in Fig. 1 of my U. S. Patent No. 812,967, the links are indicated at 15^a and the upper and lower tray supporting bars at 18^a and 18^b, respectively. Each of these bars has stops 19 at the front, and the upper bars have notches 20 in which the upper tray is pivoted in the same manner as described above. The angle bars 18 and 18^a also have laterally-projecting extensions 25 which, when the trays are lowered, are caught between the upper edges of the box of the trunk and the lower edges of the lid, so that the tray supporting device cannot lift or get out of place after the lid is closed.

The improvements above described result in avoiding or dispensing of the cost of several parts which have heretofore been used for the same result, and provides a simpler and cheaper construction to effect the purpose intended.

I claim:

1. A trunk having lid-operated tray-lifting devices including angle bars with lower flanges on which the tray rests, the lower flanges being cut away at their rear ends and the upper flanges having notches at their rear ends, and pivot studs projecting from the sides of the tray into the notches.

2. A trunk having lid-operated tray-lifting devices in-

cluding angle bars with lower flanges on which the tray rests and having notches at the rear ends of the upper flanges, and corner pieces fitting the rear corners of the tray and having pivot studs projecting into the notches.

- 5 3. A trunk having lid-operated tray-lifting devices including angle bars with lower flanges on which the tray rests and having notches at the rear ends of the upper flanges, and corner pieces fitting the rear corners of the tray and having headed pivot studs projecting into the

notches, with the heads engaging the outer sides of the 10 bars to prevent spread thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES C. WIGINGTON.

Witnesses:

J. F. HODGES,
H. L. BLACK.